

Key Vocabulary

- Canopic jars** - A covered urn used in ancient Egyptian burials to hold the important organs from the body.
- Egypt** - A country in North East Africa
- Egyptian** - A person originating from Egypt.
- Mouth of a river** - Where it flows into the sea.
- Mummification** - The process of preserving a body by embalming and wrapping it in cloth.
- Pharaoh** - A ruler in ancient Egypt
- Pyramid** - Ancient pyramid-shaped masonry structures located in Egypt
- Sarcophagus** - A stone coffin
- Scarab beetle** - In ancient Egyptian religion the scarab was also a symbol of immortality, resurrection, transformation and protection.
- Source** - The start of a river.
- Tomb** - A large vault, typically under the ground for burying the dead.

Walk Like an Egyptian



DRIVE

E - This term we will be thinking about the effects floods and famine can have on countries and what can be done to help.

V - We will consider the impact of slavery linked to how the pyramids were built. We will value and begin to understand people with different cultures and beliefs, in particular people with the Sikhism faith.

Egypt on a map of the world



Making Egyptian Canopic Jars

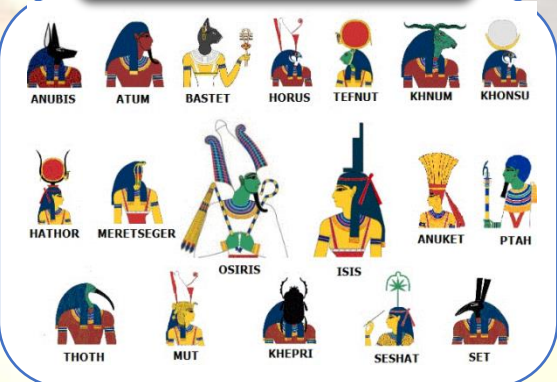


Recommended Reading and Websites

- BBC Bitesize Video - Ancient Egypt, Plants, Sikhism
- Children's University - [Ancient Egypt](#)
- The Time Travelling Cat by Julia Jarman
- The Egyptian Cinderella by Shirley Climo
- The Secrets of a Sun King by Emma Carroll



Ancient Egyptian Gods

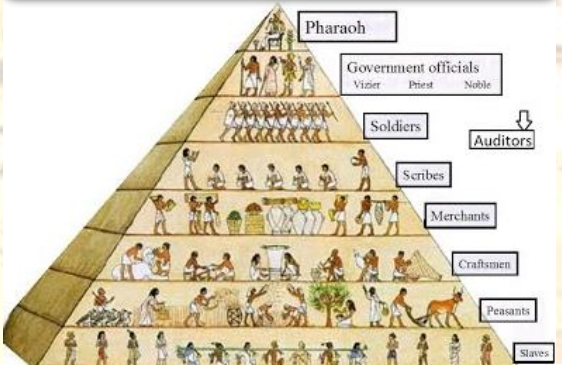


Ancient Egyptians

The process of **mummification** was thought to protect the body and soul on its journey to the afterlife.

The river **Nile** flows through Egypt. The Nile was the main source of life for ancient Egyptians who used it for farming, fishing and trading.

Ancient Egyptian Social Hierarchy



Key Vocabulary	
<b>fertilisation</b>	When the male and female parts of the <b>flower</b> have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.
<b>petal</b>	The brightly coloured part of the <b>flower</b> that attracts insects to <b>pollinate</b> the plant.
<b>stamen</b>	The male parts of the <b>flower</b> . The <b>stamen</b> is made up of the anther and the filament. The filament's job is to hold up the anther. The job of the anther is to make the pollen.
<b>carpel (pistil)</b>	The female parts of the <b>flower</b> . Made up of the stigma, style and ovary. The job of the style is to hold up the stigma. The stigma collects the pollen when a <b>pollinator</b> brushes by it. The ovary contains the ovules, which are the part of the <b>flower</b> that gets fertilised and eventually becomes the new seed.
<b>sepal</b>	Leaf-like structures that protect the <b>flower</b> and <b>petals</b> before they open out.
<b>pollination</b>	When pollen (a fine powdery substance produced by a <b>flowering</b> plant) is moved from the male anther of a <b>flower</b> to the female stigma.
<b>pollinator</b>	Animals or insects which carry pollen between plants. Examples include birds, bees and bats.
<b>germination</b>	When a seed starts to grow.
<b>seed dispersal</b>	A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival.

