

Topic - PHARAOHS

Our topic this half term has a historical focus and is all about Ancient Egypt. If you have been to Egypt or have anything interesting, linked to the topic and you wish to share it with us the please come and see us.

PE

Friday - Outdoor

*White T-shirt, Black bottoms,
Warm Top, Trainers*

**Come to school in your kit
and stay in it for the day!**

Spellings

Children will be working in one of two different groups. Check Reading Record for groups.

New words on Monday

bit.ly/nbremote

Spelling test on Friday

Newham Bridge Primary School Year 5 NEWSLETTER Autumn Term 1 Sep / Oct 2020

WELCOME BACK!

It's so good to have you back in school after such a long time away. We've missed you all so much and can't wait to get started again. Some things will be different in school, but don't be nervous, it's a strange but fresh start for us all and we'll work together to try and get back to normal.

Reading

We would like children to read some of their book to an adult at home around 3 x per week. Don't forget to sign the reading record.

Times Table Rockstars

Access to Times Tables Rockstars is still available online. We would encourage the children to access it as often as possible. **Login sticker in reading record.**

Accelerated Reader

Children will be tested and given a new book range soon. Please try to listen to them read regularly. If you have any questions about effective reading and questioning, please come and see us.

Homework

Children will be given English or Maths homework every week through the school's home learning site

bit.ly/nbremote

these need to be completed in their homework book and returned to school each week.

**Newham Bridge
Primary School**
Year 5 Topic
Knowledge Organiser
Autumn Term 1 2020
What you need to know

Egypt

Egypt is in the north-east corner of Africa and is well-known for its ancient history and culture. Much of Egypt is covered in desert and there is very little rain. The Nile is the main river that flows through Egypt.



Life in ancient Egypt

The Nile played an important part in the daily life of the ancient Egyptians. It provided water, food, transportation and excellent soil for growing food. The people of ancient Egypt built cities, temples, palaces and pyramids on both sides of the river and created a great civilisation. The Egyptian people were ruled by a pharaoh. Pharaohs were the richest and most powerful kings or queens and were believed to be messengers of the gods. The rest of the people were organised into a very strict hierarchical system of viziers; nobles; scribes; priests; farmers, craftspeople and soldiers; peasants and slaves.

Pharaohs

Famous pharaohs

Khafra, c2558–2532 BC

Khafra was responsible for the building of Giza's second pyramid and his face is believed to be the model for the Great Sphinx that guards the pyramids.



Tutankhamun, c1336–1327 BC

Tutankhamun became pharaoh when he was only eight or nine years old and Egypt's old religion was restored during his rule.



Cleopatra VII, c51–30 BC

Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt and ruled with the help of two Roman leaders, Julius Caesar and Mark Antony.



Discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb timeline

1922

1st November Carter and his team begin their final season working in the Valley of the Kings.

4th November A boy carrying water for the workers discovers the steps to a tomb by accident.

5th November Carter realises the steps lead to a royal tomb when he uncovers a special stamp.

6th November Carter sends a telegram to Lord Carnarvon to tell him about the tomb and invites him to visit.

24th November Lord Carnarvon and his daughter, Lady Evelyn Herbert, arrive to join Carter and his team.

25th November The door to the tomb is removed and the team enter.

Glossary

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| archaeologist | A person who studies the lives of people who lived in the past. |
| afterlife | A world the ancient Egyptians believed they would travel to after death. |
| curse | A statement or warning supposed to inflict harm on someone or something. |
| Giza | A place in Egypt where large pyramids and the Great Sphinx were built. |
| hierarchy | A system where members of a society are ranked according to their status. |
| hieroglyphics | A method of writing used by the ancient Egyptians that used pictures to represent objects, sounds, actions and ideas. |
| pyramid | A huge, stone tomb built for the wealthy pharaohs of Egypt. |
| ritual | A fixed set of words or actions that are performed over time, usually as part of a ceremony. |
| Rosetta Stone | A stone with Greek and Egyptian writing on it, which helped historians to unlock and understand the code of hieroglyphics. |
| sphinx | A fictional creature with the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh or god. |
| tomb | A stone structure or underground room where someone is buried. |
| Valley of the Kings | A valley in Egypt where many tombs were built. |
| vizier | An official who was of high importance and served the pharaoh. |

Hieroglyphics

Ancient Egyptian writing is called hieroglyphics. Hieroglyphics use pictures to represent different objects, sounds, actions and ideas. Each character is known as a hieroglyph. There are more than 700 hieroglyphs. In 1799, a stone carving called the Rosetta Stone was found in Egypt. The Rosetta Stone had the same writing on it in three different languages and helped a Frenchman, Jean-François Champollion, to read hieroglyphics.