

Thursday 20th January 2022

History: WALT: use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past (M2)

Basic Task

Describe what an archaeologist does.

- What does an archaeologist do?
- What does their work involve?

Use some of the key words:

survey excavate artefacts clean examine preserve

An archaeologist is a person that survey by searching for the right spot. They excavate and they put a certain amount of soil and they shake it around to see if there is any gold or any artefacts. When they get delivered to they place they clean the artefacts gently. They report it to get analysed. Then they preserve it and give it to national museum.



History - WALT: use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history and use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past (M2)

Source Number	What type of source is it?	Primary or secondary source of evidence?	What does the source tell you?	Why do you think it was written or photographed?
Source 1	News paper article	Secondary Source	It was a 3000 years old. It tells you about the gold case mummy.	To educate you about the mummy that is Tutankhamun in a coffin.
Source 2	Newspaper pictures	Secondary Source	This tells you about where the discovery was made and the writing: external doors.	To show you the evidence of damage that was made.
Source 3	Photographs	Primary Source	This tells you about the amazing discoveries.	This was made to show you the evidence of these amazing discoveries.
Source 4	Extract from Howard Carters Diary	Primary Source	This tells you about the excitement and amazement about Carters findings.	This was written by Howard Carter so people know about his amazing discovery.

Fantastic Bradley

Thursday 27th January 2022

History: Vocabulary Starter

In your Kagan pairs, read each word and definition. Match the word with its definition.

preserve	the ability to live forever
immortality	a life some people believe begins when you die
afterlife	a preserved body
mummy	protect from decay or damage
sarcophagus	a decorative container for a body

~~away~~
make in green pen

History: WALT - describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society. (M2)

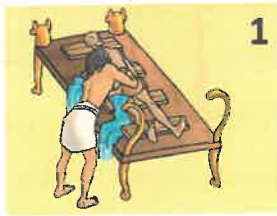
Task 1 - Practical Task

Mummifying Fruit - the ancient Egyptian people used a similar method in order to preserve bodies in the mummification process. We are going to recreate the drying part of the process by making our own natron and drying out some fruit.

Basic Task

Task 2

Describe how a body was prepared for burial.



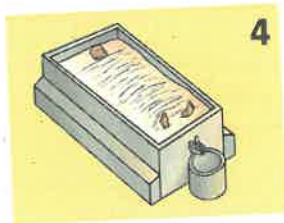
Firstly, they wash the body with palm oil and water from the river Nile.



Secondly, they get this metal hook and put it up there nose and it is meant to come out of your nose.



Thirdly, you take out all the organs and put them in jars.



4

They ~~then~~ these body was covered in natron salt for ~~60 days~~ and all their blood would have been gone in a jar



5

Next, you would remove the salt and put dry hay and grass on top.



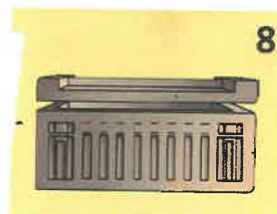
6

After that, you would put fake eyes and fake hair to look nice.



7

After, they wrap them up in linen over 200 times.



8

Finally, the mummy would have gone in the sarcophagus to the tomb.

Well done Bradley 😊

History: WALT - describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society (M2)

WALT: use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history (M2)

Advancing Task

Use multiple sources of evidence to **compare and contrast** Ancient Egyptian burials for rich and poor members of society.

Consider how members of society were buried and also Ancient Egyptian beliefs.

Similarities

Poorer people were also able to go to the next world after death. All Ancient Egyptians loved life and believed in immortality. The Egyptians believed that mummified body housed one's soul or spirit. They were wrapped in simple cloth. The poorest Egyptians got items to take.

Differences

Only Pharaohs were buried in pyramids and magnificent tombs. Not every Ancient Egyptian was buried in a great pyramid or grand tombs. Without this careful preparation of the body the Egyptians believed you would be unable to stay in the heavenly afterlife. Very wealthy people could afford to be buried in mastabas. So that they would be comfortable in the afterlife.

Well done Bradley (P)

Thursday 10th February 2022

History: Starter: WALT: understand appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate (M2)

What am I?

Read the clues and identify which key vocabulary word is being described. Write it in the box below.

I am a decorative container for a body. What am I?	I am someone who studies the past by examining remains and objects? What am I?	I am a container which holds internal organs. What am I?	I am process which preserves a body with special substances. What am I?
Sarcophagus ✓	Archaeologist ✓	Canopic jars ✓	mummified ✓
I am an Egyptian king or queen. Who am I?	I am a life that some people believe begins when you die. What am I?	I am a preserved body? What am I?	I am the ability to live forever.
Pharaoh ✓	Astetge ✓	mummy ✓	immortality ✓

History: WALT - describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society
WALT - use literacy skills to a good standard in order to communicate information about the past (M2)

Deep Task

Investigate Ancient Egyptian gods and goddesses linked to immortality and the afterlife. Present your findings in your own chosen way.

Things to consider:

- What was the God/Goddess called?
- What were they the God/Goddess of?
- What did they look like?
- Why were they significant?

Anubis



Anubis is the Egyptian god of mummification and Afterlife, as well as the patron god of Souls and the helpless. He is one of the oldest gods of Egypt, who most likely developed from the Earlier (and much older) Jackal god Wepwepet, with whom he is often confused. Anubis is the protector of the gates to the underworld, Osiris replaced him as the god of the dead. He looks like a man with the head of a fox. Anubis, also called Anpu, ancient Egyptian

repeated →

Egyptian god of the dead, represented by a jackal. As an embalmer, he also associated with mummification and viewed as a protector of graves. Anubis was usually depicted by the Ancient Egyptians as having the head of a jackal (also known as



Osiris was the god of the dead, and ruler of the underworld. He was also the father of Horus. As well as being a god of the dead, Osiris was a god of Resurrection and fertility. In fact, the ancient Egyptians believed that Osiris gave them the gift of barley, one of their most important crops. Osiris, one of the most important gods of Ancient Egypt.

Osiris was both a god of fertility and the embodiment of the dead and resurrected King. Due to the Osiris Myth, Osiris was venerated

in ancient Egypt as the King of the underworld, and god of the afterlife, life, death.



Horus or Hen, Hor, Har in Ancient Egyptian, is one of the most significant ancient Egyptian deities who served many functions, most notably god of kingship and the sky. He was worshipped from at least the late prehistoric Egypt until the Ptolemaic Kingdom and Roman Egypt. Horus, in Ancient Egyptian religion, a god in the form of a falcon whose right eye was the sun and whose left eye was the moon. At Nekhen (Hierakonpolis)... Horus was worshipped as a god of the sky, war, hunting, order and justice; and he was depicted as a falcon-headed man. Horus was the Egyptian god of the sky. He was the son of Isis and Osiris. After fighting his uncle, Set (Osiris and Isis' brother) he became the king of the gods. Horus was one of the earliest and most important Egyptian gods.

Egyptian
not.



Isis was the goddess of the moon, magic, love and healing.

Fantastic effort Bradley ☺