

**Guided  
Reading**

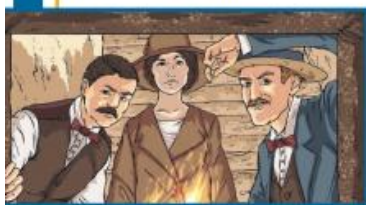


**Task 1 – Read 'Tutankhamun's Tomb'**

## Who

### Found His Tomb?

The tomb was found by a group of researchers lead by Howard Carter.



It was discovered in 1922, which means that all of the treasures and the body inside had been left in very good condition.

Howard worked out from other important finds that the tomb would be in the Valley of the Kings. A man named Theodore Davis found a cup with Tutankhamun and his wife on it. This was a clue that helped Howard to find the tomb.



The burial chamber with the body was a very unusual resting place for a king because it was the only decorated room in the tomb.

Normally, all of the walls would be carved or painted, which is how we know that Tutankhamun died very suddenly. The images on the walls were from a ritual called the 'opening of the mouth'.

## What

### They Found Inside

Inside the tomb, they found over 3,000 treasures meant for Tutankhamun to take with him into the afterlife.

Many of the items were made from, or covered in, gold which was perfect for a king. The tomb was split into many different rooms. Most of the rooms were for the objects, apart from the burial chamber which just held a decorated stone coffin called a sarcophagus.

## The Curse of the Mummy!

The curse of the mummy started after Tutankhamun's tomb was opened. Mummies have been thought to have magical powers and some people believe that they can curse anyone who disturbs them. It started when Lord Carnarvon, the man who paid for the dig of King Tut's tomb, died soon after it was opened. It is said that all of the lights in Cairo mysteriously went out as soon as he died.

Other stories are that Howard Carter's pet canary was killed by a cobra and Lord Carnarvon's dog died that same night. Some people believe that an unusual germ was released when the tomb was opened and that this caused Lord Carnarvon to become ill. Other people believe that it was magic.

**Challenge** – Can you create any of your own questions that you could ask somebody about this text?

### Tutankhamun's Tomb

1. Which year was Tutankhamun's tomb discovered?

Highlight one.

1992	1922	1912	1921	1292
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2. What is the name of the room that had the sarcophagus in?

Tick one.

- ☐ tomb
- ☐ burial chamber
- ☐ sarcophagus area
- ☐ Tutankhamun

3. Which did Howard Carter find the tomb? Highlight one.

Valley of the Kings	The Kings Valley	The Gold Temple	The Tomb
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4. Draw three lines and match each person to their role in the discovery.

Lord Carnarvon	Paid all the workers who discovered the tomb.
Howard Carter	Found a cup that led to the discovery.
Theodore Davies	Discovered the tomb.

### Tutankhamun's Tomb

1. Tick the boxes to say whether the statements are true or false.

Sentence	True	False
Some people think mummies can curse people when they find them.		
Lord Carnarvon's cat dies the same night as the canary.		
When Lord Carnarvon died, the lights went out in Egypt.		
Some people say that Lord Carnarvon died from a germ.		

2. What happened five months after the tomb was opened?

Tick one.

- ☐ Howard Carter died.
- ☐ Lord Carnarvon died.
- ☐ The tomb collapsed.
- ☐ Lord Carnarvon's cat died.

3. Find and copy a word that means 'a religious ceremony'.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How do you know that Tutankhamun died suddenly?

\_\_\_\_\_

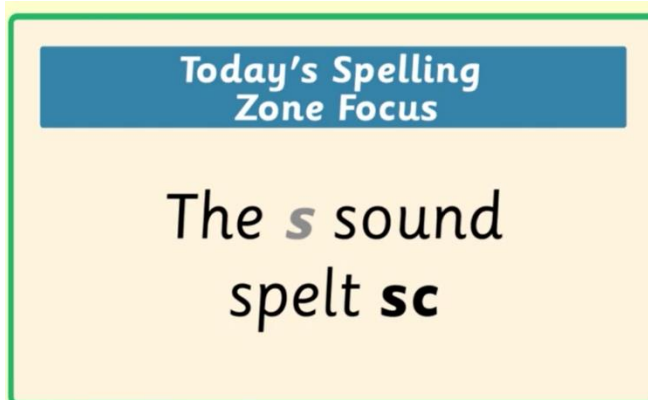
5. Do you believe in the mummy's curse?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**R.W.I**  
**spellings**  
**and**  
**spelling**  
**patterns**

**The s sound spelt sc**



**Task 1**

Can you put the root word and the suffix together?

root word	suffix	root word + suffix
ascend	-ing	
ascend	-ed	
descend	-ed	
descend	-ing	

root word	suffix	root word + suffix
scene	-s	
scent	-s	
scent	-ed	

root word	suffix	root word + suffix
fascinate	-ing	
fascinate	-ed	
muscle	-s	

### Task 2

Can you choose the correct word to complete the sentence?

muscle

muscles

scent

scented

unscented

1 The champion had huge  in his arms!

2 I pulled a  in my leg during football.

3 A wonderful smell came from the  flowers.

4 The wolf picked up the  of its prey.

descend

descended

descending

scene

scenes

5 The spaceship was  from the night sky.

6 I knew I had to  the rickety old staircase.

7 The forest looked just like a  from a fairy tale.

8 My friend is in all three  of the school play.

fascinate

fascinated

fascinating

9 It was  to watch the scientist at work.

10 I became  by the shapes of the clouds.



**P.E, Yoga,**  
**Games**  
**and**



**Cosmic Yoga**

**Task 1 – Egyptian Yoga**

Below is a link to try out some Egyptian yoga. This is a great opportunity to take a break from all of your hard work.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QuL3lhsU1Bs>

**Task 2 – Egyptian social pyramid**

Can you click the link below and work your way up the social pyramid?



<https://www.purplemash.com/?~c3c9MzQ3NTM1NyZzZz1hNjFhNDBhYWZhYTljMDY3MjY2OGFjYTYzMmMOMWUyMw==>

## Art



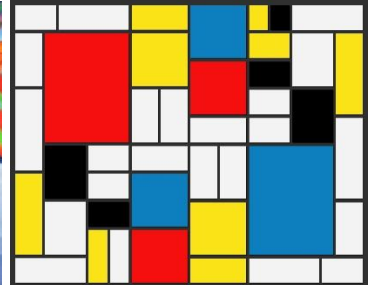
### Task 1 – Abstract art

Abstract art is art that does not attempt to show real life, but instead uses different shapes and colours. Here are some artists that you could research:

Piet Mondrian / Pablo Picasso / Andy Warhol

### Task 2 – Abstract art

To recreate a famous piece of abstract art.



### Task 3 – Death masks

When someone died in Ancient Egypt, their body would have been preserved by being mummified. A death mask was created so that the soul would recognise its body, and return to it safely. ... Death masks were also believed to help to guard a dead person from evil spirits in the afterlife



Can you design and create your own mask? This could be made or created using a range of materials.

### Task 3 – Egyptian Canopic jar

During Ancient Egyptian times the Egyptians used a process called mummification to preserve the body after death. This included taking out parts of the body and putting them in special jars called Canopic jars.



**Challenge** – Can you create and make your own Canopic jar?

## Geography



## River Nile

Below is an activity that I would like you to complete that identifies the different farming seasons during Ancient Egypt. The activity shows the important role that the river Nile had on farming and life during Ancient Egypt.

The ancient Egyptians based their farming around the annual flooding of the River Nile.

There were three seasons in the Egyptian calendar:

- **Akhet**

Also called the **Season of the Inundation**. Heavy summer rain in the highlands of Ethiopia each year would cause the Nile to flood as it flowed through Egypt. Farmland could be covered by up to two metres of water.



- **Peret**

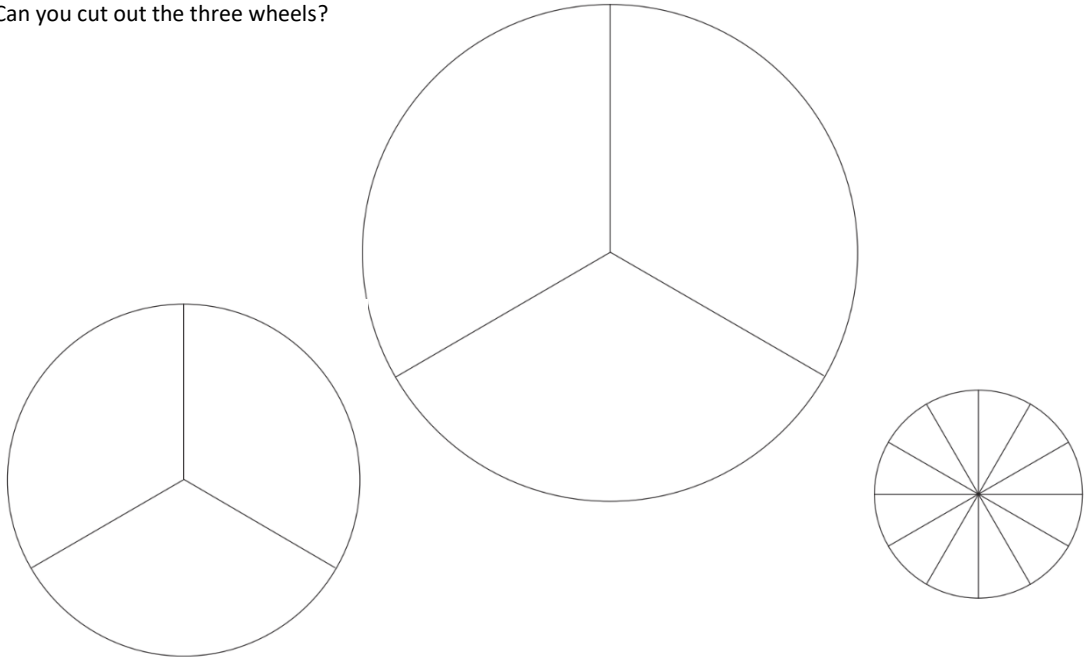
Also called the **Season of the Emergence**. As the floodwaters went down, the land beside the Nile was left covered in thick dark mud which was very fertile. Farmers used this season to plant grain, barley and other fruits and vegetables.

- **Shemu**

Also called the **Season of the Harvest**. Egyptians harvested the food they had planted, collected seeds to plant the following year and stored grain in large silos.

### Task 1

Can you cut out the three wheels?



These circles will help to create an Ancient Egyptian farming season wheel. Now follow the steps to finish your wheel by including the information below.

**Task 2 - The smallest circle**

The smallest circle is divided into 12 parts. Write the months of the year in order. One month in each of the 12 sections. Colour the months in the following colours:

**Blue:** June, July, August, September



**Green:** October, November, December, January, February



**Red:** March, April, May



**Task 2 - The middle sized circle**

Now along the outside edge of each section of middle sized circle you need to write down the three farming seasons:

- Akhet
- Peret
- Shemu

Only label one season in each of the three parts on the middle sized circle. Colour each of these three sections in the colour below.

Akhet (flood)



Peret (planting)



Shemu (harvest)



**Task 3 - The biggest circle**

In each section of the biggest circle can you explain what happened during each of the three farming seasons? You could use the examples that I have given you or you could research your own explanations if you like. Colour each of these three sections in the colour below.

Akhet (flood)



Peret (planting)



Shemu (harvest)





### SPECIAL CHALLENGE

Below is a map of London and it shows you the location of some of the key landmarks in London. Can you use the key below to match the name of the landmark to its location on the map?



#### Key

- |                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Westminster Abbey    | 8. St Paul's Cathedral        |
| 2. Houses of Parliament | 9. The Globe                  |
| 3. Big Ben              | 10. The London Eye            |
| 4. The Tate Britain     | 11. The Shard                 |
| 5. Buckingham Palace    | 12. Tower Bridge              |
| 6. Nelson's Column      | 13. St. Pancras International |
| 7. British Museum       |                               |

**Top tip** – A landmark is an object or a feature of a landscape or town that has importance or makes a place easily recognizable. Landmarks will often have a sign with information explaining their importance.

## History



### Task 1 – Ancient Egyptian Food and Drink

The Egyptians relied on the river Nile and the rich, fertile soil that surrounded the river for nearly all of their food and drink. Fishing and agriculture were two of the most important jobs in ancient Egypt. The weather played a big part in the success of crops. A long drought could mean a whole year's crops would be lost and people would need to survive on food that was stored from the previous year's harvest. What sort of things did the ancient Egyptians eat and drink?

#### Meat

Animals were bred in captivity or hunted for their meat. Only the wealthiest people ate meat regularly as part of their diet and this would have included cows, goats, pigs, and even antelope!



#### Birds

Ancient Egyptians kept ducks for their meat as well as their eggs. They also would have hunted and eaten geese, swans and pigeons!



#### Beer

This was the most commonly consumed beverage for the lower classes of ancient Egypt. The brewing process meant that beer was safer to drink than water, which was often polluted. Beer was made using bread and yeast.



#### Wine

The ancient Egyptians were good at growing grapes and making wine. There are many paintings and drawings showing the winemaking process.



#### Fruit Juice

The wide range of fruits that grew in the hot climate of Egypt meant that the ancient Egyptians had a wide range of fruit juices to drink. These included figs, grapes and pomegranate.



#### Dairy

The ancient Egyptians drank milk and made cheese from cow's and goat's milk.



### **Bread**

Bread was the most important and frequently eaten food. There were many different types of bread and it came in a wide range of shapes and sizes.



### **Cereals**

Wheat, barley and corn were cultivated in the rich fields nearby to the river Nile. Cereal crops, just like today, were important in the production of a wide range of food and drink, including bread and beer.



### **Fruit and Vegetables**

Lots of vegetables and fruit that we recognise today would have been eaten by ancient Egyptians. They were known to have eaten lettuce, cucumber, onions, peas, beans, garlic, figs, dates, pomegranate and watermelon.



### **Fish**

The river Nile had many different species of fish that could be caught and eaten. Drawings and paintings have told historians a lot about how ancient Egyptians caught their fish.



**Challenge** – Can you use some of the examples of the food above to create an Ancient Egyptian menu? You could create as many meals as you like but think about creating a meal for breakfast, dinner and tea. If you were alive during the Ancient Egypt what would you have picked to eat and drink?

**Do you need to research examples of real Ancient Egyptian meals to help you?**