


Thursday 16th April – Task 1

Use the information below and research on the internet to write about daily life in ancient Egypt.

You will need to inform your reader about how houses were built, how the River Nile was used, the importance of farming, the use of scribes to write in hieroglyphics, the games that were played and how craftsmen made jewellery and sculptors.

What is Ancient Egypt?

- Ancient Egypt was one of the **greatest civilisations**.
- Lasted from **3100 BC to 30 BC**.
- It was **more advanced** than European tribes.
- Ancient Egyptians did a lot of things.
- Taught us about **maths, farming & medicine**.
- Famous for their amazing **monuments**, including the **Pyramids**.
- There were 3 time period of Ancient Egypt:
 - ✓ **Old Kingdom** - building of pyramids.
 - ✓ **Middle Kingdom** - expansion of Egypt.
 - ✓ **New Kingdom** - Queen Cleopatra & Rome.



Life in Ancient Egypt:

- Life in Ancient Egypt was **very different** to today in many ways.
- Today we are going to look at how certain things were different including:
 - ✓ Food;
 - ✓ Clothes;
 - ✓ Jewellery & Makeup.
 - ✓ Men & Women;
 - ✓ Jobs;
 - ✓ Homes;
 - ✓ Sports & Pastimes.


Ancient Egypt was **very different** to how you live today! You are all going to be **historians** today. This means you will be looking at how life in Ancient Egypt compares to your life.

Is there anything you already know about Ancient Egypt?



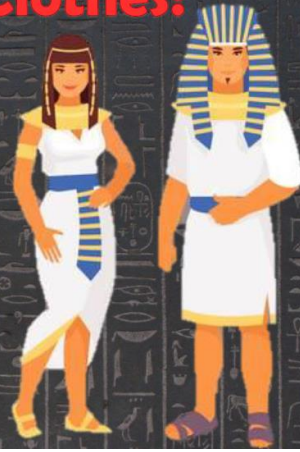
Ancient Egyptian Food:

- Most **common** food eaten was **bread**.
- Grew their own **fruit & vegetables**.
- Most important thing grown was **wheat**.
- Also raised **goats & sheep** on farms.
- Used **clay ovens** to cook their food.
- Most dishes used to eat were made from **clay**.
- Main drink was **beer** made from barley.
- Fresh water hard to find.
- Made **wine** from **grapes, pomegranates & plums**.



Ancient Egyptian Clothes:

- Egyptians wore **light clothes** made from **linen**.
- Richer people had nicer material.
- Men** wore a wrap around **skirt** tied with a **belt**.
- Length changed depending on the time period.
- Women** wore a long, wrap-around **dress**.
- Sometimes decorated with **feathers** or **beads**.
- Children** didn't wear clothes until **6 years old**.
- People often went **barefoot**.
- Sometimes wore **sandals** made from leather or woven grass.



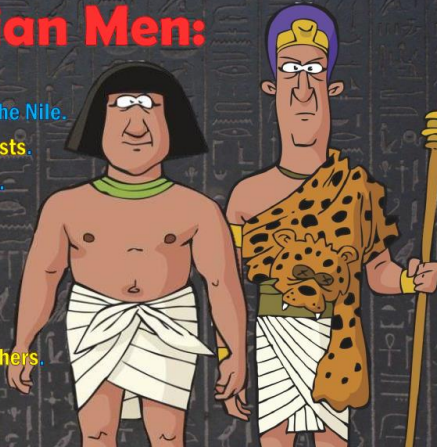
Ancient Egyptian Jewellery & Makeup:

- Men & women wore **jewellery**.
- Showed their **wealth** since only the rich could afford **gold**.
- Also made them more **attractive to the Gods**.
- Wore **rings**, **earrings**, **bracelets**, **neck collars** & **pendants**.
- Men & women also wore **makeup**.
- Main type was **black or green eye shadow**.
- Used **henna** to dye their lips, nails & skin.



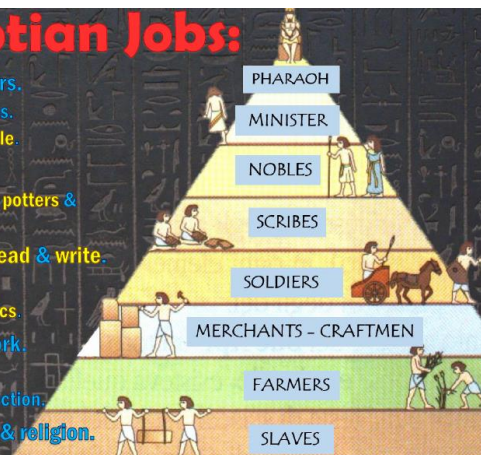
Ancient Egyptian Men:

- Rich men** **worked** all day.
- Many spent their days **trading** along the Nile.
- Many of the **wealthiest** men were **priests**.
- Rich boys** were **taught** to **read & write**.
- Had lots of time to **play**.
- Poor men** mostly worked as **farmers**.
- Worked **long hours**.
- Boys** often learned the **job** of their fathers.
- Most **poor boys** didn't go to **school**.



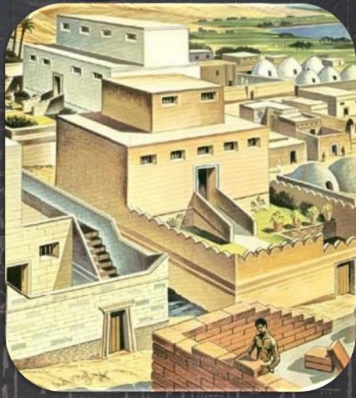
Ancient Egyptian Jobs:

- Farmer** - most people were farmers.
 - ✓ Grew barley, wheat & vegetables.
 - ✓ Grew crops on banks of **River Nile**.
- Craftsmen** - wide variety of jobs.
 - ✓ Included **carpenters**, **weavers**, **potters** & **jewellers**.
- Scribes** - **only people who could read & write**.
 - ✓ Came from **rich families**.
 - ✓ Took years to learn **hieroglyphics**.
- Soldiers** - some of the **hardest work**.
 - ✓ Trained a lot.
 - ✓ Helped with **farming & construction**.
- Priests** - responsible for **temples & religion**.



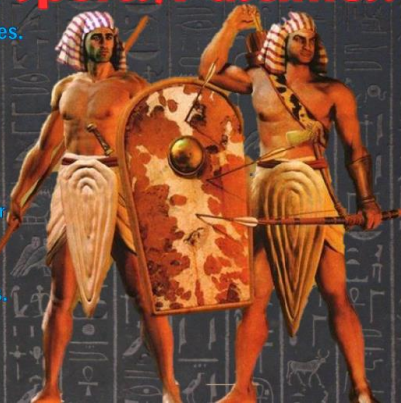
Ancient Egyptian Homes:

- Average family lived in sun baked **mud homes**.
- Usually **one-floor** & small.
- Had a basement & four rooms.
- Had **little furniture** & few windows.
- Had **flat roofs** - could be **slept** on when it was too hot inside.
- **Rich homes** were made from **brick & wood**.
- Had many rooms including **walled garden**.
- Often had a room that was a **shrine** to their favourite God.



Ancient Egyptian Sports/Pastimes:

- **Archery** - competitions recorded in temples.
 - Show of **strength & accuracy**.
 - Usually kings & princes took part.
- **Javelin** - linked to **hunting**.
 - Involved hitting a **moving target**.
- **Tug of Hoop** - similar to tug of war.
 - Tried to get the hoop away from the other player.
 - Was a test of **strength**.
- **Hockey** - played using **palm tree branches**.
 - Ball made from papyrus & leather.
 - Referee kept score.
- **Senet** - primitive form of chess.



Think about how to organise your information text. Use the checklist and example below to help you write about daily life.

Student Assessment Checklist

Informative Text

	Yes	No	Comment
Structure			
I have included an introduction to identify and classify the topic.			
My informative text contains factual paragraphs.			
I have used paragraphs and sub-headings to organise my information.			
I have included pictures and diagrams where appropriate.			
I have researched my topic using books, the Internet and other creditable sources.			
I have completed my text with a conclusion and concluding statement which sums up the information presented.			

Language/Punctuation Features			
I have used correct punctuation for all sentences.			
I have used commas to separate items in sentences.			
I have used technical topic words and vocabulary.			
I have used topic sentences for each paragraph.			
I have used a mixture of short and long sentences to capture the audience's attention.			
I have used consistent word tenses throughout.			
I have used adjectives and adverbs to enhance description.			
I have used phrases to show cause and effect.			

Example

CROCODILES AND ALLIGATORS

Crocodiles and alligators belong to a group of reptiles called crocodilians. These fierce carnivores (meat-eating animals) have not changed much for millions of years. Today, there are 14 different types of crocodile, 2 types of alligator and 6 types of caiman.



Crocodile grazing in the sun.

*How do crocodiles care for their young?

Crocodiles make much better parents than many other reptiles. A female Nile crocodile lays up to 75 eggs, she buries them under the sand in the riverbank. She guards them for about 3 months until they hatch, and then carries them gently in her big mouth down to the water. She goes on protecting them from predators (animals that would want to eat them) for another few weeks, before leaving them to fight their own battles.

* How fast are alligators?

Alligators, such as the American alligator, can run fast on land, but they are even quicker in water. To swim, they tuck their legs under their bodies and swish their strong tails from side to side, powering themselves through the water.

The American alligator lives in south-eastern USA, in warm rivers and swamps. It will eat almost anything it can catch, including water birds, fish and turtles. In busy areas, the American alligator will sometimes attack farm animals that get too close to the water.

Did you know...

- When baby crocodiles hatch out of their eggs, they call out for their mother.
- Crocodiles and alligators have thick, scaly skin which protects them from being attacked.
- You can tell crocodiles and alligators apart by their teeth. When an alligator shuts its mouth you can't see any teeth in its bottom jaw. When a crocodile closes its mouth you can see the fourth tooth on each side of its bottom jaw.