

Welcome to Spring 2!

This term we will be focusing home learning on ‘The Ancient Egyptians’. This will help consolidate the learning taking place in school.

All pupils must complete the tasks by Thursday 28th March 2024.

All pupils are expected to do the following weekly set task alongside:

- ✓ **Daily reading—The expectation is that your child will read daily for a minimum of 20 minutes at home. Evidence reading on the reading log app.**
- ✓ **Weekly maths – My Maths home learning tasks, TTRS, maths games and activities on OneNote**
- ✓ **Weekly Spellings – see below**

Education must develop every child’s personality, talents and abilities to the full (UNCRC Articles 28 & 29). We can’t wait to see what you do and look forward to seeing your wonderful home learning.

Yours Sincerely,

Year 3 Team

Focus: Ancient Egyptians

Some facts about:

- Most Ancient Egyptian pyramids were built as tombs for pharaohs (rulers of Ancient Egypt) and their families. To date, over 130 pyramids have been discovered in Egypt.
- The afterlife was incredibly important to the Egyptians. They believed that by preserving a dead person's body – which they did through the process of mummification – their soul would live on in the afterlife forever.
- The Pyramid of Khufu at Giza is the largest Egyptian pyramid. This incredible structure weighs as much as 16 Empire State buildings!
- Both Egyptian men and women wore make-up. The eye paint was usually green (made from copper) or black (made from lead). As well as offering protection from the sun, the Egyptians believed make-up had magical healing powers, too!
- Unwrapped, the bandages of an Ancient Egyptian mummy could stretch for 1.6km. Yikes!
- The Egyptian alphabet contained more than 700 hieroglyphs! Uncover the meaning behind these ancient symbols by checking out our awesome hieroglyphics feature.
- Ancient Egyptians believed in more than 2,000 deities! They had gods for everything, from dangers to chores! Each had different responsibilities and needed to be worshipped so that life could be kept in balance.
- Cats were considered sacred animals by the Ancient Egyptians. It's thought that most families kept a cat as a pet, which they believed would bring the household good luck!
- Love playing board games with your pals? Well, gang, so did the Ancient Egyptians! One popular game was Senet, which was played for over 2,000 years! The game involved throwing sticks (in the same way we throw dice) to see how many squares to move your piece forward on the board.
- The Ancient Egyptians invented lots of things we still use today, such as paper, pens, locks and keys and – believe it or not – toothpaste!

Key Pictures

Map of the location of Egypt today



The Pyramids of Egypt



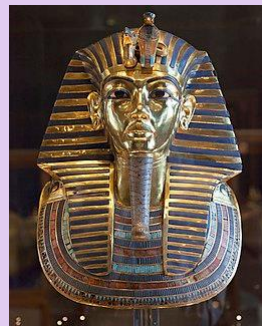
Hieroglyphics



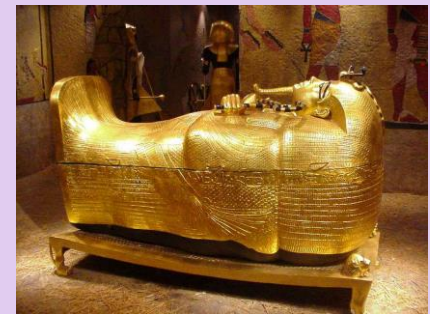
Canopic Jars



Mask of Tutenkhamun



Sarcophagus



Egyptian Deities




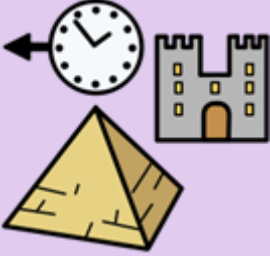






Mummification



Mummification tools



Key Vocabulary and definitions

<p>Pharaoh</p> 	<p>The Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt were the highest leaders of the land. They were like kings or rulers</p>	<p>Ancient</p> 	<p>Having existed for many years or relating to a period of time in history.</p>
<p>Egypt</p> 	<p>Egypt is a country in the north-eastern corner of Africa. Ancient Egypt was one of the earliest and most important civilizations in the world.</p>	<p>Hieroglyphs</p> 	<p>Egyptian hieroglyphs were the formal writing system used in Ancient Egypt, used for writing the Egyptian language.</p>
<p>Mummification</p> 	<p>When someone died in Ancient Egypt, their body would have been preserved by being mummified. This meant that the soul would have somewhere to return to after death.</p>	<p>Burial mask</p> 	<p>Also known as a death mask, this was created so that the soul would recognise its body and return to it safely. Death masks were also believed to help guard a dead person from evil spirits in the afterlife.</p>
<p>Afterlife</p> 	<p>The ancient Egyptians believed in life after death. They believed that when they died, their soul would take a journey through the underworld where they would be judged to see whether they had lived a good life.</p>	<p>Mummy</p> 	<p>A mummy is the body of a person (or an animal) that has been preserved after death. Mummies were any Egyptian who could afford to pay for the expensive process of preserving their bodies for the afterlife.</p>

Home Learning Tasks for 'Ancient Egyptians'

Week 1

Article 17 - I have the right to information.

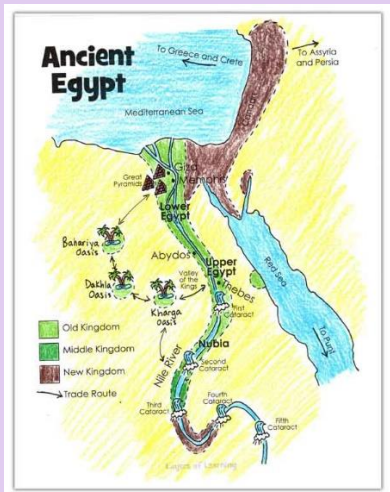
Task:

Research the Ancient Egyptians and produce a fact file or timeline to show your research. Alternatively, you could present your research as a video report and upload this to your OneNote page.

Find out key facts such as:

- Where is Egypt?
- What are the major geographical features?
- When where the Ancient Egyptians around?

[An introduction to Ancient Egypt - BBC Bitesize](https://www.bbc.com/1/learning-zone/history/ancient-egypt)
[Ancient Egypt Maps \(ancient-egypt-online.com\)](https://www.ancient-egypt-online.com/maps)



Week 2

Article 27- The right to food, clothing, safe place to live and having my basic needs met.

Task:

Research Tutankhamun from Ancient Egypt. Find out some key facts about him. Create a fact file video and upload it onto your OneNote.

Find out key facts such as:

- What did he look like?
- When did he become pharaoh?
- When did he die?
- How did he die?

[KS2 History: Ancient Egypt. King Tutankhamun - BBC Teach](https://www.bbc.com/1/learning-zone/history/ancient-egypt)
[Ancient Egyptian Biography for Kids: Tutankhamun \(ducksters.com\)](https://www.ducksters.com/egypt/tutankhamun.php)



Week 3

Article 5 – I have the right to be given guidance by my parents and family.

Task:

Draw a 3D version of your burial mask using the lines for perspective. If you need to follow the step-by-step guide on How to Draw Tutankhamun's Death Mask and add your own details.

Also, ask for help from your trusted adult if you need more information on Tutankhamun.

Link to Tutankhamun drawing:
<https://www.drawingnow.com/tutorials/115303/how-to-draw-tutankhamun-039-s-death-mask/>



Belmont School Home Learning Year 3 Spring 2 2024

Week 4

Article 13 – I have the right to find out things and say what I think, through making art, speaking and writing, unless it breaks the rights of others.

Task:

Create a 3D burial mask for Tutankhamun using resources/junk modelling. Remember to make it big enough to cover your face. Take pictures of your mask and upload them onto OneNote.



Week 5

Article 13 – I have the right to find out things and say what I think, through making art, speaking and writing, unless it breaks the rights of others.

Task:

Continue building, decorating your burial mask for Tutankhamun. Remember to make it big enough to cover your face. Take pictures of your mask and upload them onto OneNote.



Week 6

Article 12 - I have the right to a voice, be listened to and taken seriously.

Task:

Create a presentation or video to talk through your burial mask.

Answer the following questions:

- Why have you designed your mask this way?
- What makes your mask unique?
- How did you make it look 3D?
- What materials did you use?
- Why have you used those materials?
- Facts that you have learnt about Ancient Egypt, Tutankhamun

Belmont School Home Learning Year 3 Spring 2 2024

Spellings

Every week you will have a spelling test. Please learn the spellings.

Start with Group 1 and if you spell these correctly in your practice sessions, move on to Group 2 and so on.

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
	-ly suffix (le changed to -ly)	-ally suffix	-ation suffix	double consonants	split diagraphs – long vowel sounds	Review and reflect
Group 1	the	were	into	day	them	Review and reflect
	that	come	too	had	get	
	not	house	in	mum	I'm	
	look	to	are	children	was	
	put	we	as	made	what	
Group 2	gently	basically	information	appear	cake	Review and reflect
	simply	frantically	preparation	disappear	time	
	humbly	comically	admiration	address	home	
	sensibly	energetically	sensation	difficult	complete	
	horribly	scientifically	determination	different	arrive	
	possibly	terrifically	publication	grammar	decide	
	terribly	enthusiastically	multiplication	occasion	describe	
	responsibly	perhaps	operation	opposite	extreme	
	probably	promise	mention	pressure	guide	
woman	purpose	position	suppose	surprise		
Group 3	foreign	forty	frequently	government	guarantee	Review and reflect
	leisure	lightning	marvellous	mischievous	muscle	
	persuade	physical	prejudice	privilege	profession	
	rhyme	rhythm	sacrifice	secretary	shoulder	
	system	temperature	thorough	twelfth	variety	