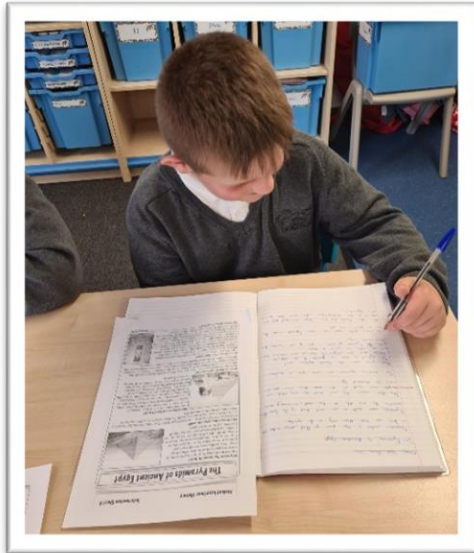


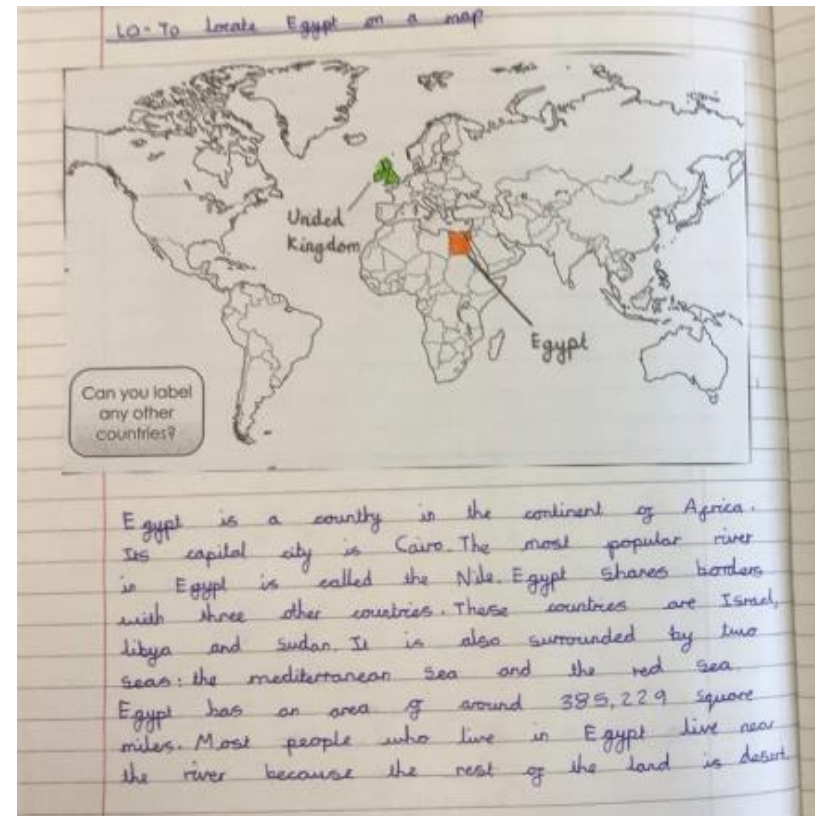
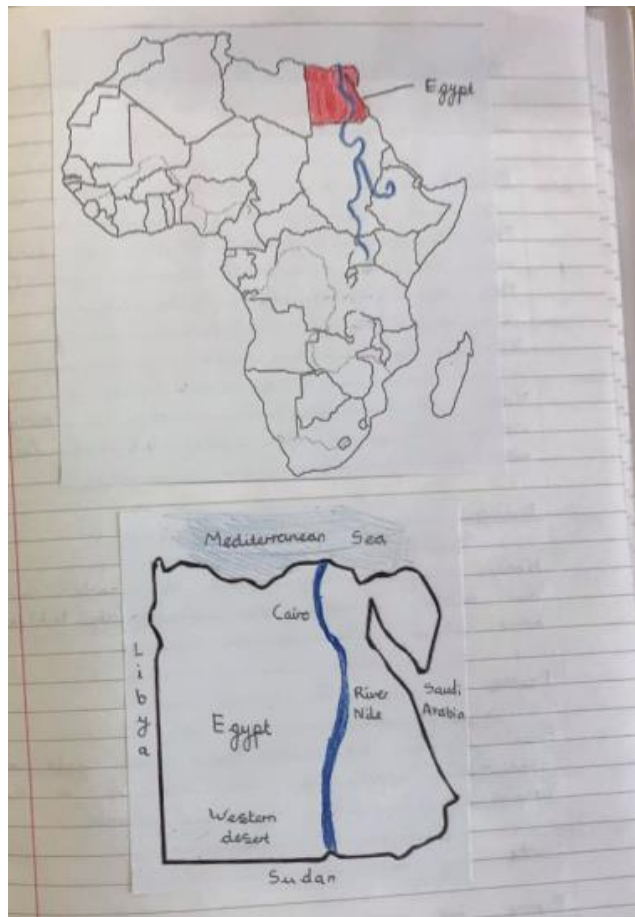
# Year 6 Leopards

## Summer Term Enquiry Question

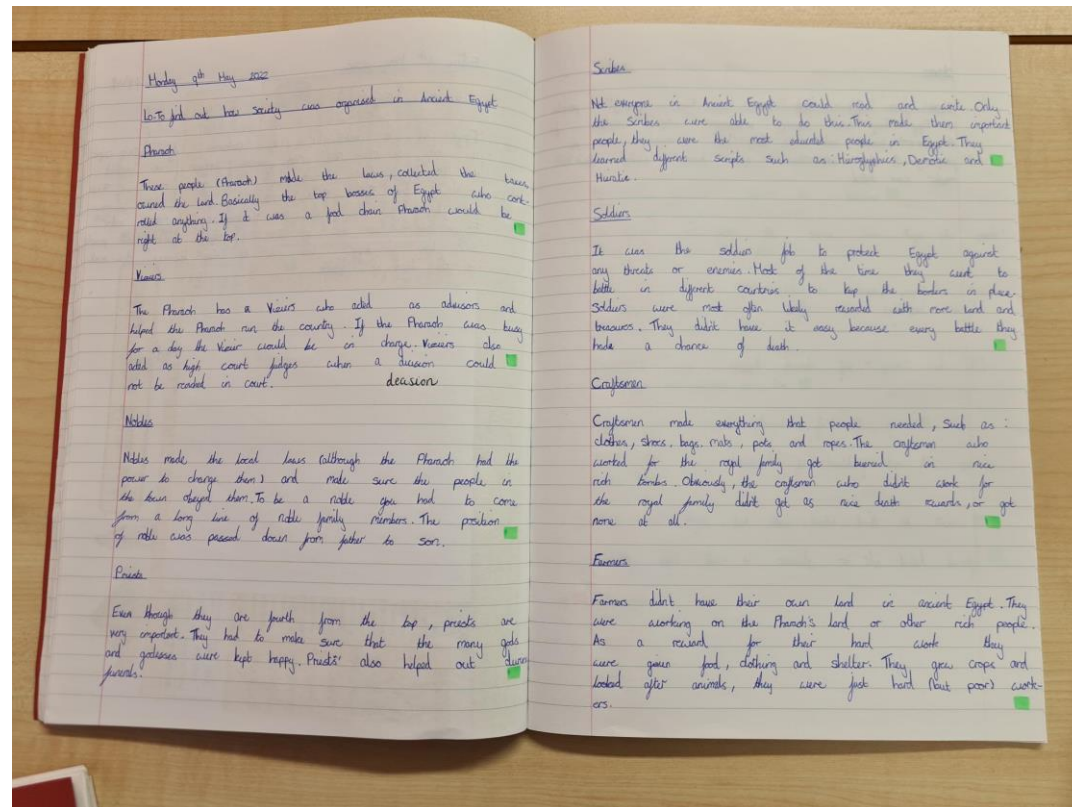


Would you have liked to be a pharaoh in  
Ancient Egypt?

We began our Egyptian topic with some lessons to develop our subject knowledge. We located Egypt on a map.



We also learned about different roles in society. It was vital that we understood the hierarchy and that the pharaoh was at the top.



Monday 9th May 2022

To find out how society was organized in Ancient Egypt

Pharaoh

These people (Pharaoh) make the laws, collected the taxes, owned the land. Basically the top boss of Egypt who controlled everything. If it was a bad day Pharaoh would be right at the top.

Wise

The Pharaoh has a Wise who acted as advisors and helped the Pharaoh run the country. If the Pharaoh was busy for a day the Wise would be in charge. Wise also acted as high court judges when a decision could not be reached in court.

Nobles

Nobles made the local laws (although the Pharaoh had the power to change them) and made sure the people in the town obeyed them. To be a noble you had to come from a long line of noble family members. The position of noble was passed down from father to son.

Priests

Even though they are fourth from the top, priests are very important. They had to make sure that the many gods and goddesses were kept happy. Priests also helped out farmers.

Scribes

Not everyone in Ancient Egypt could read and write. Only the Scribes were able to do this. This made them important people, they were the most educated people in Egypt. They learned different scripts such as Hieroglyphics, Demotic and Coptic.

Soldiers

It was the soldiers job to protect Egypt against any threats or enemies. Most of the time they went to battle in different countries to keep the borders in place. Soldiers were most often killed wounded with more land and resources. They didn't have it easy because every battle they had a chance of death.

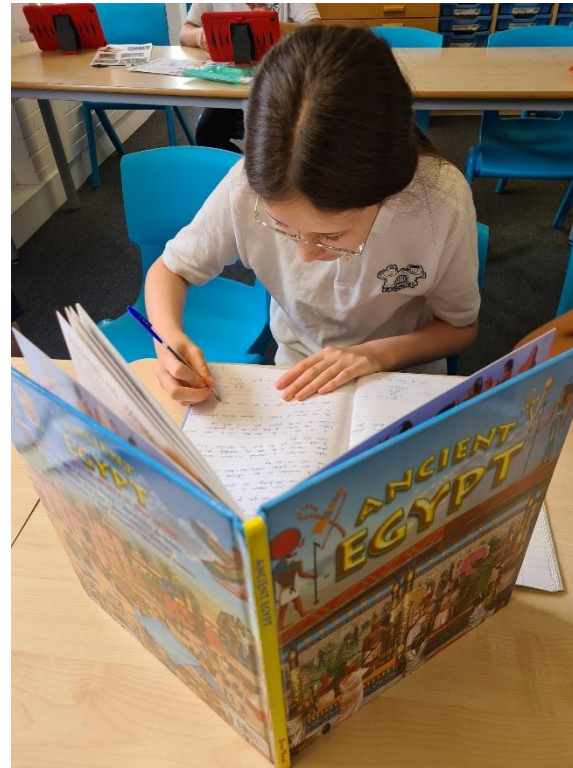
Craftsmen

Craftsmen made everything that people needed, such as clothes, shoes, bags, tools, pots and ropes. The craftsmen who worked for the royal family got honored in nice robes. Obviously, the craftsmen who didn't work for the royal family didn't get as nice death rewards, or got none at all.

Farmers

Farmers didn't have their own land in ancient Egypt. They were working on the Pharaoh's land or other rich people's. As a reward for their hard work they were given food, clothing and shelter. They grew crops and looked after animals, they were just hard (but poor) workers.

Next, we learned the names of some famous Egyptian pharaohs. We spent two lessons carrying out our own research about a chosen pharaoh. These included: Tutankhamun, Rameses II, Khufu and Cleopatra.



We presented our research as non-chronological reports.


Queen Cleopatra VII

Lived From: 69 BC — 30 BC      Ruled From: 51 BC — 31 BC

Family

The popular queen had many relatives and love affairs. This includes Ptolemy XII (dad), Cleopatra V (mom), Ptolemy XIV and XIII (brothers), Arsinoe IV and Berenice IV (sisters). According to the Egyptian culture, she married her brother but murdered him in order for her son to co-rule Egypt. Cleopatra is well known for her two love affairs, Julius Caesar and Mark Antony. It is believed by a few people that she had her hand in quite a few murder scenes, more of her 3 siblings.

**CLEOPATRA!**




Achievements

As well as being included in a lot of tragic death crimes, Cleopatra did achieve quite a lot during her reign as queen. She kept building up the Egyptian economy, establishing trade with many Arab nations. Her beauty was used in the Roman period as well as her being able to speak numerous languages. Did you know that Cleopatra also led a fleet at the naval Battle of Actium.

Fun Facts

- ★ Cleopatra wasn't Egyptian!
- ★ Her beauty was her biggest asset!
- ★ She knew how to make an entrance!
- ★ She was well educated by her parents!


**EGYPT**



Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt

Reign of Cleopatra

- Cleopatra was born January 69 BC.
- She died in August 30 BC.
- Cleopatra's reign started in 51 BC and ended 30 BC.
- She ruled Egypt, Syria, and Cyrene. She became pharaoh with her husband Ptolemy XIII.
- She was from the Ptolemaic dynasty of Hellenistic era rulers of Egypt, Cyprus and Cyrene. She was the descendant of a Macedonian general who served under Alexander the Great.
- She killed her sister who was against her.



**Cleopatra**

Achievements of Cleopatra

Cleopatra was the last active pharaoh of Egypt. After her death, the Roman Empire took over the country. Cleopatra could speak many languages and she was the only person in her family who could speak Arabic. She was an extremely powerful pharaoh and led a fleet at the naval Battle of Actium. Her pharaoh influenced the politics of Rome. She ruled over the country. She established trade with Arab nations and built up the country. She invented the shignon hairstyle. The country was prosperous during her reign.

Cleopatra's family

- Cleopatra was from the Ptolemaic dynasty and her father was Ptolemy XII.
- Cleopatra's mother was called Cleopatra V.
- Cleopatra married two of her brothers and co-ruled at the age of 18.
- One of her brothers was called Ptolemy XIII.
- She had two love affairs; one with Mark Antony and one with Julius Caesar. They were both involved in the Roman government.
- Cleopatra killed her brother because she wanted her son to rule over her. In fact, she also killed her sister and had a hand in the death of her other brother after divorcing him.
- Mark Antony died when he was captured as he committed suicide. Cleopatra was thought to be committed to her son. Cleopatra's son was captured by Octavian's army. As for her, Cleopatra left with her son back to Egypt and died there by letting herself get bitten by a snake.

Interesting facts

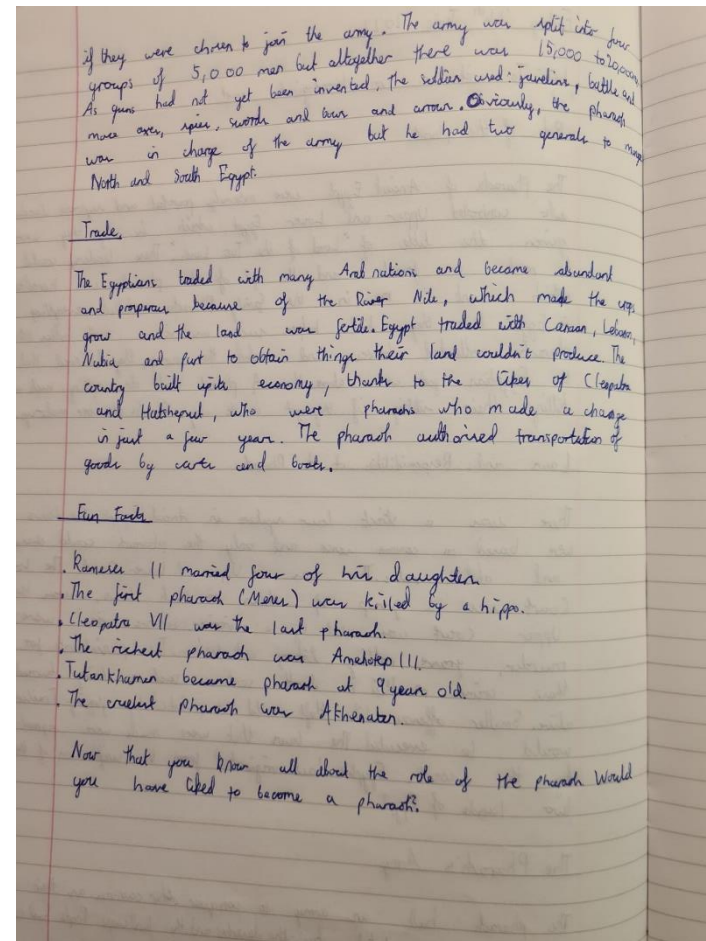
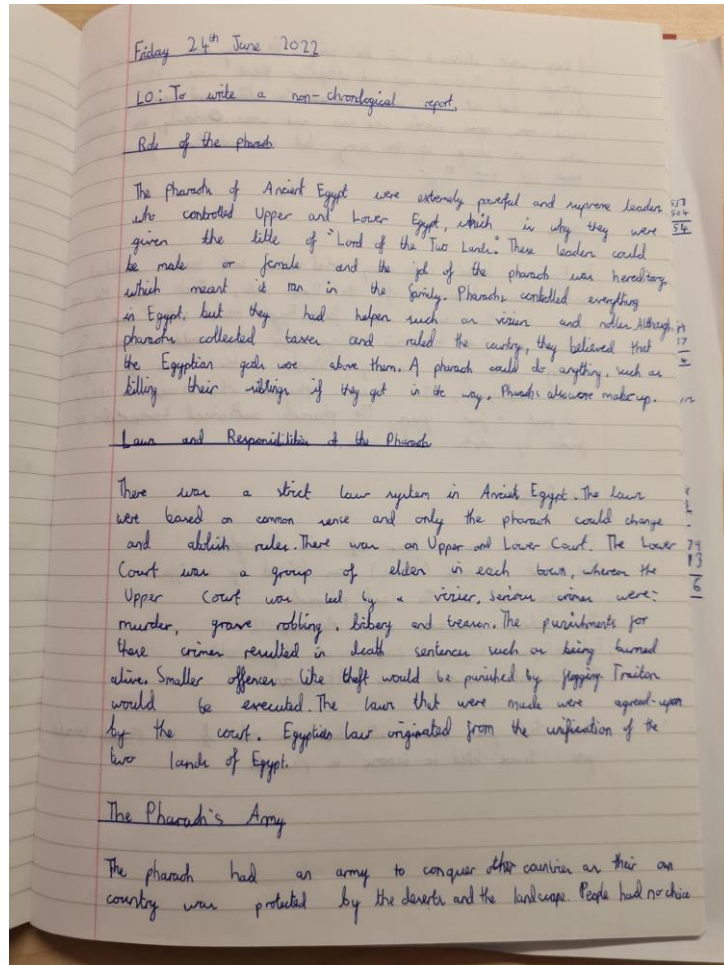
- She married two of her brothers and she was the last ruler of the Ptolemaic dynasty.
- She had a hand in the death of her siblings.
- Cleopatra was married to her 10-year-old brother Ptolemy XIII (Cleopatra's son).
- In 43 BC, Antony tried to dispose of her sister and made her flee to Egypt.
- Cleopatra killed her brother because she wanted her son to rule.
- She was captured by Octavian's army.
- Cleopatra's son was killed by Augustus, the Roman Emperor.

We then read these aloud so everyone could share their knowledge.

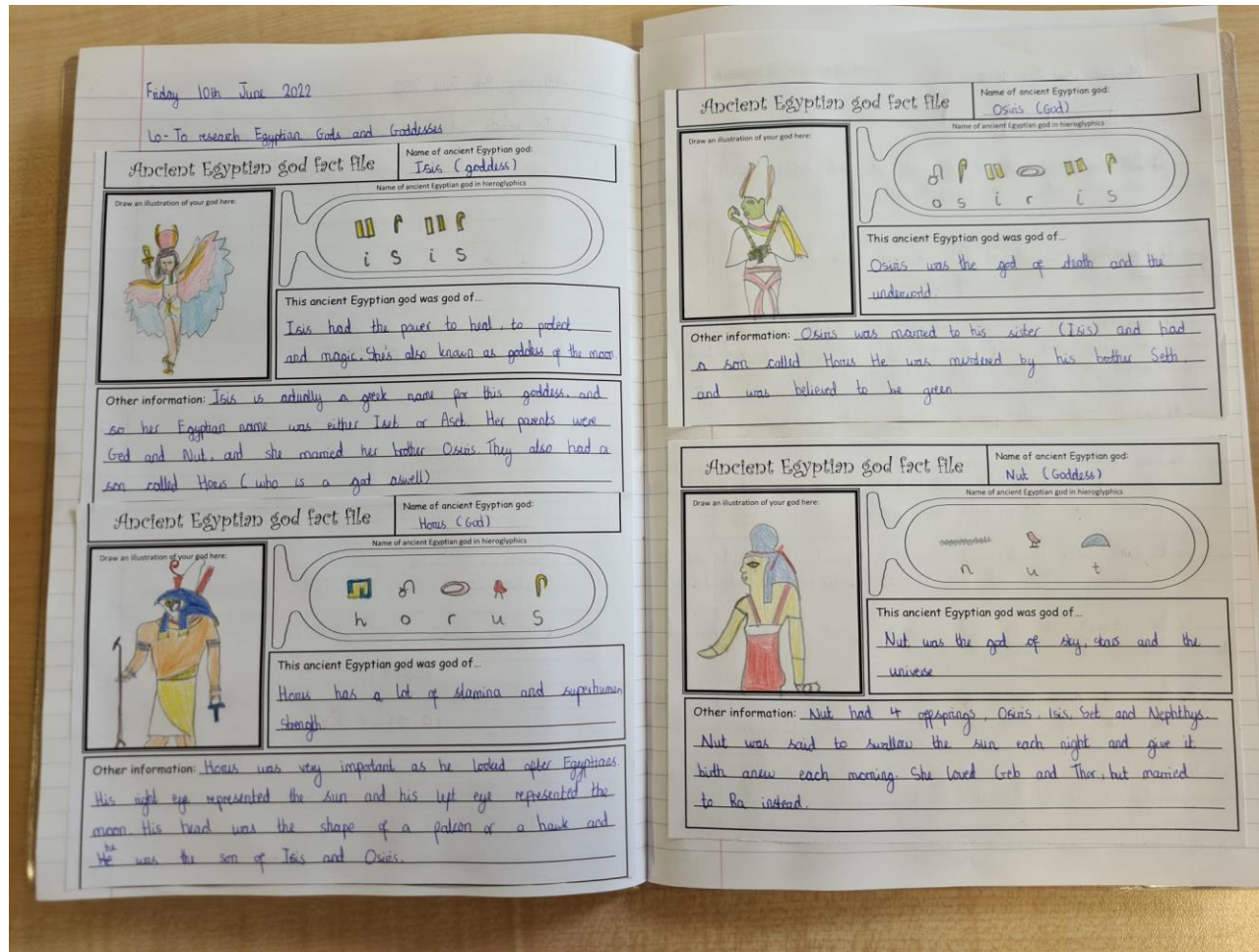
In our next lessons, we delved deeper into the roles of a pharaoh. We found lots out about how they created laws, collected taxes, worshipped the gods and were in charge of the army. We worked in mixed ability pairs.



We used English and history lessons to present our research about the role of a pharaoh. We discussed our ideas in small groups and shared what we had learned.



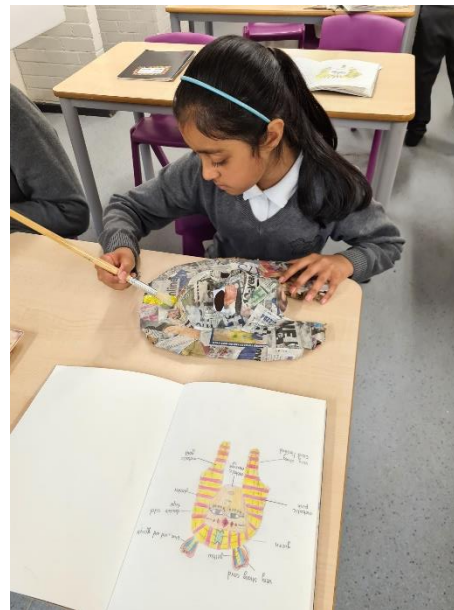
Through our reading, we found out about the relationship with the pharaohs and gods and goddesses.



We looked into different gods and goddesses which interested us.



To enhance our learning, we carried out research about Egyptian death masks. We drew and annotated our designs in our sketchbooks in art and then created them using papier-mâché.



Working in mixed ability groups, we drew together our knowledge and research to write a script. We then started to film our documentaries on an iPad and using a green screen. We discussed the roles of different members of society in Ancient Egypt.



We also worked with Alex and Taryn from Tyneside Cinema. They offered advice about sound, different shots and editing. We learned about different equipment used in film making and the different roles of people working in this industry.



**TYNESIDE**  
**CINEMA**

We carried out lots of editing and added special effects and music to our documentaries. We ensured we answered the question including our opinion on being a pharaoh! Most of us agreed that being a pharaoh would be a challenging job.

