

IAL: about the parts of the digestive system

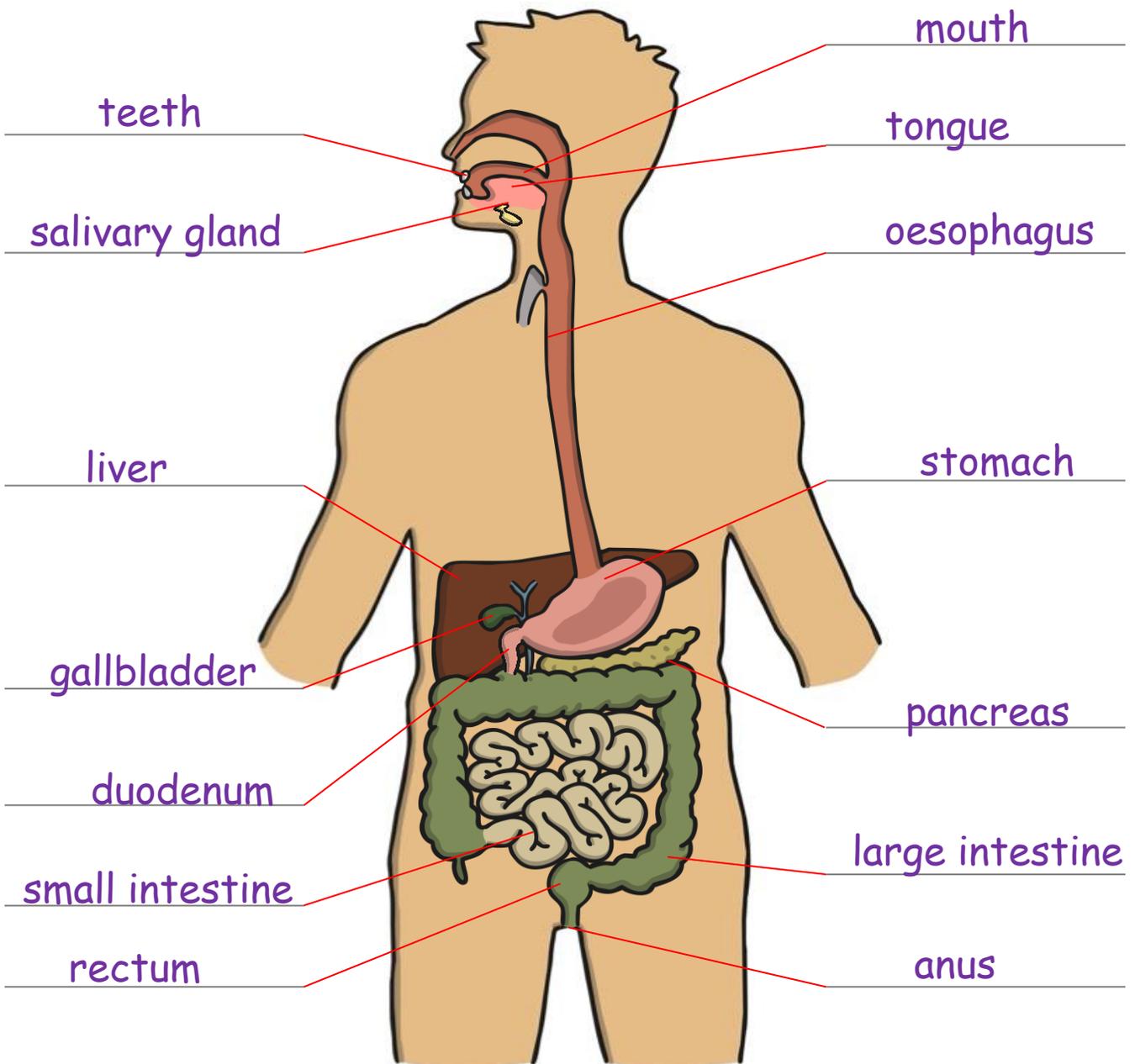
Watch these videos about digestion.

Operation Ouch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AX34MoalMzE>

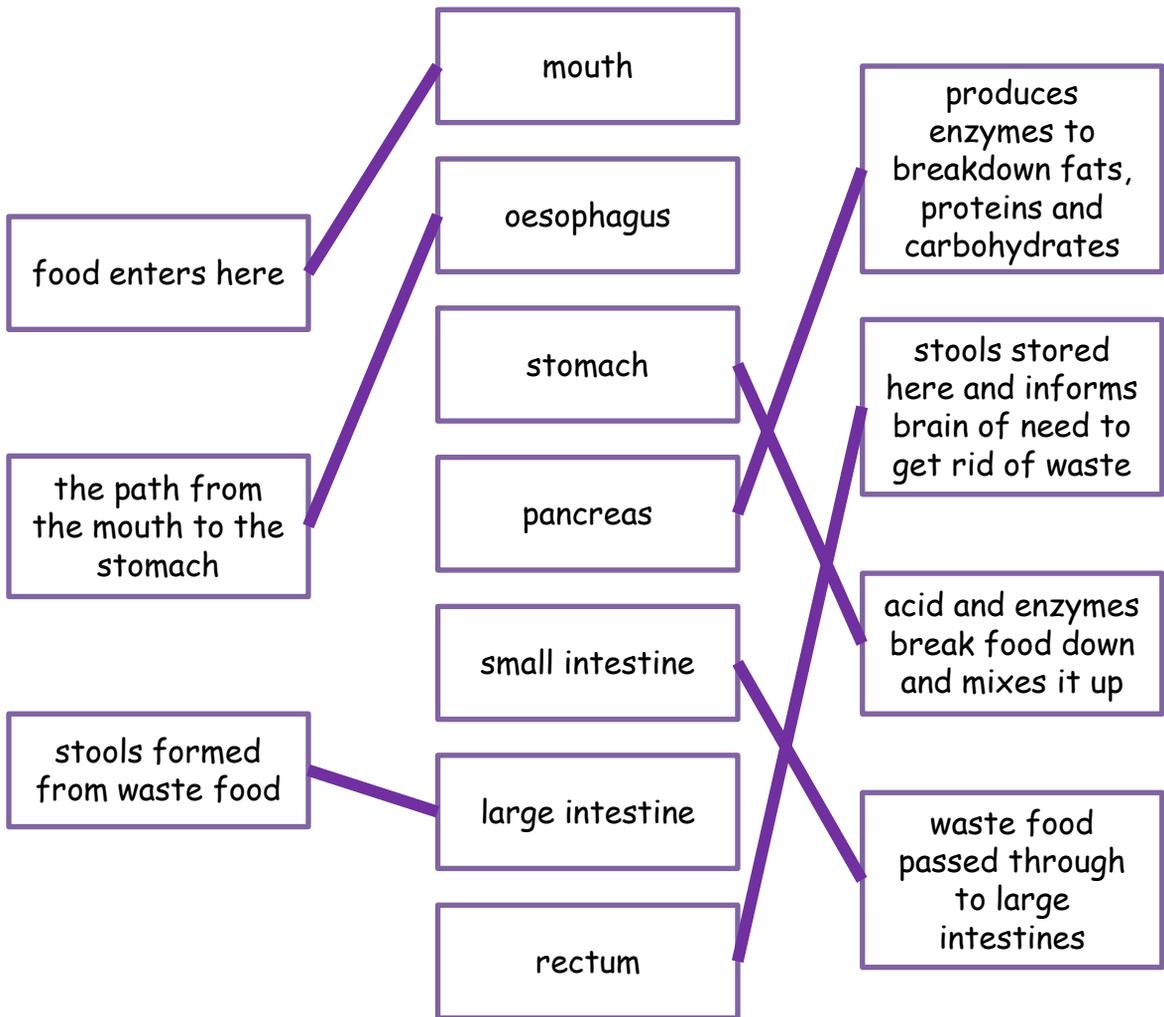
TED-Ed: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Og5xAdC8EUI>

Label this diagram with the parts of the digestive system.

tongue	liver	oesophagus	small intestine	rectum	duodenum	pancreas
mouth	teeth	stomach	large intestine	anus	gallbladder	salivary gland



Match the parts of the digestive system to their functions.



IAL: about Ancient Egyptian belief systems

Read the text about Ancient Egyptian gods and goddesses. Answer these questions.

1. How many gods were there in Ancient Egypt?  
More than 2000.
2. What was special about Amun?  
He created all things.
3. Who created hieroglyphics?  
Thoth
4. Who was married to Thoth?  
Ma'at
5. What was the name of the first mummy?  
Osiris
6. What did Anubis weigh against Ma'at's feather to decide a person's fate?  
A person's heart
7. Who was the mother of Horus?  
Isis
8. Which god or goddess had the head of a lion?  
Sekhmet

Create your own Egyptian god or goddess and explain the reasons for your choices.

What do they look like? What do they represent? What symbols do they hold or wear?

e.g.



ankh = life



'Was' sceptre  
= divine power  
and authority



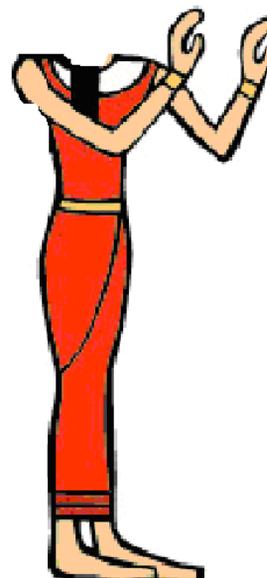
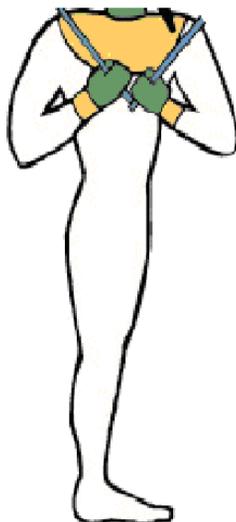
ra = sun



ma'at = feather of truth

Find out more about Egyptian symbols here: <http://www.landofpyramids.org/symbols-for-egypt.htm>.

You can draw your own god or goddess, or add the god or goddess's head to these bodies.



IAL: about the uses of the River Nile

Find out about how the River Nile was used by Egyptians. Use these key words and resources to support and guide your research. Choose how to present your findings e.g. a poster, a fact file, a powerpoint presentation, a non-chronological report...

**physical characteristics** - Where does the River Nile start? How long is it? Where does it end?

The start of the River Nile is uncertain but most suggest it starts in Burundi or Rwanda in central Africa. It is 6650km (4132 miles) long. It ends in Egypt where it enters the Mediterranean sea. It is made up of two parts that join together, the White Nile and the Blue Nile.

**uses** - What did Ancient Egyptians use the river for? Find out about **trade, transport, farming**, and other uses.

The River Nile was the reason that the first farmers settled in Egypt around 5000BC. The river is used for water, food and transport, as well as making the soil along the banks of the river perfect for growing crops.

The river banks were also filled with a reed called papyrus, which was turned into a form of paper. The Ancient Egyptians also used these reeds to build the boats that they would use to transport people, trade goods and distribute materials up and down the river.

The Ancient Egyptians would also use the river to catch fish with spears and nets as well as catch birds that came to the water.

**flooding** - What is it? What caused it? How did it help Egyptians?

The melting snow on the Ethiopian mountains and the summer rains would cause the flood. A flood is when the water overflows the edges of a river. The water would rush down the Nile and into Egypt where it would burst its banks and flow onto all the nearby flat fields. Once the water receded, a layer of fertile black silt (mud) would be left behind, perfect for planting and growing crops in.

**Interesting facts** - What else have you found out about the River Nile and Ancient Egyptians?

Farmers developed ingenious ways of getting water from the river to irrigate (water) their crops. They would use a shaduf, which is a large pole balanced on a beam. It had a heavy weight on one end, and a bucket on the other. The farmer would pull the bucket into the water and then the heavy weight would lift it back out again, full of water to put on the crops.

The Egyptians had a god of the river, Hapi. They would pray and pay their respects to the god, Hapi for bringing the flood to the land to help them grow their crops. Some farmers would keep an amulet or statue of Hapi as a sign of respect.