

31/07/20



*You can either play a video of me saying the morning verse (labelled **Greeting and Morning Verse**), or you can say it by yourself.*

Good morning everyone,

Let us now light a candle and cross our hands over our hearts and say the Morning Verse. This term there will be another part added to the Morning verse you already know.

Morning verse

**I look into the world
In which the sun is shining
In which the stars are sparkling
In which the stones repose**

**Where living plants are growing
Where sentient beasts are living
Where human souls on earth
Give dwelling to the spirit.**

I look into the soul,
That lives within my being
The World Creator weaves
In sunlight and in soul light,
In world space there without
In soul depths here within.

Before we start today, I would like you to do star jumps, but before that, make sure you have enough space around you.

*Have your feet together and arms beside you. When you jump, your legs go to the sides and your arms swing straight up and your hands clap. Now, when you do your star jumps, I would like you to recite **the 4 times table**. It will be tricky at first, but with practice you will get better.*

Once you are finished, you can sit down and practice the new tongue twister:

**Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper.
Did Peter Piper pick a peck of pickled pepper?
If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper,
Where's the peck of pickled pepper Peter Piper picked?**

Read the tongue twister a few times and then try to say it from memory. Once you are confident say it fast 3 times.

Once finished, you can open your spelling book and in your most beautiful running writing and by using your fountain pen (or a grey led) copy the spelling list twice for the last time. Do not forget to include the date and make sure all the letters are in lower case. Also try to look, cover, copy and then check your spelling.

Week 2 spelling list:

celery
cinnamon
excellent
council
cataract
vizier
pharaoh

civilisation
participation
inundation

Today, I would like you to pick at least 5 words from your spelling list and create a short story in your draft books. Your story needs to have at least one piece of direct speech as well as at least two different types of comma use (you can find examples of the different ways of using commas in this week's Monday Main Lesson work book).

Once finished drafting your short story, I would like you to correct spelling and punctuation with the help of one of your parents.

Once finished, you can close your spelling book and open your purple maths practice book. Below you will find a maths warm-up sheet which includes exercises of variable difficulty. The ones at the top are the easiest while the bottom ones are the most challenging. You do not have to solve them all, but make sure you challenge yourself.

Quick maths

- 1 ... + ... + ... = 71
 - 2 How many 10's in 120?
 - 3 ... x ... = 28
 - 4 I doubled the number, added 12 and got 22. What was the number?
 - 5 It is 4.30 a.m. How many hours and minutes until midday? (think whether you need to count forward or backward)
 - 6 $180 - \dots = 70$
-
- 7 What is one fifteenth of 105?
 - 8 Half of 74 =
 - 9 $\$111.25 - \$42.70 =$
 - 10 $631 - \dots = 105$
 - 11 ... + 59 + ... = 412
 - 12 $140 - 66 =$
 - 13 What is one seventh of 56?
 - 14 It is 12.05 p.m. How many hours and minutes ago was midnight?
 - 15 $1/8$ of 640 =
 - 16 I tripled the number, took away 14 and got 31. What was the number?
 - 17 12 times 5 times 2 take away 12 then divide by 4. What is the answer?
 - 18 $8851 + 5779 + 79 - 4362 =$
-

- 19 126 shared between 14 =
- 20 How fast do you need to travel to cover a distance of 540 kilometres in 9 hours?
- 21 Convert these decimal fractions into common fractions: 0.04; 3.11; 0.7 (you can simplify the first fraction).
- 22 Convert $\frac{53}{30}$ to a mixed fraction and simplify if possible.
- 23 To solve these equations, you will need to solve the multiplications before you do the addition.
- $825 - 78 + (17 \times 9) =$ $(25 \times 13) - 19 + 67 =$
- 24 I had \$112.25. First, I've spent \$39.35, then \$47.90 and finally \$9.95. How much money was I left with?

Now you can have a 5-minute break.

Welcome back. Yesterday you heard two stories, one about the Great Queen Hatshepsut and how she was chosen to unite and rule both Egypt and the second one about Egyptian way of measuring time and mastering the skill of building enormous structures out of stone.

Now, I would like you to spend the next 10 minutes or more, retelling both of these stories to one of your parents.

*Now that you have recalled the story about ancient Pyramids of Egypt and have carefully studied the pictures from yesterday, I would like you to read some information about the geometrical shape called **the pyramid** attached below.*

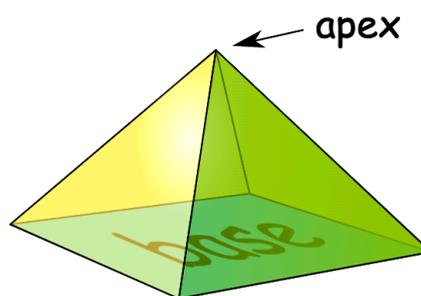
In order to build such magnificent structures as Pyramids, the Ancient Egyptians had to be very good with mathematics as well as geometry. During this main lesson we will recall what we know about angles as well as learn what perimeter is and how to measure it.

Firstly, I will show you the types of different pyramids (pyramid is a geometrical term, just like circle, square and a triangle), as well as what makes a pyramid.

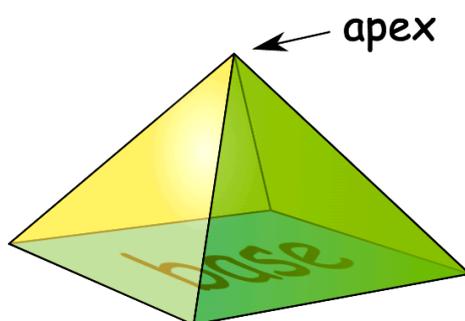
1. What is a pyramid?

When we think of pyramids we think of the **Great Pyramids of Egypt**.

They are actually **Square Pyramids**, because their base is a Square.



A pyramid is made by connecting a **base** to an **apex**

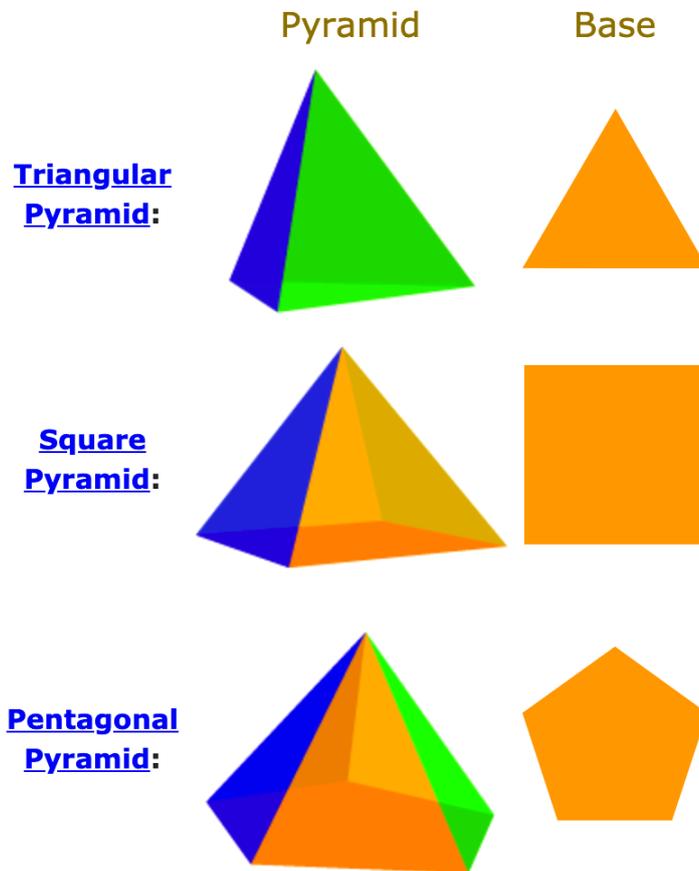


A solid object where:

- The sides are triangles which meet at the top (the apex).
- The base is a polygon (a flat shape with straight sides)

Is there only one type of a pyramid?

There are many types of Pyramids, and they are named after the shape of their base.



So now we know that every pyramid HAS to have these basic elements to be considered a pyramid:

- The base has to be a shape with straight sides
- The sides of the pyramid MUST be triangles and meet at a point
- There must be NO curved lines

This information about pyramids can be very successfully used in your drawing of the Ancient Egyptian Pyramids of Giza or even in your Egyptian project (if you choose to make a model pyramid).

Now you can open your Main Lesson book and draw the making of a pyramid on one page and the cross section of the same pyramid on the other.

Once finished, you will need to think of an appropriate heading for each of your drawings as well as add some additional information explaining parts of your drawings. Use the questions below to help you along.

Where did the stone used for building the pyramids come from?

How heavy was each of the stones?

How many stones were needed to build a pyramid?

How were they all the stones held together?

What were the two main functions of a pyramid?

You can spend most of the time on this task.

You can also dedicate some of the Main Lesson time to your Egyptian project or catch-up on any unfinished Main Lesson work.

Once finished, you can pack everything away and prepare for the story. You can either play the recording named **The Prince and the Sphinx**, or you can read the story attached below.

The Prince and the Sphinx

There was once a Prince in Egypt called Thutmose, who was a son of Pharaoh Amen-hotep, and the grandson of Thutmose III who succeeded the great Queen Hatshepsut. He had many brothers and half-brothers, and because he was Pharaoh's favourite son they were forever plotting against him. Usually these plots were to make Pharaoh think that Thutmose was unworthy or unsuitable to succeed him; sometimes they were attempts to make the people or the priests believe that Thutmose was cruel or extravagant or did not honour the gods and so would make a bad ruler of Egypt; but once or twice the plots were aimed at his very life.

All this made Thutmose troubled and unhappy. He spent less and less of his time at Thebes or Memphis with Pharaoh's court, and more and more frequently rode on expeditions into Upper Egypt or across the desert to the seven great oases. And even when Pharaoh commanded his presence, or his position demanded that he must attend some great festival, he would slip away whenever he could

with a few trusted followers, or even alone and in disguise, to hunt on the edge of the desert.

Thutmose was skilled in all manly exercises. He was a Bowman who could plant arrow after arrow in the centre of the target; he was a skilled charioteer, and his horses were fleetier than the wind. Sometimes he would course antelopes for miles across the sandy stretches of desert; at others he would seek out the savage lions in their lairs among the rocks far up above the banks of the Nile.

One day, when the court was in residence at Memphis for the great festival of Ra at Heliopolis a few miles further down the Nile, Thutmose escaped from all the pomp and pageantry to hunt on the edge of the desert. He took with him only two servants, and he drove his own chariot up the steep road past Saqqara where the great Step Pyramid of Zoser stands, and away through the scrub and stunted trees where the cultivated land by the Nile faded into the stony waste and the stretches of sand and rock of the great Libyan desert.

They set off at the first glimmer of dawn so that they might have as much time as possible before the great heat of midday, and they coursed the gazelle northwards over the desert for many miles, parallel to the Nile but some miles away from it.

By the time the sun grew too hot for hunting Thutmose and his two followers had reached a point not very far away from the great Pyramids of Giza which the Pharaohs of the Fourth Dynasty had built over twelve hundred years before.



They stopped to rest under some palm trees. But presently Thutmose, desiring to be alone and wishing to make his prayer to the great god Harmachis, entered his chariot and drove away over the desert, bidding his servants wait for him.

Away sped Thutmose, for the sand was firm and smooth, and at last he drew near to the three pyramids of Khufu, Khafra and Menkaura towering up towards the sky, the burning sun of midday flashing on their golden peaks and glittering down their polished sides like ladders of light leading up to the Boat of Ra as it sailed across the sky.

Thutmose gazed in awe at these man-made mountains of stone. But most of all his attention was caught by a gigantic

head and neck of stone that rose out of the sand between the greatest of the pyramids and a nearly-buried mortuary temple of huge squared stone blocks that stood on either side of the stone causeway leading from the distant Nile behind him right to the foot of the second pyramid – that of the Pharaoh Khafra.

This was a colossal carving of Harmachis the god of the rising sun, in the form of a lion with the head of a Pharaoh of Egypt – the form he had taken when he became the hunter of the followers of Set. Khafra had caused this ‘sphinx’ to be carved out of an outcrop of solid rock that happened to rise above the sand near the processional causeway leading from the Nile to his great pyramid. And he had bidden his sculptors shape the head and face of Harmachis in the likeness of his own.

During the long centuries since Khafra had been laid to rest in his pyramid the sands of the desert had blown against the Sphinx until it was almost buried. Thutmose could see no more than its head and shoulders, and a little ridge in the desert to mark the line of its back.

For a long while he stood looking up into the majestic face of the Sphinx, crowned with the royal crown of Egypt that had the cobra’s head on its brow and which held in place the folds of embroidered linen which kept the sun from head and neck – only here the folds were of stone and only the head of the serpent fitted on to the carved rock was of gold.

The noonday sun beat mercilessly down upon Thutmose as he gazed up at the Sphinx and prayed to Harmachis for help in all his troubles.

Suddenly it seemed to him that the great stone image began to stir. It heaved and struggled as if trying in vain to throw off the sand which buried its body and paws, and the eyes were no longer carved stone inlaid with lapis lazuli, but shone with life and vision as they looked down upon him.

Then the Sphinx spoke to him in a great voice, and yet kindly as a father speaks to his son.

‘Look upon me, Thutmose, Prince of Egypt, and know that I am Harmachis your father – the father of all Pharaohs of the Upper and Lower Lands. It rests with you to become Pharaoh indeed and wear upon your head the Double Crown of South and North; it rests with you whether or not you sit upon the throne of Egypt, and whether the peoples of the world come and kneel before you in homage. If you indeed become Pharaoh whatever is produced by the Two Lands shall be yours, together with the tribute from all the countries of the world. Besides all this, long years of life, health and strength shall be yours.

‘Thutmose, my face is turned towards you, my heart inclines to you to bring you good things, your spirit shall be wrapped in mine. But see how the sand has closed in round me on every side: it smothers me, it holds me down, it hides me from your eyes. Promise me that you will do all

that a good son should do for his father; prove to me that you are indeed my son and will help me. Draw near to me, and I will be with you always, I will guide you and make you great.'

Then, as Thutmose stepped forward the sun seemed to shine from the eyes of Harmachis the Sphinx so brightly that they dazzled him and the world went black and spun round him so that he fell insensible on the sand.

When he recovered the sun was sinking towards the summit of Khafra's pyramid and the shadow of the Sphinx lay over him.

Slowly he rose to his feet, and the vision he had seen came rushing back into his mind as he gazed at the great shape half-hidden in the sand which was already turning pink and purple in the evening light.

'Harmachis, my father!' he cried, 'I call upon you and all the gods of Egypt to bear witness to my oath. If I become Pharaoh, the first act of my reign shall be to free this your image from the sand and build a shrine to you and set in it a stone telling in the sacred writing of Khem of your command and how I fulfilled it.'

Then Thutmose turned to seek his chariot; and a moment later his servants, who had been anxiously searching for him, came riding up.

Thutmose rode back to Memphis, and from that day all went well with him. Very soon Amen-hotep the Pharaoh proclaimed him publicly as heir to the throne; and not very

long afterwards Thutmose did indeed become King of Egypt – one of her greatest Kings, and the grandfather of her one great prophet and poet, Akhnaton.

Just two hundred years ago – 3,230 years after Thutmose IV became Pharaoh of Egypt – the Sphinx, again buried to the neck in sand, was dug out by an early archaeologist. Between its paws he found the remains of a shrine in which stood a red granite tablet fourteen feet high. Inscribed on it in hieroglyphs was the whole story of the Prince and the Sphinx. The tablet also tells us that it was set there in fulfilment of his vow by Pharaoh Thutmose IV in the third month of the first year of his reign, after he had cleared away all the sand which hid from sight Harmachis, the great Sphinx that had been made in the days of Khafra, when the world was young.

*If you choose to listen to the chapter book before you have morning tea, you can play the recording now, otherwise, you can cross your hands over your heart and say the **Main Lesson ending verse**. I have added one more verse for you to practice.*

Hymn to Osiris

Shout aloud, you people who within the temple stand,
Glory to omnipotent Osiris!
Blazen forth his triumph till his splendour fills the land,
Honour to the living God, Osiris!

Secret is his nature and his ways beyond our ken,
Ancient, yet a babe, is great Osiris;
As the Moon he watches and divides the months for men
Times and seasons wait upon Osiris.

When the Sun-god passes to the realm of Death and Night,
Monarch of that kingdom is Osiris;
When he comes in glory in the glowing morning light,
Throned on high beside him is Osiris.

When the river rises bringing happiness and mirth
As the joyous Nile we hail Osiris;
Giver of the harvest and Creator of the earth,
All we have and are is from Osiris.

Now you may blow out the candle.

Enjoy your morning tea.