

11/08/20



*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 6 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:*

**Betty Botter bought a bit of butter but the bit of butter was too bitter,  
so Betty bought a better bit of butter to make the bitter butter better.**

*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 4 Spelling list**

diagnosis  
gherkin  
disagree  
recognise  
hundredths  
tenths  
strategy

**denominator  
disagreement**

**Now you can locate the same words in a word search attached below.**

H	E	X	I	E	I	J	Y	P	T	R	D	F	G	H
V	U	U	W	Q	Q	B	C	G	N	R	X	C	J	O
S	E	N	L	O	M	B	R	K	E	L	U	R	X	Q
M	A	Y	D	P	O	F	O	C	M	T	P	J	Y	C
W	A	T	R	R	N	L	O	Q	E	T	A	E	T	D
N	K	G	T	N	E	G	D	S	E	I	V	R	N	Q
I	T	B	T	J	N	D	H	M	R	L	D	C	T	L
K	L	M	Q	I	Y	T	T	P	G	D	I	L	J	S
R	W	U	S	F	N	H	Y	H	A	P	A	F	G	G
E	B	E	S	E	E	P	Y	J	S	N	G	S	F	B
H	H	C	T	K	X	T	D	H	I	K	N	T	P	Q
G	F	D	H	G	Q	M	U	J	D	T	O	B	S	F
D	E	N	O	M	I	N	A	T	O	R	S	S	X	B
U	H	L	X	B	E	E	R	G	A	S	I	D	M	E
E	D	R	M	Y	A	V	Z	S	F	C	S	X	A	A

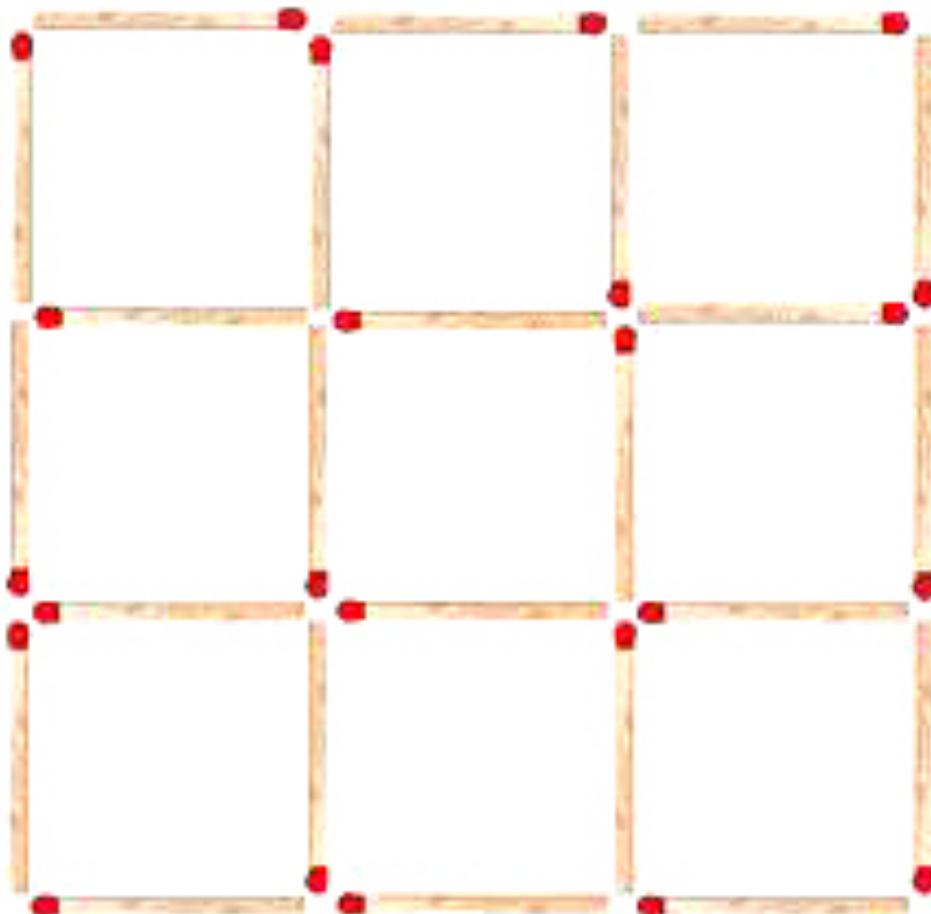
**DENOMINATOR**  
**DISAGREEMENT**  
**RECOGNISE**

**DIAGNOSIS**  
**GERKIN**  
**STRATEGY**

**DISAGREE**  
**HUNDREDTHS**  
**TENTHS**

Before we move on to Quick Maths, I would like you to solve the matchstick problem attached below (you will need a box of matches, alternatively you could draw).

**Leave just two squares by removing eight matchsticks.**



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      $\dots + \dots + \dots = 45$
- 2     How many 16's in 48?
- 3      $\dots \times \dots = 16$  (write 2 options)
- 4     I doubled the number, added 8 and got 40. What was the number?
- 5     The train left the terminal at 9.45 a.m. and arrived at its destination at 2.15 p.m. How long did the train travel?
- 6      $150 - \dots = 70$
- 
- 7     What is one fiftieth of 1000?
- 8     Half of 324 =
- 9     \$124.15 - \$82.65 =
- 10     $881 - \dots = 427$
- 11     $\dots + 52 + \dots = 231$
- 12     $214 - \dots = 63$
- 13    What is one twentieth of 220?
- 14    A bus is scheduled to leave the terminal at 8.30 a.m. and travel for 6 hours and 25 minutes to another city. On the day, the bus left 42 minutes later than the scheduled time. When did the bus arrive at the other city?
- 15     $1/13$  of 65 =
- 16    I tripled the number, took away 11 and got 55. What was the number?
- 17    18 times 3 times 3 take away 42 then divide by 40. What is the answer?
- 18     $7322 - 3212 + 42 - 1857 =$
- 
- 19    135 shared between 9 =
- 20    How fast do you need to travel to cover a distance of 1440 kilometres in 12 hours?
- 21    Add these fractions with uncommon denominators and simplify if possible:  $7/9 + 11/12$
- 22    Convert  $42/24$  to a mixed number fraction and simplify if possible.
- 23    To solve these equations, you will need to solve the multiplication before you do the addition and subtraction.

$$859 - 368 + (25 \times 6) =$$

$$(21 \times 13) - 97 + 29 =$$

- 24 You had  $\frac{1}{2}$  of pizza left in the fridge. At breakfast you ate  $\frac{1}{3}$  of it. What fraction of the original pizza was left for lunch? (drawing the pizza will help you to find the answer; simplify the answer if possible).

### **Now you can have a 5-minute break.**

*Welcome back. Yesterday, you heard how Akhenaten, his Queen Nefertiti and their daughters lived in the Royal palace at their new capital Akhetaten. You might remember that this Royal family was quite different to the ones before or after them-they enjoyed their time together and practiced a number of pleasurable activities.*

*Now, I would like you to spend the next 10 minutes, retelling this story to one of your parents.*

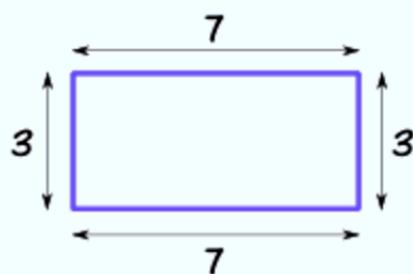
*Once you are finished, I would like you to listen to the recording named **Cubit and Perimeter** as well as look at the examples attached below.*

### **Cubit and perimeter**

Last week you have learned about the importance of mathematics and geometry for the Ancient Egyptian people and what role it played in the building of the Great pyramids and other ancient structures. Egyptians had to be very accurate and precise when measuring distances both for planning of their cities, burial grounds as well as fields and irrigation canals. As you all know, today, most countries use a metric system of measurement, but in the ancient days, this system was not yet developed and instead, in Egypt, the standard unit of measurement was a **cubit**. The length of the **cubit** was the distance between the middle finger tip to the elbow bottom. There were two types of cubits-the **Standard** and **Royal**. **Standard** was slightly shorter and was used in everyday measurements, while the **Royal** was longer and only used for state organised building of palaces, temples, Pyramids and burial tombs.

Another very important aspect of geometry that the Ancient Egyptians used was the idea of a **Perimeter**, which basically means the distance around something. Egyptians needed to be very skilful in working out the perimeter of things as it played a very important role in calculating the distances around structures and fields. If they would not know how to measure perimeter in a simple way, they would have to walk all the way around a square (or rectangular) field to measure how long the irrigation canal must be. Instead they developed a simple formula which required only the measurement of two sides-the length and the width. Find an example below:

Example: the perimeter of this rectangle is  **$7+3+7+3 = 20$**



Here you can see that top and bottom sides are the same length, same goes for the left and right sides. So, instead of adding all the sides together, we can simply use the length of double width added to the length of double height:  $(3 \times 2) + (7 \times 2) = 20$

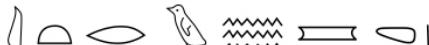
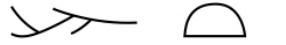
This method is much simpler and less time consuming than adding all the sides together.

As we now know, Egyptians measured distance in cubits. Cubit was a set length that was made into a rod and was available for common people to use as a standard. Below you can see how the ***Cubit of Amenhotep*** looked:



Here is a table containing various Ancient Egyptian units of length, their names and conversions to a metric system.

## Ancient Egyptian units of length

Unit name	Hieroglyphic and Egyptian name	Egyptian units	Metric units
River measure	 <i>iteru</i>	20,000 cubits	c10.5km
Khet (rod)	 <i>khet</i>	100 cubits	52.5m
Royal cubit	 <i>meh niswt</i>	7 palms or 28 fingers	52.5cm
Standard cubit	 <i>meh nedjes</i>	6 palms or 24 fingers	45cm
Remen	 <i>remen</i>	5 palms or 20 fingers	37.5cm
Djeser	 <i>djeser</i>	4 palms or 16 fingers	30cm
Hand (large)	 <i>ped-jaa</i>	3.5 palms or 14 fingers	25cm
Hand (small)	 <i>ped-sheser</i>	3 palms or 12 fingers	22.5cm
Palm	 <i>shesep</i>	1 palm or 4 fingers	7.5cm
Finger	 <i>djeba</i>	1 finger or 1/4 palm	1.875cm

Today, your task will be to create your own length of cubit. You can either choose to measure yourself or someone else in your family. The best way would be to measure on a straight stick and cut it to size, but it can also be done with a piece of string or paper.

Once you have created your own measuring unit, I would like you to choose three different sized objects to measure:

- ***Something that is smaller than the length of your cubit (a large book for example)***
- ***Something that is bigger than the length of your cubit (a desk, dining table or kitchen bench)***
- ***Something that is fairly large (a patch of lawn, garage or a garden shed)***

Now, you might ask: “How would I measure a book that is smaller than the length of a cubit?” You will need to use fractions. I will give you an example to explain:

***An atlas of the world measures 3/4 of a cubit by 2/4 of a cubit.***

Same can be used for something that is slightly larger than a cubit:

***My desk measures at 3 and a half cubits by 2 cubits.***

Today, I would like you make a cubit, measure 3 objects and take notes while you do it. You can also try and use the formula for an easier way of calculating perimeter.

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

## ENEMIES

Queen Ty was a capable and energetic woman and she thought that Akhenaten was too much interested in religion and art and that he did not take enough interest in the government of his empire. So she persuaded him to hold a special Pageant of Empire, when all the subjects of Egypt would come and pay tribute and *homage* to the Pharaoh. Akhenaten ordered a new building to be put up in the courts of the Great Temple, called the Hall of Foreign Tribute.

The King and Queen were carried in their state *palanquin* to the pavilion and there received the tribute of their subjects from Nubia and Sinae, from Palestine



and Syria. This picture shows bearded *envoys* from Syria bringing vessels of gold and silver and bronze as tribute to an earlier Pharaoh. But, despite this pageant, trouble was already brewing in the Pharaoh's empire, because Akhenaten did not keep firm control of his subjects.

At Tell-el-Amarna, archaeologists found the 'Place of the Correspondence of Pharaoh' containing records which tell the story of the disorder in the empire.

There was in Syria a vassal king of the Amorites, called Aziru, who was supposed to pay homage to his overlord, the Pharaoh, but he was secretly persuaded to go over to the enemy, the Hittites, and to attack all those kings in Syria who were loyal to Egypt. Three important towns, Simyra, Byblos and Tunip, held out against Aziru, and Ribaddi, the loyal King of Byblos, sent urgent appeals for help to Akhenaten. No help came and Simyra fell. Again Ribaddi wrote to Pharaoh, but Aziru double-crossed him, through some friends at court, and so Akhenaten did not really know what was happening. When the Pharaoh sent a messenger to Aziru, he managed to miss the envoy, so that the letter was taken back again unopened, and then Aziru wrote in haste saying how sorry he was to have missed meeting Pharaoh's envoy. You can see what a crafty man he was! Ribaddi wrote frantic letters. In these he says:

But poor Ribaddi was left to his fate. Aziru captured Byblos and also Tunip and no doubt killed the loyal Ribaddi. In a short time all of Syria and Palestine were overrun by enemies, and the King of Jerusalem, too, appealed in vain to Akhenaten, and added a postscript: "To the scribe of my Lord the King Abdikhiba thy servant. Bring these words plainly before my Lord the King, 'The whole land of my Lord the King is going to ruin'." It was indeed a sad state of affairs in the great Egyptian Empire and the Pharaoh ought to have sent troops to restore order, but we do not know whether these letters ever actually reached the King himself because, you see, there were enemies and traitors at home in Egypt too. You remember how furious the priests of Amen were when Akhenaten closed their temples; of course they were longing for revenge and they probably helped to stir up more trouble for the Pharaoh whom they hated so much. Yet they dared not do anything openly, as long as Akhenaten was alive.

In the year 1369 B.C. Akhenaten died in his own city and was buried with all the pomp and ceremony which attended the funeral of a Pharaoh. His tomb had been prepared in a lonely valley of the desert east of Amarna, and already his elder daughter, Maketaten, who died young, had been buried there. Akhenaten himself was only forty when he died and he left no son to succeed him. The heir to the throne was the boy Tutankhaten, who had already been married to the princess Ankhesen-paaten to secure his succession. Queen Nefertiti was

determined to continue her husband's work and so she made certain that Tutankhaten was proclaimed king in Amarna and that the worship of Aten was continued. The Queen, however, did not survive her husband for more than three years.



Portrait statue of Tutankhamen found in his tomb

With the death of Nefertiti, the priests of Amen seized their chance and urged the boy-king to return to the old religion and the usual capital. He yielded to them, whether willingly or not we do not know, and agreed to return to Thebes and to change his own name and that of his wife. The ending 'Aten' was changed to 'Amen' and so the young Pharaoh became Tutankhamen. He was welcomed back in Thebes with great rejoicing. His courtiers shut up their houses in Amarna, leaving guards in charge, in case they should need to return, but the priests of Amen were determined that there should never be any return to Amarna. Gradually the old ways were restored, but the priests were careful not to let the young Pharaoh know how much they hated his father-in-law. The usual preparations were made for the Pharaoh's tomb in the Western Desert at Thebes, but long before these were really complete Tutankhamen died while still only eighteen.

Tutankhamen left no heir to succeed him, and so for a short while the old friend of Akhenaten, Ay, often called 'the divine father', was Pharaoh. Then there was no one of the old line left and the famous and splendid eighteenth dynasty came to an end. A new line of kings was begun by a general called Horemheb. He had no feeling of loyalty to Akhenaten and no wish that Aten worship should ever again be restored. Now at last was the time for which the priests of Amen had waited. All their pent-up fury now burst out and they set to work to try and

destroy all traces of the hated *heresy*. Bodies of workmen were sent to Amarna to pull down the city. The Great Temple and all the official buildings were razed to the ground, tombs were defaced and the name and face of Akhenaten savagely hacked out wherever possible. So all the lovely frescoes on the palace walls perished and only a few bits have been recovered and pieced together. The nobles hastily closed their fine houses, removing everything valuable, including all wooden pillars, since wood is so scarce in Egypt. Finally, the enemies of Akhenaten ordered a thick layer of cement to be run over the top of the ruins of the hated city as though to seal in the infection of the accursed spot. Little did they think that this would actually preserve at least the foundations of Amarna and so enable archaeologists to reconstruct so much of the city today. And what happened to the body of Akhenaten, you may wonder? We do not know for certain, but an archaeologist called Professor Sayce found in the tomb of Akhenaten at Amarna the body of a man which had been burnt some time after mummification, and so we think that his enemies even went so far as to try and destroy the mummy, so that there would be no future life for “that criminal of Akhenaten”, as they called him. So ended the story of “the Pharaoh who was different”.

*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**.*

### 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.

Women, hymn his triumph; let your voices, men, ring out;  
Cry aloud, all creatures of Osiris!  
Thunder forth his praises in one vast triumphant shout,  
Glory to the risen Lord, Osiris!

*Now you may blow out the candle.*

*Enjoy your morning tea.*