



Water is life!: Ancient Egypt, the Gift of the Nile River.

Age: 3th graders

**Final task:** At the end of the project pupils will use their new knowledge to create a diorama about the Nile.

#### **Facts**

**Civilizations** developed **around rivers because** their waters provided places to fish and hunt the animals that came to drink water. They also provided a supply of drinking water and as the **rivers** flooded, the lands **around** them became fertile for growing crops. This is especially true of the Nile **River**, which flooded the same time each year.

Moreover, goods and people could be transported easily.

Access to water is still crucial to modern civilizations; water scarcity affects more than 2.8 billion people globally.

#### **Facts about Ancient Egypt**

Ancient Egypt was one of the greatest and most powerful civilizations in the history of the world. It lasted for over 3000 years from 3150 BC to 30 BC.

Egyptian men and women wore makeup. It was thought to have healing powers, plus it helped protect their skin from the sun.

They were one of the first civilizations to invent writing. They also used ink to write and paper called papyrus.

The Ancient Egyptians were scientists and mathematicians. They had numerous inventions including ways to build buildings, medicine, cosmetics, the calendar, the plow for farming, musical instruments, and even toothpaste.

Cats were considered sacred in Ancient Egypt.

#### The "White corner"

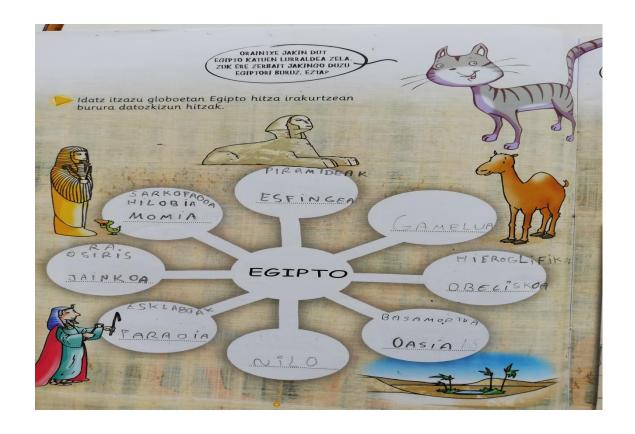
When we start a new project, we always ask students to bring any materials related with the topic they have at home. These materials will be in class until we finish the project.

Most of times we realize that they already have a lot of information about the topic.



# So we start activating previous knowledge.

o What do you think of when you hear the word "Egypt"?

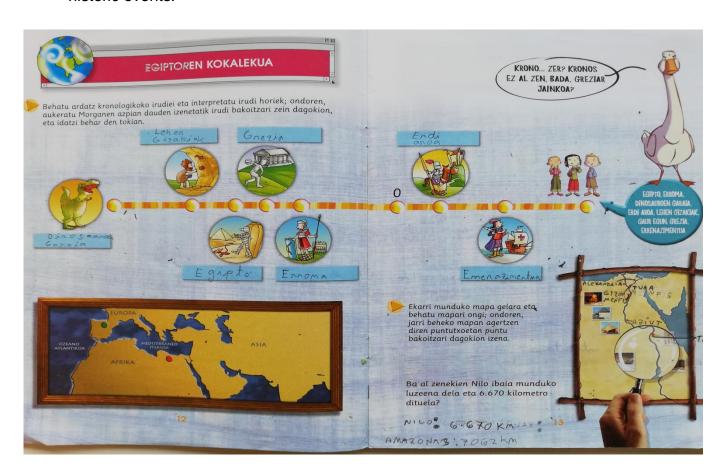


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Pupils situated Egypt and the Nile River on the map....

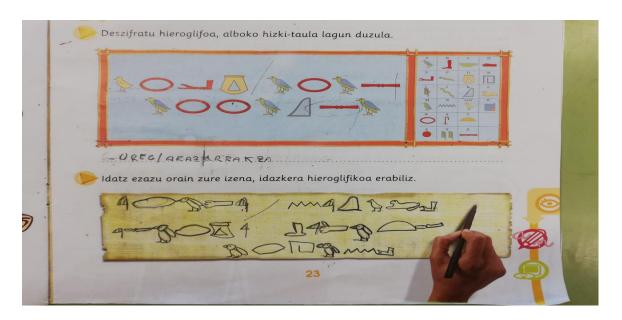


... and in a **timeline**. Timelines help students understand the chronology of historic events.

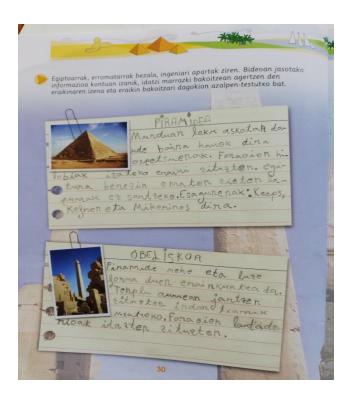


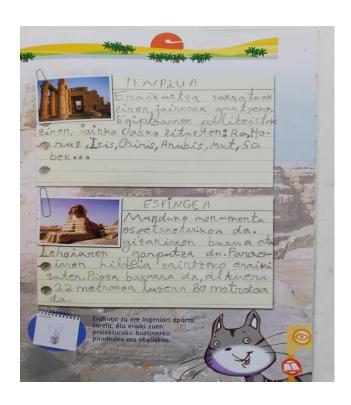
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Pupils found out that Egyptian Hieroglyphs were the formal **writing** system used in **Ancient Egypt**. Hieroglyphics used pictures to represent different objects, actions, sound or ideas. There were more than 700 hieroglyphs.



Egyptians were excellent architects and engineers and they built their pyramids, temples and tombs out of stone. Egyptian buildings were decorated with paintings, carved stone images, hieroglyphs and three-dimensional statues. The art tells the story of the pharaohs, the gods, the common people and the natural world of plants, birds and animals.





## Pupils recreated an Egyptian temple:





## **Boats and Transportation**

The Egyptians didn't build roads to travel around their empire. Most of the major cities in Ancient Egypt were located along the banks of the Nile River. As a result, the Egyptians used the Nile for transportating people and goods.



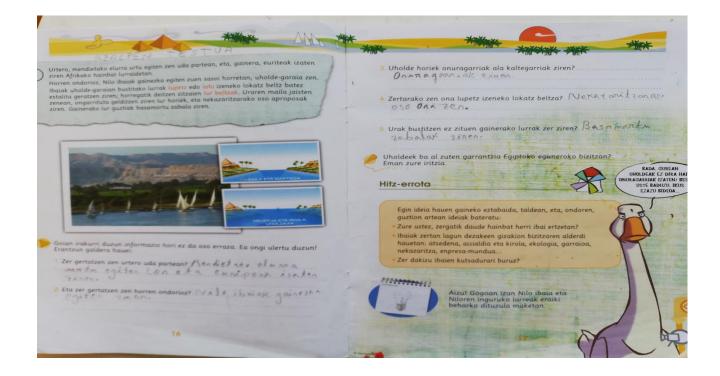
## **Nile River Flooding**

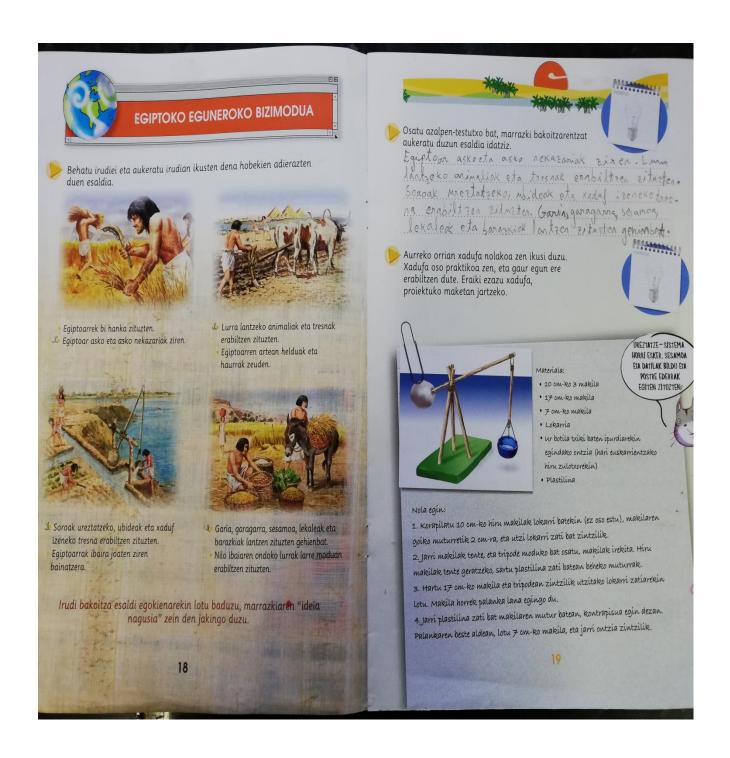
The River Nile was vital to life in Ancient Egypt. Agriculture depended on its summer floods (ice from the mountains melt and it was the rainy season in Ethiopia), which fertilized land along the river banks by depositing a layer of black soil rich in nutrients.

Through the use of irrigation canals, agriculture was born. Still used today, the *shaduf* is a mechanical irrigation device used to conduct water from the

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canals to the fields. One person can operate it by swinging the bucket of water from the canal to the field.

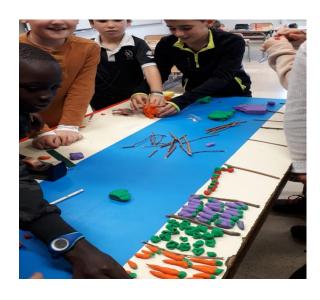




# Final task













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