

# Egypt

## Land of the Kings





## Egyptian Project List

**Choose and complete two of the activities listed below. Activities are graded on quality of work not quantity. All Egypt projects will be due September 28. All reports included in this list must be typed. All papers will follow the font rules that will be established for all reports during the school year, in order to get credit.**

1. Draw, label and color a cross section of a pyramid. This should show any rooms, chambers, hallways, fake entrances or any other area inside the pyramid.
2. Draw, label, color **and explain** the importance of 5 pieces of jewelry that might have been worn by important Egyptian people.
3. Design and color an Egyptian costume for a man and woman. This needs to be done on a piece of cardstock, poster board, or cardboard at least 12 inches high and colored front and back. Costumes must be the student's original design.
4. Draw, label, color, **and explain** 10 weapons or tools that might have been used by an Egyptian laborer or slave.
5. Make a 3-D model of a pyramid. This must have a base of at least 6" X 6" in order to get any credit. Be creative with this one. Try to be different from any other project you've seen, while still being accurate. (No paper or Lego models will be accepted).
6. Describe what an archeologist might think if he/she discovered your bedroom 1,000 years from now. (Maximum of 2 pages)
7. Make and model for the class an adult, life sized Egyptian costume that is your own design. This can be for a person of any status during Egyptian times. Be prepared to explain the parts of your costume to the class (paper bags and garbage sacks are not acceptable). **This must be done by Sept. 26 in order to get any credit.**
8. Design and color a flag for Ancient Egypt. Write a half page paper that explains the meaning of the symbols, colors, images and other significant items on the flag that you have chosen. **(15)**
9. Research a topic about Egypt that interests you and give a 10-minute oral report to your class. Must be at least 2 pages in length and no shorter than 8 minutes orally in class. **This must be done by Sept. 26 in order to receive any credit.**
10. Make a poster board sized Egyptian art panel. The panel must include at least 2 adult figures and remember color and symbols are important.

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11. Design and construct a 3-D cartouche for yourself using Egyptian symbols. Look in your packet for symbol meanings. Examples of acceptable materials: wood, clay, soap carving, paper mache etc. Check with your teacher if you have another idea of proper materials.
12. Describe, draw, label and color the steps of making paper out of papyrus.
13. Create a 3-D model of an Egyptian Sphinx. It must be at least 6 inches tall in order to get credit. Be creative! (No paper models will be accepted).
14. Create a 3-D Egyptian sarcophagus. (This is a stone or wood coffin). You may need to do a little research to find out what it might look like inside and what was in it. This needs to be at least 10 inches by 4 inches in order to get any credit.
15. Make and decorate your own canopic jars, at least 2 and no more than 3. Each jar needs to be at least 6 inches high. Write a total of a half page to explain what each jar is used for and the importance of the contents of the jar. Jars must be empty in order to receive any credit.
16. Write a 1-page paper about the importance of the discovery of the Rosetta Stone.
17. Write a 2-page report about any one of the Pharaohs not found in the Egyptian packets, who ruled in Egypt.
18. Write a 2-page report about modern day Egypt.
19. Make a 3-D, life sized crook and flail like the Pharaohs used in their time.
20. Your choice. You must have prior approval from your teacher before you begin your project in order to get any credit.

## Egyptian Vocabulary Words

\*\*Define or give a description of each word or name below.

1. **Delta** - \_\_\_\_\_
2. **Mummies** - \_\_\_\_\_
3. **Hieroglyphics** - \_\_\_\_\_
4. **Papyrus** - \_\_\_\_\_
5. **Rosetta Stone** - \_\_\_\_\_
6. **Nile** - \_\_\_\_\_
7. **Pyramid** - \_\_\_\_\_
8. **Tutankhamen** - \_\_\_\_\_
9. **Cartouche** - \_\_\_\_\_
10. **Crook & Flail** - \_\_\_\_\_
11. **Valley of the Kings** - \_\_\_\_\_
12. **Obelisk** - \_\_\_\_\_
13. **Archeologists** - \_\_\_\_\_
14. **Khufu** - \_\_\_\_\_
15. **Scribe** - \_\_\_\_\_
16. **Sarcophagus** - \_\_\_\_\_
17. **Canopic Jars** - \_\_\_\_\_
18. **Osiris** - \_\_\_\_\_
19. **Natron** - \_\_\_\_\_
20. **Howard Carter** - \_\_\_\_\_

# The Weighing of the Heart



After the death of a pharaoh and before his soul could enter the afterlife, ancient Egyptians believed that a ceremony called the "weighing of the heart" took place. Presided over by the jackal-headed god, Anubis, and in the presence of the god Osiris and forty-two other gods, the heart of the pharaoh was weighed against the weight of a single feather. If the heart of the pharaoh weighed less than the feather, the pharaoh was declared innocent of sin and was allowed to enter the afterlife. A beast called the devourer, or eater of souls, was on hand to consume the pharaoh's soul should his heart weigh more than the feather of truth.

The Egyptians used the heart in this symbolic ceremony because they realized it was a very special organ of the human body. Through their practice of embalming and mummification, they gained a great knowledge of human anatomy. This knowledge enabled them to practice medicine at a very high level and gave ancient Egyptian doctors the reputation of being the best of their time.

We still use symbolized heart drawings to mean many things and have many expressions relating to the heart. Below are listed a few. Tell what each one means and add at least 5 other "heart expressions."

1. Heartbroken \_\_\_\_\_
2. Downhearted \_\_\_\_\_
3. Heartsick \_\_\_\_\_
4. Fainthearted \_\_\_\_\_
5. Heartfelt \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Rosetta Stone

Have you ever used code to send a secret message? Have you ever tried to figure out a message written in code? If so, then you can appreciate how hard it can be to decipher someone else's code.

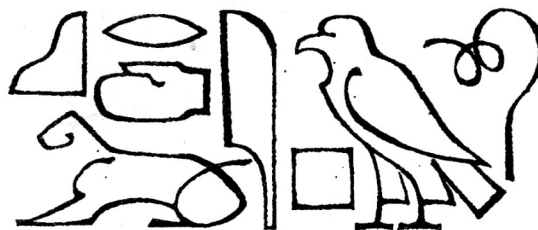
Anthropologists and archeologists try to decipher the written languages of the people whose cultures they discover, but these languages often seem like codes because the symbols in which they are written bear little or no resemblance to the letters of our alphabet.

The messages written on stones from ancient Egypt had never been decoded until a very special, large black basalt stone was discovered in 1799 by some of Napoleon's troops. It was found half buried in mud near the town of Rosetta, Egypt. The stone was three feet long, nine inches high, and eleven inches thick. Inscribed in it was a message from an old Egyptian king, Ptolemy V. The message was written three times, in three different languages. Fortunately, one of the languages was Greek, a language with which scholars were familiar. By translating the Greek version of the message first, they were able to decode the other two languages: demotic, the form of the Egyptian language in use at that time (about 200 B.C.), and hieroglyphic, a very complex form of ancient Egyptian picture writing.

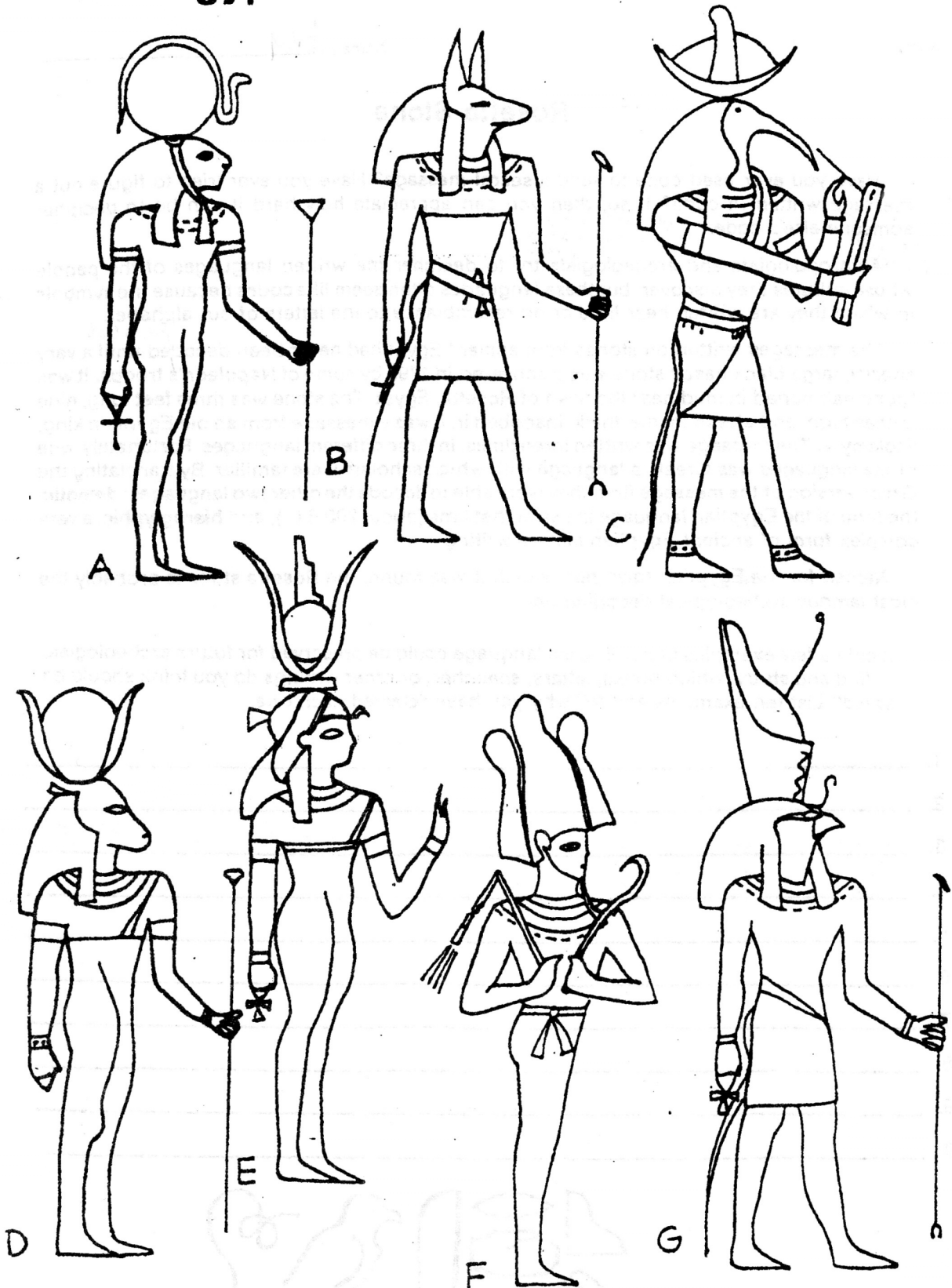
Named for the Egyptian town near which it was found, the Rosetta stone is probably the most famous archeological decoding find.

If only a few examples of our English language could be preserved for future archeologists to find and study, which books, letters, speeches, or other writings do you think should be saved? List ten examples and tell why you have selected each one.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_



# Egyptian Gods and Goddesses





# Egyptian Gods and Goddesses

Use the descriptions on this page to identify the drawings of some of the many Egyptian gods and goddesses depicted on the next page. Indicate your answers with a letter.

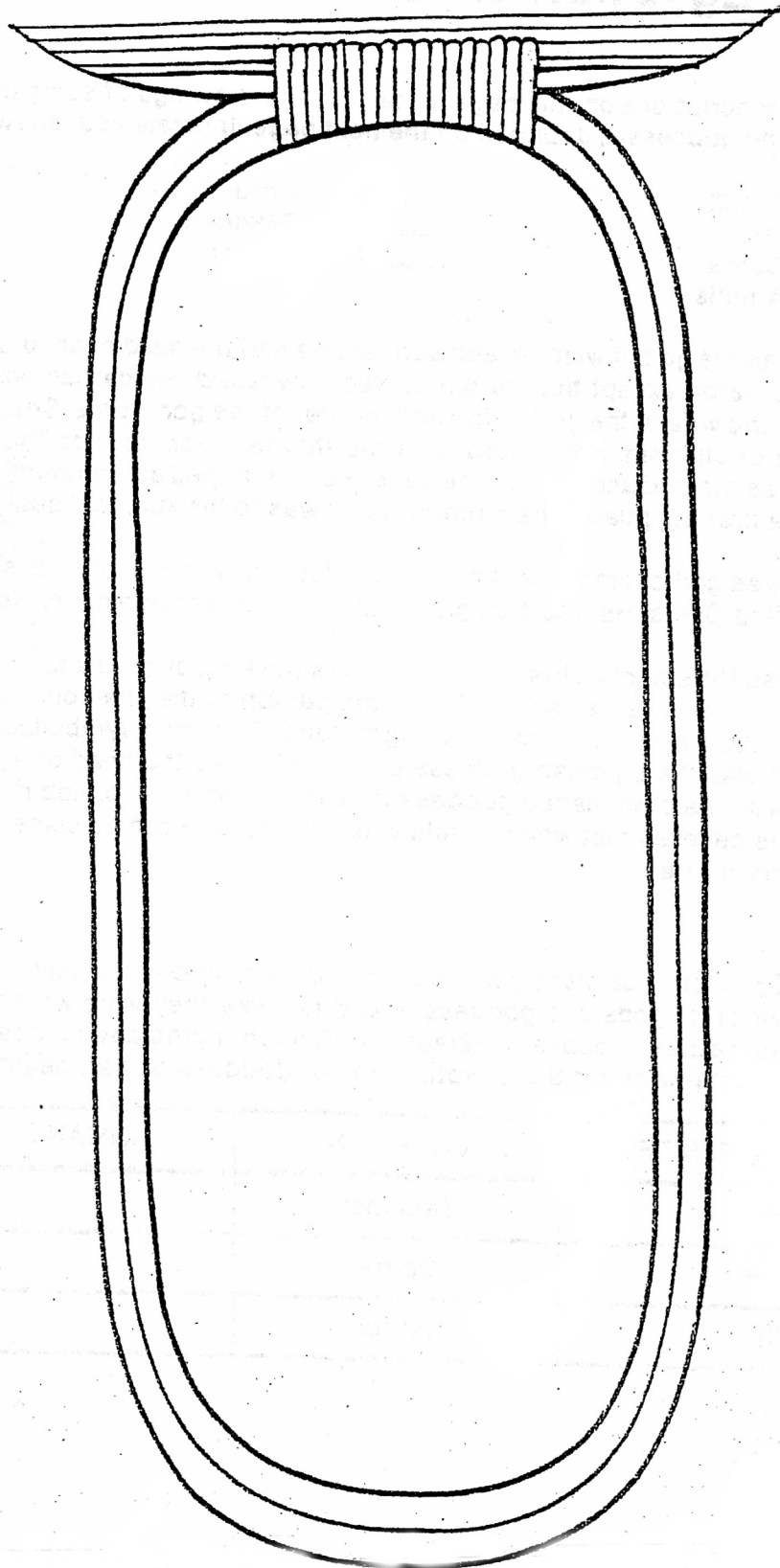
- |        |        |        |         |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| ___ 1. | Thoth  | ___ 5. | Horus   |
| ___ 2. | Isis   | ___ 6. | Sekhmet |
| ___ 3. | Osiris | ___ 7. | Hathor  |
| ___ 4. | Anubis |        |         |

1. Thoth was the god of wisdom and scribes. He had the head of an ibis, a bird similar to that of a heron except that its bill curved downward. He carried writing tools.
2. Isis was the wife of the god Osiris and mother of the god Horus. She was also the protectress of children. Her symbol was the throne. Look for it on the drawing of Isis.
3. Osiris was the god and ruler of the dead. He is wrapped as a mummy. He was thought to be the first Egyptian to be mummified. It was to his kingdom dead Egyptians wished to go.
4. Anubis was god of embalmers and of the dead. It was he who was supposed to have mummified Osiris. He was also guardian of tombs and pyramids. He had the head of a jackal.
5. Horus was the son of Osiris and Isis. He was the king of gods and the god of light and heaven. On earth he was said to live in the person of the pharaoh. He had the head of a falcon and carried an ankh in his right hand. The ankh symbolized life.
6. Sekhmet was the Egyptian goddess of war. She had the head of a lion.
7. Hathor was the cow-headed goddess of love, joy, women, childbirth and music. The Egyptians believed that when a child was born seven Hathors came to his bedside to decide his future.

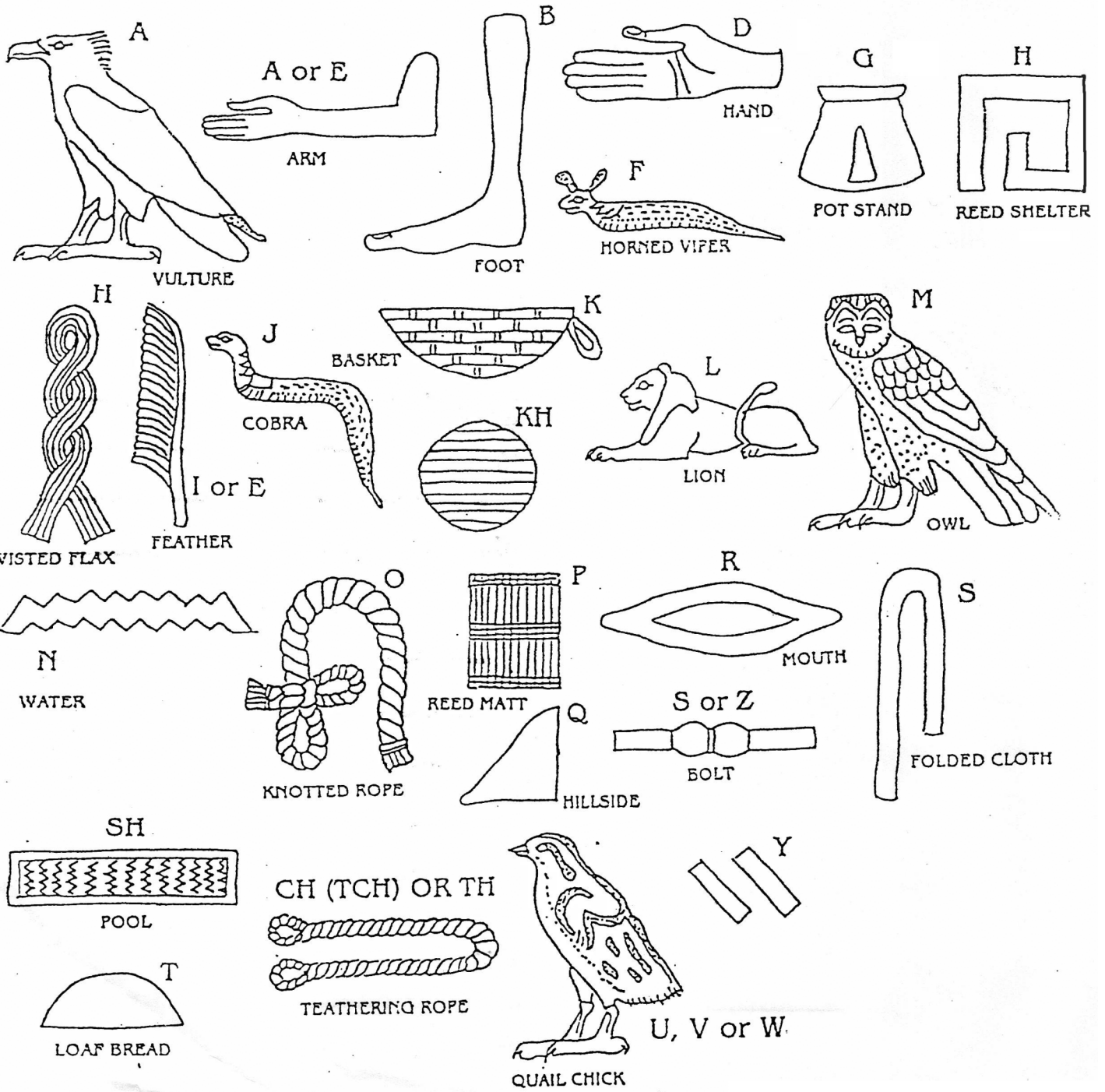
Ancient Egyptians had many gods and a complex religion. You may wish to read about some of their other gods and goddesses and tell why they were worshipped.

Use encyclopedias or books on Greek and Roman mythology to research the Roman and Greek counterparts for the Egyptian god or goddess of war, death and love.

GOD OR GODDESS OF	EGYPTIAN	ROMAN	Greek
WAR	Sekhmet		
DEATH	Osiris		
LOVE	Hathor		



# EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHIC ALPHABET



# Kids Discover Egypt

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

1. How long ago were the pyramids built?
2. How many pyramids still stand today?
3. The first Egyptians were not buried in pyramids. How were their bodies buried and preserved?
4. What were the two purposes of the of the pyramids?
5. Imhotep is credited with what?
6. Ancient Egyptians believed that everlasting life took place in a paradise known as what?
7. In the weighing of the heart the heart is weighed against what?
8. What does a heavy heart mean in the ceremony of the weighing of the heart?
9. There were many gold items buried with King Tut, but what three unique items were also buried with him?
10. Why does burial in hot sand preserve a body?
11. What things allowed the Egyptians to work in peace and security?
12. What is Egypt's most precious resource?
13. What inspired the ancient Egyptians to work cheerfully for the Pharaoh?

14. What two types of rocks were used in most pyramids?
15. To complete the pyramid of Giza, one huge stone block must have been \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and every 23 years.
16. The causeway for the sledges was eventually used for what?
17. What controlled where the pyramids had to be built? Why?
18. What were ancient Egyptian tools made of?
19. What was constructed in the pyramids to deter robbers?
20. Which Pharaoh built the Sphinx?
21. What is an escape shaft used for?
22. What is in the Queen's chamber?
23. How many days does it take to mummify a body?
24. What was used to dry out the body for 40 days?
25. How long did it take to bandage the body?
26. What kind of things were found wrapped among the bandages of a mummy?
27. How do we know that ancient Egyptians ate too many sweets?
28. How much is Tut's third coffin, made of 2500 pounds of gold, worth today?

# What was Ancient Egypt Like?

## Questions for Module I

1. How old were the pyramids when the Greek historian first wrote about them?
2. In what form did civilization first appear between the edges of the desert and the banks of the Nile?
3. The early settlers caught fish, domesticated animals, shaped bricks and learned to make paper and grow grain. All this was possible because of the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Who was believed to have unified upper and lower Egypt?
5. How do we know that he unified upper and lower Egypt?
6. What is Maht?
7. How was Maht often represented?
8. What did the feather in her headdress symbolize?
9. Whose son was the king considered to be?
10. What is a scribe?
11. What was the afterlife supposed to be?
12. What or who is the Kah?
13. The heart was left in the body because it was thought to contain the \_\_\_\_\_ of the individual.
14. What was done with the dead person's brain? **Why?**

## Why were the Pyramids Built? Questions for Module II

1. Osiris was married to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Who killed Osiris? Why?
3. Who helped Isis find the pieces of her dead husband?
4. Who is Isis' son?
5. While he alive on Earth the king of Egypt is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. When the king is dead he is \_\_\_\_\_ ruler of the kingdom beyond.
7. Each new king becomes Horace and maintains the delicate balance of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The pyramid was the means by which the dead king climbed to the sky, a sort of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The universe itself came from a pyramidal hill which may offer some clue to the meaning and significance of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the pyramids.
10. What are Mastabas?
11. The pyramid of Medune was the first \_\_\_\_\_ because of its construction.
12. Pyramid complexes became like \_\_\_\_\_.

# How were the Pyramids Built?

## Questions for Module III

### The Great Pyramid of Giza

1. The great pyramid of Giza covers \_\_\_\_\_ sq. blocks.
2. Over \_\_\_\_\_ million blocks of stone were used to build it.
3. The difference between the longest and shortest sides is \_\_\_\_\_ inches.
4. It rises at an angle of 52° and has a height of \_\_\_\_\_ feet.
5. What is the only complete representation we have of the Great pyramid of Giza's builder and one time occupant?
6. What is located on the east side of the Great Pyramid of Giza?
7. Hauling stones was done by peasants. They were not slaves they were \_\_\_\_\_.
8. What is the most spirited debate over the construction of the Great Pyramid of Giza about?
9. Why was each person's facial features painted on the face of the bandages or coffin?
10. Who found King Tut's tomb?
11. What became the final resting place of Egyptian monarchs following the decline of the pyramids?
12. What are the 2 probable reasons for the end of pyramid building?
13. What was discovered in 1799? When was the code cracked?
  - 1.
  - 2.
14. This is one society that clearly believed \_\_\_\_\_.