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Ancient Egypt

Fun Projects for World History

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History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt

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History, Language Arts, Art - **Ancient Egypt**

GENERAL OVERVIEW

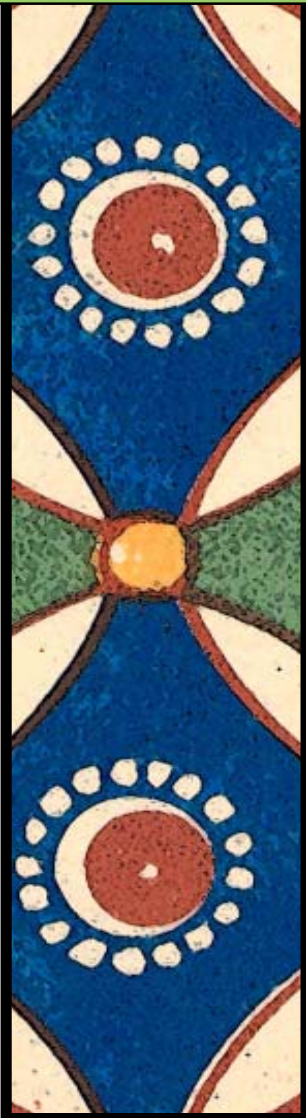
This collection of nine enrichment activities was designed to complement existing curricula and expand one's understanding of the ancient Egyptians. Studies have confirmed that using our hands helps us retain information. So, if you are looking for creative and simple, yet stimulating and exciting projects to spark learning, take the next step toward a highly engaging encounter.

There is truly nothing more stimulating than combining a hands-on activity with a subject being studied. Regardless of a learner's age, learning by doing will help maintain their interest, improve retention of information, and foster a desire to learn now and in the future.

In this collection, there are a total of nine hands-on projects and writing activities. To enhance the complete learning experience using this collection, character and setting development statements as well as extensive vocabulary lists are provided. A general materials list, detailed instructions, and extensive activity suggestions are provided for the nine projects that focus on the collection theme.

As an educator with 18 plus years of teaching and product development experience, it is my personal goal to encourage young people to be creative. Each of the activities included in this collection, based on actual artifacts are representative of ancient Egypt. A conscious effort was made to develop activities that are constructed from readily available materials, yet result in stunning end products. Although having a wonderful end product is desirable, an essential part of learning is the process of creating something. A young person will gain a greater appreciation for the skills required by the ancient Egyptians when they accomplish an activity.

It is my heartfelt desire that both teacher and student will find the nine activities in this book a wonderful journey of creativity. Jean Henrich



Egyptian Pharaohs in Focus



History Egyptian Pharaohs

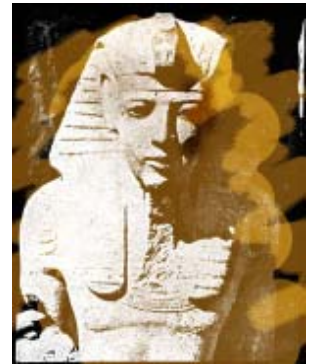
PHARAOHS IN FOCUS



RAMSES II

Ramses II was considered Egypt's founding father. He reigned for 67 years between 1290-1224 BC and is believed to have lived for more than 80 years.

Ramses II was known as a builder and warrior. He had five main wives and it is believed he had more than 100 children.



Rameses had his name cartouched and writings about him made so deep in the surface of temples, that any successor would not be able to remove them.

Ramses was originally buried in the Valley of the Kings, but was removed from the royal tomb for safety during the tenth year of the reign of King Pinodjem after robbers had desecrated the tomb. The mummy of Ramses II is now located in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.



PHARAOHS IN FOCUS

TUTANKHAMUN

Just about everyone has heard of the boy king, Tutankhamun. Although, he lived only until he was 18 or 19 years old, it is his treasure-laden tomb that has given the world a view into the wonders of Egyptian royalty.



Unlike many tombs in Egypt that had been raided by tomb robbers, Tutankhamun's tomb remained almost entirely preserved even though it had been broken into twice before its discovery by Howard Carter, a British archaeologist.

After excavating the exterior of the tomb, Carter and four other explorers were able to carefully step down into the antechamber. They recorded there was a slight fragrance of perfume in the air. Carter lit a candle, and as he held the candle out before him, he slowly moved about the chamber looking at the stunning objects they had discovered. One of the explorers, Lady Evelyn turned her candle toward a group of broken chariots. This was evidence that tomb robbers had entered the chamber. Inside the antechamber they discovered carved beds, chairs, Tutankhamun's golden throne, and three couches carved into likenesses of animals. It wasn't until the next morning that the group returned with electric lights.

The discovery of the burial chamber was made after the explorers made a small opening in the bottom of a door at midnight. Inside they discovered several golden shrines. In the inner shrine was a stone casing called a sarcophagus. It was inside the sarcophagus that the coffins of King Tut were found along with his Golden death Mask. The walls were decorated with images of King Tut traveling to the afterlife.



PHARAOHS IN FOCUS



AKHENATEN

One of the most outstanding pharaohs was Akhenaten. He was known as the “heretic Pharaoh.” Born to Amenhotep III and Queen Tiye, Akhenaten was raised to worship the god Amon-Re. This god was the highest ranking god in Egypt at that time.

Akhenaten decided to worship another god called Aten. Aten was the sun god. As a new pharaoh of Egypt, Akhenaten changed both his name and loyalty to this new god Aten. Even his wife Nefertiti changed her name to Nefer Nefer Aten meaning “Beautiful is the beauty of Aten.” Akhenaten angered the priests by stating he was the only individual able to talk to this god. Priests were removed from temples around Egypt.

The new ruler built many new buildings and held ceremonies in the palaces and temples to the god they now worshipped. Akhenaten also created anger among others by attacking the cults of other Egyptian gods, especially the god Amon-Re. Even Akhenaten’s father’s cartouches were destroyed since they had the name of the god Amon-Re inscribed on the surface. The people of Egypt felt great anger at these changes.

Unlike previous pharaohs who would show themselves larger than anyone else, Akhenaten was drawn at an equal size. He wanted to be viewed more as a human and less as a god. In many works of art, he was shown exhibiting affection to his family which was considered inappropriate by Egyptian standards of the day.



History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt



PHARAOH WRITING RECIPE

DIRECTIONS: Follow the steps listed at the bottom of this page in order. Use the words provided under the different categories to help you write your paragraph. If you would like, add your own words to the categories. If appropriate, you may use more than one word from each column. Additional character development statements and details for characterization can be found on pages 118 - 124.

CLOTHING

White pleated skirt
Sandals
Tunic
Chest sash
Leather wrist guard
Breastplate

ACCESSORIES

Flail
Crook
Shoulder necklace
Bracelets
Sword

TYPE OF CROWN

Nemes headdress
Blue War Crown
White Crown of
Upper Egypt
Red Crown of the
delta region

EYES

Dashing
Bright
Lively
Wise
Cruel
Unforgiving

ACTIVITIES

Temple rituals
Reading dispatches
Supervising
pyramid construction
Hunting
Greeting emissaries
from other countries

DISPOSITION

Relaxed
Tense
Proud
Cheerful
Serious
Even-tempered

MOUTH

Small
Medium
Large
Perfectly formed
Drooping

VIRTUES

Liar
Cowardly
Brave
Forgiving
Greedy
Fearless
Helpful

STEPS

1. Indent and write one sentence introducing your character by name. (Use your own words for this step.)
2. Write one or more sentences describing the clothing and the type of crown he wears.
3. Write several sentences describing his accessories.
4. Write one or more sentences describing his disposition.
5. Write one or more sentences describing his virtues.
6. Write one sentence describing his eyes.
7. Write one sentence describing his mouth.
8. Write several sentences describing his daily activities.
9. Write several sentences describing how he feels about being the Pharaoh. (Use your own words for this step.)