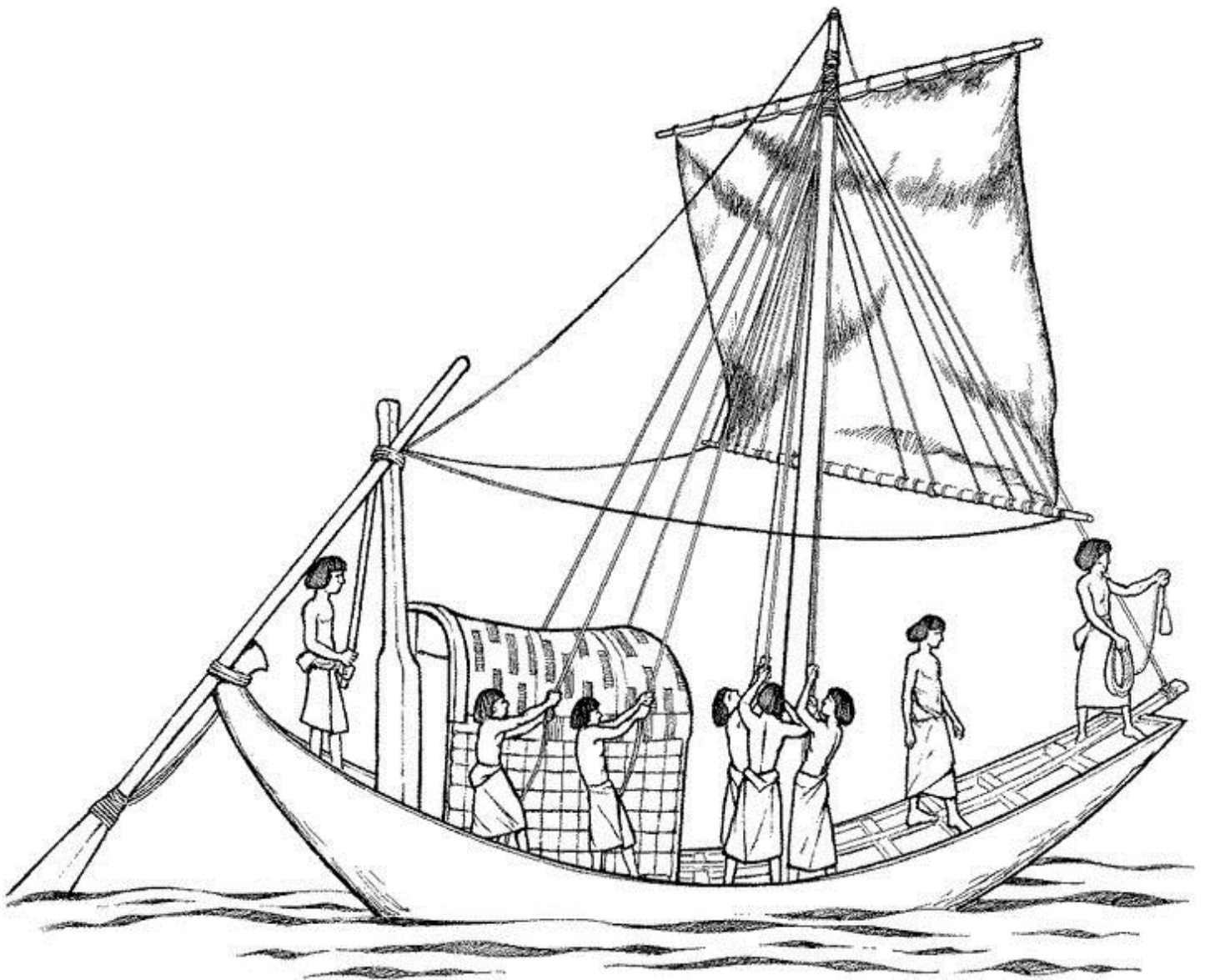


ANCIENT EGYPT LAPBOOK



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Ancient Egypt Unit

study by Jodi Small

Vocabulary minit book (to be completed as the unit is progressed)

Egypt

Egypt is a country in northeastern Africa. It is mostly a huge desert. Because water is scarce in a desert, most Egyptians lived on the banks near the Nile River. Upper Egypt, the southern part of the country, is named for the mountains that are there. Lower Egypt, the northern part of the country, is where the delta of the Nile River is located. This is the area that floods in the spring from snow melting off the mountains.

Where in the world is Egypt? Minit book

Nile River

The Nile River is the longest river in the world. It's more than 4000 miles long. The Nile was used for many things – drinking water, bathing, food, transportation and gardening. When the Nile flooded, black, fertile mud washed onto the shores. The Ancient Egyptians called it "Black Land". Egyptians planted their crops, mainly wheat and barley, in this black mud.

Nile River minit book

Egyptian Life

Egyptian houses were made of mud with high ceilings and flat rooftops. The rooftops were used for cooking and sleeping. The beds were made of wood and reeds. There was not a lot of furniture in an Egyptian house.

Egyptian homes minit book

Egyptians wore white, loose fitting linen clothing. Because of the heat, they rarely wore shoes and many shaved their heads. Boy's would leave 1 braid of hair on the side of their heads. The wealthy, men and women, wore make-up, wigs, jewelry, and perfume.

Children played with spinning tops, balls, dolls, wooden animals and board games (like chess or checkers.) They did not go to school and they lived with their parents until they got married.

Games minit book

Egyptians were some of the first people to keep pets.

Many Egyptians were farmers. Some were artists - sculptors, painters, potters, weavers, ship builders, leather workers and jewelry makers. Egyptian writing was called hieroglyphics, or picture writing. There were over 700 signs. Egyptians that knew how to write were scribes. They kept records for the government, merchants and traders or copied magic spells and scientific information.

Egyptian occupations minit book

Cook some Egyptian food!

Egyptian Salad Recipe

Peel two large cucumbers and dice them. Place in a mixing bowl. Add 2 cups plain yogurt, 2 tsp. dill, and 4 tsp. lemon juice. Stir until the ingredients are thoroughly blended. Add salt and pepper to taste. Transfer to a serving bowl. Top with four or five fresh mint leaves. Cover the salad with plastic wrap and chill it in the refrigerator for 10 to 15 minutes, or until you are ready to serve it.

This recipe is based on a modern Egyptian recipe called ancient – day salad. The yogurt is similar to an ancient Egyptian dressing made with goat cheese. Also, the lemon juice is a modern adaptation, since the Egyptians did not have lemons or other citrus fruits.

[Your Name in Hieroglyphics Website](#)

My name in Hieroglyphics pocket

Papyrus

Another resource the Nile River gave the Ancient Egyptians was papyrus plants. These plants were used by the Egyptians to make a heavy paper. The stems were cut into strips and pounded to force out the excess liquid. Then it was placed under a heavy rock until it completely dried. To make it smooth, they would rub it over a stone and then rolled into scrolls. Our word "paper" came from papyrus.

Papyrus minit book

In the Bible

Read the story of Moses' birth in Exodus 2:1-10. He was hidden in a papyrus basket and placed in the Nile River among the reeds. Pharaoh's daughter found him and took him with her.

Moses basket minit book

Read the story of Moses' return to Egypt to deliver the Hebrew people in Exodus 4:18-6:12.

Read about the plagues God placed on the Egyptians because Pharaoh would not release the Hebrews slaves: the plague of blood, the plague of frogs, the plague of gnats, the plague of flies, the plague on livestock, the plague of boils, the plague of hail, the plague of locusts, the plague of darkness, and the plague on the firstborn.

Plagues minit book

Read the story of the release of the Hebrews by Pharaoh in Exodus 12:31-42, referred to as the Exodus.

The Exodus minit book

Religion

Ancient Egyptian temples held statues of gods and goddesses. The priests took care of the statues. They dressed and fed them, and put them to bed at night. People were not allowed inside the temple. They had to pray and leave their gifts outside.

Egyptian rulers were called Pharaohs. Pharaohs were considered high priests and judges, but were worshipped as gods. Egyptians believed Pharaohs controlled the weather and the flooding of the Nile in order to grow their crops.

What is a Pharaoh? minit book

Gods and Goddesses

Gods and goddesses looked like animals or human beings – some had the head of an animal and the body of a human.

Ra – The Sun god shown with the body of a man and the head of falcon
Ra created the world. Egyptians believed he sailed a golden boat across the sky at sunrise. At sunset he sailed to the underworld.

Bastet (Ra's daughter) – shown as a cat, or a woman's body with the head of a cat
Egyptians prayed to Bastet for a good harvest. They believed she had the sun's power to make the crops grow. She was also the goddess of music & dance, and the goddess of joy & love.

Osiris – god of the dead

Isis – goddess of healing, marriage and motherhood
Osiris and Isis were the first king and queen. Legend was that Osiris was murdered and Isis used her power to bring him back from the dead.

Egyptians believed their Pharaoh was Horus in human form.

Set (the brother of Osiris) – god of storms and evil

Thoth – The Moon god shown as a baboon or a man with a bird's head
Thoth gave the gift of writing and was the god of medicine and math.

Bes – short a chubby with lion ears and tail and the body and face of a man
Bes brought good luck to families, and protected their households.

Gods minit book

"The Next Life"

Ancient Egyptians believed a person is made of 3 parts.

- Body
- "Ka" - This is the life force that makes them live
- "Ba" – This is what makes a person different from other people

They believed that when a body dies, the "ka" and the "ba" leave to go on to the next life. Since the body is home to these two parts, the body should be preserved and protected from decay. This is why they made mummies of the bodies after death.

Three Parts of the Egyptian mummy book

How a Mummy is Made

It took a long time to make a mummy. It was expensive to prepare a mummy, so only those in the royal family were mummified. Some animals mummies were found. These were cats, dogs, birds, baboons and crocodiles that represented a god or goddess.

The process was performed by priests.

1. All the organs except the heart were taken out and placed in small jars – the lungs, liver, stomach & intestines. The jars were placed in the tomb with the mummy because the Egyptians believed that the person would need them in their next life. The heart was taken out and weighed to determine whether the person lived a good life or not. The brain was removed from the body with a hook through the nose and disposed of.
2. They washed the body with wine while they said prayers over the body. Then the priests would rub the body with oils and spices.
3. The body was covered with natron (or salt) for 40 days to dry the body. The skin would toughen like leather.
4. Strips of linen that were soaked in resin were wrapped around the body. Priests would wrap good luck charms in between the layers.

The charms were called Amulets. They were usually gold and came in different shapes like hearts or scarabs (beetles). One popular Amulet was the Eye of Horus. They believed this charm would allow the body to see outside the

wrappings. (Horus had lost an eye in a fight and the god Thoth was believed to have magically put it back.)

The resin would dry in about 15 days. Sometimes a mask of the persons face was placed over the linens so “ba” and “ka” would recognize the body.

Amulet minit book, Scarab minit book

Make your own scarab activity – Use an oval-shaped bar of soap and a butter knife. Using the edge of the knife, draw an outline of a beetle on the top. Carve out the background so the beetle is raised from the soap.

5. The body was then placed in a mummy case (or several) that were decorated with paintings of the person, or writings of prayers and magic spells.
6. Finally, the mummy was ready for the journey to the tomb.

How a mummy is made minit book or

How a mummy is made minit book with prompts

The Funeral

The funeral procession followed a series of stops. The funeral was a big event. It was thought to see the person safely into the next life. It was important that the procession be long. Sometimes people were paid to walk in the procession and carry things they thought the person would need in their next life, such as food, drink, weapons, tools, musical instruments, furniture, etc.

- The procession began at the dead person’s house.
- The next stop was the “Beautiful house” where the mummy was placed on a wooden barge and oxen drag it into the desert to the tomb. The priests would lead, saying prayers and reciting magic spells along the journey. The family would follow the priests. The servants would follow carrying their things.
- There was a special ceremony at the tomb called “The Opening of the Mouth”. Here, the priests would say a prayer and touch the eyes, ears and mouth of the mummy. It was believed that this allowed the dead person to eat, drink and speak in the Next Life. The body was then placed into the tomb.

Funeral procession minit book

Book of the Dead

This book contained prayers, spells and maps of the underworld. The Book of the Dead was buried with the mummy so that the dead person could follow the directions to live happily in the Next Life.

Book of the Dead minit book

Tombs

Along with the mummy, Shabtis were placed in the tombs. These were servant statues that were believed to come to life and work for the dead person in the next life. There were other statues that were placed to guard the mummy and protect it from evil. On the tomb walls were paintings of people dancing or playing instruments. The paintings showed the dead person, young and healthy. These paintings taught us a great deal about life in ancient Egypt.

Inside a tomb minit book, Shabtis minit book

Pyramids

Mud bricks were stacked on top the tomb to look like large benches called mastabas. They were built by farmers during the flood season. It is believed that stones were stacked using sledges to slide the stones up a ramp.

Make a sledge experiment: Get a heavy book and try to slide it across the table using only your nose. It's pretty difficult! Get 5 round pencils and space them about 2 inches apart and place the book on top. Now try to slide the book across the table with your nose. It's much easier.

Imhotep, a priest and an architect, planned a giant mastaba for his King Zoser. It was a stack of 6 mastabas, each one getting smaller. This was the first pyramid, called a step pyramid. It was over 200 feet high. Later, pyramid steps were filled in to make a smooth sided pyramid.

Activity - Build your own pyramid using legos or blocks. Remember to make a large square base and build smaller squares on top of each until you get to the top.

Pop up Pyramid minit book

There are 35 pyramids on the banks of the Nile River. The most famous pyramids, The Pyramids of Giza, are still standing. They were built 4500 years ago. Of the 3 pyramids, The Great Pyramid is the largest, standing at 500 feet tall. It was built for Khufu. A wooden boat, 140 feet long, was found under the pyramid. It is believed to be the barge that led the funeral procession.

The Great Sphinx was built as a guard for the Pyramids of Giza. The sphinx is generally the body of a lion, the head of a hawk, ram or person. The Great Sphinx is the head of the pharaoh, Khafre, carved from a rock mountain.

Great Sphinx minit book

The Riddle of the Sphinx minit book

Because tombs had many valuables – clothes, writing materials, fans, furniture, etc – they were often robbed. If a robber was caught, they were beaten and put to death. Because of this, Pharaohs began building secret tombs with dead end passageways so the robbers couldn't find them.

The Valley of Kings was a set of tombs hidden in the desert. The passageways were cut into rock that led nowhere. They also built false entrances.

[Check out this website to look inside the Khufu pyramid](#)

Amenhotep

Amenhotep and his wife, Nefertiti, were the parents of King Tut. Amenhotep decided to do away with all the gods and created just one god to be worshipped. The god's name was Aten-Ra, the god of the sun. He did not appear in human form, but instead looked like a sun with several rays spread from it.

Pharaoh Amenhotep believed he was Aten-Ra's messenger to earth. He even changed his name to Akhenaten, meaning the servant of Aten. Nefertiti changed her name to Nefernefruaten, meaning the fair goddess of Aten. He got rid of all priests that worshipped the old gods.

He also changed the way paintings were done. Before, all people were painted as young people, paintings were always done in profile, both shoulders facing front. Amenhotep wanted the paintings to seem more natural. He remained

pharaoh for 18 years until his death. After his death, everything went back to the way they used to be.

Boy King, King Tutankhamun

Because Tut was a prince, his servants did everything for him. Guards would watch him every time he went swimming in the Nile to protect him from crocodiles. Tut liked to hunt, play games, most likely played musical instruments since some were found in his tomb. He probably knew how to write since writing utensils were also found in his tomb.

Tut became king when he was 9 years old and was married by the time he was ten years old to one of pharaoh's daughters, Ankhesenamun. After his father's death and he became king, he wore a tall crown and a false beard strapped to his chin. His clothing was simple, but he wore lots of heavy jewelry.

In his tomb were found 2 small coffins containing the bodies of two baby girls. These were thought to be his daughters. We know he did not leave behind a son to become pharaoh after his death. He died at age 18 or 19 years old. We're not sure how he died, but after his tomb was found, many tests were done on his body. He did have a broken leg, which may have become infected and caused his death. Some suspect he was murdered, possibly poisoned, which wouldn't show up in the tests.

King Tut's tomb

It was thought that all the tombs had been found in the Valley of Kings by robbers and cleaned out. In 1922, Howard Carter came upon King Tut's tomb after searching for 5 years.

Royal tombs had many rooms, however King Tut's tomb had only 3 rooms. Because King Tut died at a young age, 18 or 19 years old, he was buried in a tomb most likely built from someone less important. The tomb Tut was building for himself would not have been ready for his death.

The first coffin was made of solid gold. It was then placed in 2 other coffins before being placed in the tomb. In his tomb, gold statues, golden boxes, gold chairs, an ivory headrest, and his royal dagger were also found. The first room was called the anteroom. This was filled with things he would need for the afterlife. Beyond the anteroom was the Burial Chamber. King Tut's mummy, along with the statues,

were placed here. A small room off the burial chamber, called the treasury, held the most valuable jewels and the king's throne.

It took 10 years to study all the items found in King Tut's tomb, including his body. The items found in the tomb are now in a museum in Cairo, Egypt. His mummy was replaced in the tomb in the Valley of Kings.

About King Tut minit book or About King Tut minit book with prompts

Other Egyptian fun:

Have an Egyptian costume party.

Wrap a piece of white cloth around your waist. Find a more colorful piece of fabric to wear as a sash. Both men and women wore jewelry and lots of it! Use a piece of colorful cloth to cover your head. Leave some hanging at both sides.

Serve Egyptian foods – finger foods- grapes, figs, dates, apples, melons, pomegranates, or flatbread.

Honey Barley Flatbread

1 cup barley flour
½ cup water
1/3 cup honey
1 tbsp oil

Mix together and pour into a small oiled pan. Bake for 20-30 minutes in a hot oven (375). The cake will be flat and dark because barley doesn't rise and it darkens when it bakes. A handful of raisins, cut up figs, or shredded coconut to the batter for an extra treat.

Library List

Who Was King Tut? by Roberta Edwards

Usborne Who Built the Pyramids? by Jane Chisholm & Struan Reid

Pyramids! by Avery Hart & Paul Mantell

Projects About Ancient Egypt by David C. King

Adventures in Ancient Egypt by Linda Bailey

Pyramid by David Macaulay

Tutankhamen's Gift by Robert Sabuda

Tut's Mummy Lost and Found by Judy Donnelly

The Golden Goblet by Eloise Jarvis McGraw

Cleopatra by Diane Stanley

Egyptian Gods and Goddesses by Henry Barker

Egyptian Treasures (CD) by Jim Weiss

The Magic Tree House Research Book – Mummies and Pyramids by Mary Pope
Osborne

	Fertile
	Underworld
	Procession
	Barge
	Tomb
	Pyramid
	Dagger

Who?

When?

The
Exodus



Where?

Why?

Cut out rectangle as one piece. Cut dotted lines. Fold on solid lines.

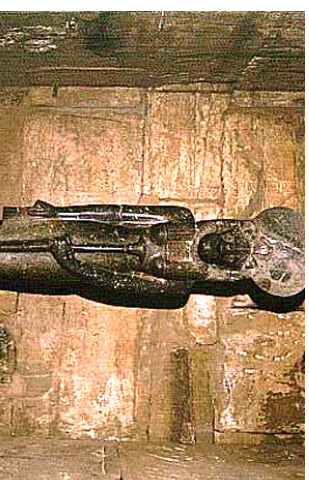
Cut out book as one piece. Fold left side in. Fold right side in. Open book. Cut on dotted line to form two flaps. Refold book.
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www.homeschoolshare.com

What are Shabtis?

What were shabtis
used for?

Shabtis



Cut books out. Fold matchbook style.

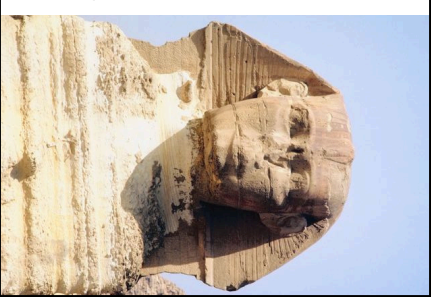
Scarab



Directions: Cut book out. Fold matchbook style.



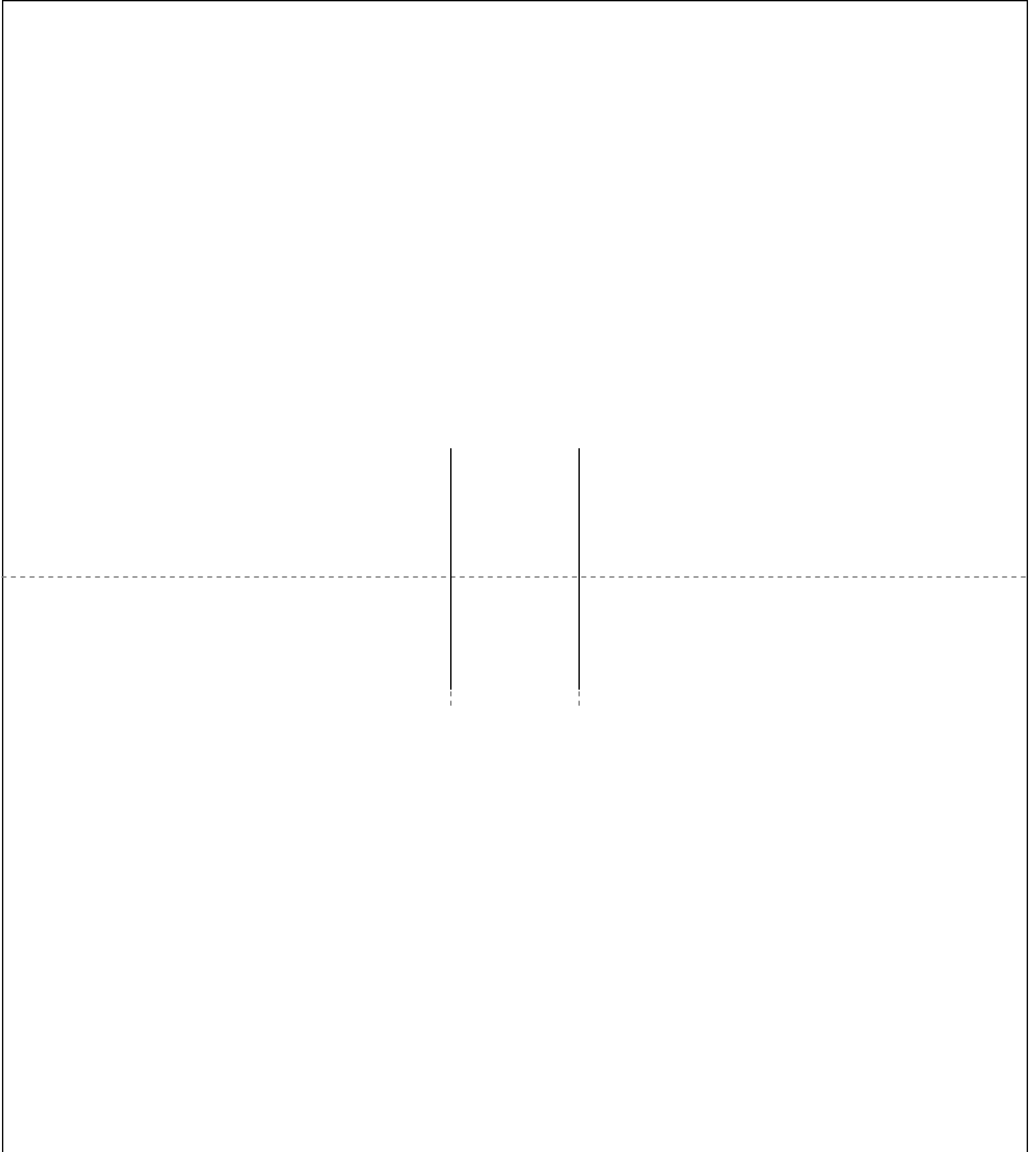
The Riddle of the Sphinx
What walks on four legs in
the morning,
two legs in the afternoon,
and three legs in the evening?



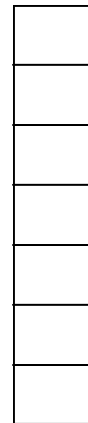
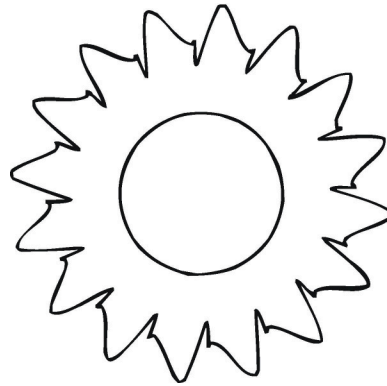
a human

*4 legs in the morning (as a baby when
he crawls), 2 legs in the afternoon
(as a child and adult), 3 legs in the evening
(using a cane when he is old)*

Draw bricks and/or on the top side of this pop-up book. Glue the back of the bottom portion to the lapbook.



Instructions for creating the pop-up book. **Print everything on cardstock.** Color and cut out the Pharaoh, pyramid and sun. Cut out the pop up book and the solid lines in the center for the pop-up. Draw bricks and/or columns for the inside of the pyramid on inside. Glue the pyramid and pop up sun to the cover of the book.



Cut and fold on the lines. Glue to the back of the sun to make it pop out from the picture.



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P

Plague of Blood

L

Plague of Frogs

A

Plague of Gnats

G

Plague of Flies

U

Plague on
Livestock

E

Plague of Boils

S

Plague of Hail

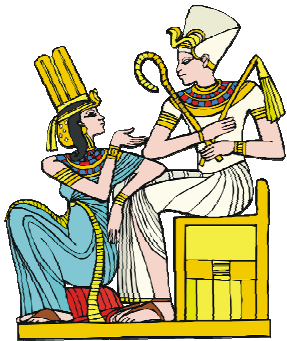
Plague of Locusts

Plague of
Darkness

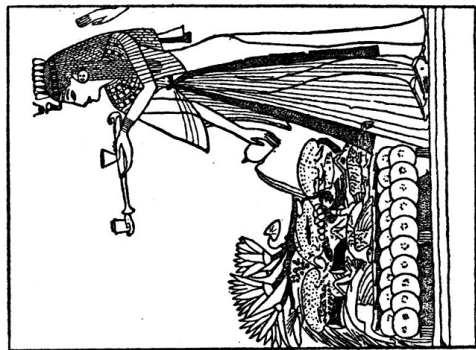
Plague on the
Firstborn

Cut books out. Fold matchbook style.

Pharaoh



The Book of the Dead



Cut out scroll shapes. Stack together and staple on the top to form booklet.

All About Papyrus

www.homeschoolshare.com

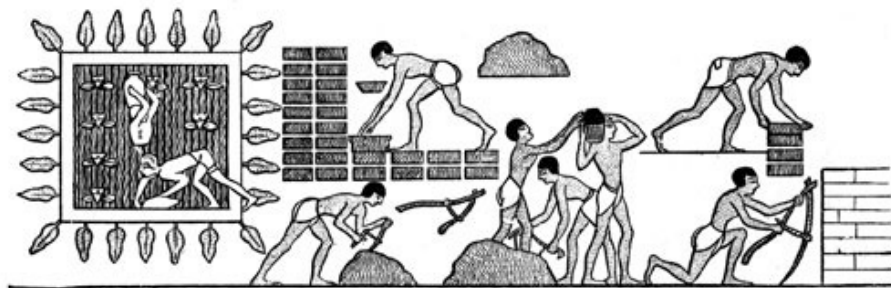
Papyrus is a plant used to make heavy paper.

It is cut into strips and pounded to get water out and then it is dried.

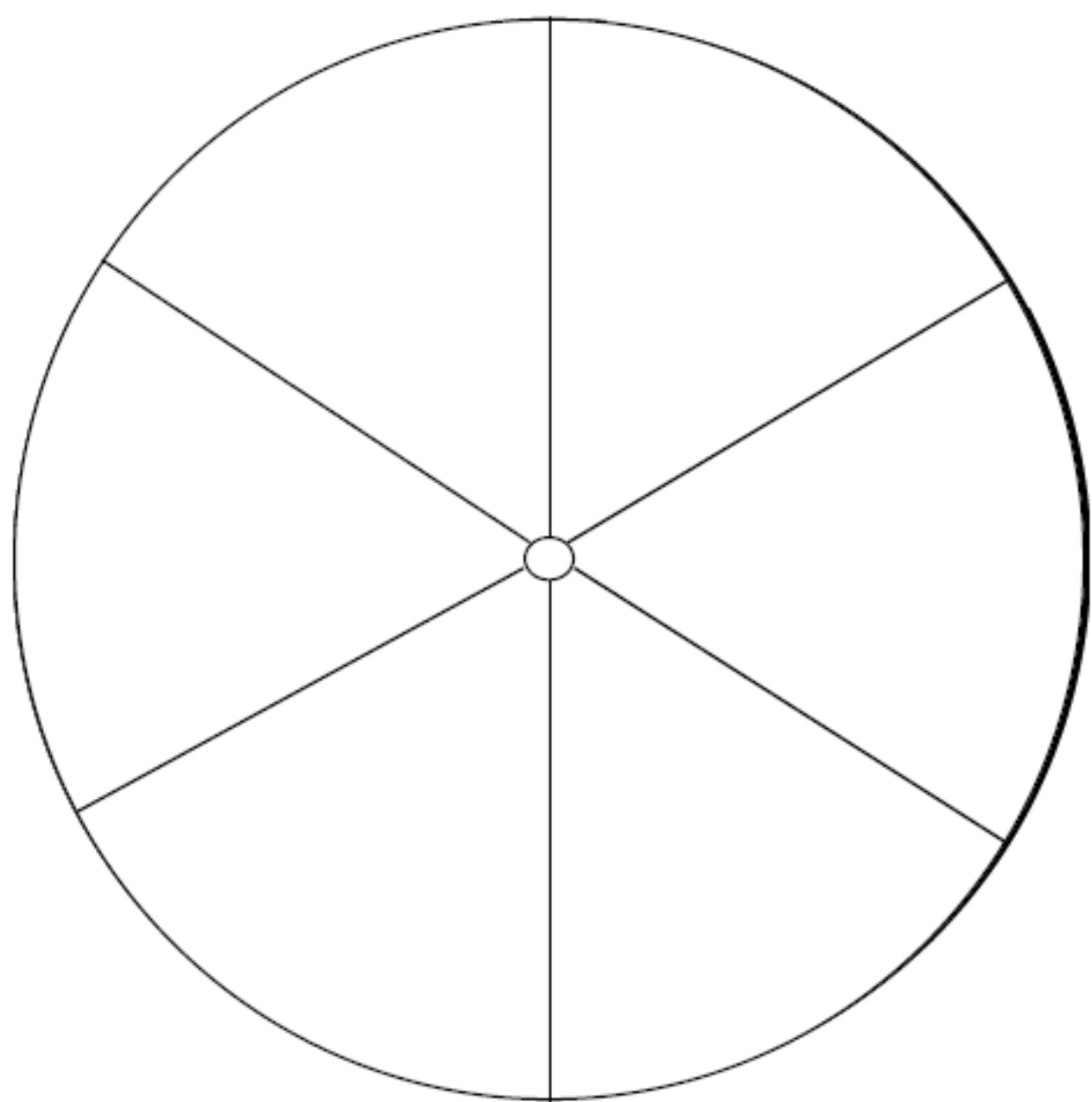
Next, it is rubbed over a stone until smooth and rolled into scrolls.

All About Papyrus

Cut out scroll shapes. Stack together and staple on the top to form booklet.



OCCUPATIONS



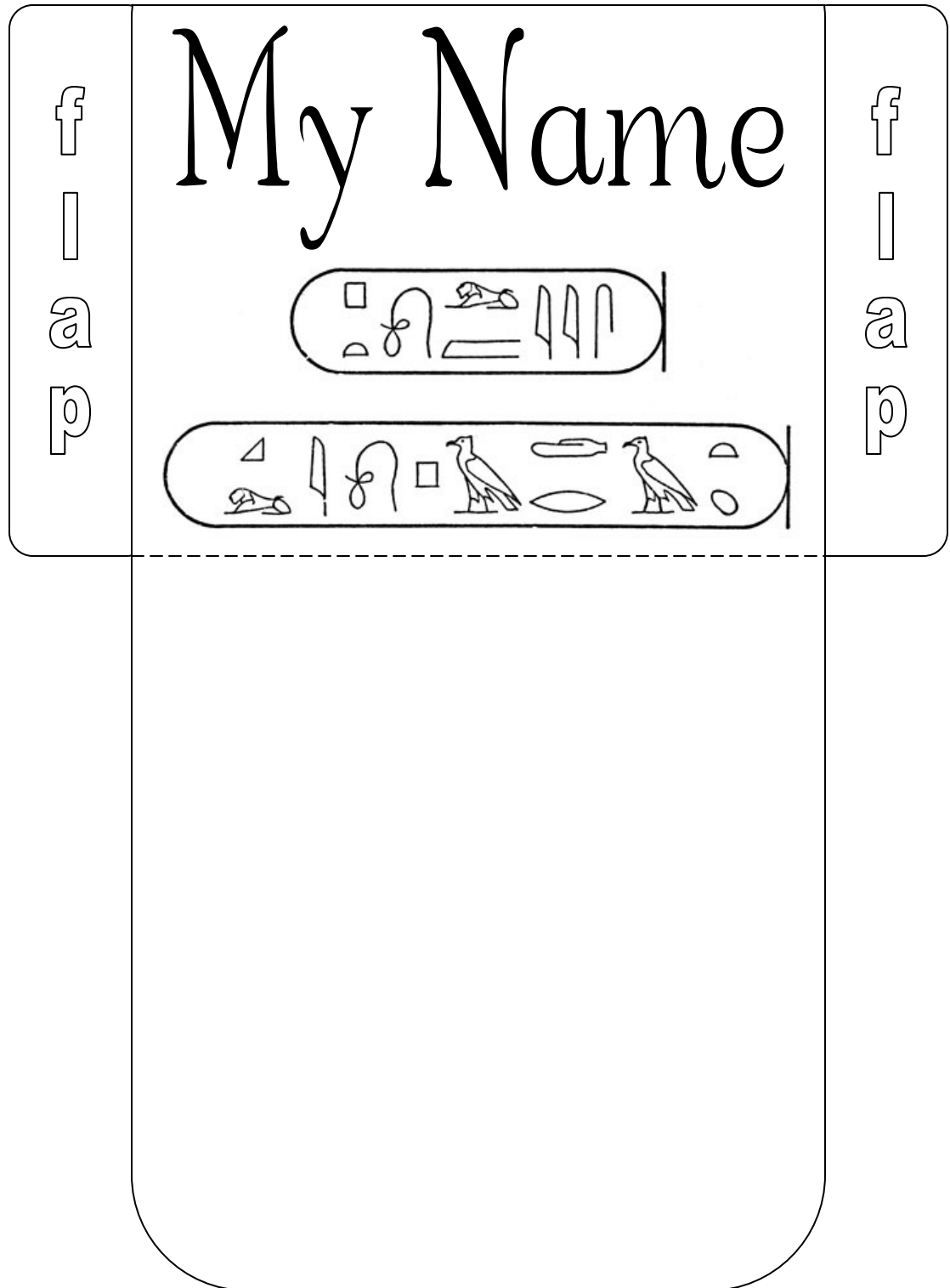
The Nile River



- Longest river in the world
- Used for bathing, cooking and transportation
- Floods every year making fertile soil on the banks for gardening

Cut pocket out as one piece. Fold back up. Wrap flaps around the back and glue down.

www.homeschoolshare.com



how a mummy
is made



Blank writing area consisting of six horizontal rectangular boxes for notes.

how a mummy is made



Organs are removed

Body washed with
wine while prayers
are said

Body rubbed with oils
and spices

Body covered with
natron for 40 days.

Strips of resin-soaked
linens wrapped
around the body

Resin would dry in 15
days. Mask placed
on the mummy.



King Tut's father's name was _____.

Amenhotep wanted just one god to be worshipped.

The god's name was _____, the god of the

_____.

King Tut's Father

title
one
two
three

Tut became king when he was _____ years old.

He wore a tall _____ and a false

_____ strapped to his chin.

His clothing was simple, but he wore lots of heavy

_____.

He died at about age _____ years old.

Boy King

Cut out the rectangle on each page. Stack together with the smallest on top and the largest on the bottom. Staple at the top.

_____ found King Tut's tomb.

The first coffin was made of solid _____.

It was then placed in _____ other coffins before being placed in the tomb.

Also found in his tomb were gold _____,
an _____ headrest, and his royal _____.

Finding King Tut's Tomb



King Tutankhamun

King Tut's Father

title
one
two
three

Boy King

Cut out the rectangle on each page. Stack together with the smallest on top and the largest on the bottom. Staple at the top.

Finding King Tut's Tomb

www.homeschoolshare.com

What would I
find inside an
Egyptian tomb?



Cut book out on solid lines; fold on dotted lines.

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Great Sphinx



Built in a rock mountain as a guard for the Pyramids of Giza. The head of the Pharaoh, Khafre, and the body of a lion.

Cut book out on solid lines; fold on dotted lines.

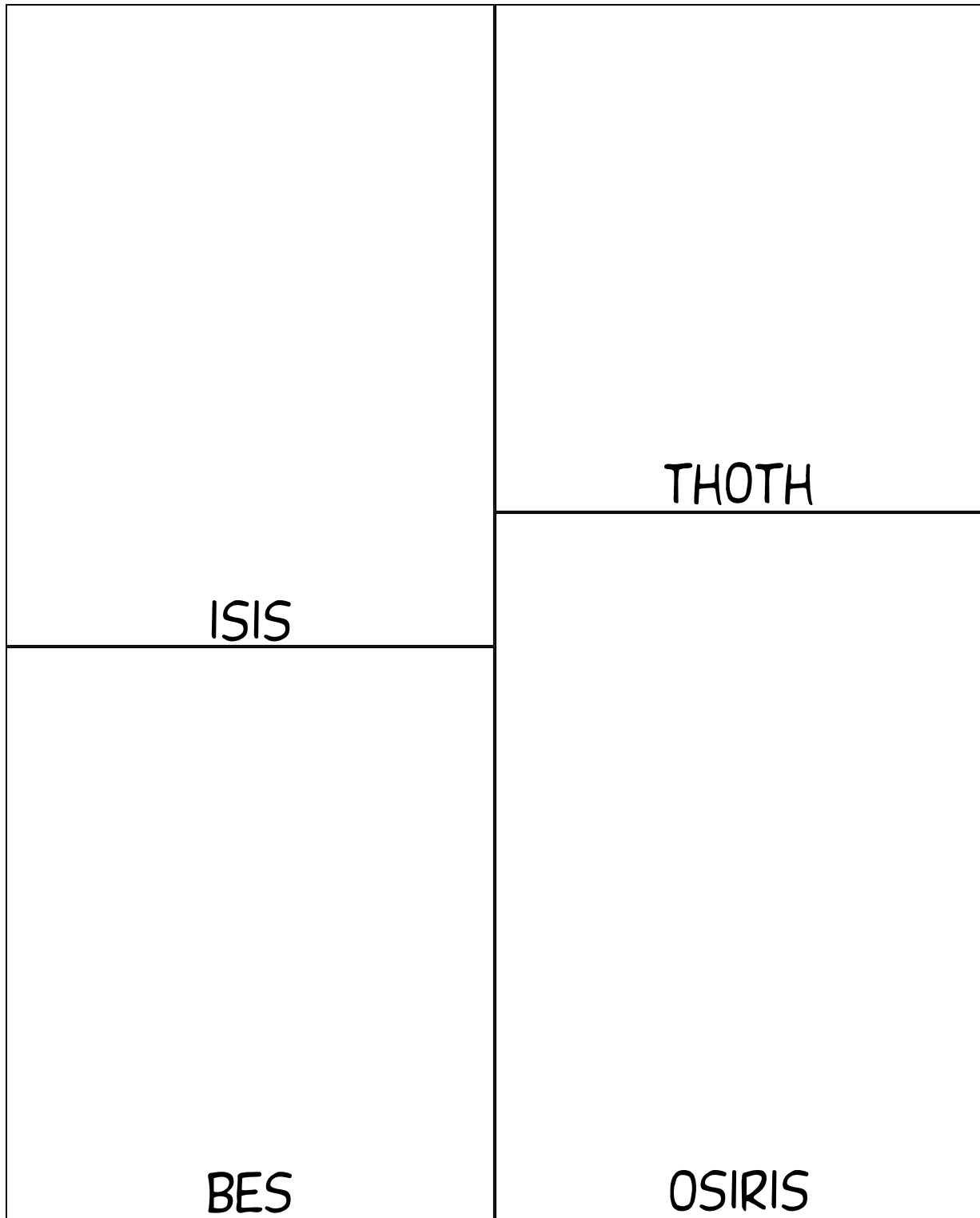


GODS AND GODDESSES

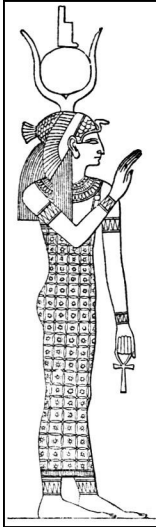
SET

BASTET

RA



Cut out rectangles. Stack together smallest to largest with cover on top. Staple at the top.



goddess of healing,
marriage and
mother-hood. It is
believed that she
raised her husband,
Osiris, from the
dead.



The sun god
who created
the world and
sails a boat
across the sky
at sunrise and
sunset.

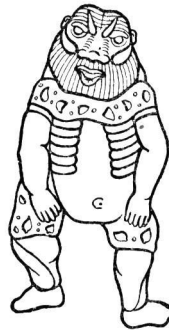


god of storms
and evil

Moon god who
gave the gift of
writing and was
also the god of
medicine and
math.



This goddess was
prayed to for a good
harvest. She was
also the goddess of
music & dance, joy
and love.

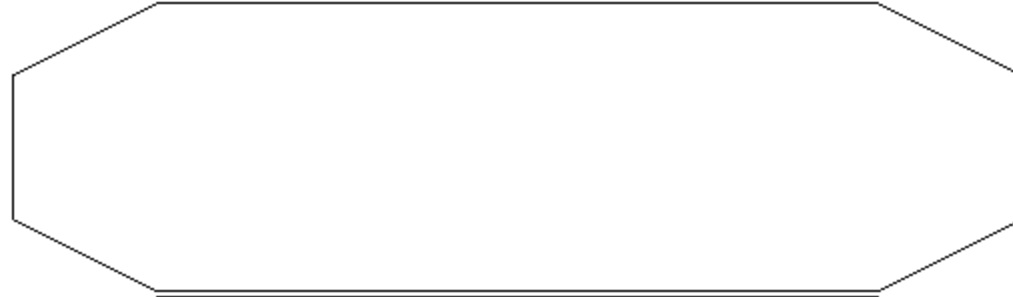
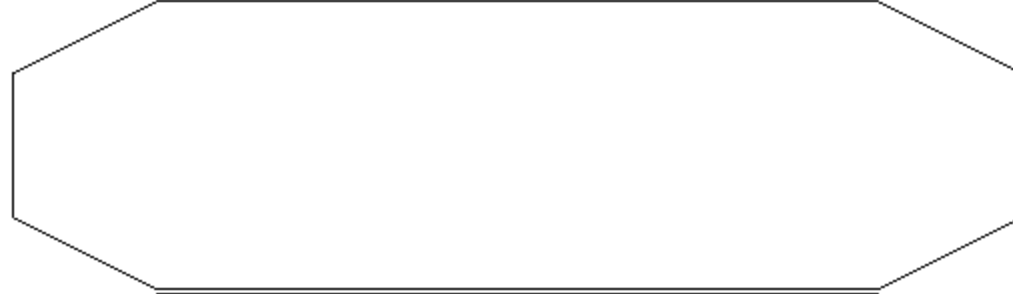
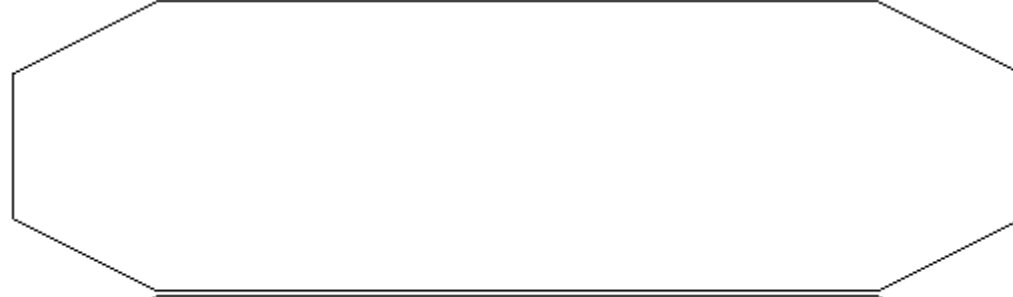


This god brought
good luck to
families and
protected their
households.

god of the dead

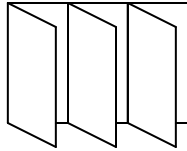


Children's Games

An empty octagonal box with a black outline, intended for writing a game name.An empty octagonal box with a black outline, intended for writing a game name.An empty octagonal box with a black outline, intended for writing a game name.An empty octagonal box with a black outline, intended for writing a game name.An empty octagonal box with a black outline, intended for writing a game name.

Cut out each shape (cut along the dark black lines; do not cut any gray lines). Fold each book in half on the gray line (three small books and one large book). Glue the back sides of the small books into the inside of your large book.

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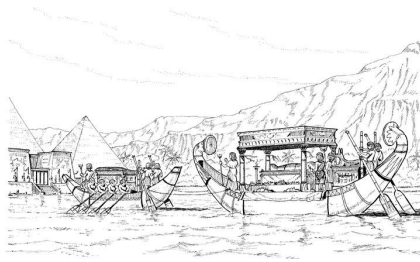
www.homeschoolshare.com

Dead Person's House



People were paid to walk in the procession. They carried things that belonged to the dead person to place in the tomb.

The Beautiful House



The body is placed on a wooden barge. Priests lead the procession saying prayers and reciting magic spells.

Tomb



“The Opening of the Mouth” ceremony is performed by priests. It is believed to allow the dead person to eat, drink and speak in the next life.

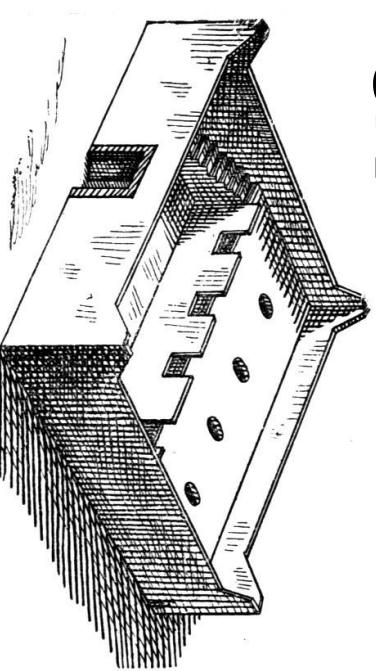
The Funeral Procession



Cut L-shape out as ONE piece. Fold the top of the L shape down. Fold the right rectangle in over the existing flap.

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Egyptian Homes



Egyptians believed each body has three parts.

Body

Ka

Ba

What kind
of basket?

What river
was he
hidden in?

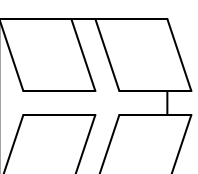
Story of Baby Moses



What kind
of plants hid
him?

Who found
him?

Cut out rectangle as one piece. Cut dotted lines.
Fold outside flaps in (on grey lines). You will have
four different sections to write on.

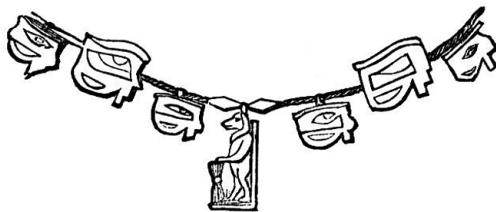


What was it used for?



AMULET

What is an amulet?



Cut out as one piece. Fold in half. Open. Fold ends to the inside. Fold in half again.

Egyptian Fig Cakes

Ingredients:

1 cup almonds

1 cup walnuts

1 package of figs

honey

cinnamon

nutmeg

1. Chop one cup of almonds in the blender. Pour the chopped nuts into a small bowl and save until later.
2. Next chop one cup of walnuts in the blender.
3. Add the package of figs to the walnuts and continue blending. Add a little water, if necessary, to help the mixture blend.
4. Add a pinch of cinnamon and a pinch of nutmeg.
5. Blend to combine these ingredients.
6. Roll the fig mixture into one inch sized balls.
7. Dip them in honey.
8. Then roll them in the crushed almonds.
9. Eat your treat!