

# Egyptian Project



Year 4

# Ancient Egypt

1) Name the countries which surround Egypt.

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2) What is the name of the river which flows through Egypt?

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3) Is Egypt a big or small country compared with England?

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4) Where do you think most Ancient Egyptians lived?

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5) Why do you think that most of the Ancient Egyptians lived on the flood-plain?

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6) What could the Ancient Egyptians have used the River Nile for?

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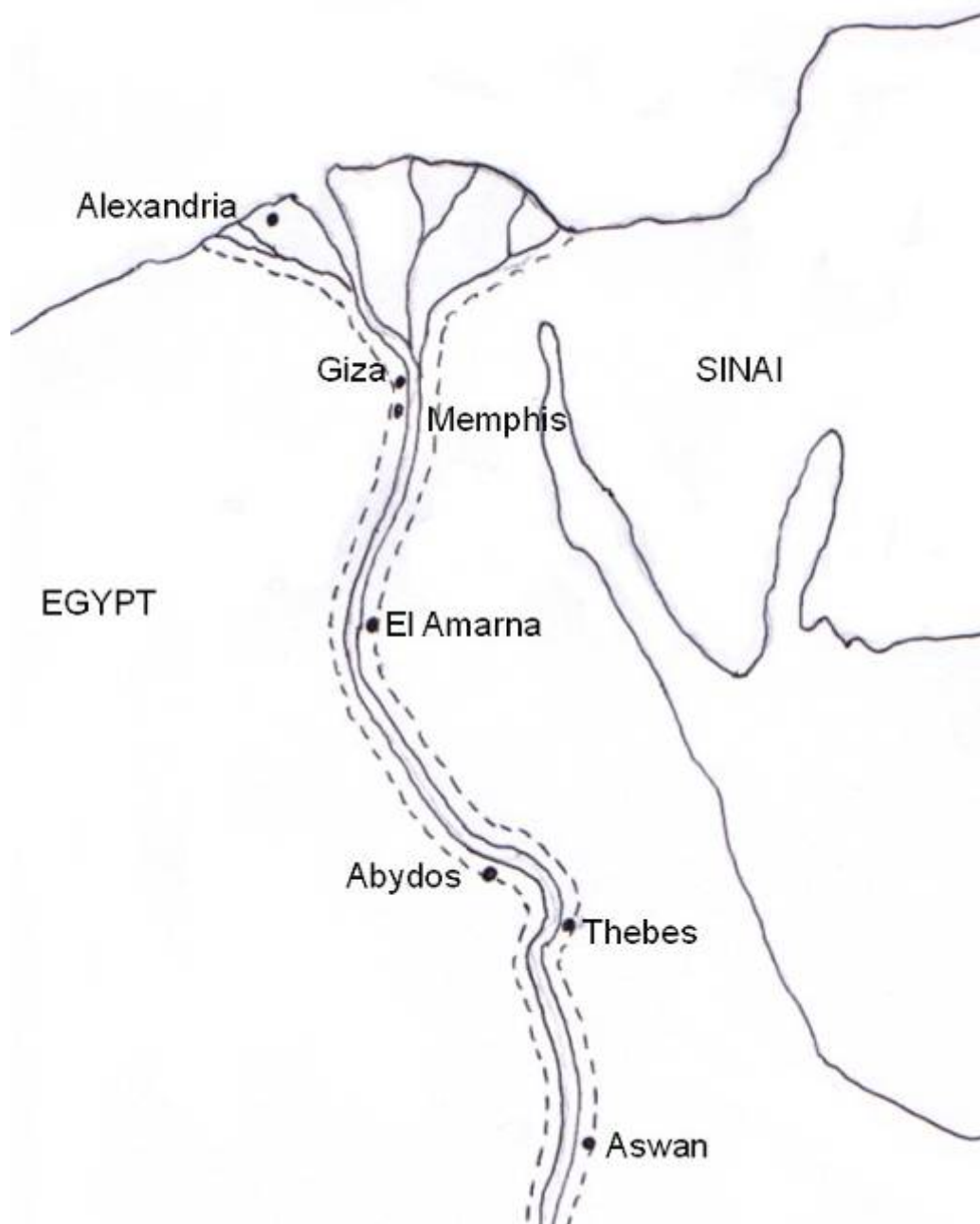
7) Why do you think that the Ancient Egyptians didn't live in the desert?

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8) Why do you think that most of Egypt is desert?

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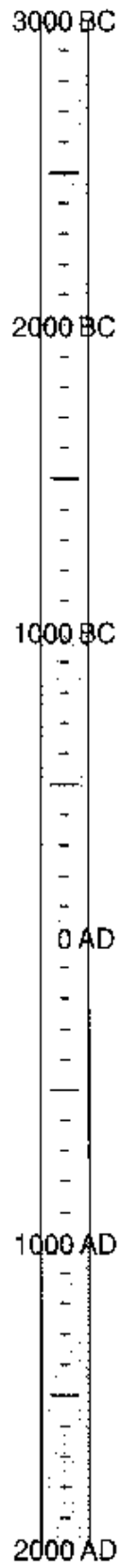
# Location of Ancient Egypt



- 1) Colour the river dark blue.
- 2) Colour the seas light blue.
- 3) Colour the land between the river and the dotted lines green.
- 4) Colour the rest of the land yellow.
- 5) Draw an arrow to these things and label them:

flood plain	River Nile	Mediterranean sea	Red Sea	desert	delta
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# Timeline



Now answer the questions in the table.

From 3110BC to 332BC Egypt was ruled by the Ancient	Colour this part of the timeline YELLOW.
From 332BC to 30BC Egypt was ruled by the Greeks.	Colour this part of the timeline GREEN.
From 30BC to 642AD Egypt was ruled by the Romans.	Colour this part of the timeline RED.
from 642AD to present day Egypt has had different rul-	Colour this part of the timeline BLUE.

Now answer these questions.

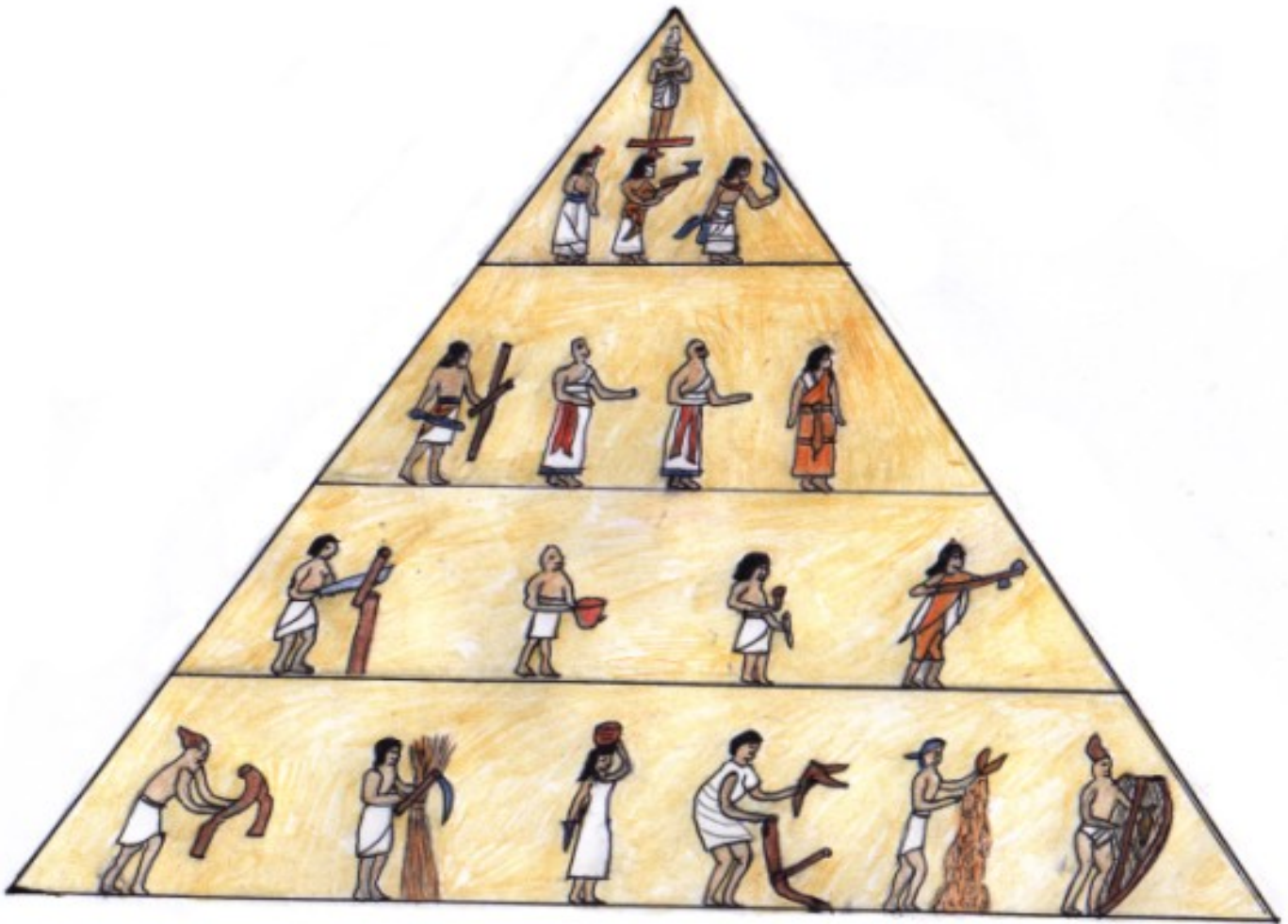
1) Which period is the longest?

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2) For how long was Egypt ruled by the Ancient Egyptians?

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# The Ruling System



The Ancient Egyptian society was organised like a pyramid.

1) Look at the pictures on the pyramid. Label the pictures of the people in the table below.

Pharaoh	Servant	Vizier	High Priest
High Priestess	Stone mason	Minor Priest	Potter
Labourer	Carpenter	Scribe	Tax Collector

# Djoser



1) Colour the picture of Djoser.

2) Using books, find out 5 facts about King Djoser. Also find out when he ruled Egypt. Write your facts below.

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# Ramesses II



1) Colour the picture of Ramesses II.

2) Using books, find out 5 facts about Ramesses II. Also find out when he ruled Egypt. Write your facts below.

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# Hatshepsut



1) Colour the picture of Hatshepsut.

2) Using books, find out 5 facts about Hatshepsut. Also find out when she ruled Egypt. Write your facts below.

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# The pharaohs

Use books to help you find out the answers to these questions.

1) What was the name of the pharaoh who was a woman but ruled Egypt as a man?

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2) How many pharaohs were named Ramesses?

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3) Which pharaoh introduced the worship of one god?

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4) What was the name of the first Egyptian ruler?

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5) Draw a picture of the 3 crowns of Ancient Egypt. Name each crown and colour it.

6) Who was the last Greek Pharaoh to rule Egypt?

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7) Why did the pharaohs build great temples and pyramids?

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8) What huge objects made of granite did Hatshepsut have built during her reign as pharaoh?

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9) What relationship was Tutankhamun to Tuthmosis III?

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10) What was the name of the battle between Ramesses II and the Hittites?

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11) The names of pharaohs often contained the names of gods in them. Draw lines to match these pharaohs names to the names of important gods.

Tutankhamun	Ramesses	Akhenaten
Aten	Amun	Ra

12) Who was the longest ruling pharaoh?

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# Tutankhamun



1) Colour the picture of Tutankhamun.

2) Using books, find out 5 facts about Tutankhamun. Also find out when he ruled Egypt. Write your facts below.

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# Tutankhamun's death mask

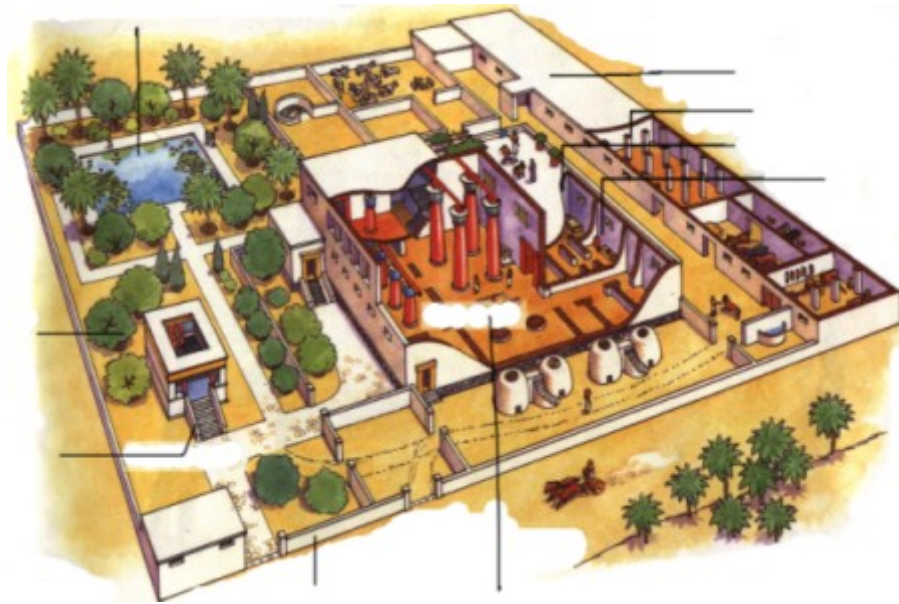


1) Colour the picture of Tutankhamun's death mask. Use books to help you get the right colours.

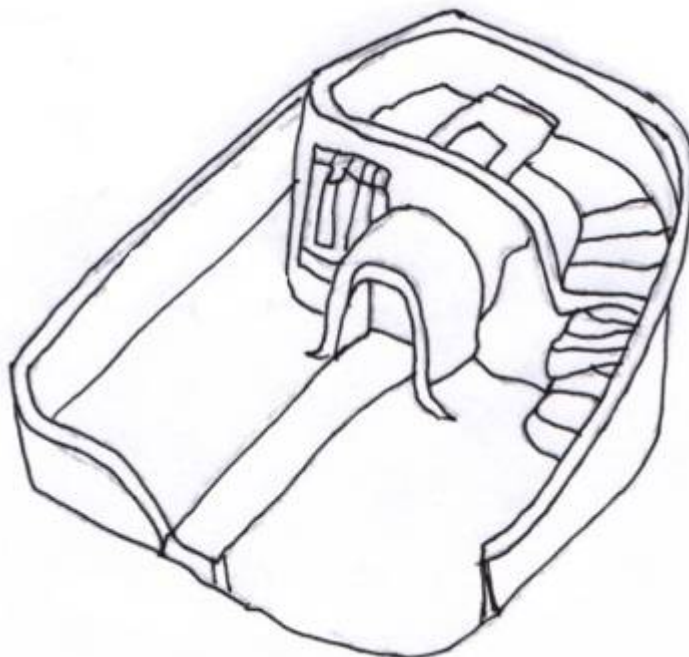
# Ancient Egyptian Homes

1) Label the parts of this Ancient Egyptian home.

Central hall	Bedroom	Bathroom
Servant's area	Kitchens	Garden
Family chapel	Pool	Outside wall



2) Label the parts of this Ancient Egyptian home.



1) Who would have lived in the house in Question 1?

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2) How can you tell?

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3) Who would have lived in the house in Question 2?

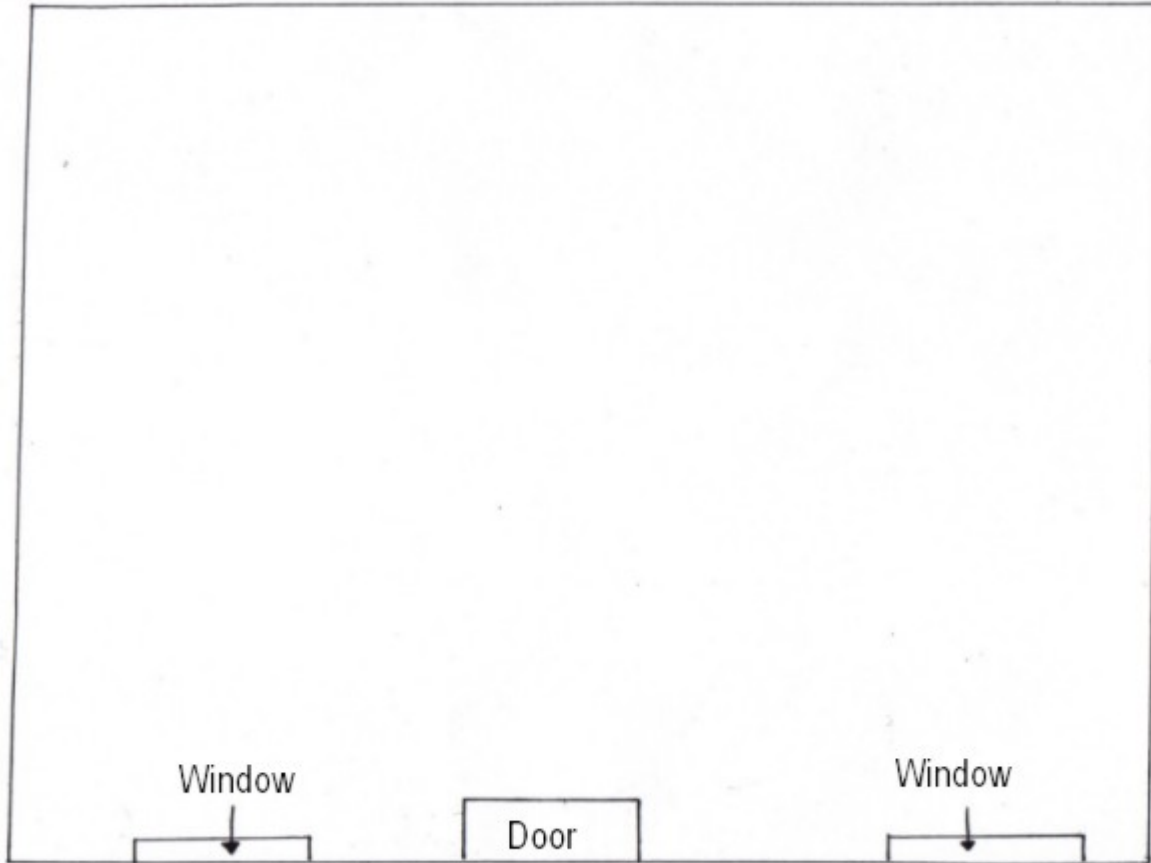
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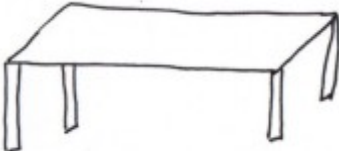



4) How can you tell?

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# Plan of a room

1) Below is a plan of the room in a poor person's house.







Draw a low table for eating.	
Draw 4 low chairs for sitting on.	
Draw 4 low beds for sleeping in.	
Draw 4 cups on the table.	



# Farming tools

1) Colour each of the farming tools below. They are all made from wood.

	
Winnowing Fan	Wooden Sickle
	
Lightweight Plough	Hoe

2) Find out what each of the tools in the table were used for.

TOOL	USE
WINNOWING FAN	
WOODEN SICKLE	
PLOUGH	
HOE	

3) Which of the tools are still used today?

# Crops and Irrigation

1) Make a list in the table below of all the different crops that the Ancient Egyptians grew. Use books to help you.


2) Find out how the Ancient Egyptians irrigated their crops. Explain each method in the table below.

<b>Irrigation Method</b>	<b>How it was used</b>
<b>Canal</b>	
<b>Ditch</b>	
<b>Shaduf</b>	

# Making wine

1) Read through these statements

The wine was put into jars and sealed.	The grapes were grown in the fields.
The grapes were put into large vats which were like huge containers.	Juice was made from the crushed grapes. It was then put into pots.
When the grapes were ripe, they were harvested. people picked them by hand.	The juice was left to ferment.
People crushed the grapes with their feet.	The jars of wine were labelled.

2) Now re-write the statements in the right order. Draw a picture to go with each statement.

3) Colour your pictures.

# Making bread

1) Read through these statements

The dough was baked in a cone shaped oven.	A stone was rolled over the grain to make a fine flour.
The wheat and barley were harvested from the fields.	The grain was knocked out of the wheat or barley using a pestle and mortar.
Flour and water were mixed together in a bowl to make the dough.	The dough was left to cool ready for eating.

2) Now re-write the statements in the right order. Draw a picture to go with each statement.

3) Colour your pictures.

# The Ancient Egyptian gods

1) Find the names of these Ancient Egyptian gods.



Name :

God of



Name :

God of



Name :

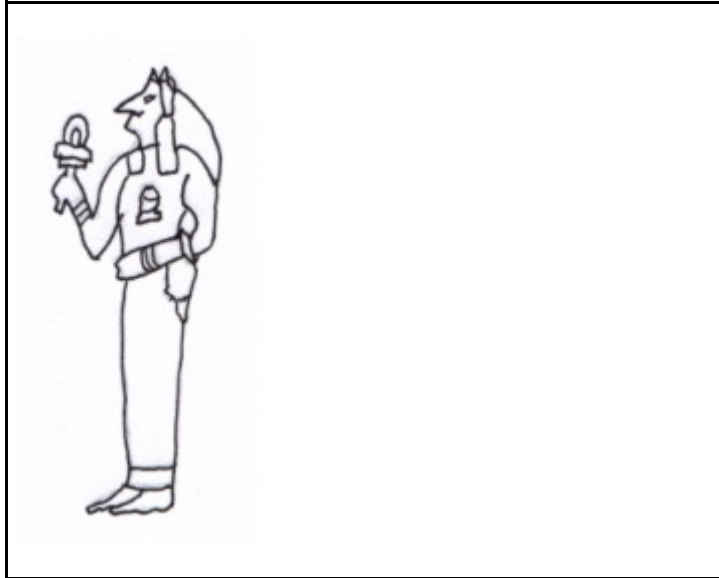
God of



Name :

God of

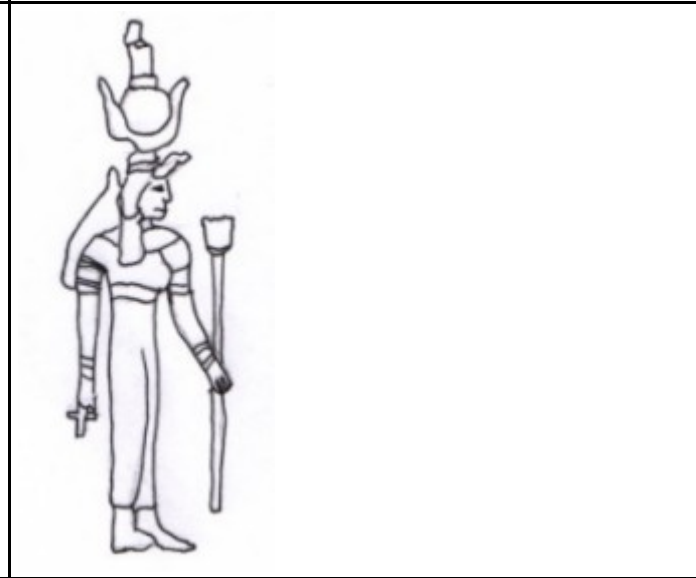
God of



Name :

God of

God of



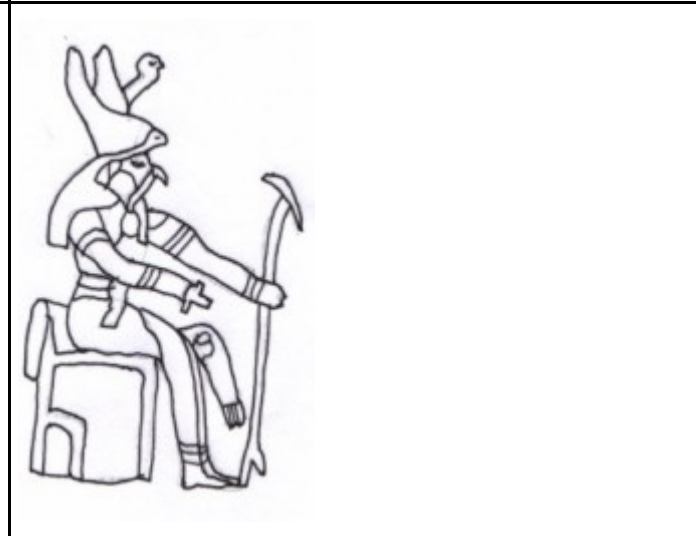
Name :

God of



Name :

God of



Name :

God of

# Horus

1) Find a coloured drawing of Horus. Colour the outline of Horus below.



# Anubis

1) Find a coloured drawing of Anubis. Colour the outline of Anubis below.





# Osiris

1) Find a coloured drawing of Osiris. Colour the outline of Osiris below.



# Re

1) Find a coloured drawing of Re. Colour the outline of Re below.



# The story of Osiris

THIS IS THE STORY OF THE GOD OSIRIS WHO DIED TO BE BORN AGAIN

Osiris was a great god king. During his reign the people were happy and well-fed. Osiris' brother Seth was jealous of the king's success.

Seth invited Osiris to a feast, captured him, locked him in a chest and threw him into the River Nile.

Osiris' wife, Isis searched and found the chest and returned it to Egypt from Phoenicia.

This time Seth was determined not to have Osiris back. He cut Osiris' body into fourteen pieces and had them scattered far and wide.

Isis did not give up. She found the parts of the body and put them back together.

She then asked Anubis and Nephthys to help her. They produced the first mummy, Horus.

Isis brought up her baby, Horus in secret. She was afraid that Seth would find him and murder him.

When he was fully grown Horus challenged Seth and a terrible fight took place.

The gods decided that Horus should be king. He took on the powers of Osiris who then became the king of paradise.

# The story of Osiris

1) Cut out these statements and put them in the right order. They are all about the story of Osiris.

When he was fully grown Horus challenged Seth and a terrible fight took place.	Seth invited Osiris to a feast, captured him, locked him in a chest and threw him into the River Nile.	The gods decided that Horus should be king. He took on the powers of Osiris who then became the king of paradise.
Osiris was a great god king. During his reign the people were happy and well-fed. Osiris' brother Seth was jealous of the king's success.	Osiris' wife, Isis searched and found the chest and returned it to Egypt from Phoenicia.	This time Seth was determined not to have Osiris back. He cut Osiris' body into fourteen pieces and had them scattered far and wide.
She then asked Anubis and Nephthys to help her. They produced the first mummy, Horus.	Isis brought up her baby, Horus in secret. She was afraid that Seth would find him and murder him.	Isis did not give up. She found the parts of the body and put them back together.

# Judgment

Work in pairs to find out the answers to these questions.

1) What was the name of the guidebook for the dead to help them on their way to the Afterlife?

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2) Which main god listened to the claims of the dead?

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3) How many other judges also listened?

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4) What was the dead person's heart weighed on?

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5) What was the dead person's heart weighed against?

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6) What was the feather the symbol of?

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7) What happened to the dead person if the two pans on the scales stayed in balance?

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8) What happened if the heart was heavier than the feather?

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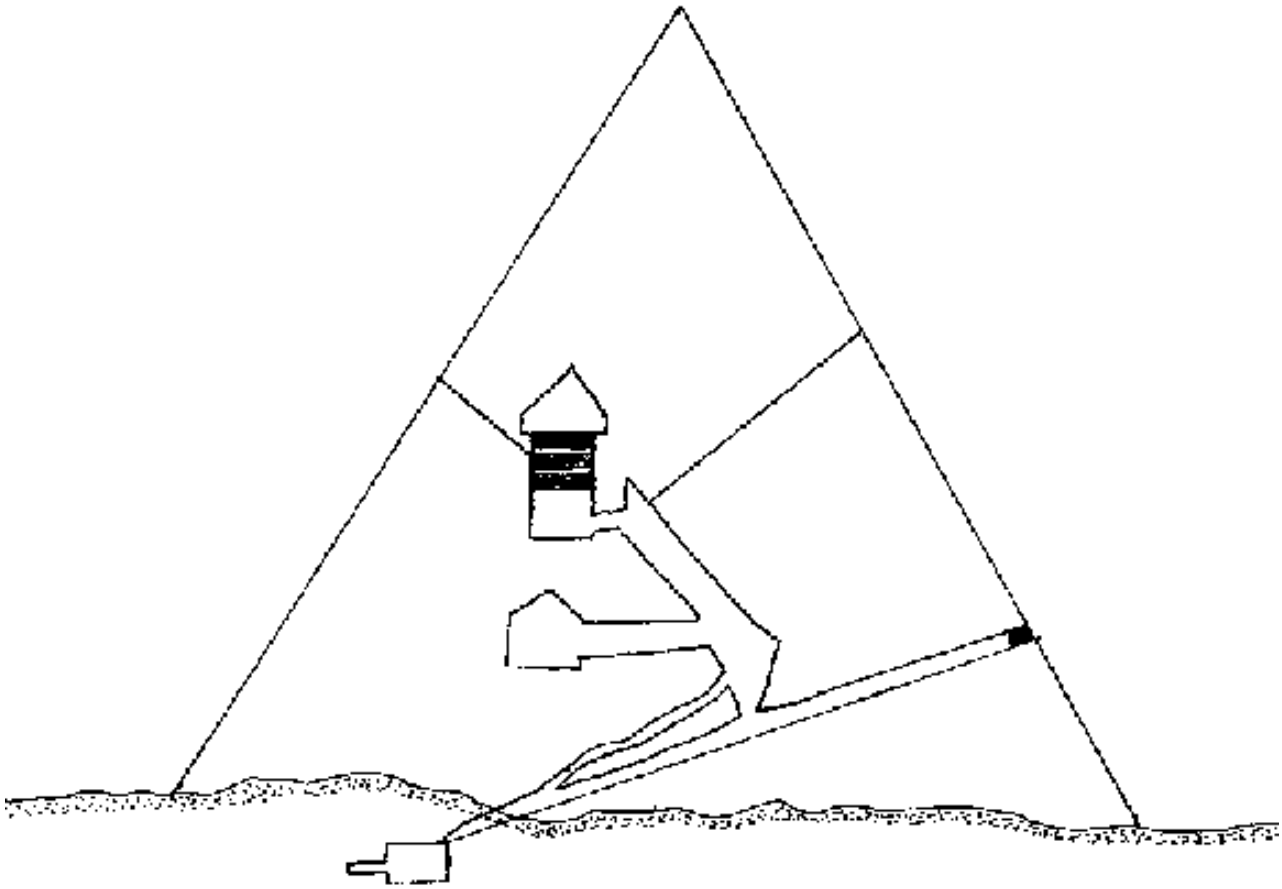
9) If the person was truthful, where could he/she go?

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10) What was the other name for Paradise used by the Ancient Egyptians in the Afterlife?

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# Inside a True Pyramid



1) Label these features on the diagram above:

burial chamber	plinth	stone slab entrance
air shaft	apex	false burial chamber
dead end	passageway	limestone casing

2) Draw the route you would take to get to the burial chamber using a red pen or pencil.

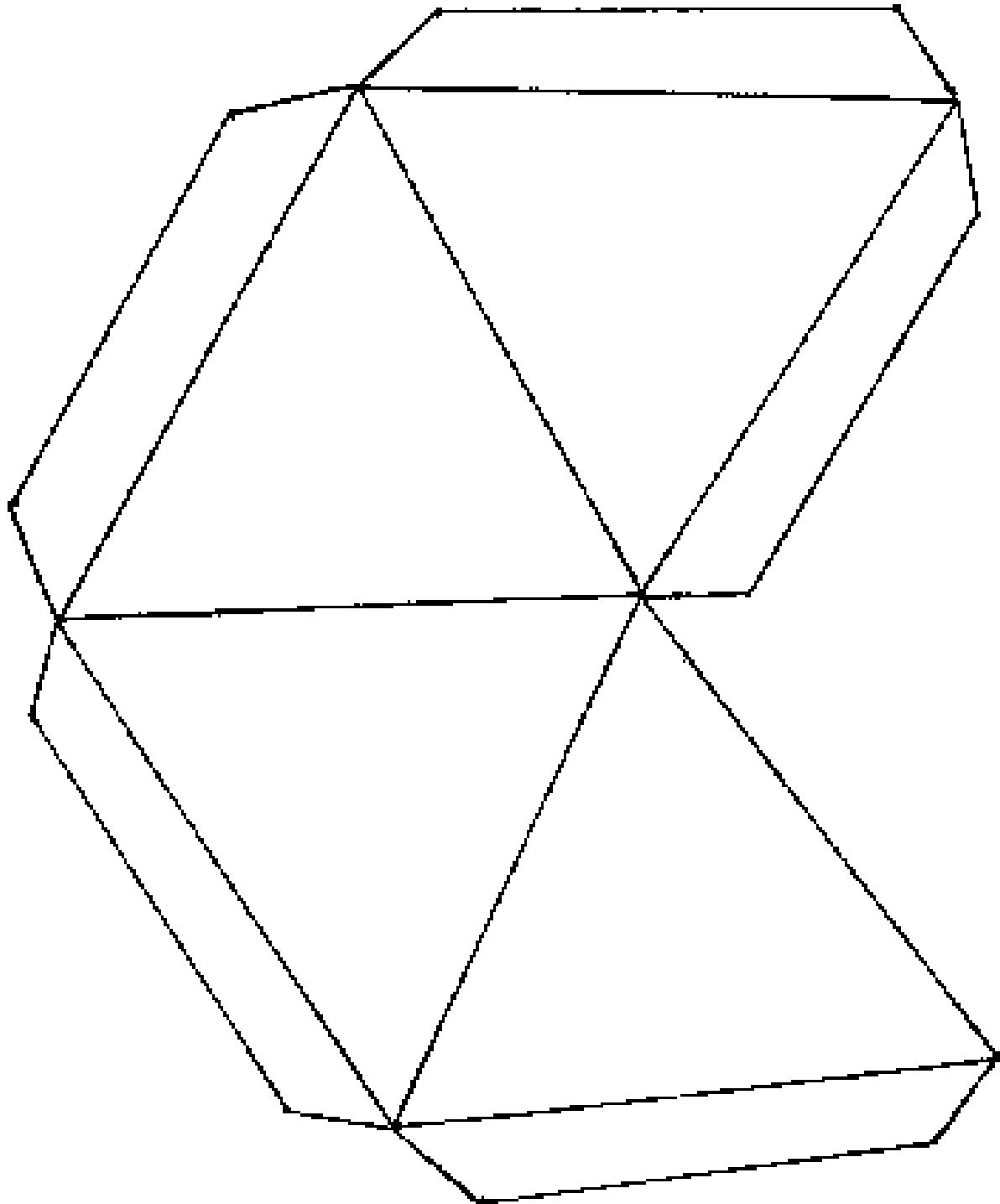
3) Describe the route you took to get to the burial chamber. What was the air like? What were the passageways like? How did you feel?

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# Pyramid template



# How the Pyramids were made

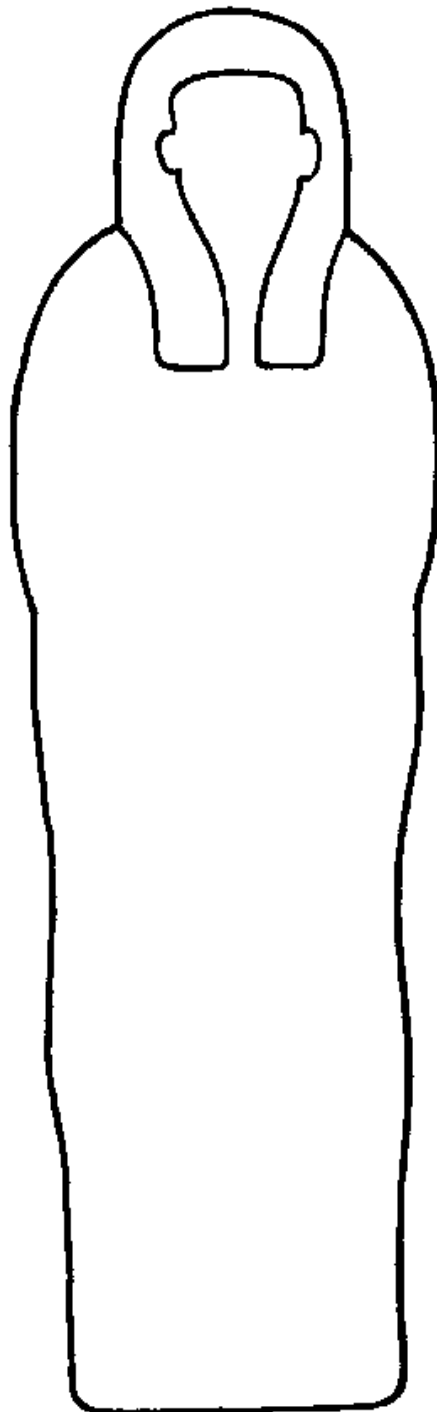
- 1) The pharaoh decided that he wanted a pyramid built and commissioned an architect to draw a plan of the pyramid. The architect drew the plan on papyrus writing notes and labels around the plan. Pyramids took about 20 years to build so pharaohs started building them early.
- 2) The plan was then showed to the pharaoh for his approval. The architect would have to change the plan if the pharaoh didn't like it. If the pharaoh approved the plan, he gave permission for the pyramid to be built.
- 3) The pharaoh then decided where he wanted the pyramid to be built. It was usually best to use a large flat surface.
- 4) Four posts were driven into the ground facing north, south, east and west. They formed a square and marked the base of the pyramid. Ropes were tied between the four posts.
- 5) Granite and limestone blocks were mined in the quarries (Aswan in Upper Egypt). Stone masons cut the blocks into the right size and shape for the pyramid.
- 6) The stone blocks were transported by felucca boat along the Nile to the site of the pyramid. They were also transported on wooden sledges which could be dragged across the ground.
- 7) The workers started to build the pyramid by making the base first. The workers were usually farmers who worked on the pharaohs building projects during the Inundation period (July - November).
- 8) Ropes and mud ramps were used to push the blocks in place. Each time a new layer was added to the pyramid, the mud ramp was made higher. The ropes were like levers.
- 9) The burial chamber, false burial chamber, passageways, dead ends, air shafts and traps were made inside the pyramid.
- 10) The outside of the pyramid was finished and it was coated with limestone blocks so that it would gleam and shine in the sunshine.
- 11) Artists decorated the walls of the burial chamber and passageways with hieroglyphics and wall paintings.
- 12) The funeral procession took the dead pharaoh in his sarcophagus to his pyramid. The sarcophagus was placed inside the burial chamber along with the pharaohs belongings like furniture, shabtis, food and drink, ornaments, statues etc.
- 13) The entrance to the pyramid was sealed with a stone slab and covered in limestone from the outside.



# Design a Mummy

Use books and photos to give you some ideas to answer the two questions below.

- 1) Draw the mummy's face and hair on the drawing.
- 2) Draw patterns and lines on the mummy's body.



# Mummification Questions

In pairs and using books, try to find the answers to these questions.

1) Why did the Ancient Egyptians want to preserve the body of a dead person?

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2) Which people were mummified?

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3) Who was god of the dead?

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4) How long did mummification take?

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5) How was the brain of the dead person removed?

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6) Why was the brain removed?

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7) What other organs were removed and why?

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8) What happened to the heart and why?

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9) What did the embalmers do with the internal organs?

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10) What happened to the body after the internal organs had been removed?

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11) What effect did this have on the body?

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12) What was stuffed into the body and why?

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13) What was the body wrapped in?

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14) What was made for the face and how many were usually made?

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15) What was the thing for the face usually made of and why?

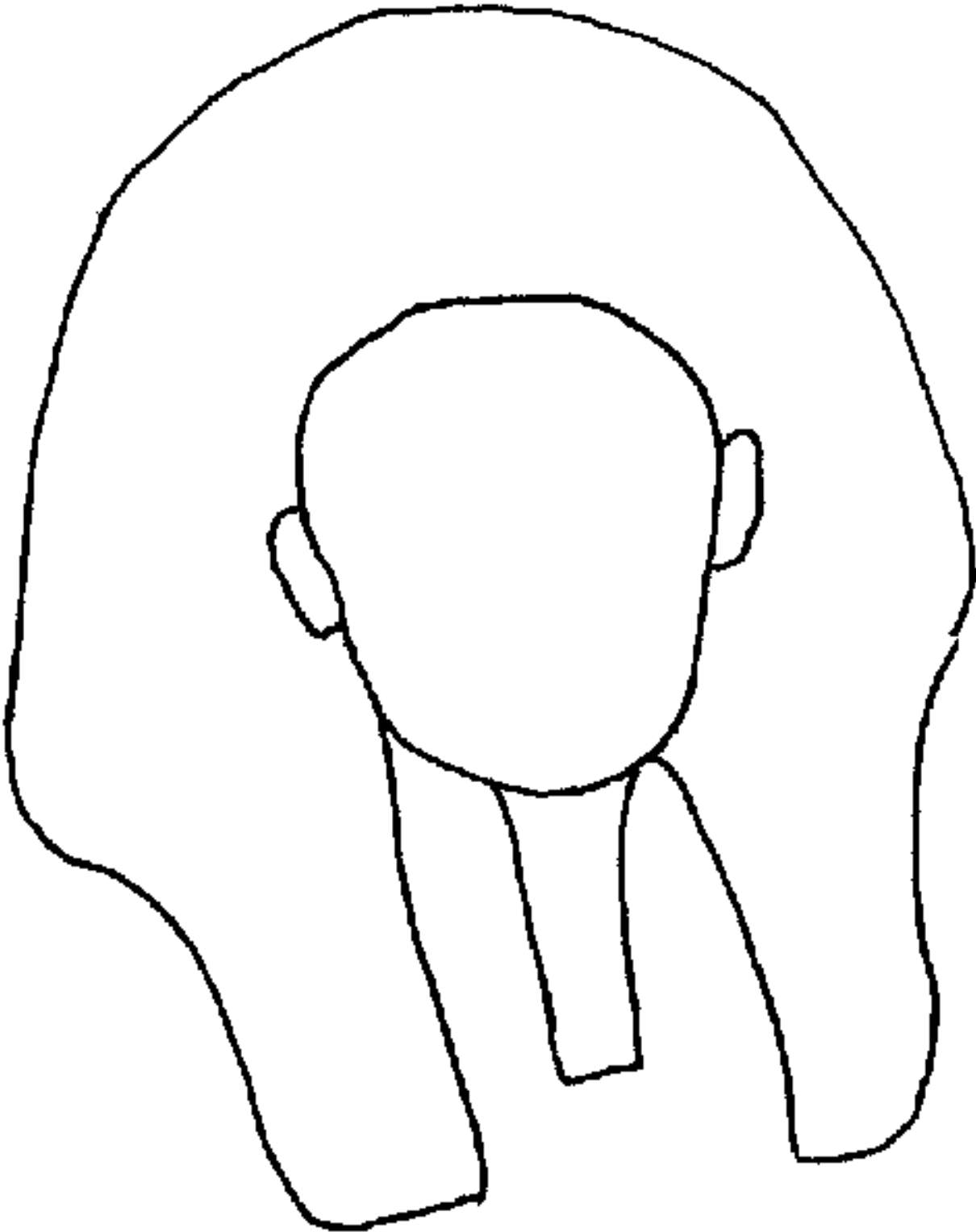
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# Mummification

- 1) Exactly two days after dying, the pharaoh was taken to an embalming tent to be mummified. The embalming tent was usually found close to the River Nile.
- 2) The pharaoh was washed using water from the River Nile. The water was collected in clay bowls. Then the pharaoh was dried.
- 3) A slit was cut down the left side of the body so that the internal organs could be removed. The liver, lungs, intestines, stomach and kidneys were taken out and put into canopic jars. The canopic jars had the head of the son of the sky god Horus. The canopic jars were Hapi, Duamutef, Qebehsenuet and Imsety. These organs were thought to be unimportant for the Afterlife.
- 4) The heart was left in the body because it was needed in the judgment when Anubis weighed the heart against a feather. The feather was the symbol of truth.
- 5) The brains were removed using a bronze hook. The top of the nose was broken and a bronze hook was pushed up into the skull. The brain was pulled out through the nostrils.
- 6) The inside of the body was washed out with herbs and spices to make it smell nice. The outside of the body was also wiped with spices.
- 7) The inside of the body was stuffed with linen and herbs and spices so that it would smell nice and so that the body kept its shape.
- 8) The slit was closed up with resin (a type of glue).
- 9) Two holes were cut in the head by the ears and it was stuffed with clay so that the head would keep its shape. Peppercorns were stuffed up the nose.
- 10) The body was soaked in natron for 70 days. The pharaoh lay on a table which was angled at about 50 degrees. Natron was a type of salt and all the fats and muscles were dissolved and trickled into a bucket at the bottom of the table. This left the bone and dried skin on the dead body.
- 11) While the body was being soaked in natron, two death masks were made. One was for the family and one was to put on the dead body's face. The death mask was usually made of wood and painted gold because wood was rare in Egypt.
- 12) Linen was wrapped round the dead body starting with the toes and fingers first. Amulets, jewels and scrolls were also wrapped in the linen bandages as lucky charms.
- 13) The sarcophagus was also made and decorated. Often a pharaoh had a nest of sarcophagi. It was usually made of wood and painted different colours.
- 14) The Opening of the Mouth ceremony was performed. A priest dressed as Anubis held the mummy up and a second priest (who acted as the dead person's son) touched the mummy's mouth with an adze. This would give ba, which was the breath and would give the mummy all its senses in the Afterlife.
- 15) The mummified person was placed in the sarcophagus wearing the death mask.
- 16) There was a funeral where the mummified person was taken up the causeway to his/her tomb.
- 17) The mummified person was put in the burial chamber with all his/her belongings like pets, furniture, food, clothes, jewellery and ornaments as these were needed for the Afterlife. Sacrificed slaves were also put in the tomb and shabtis (mummy shaped figures).
- 18) The tomb was sealed with a stone slab.

# Design a Death Mask

- 1) Use books and photos to help you design a death mask.
- 2) What is your mask made of and why?



# The funeral procession

1) Draw pictures for each box to show what happened during a funeral procession. Use books to help you.

1. The sarcophagus was transported along the Nile in a felucca boat.	2. Members of the family carried the sarcophagus along the causeway to the tomb.
3. Priests and slaves were also part of the funeral procession.	4. The slaves carried food, drink, furniture, clothes, jewellery and ornaments to put in the tomb.
5. The sarcophagus and mummified person was placed in the tomb with all his/her belongings.	6. A stone slab closed the entrance to the tomb.







# Clothes

Use books to help you find the answers to these questions.

1) What material were most clothes made out of?

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2) Why were most clothes made out of this material?

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3) What clothes did men usually wear?

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4) What clothes did women usually wear?

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5) Why do you think most men and women had shaved heads or wore their hair short?

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6) What did men and women wear on their heads instead of their own hair?

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7) What were these things on their heads made of?

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8) What did men and women wear on their feet?

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9) What were these things on their feet usually made of?

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10) What sort of make-up did the Ancient Egyptians wear?

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11) Why did the Ancient Egyptians wear make-up?

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# Dress the Ancient Egyptian

1) Decide whether your person is a man or a woman. Cut out your person.

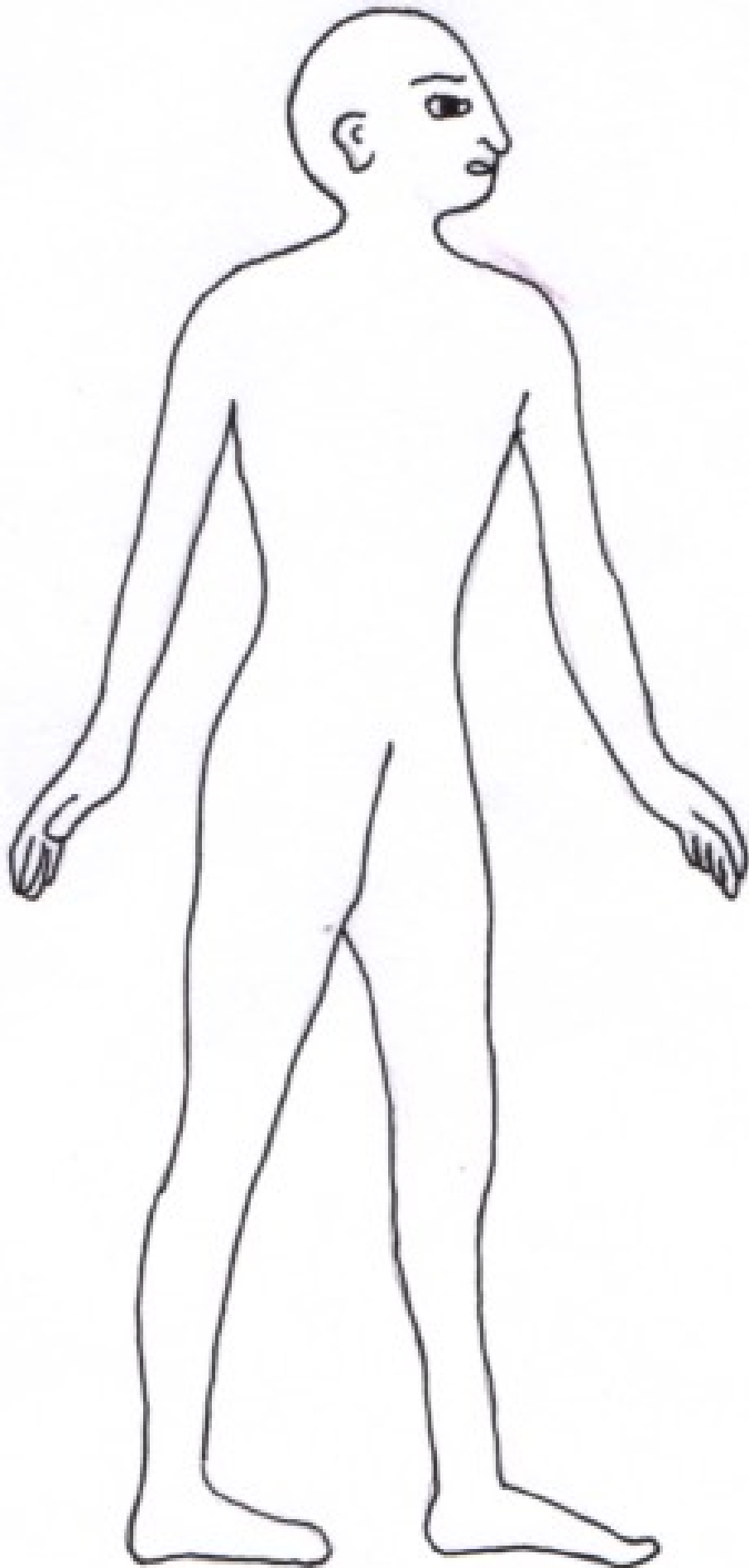
2) Cut out your person's clothes. Use books to find out what colour clothes Ancient Egyptian people wore. Colour your person's clothes. Glue the clothes on your person.

3) Ancient Egyptian men and women wore make-up, jewellery and perfume. Draw some lipstick and eye shadow on your person.

4) Cut out the jewellery. decide whether your person is rich or poor.

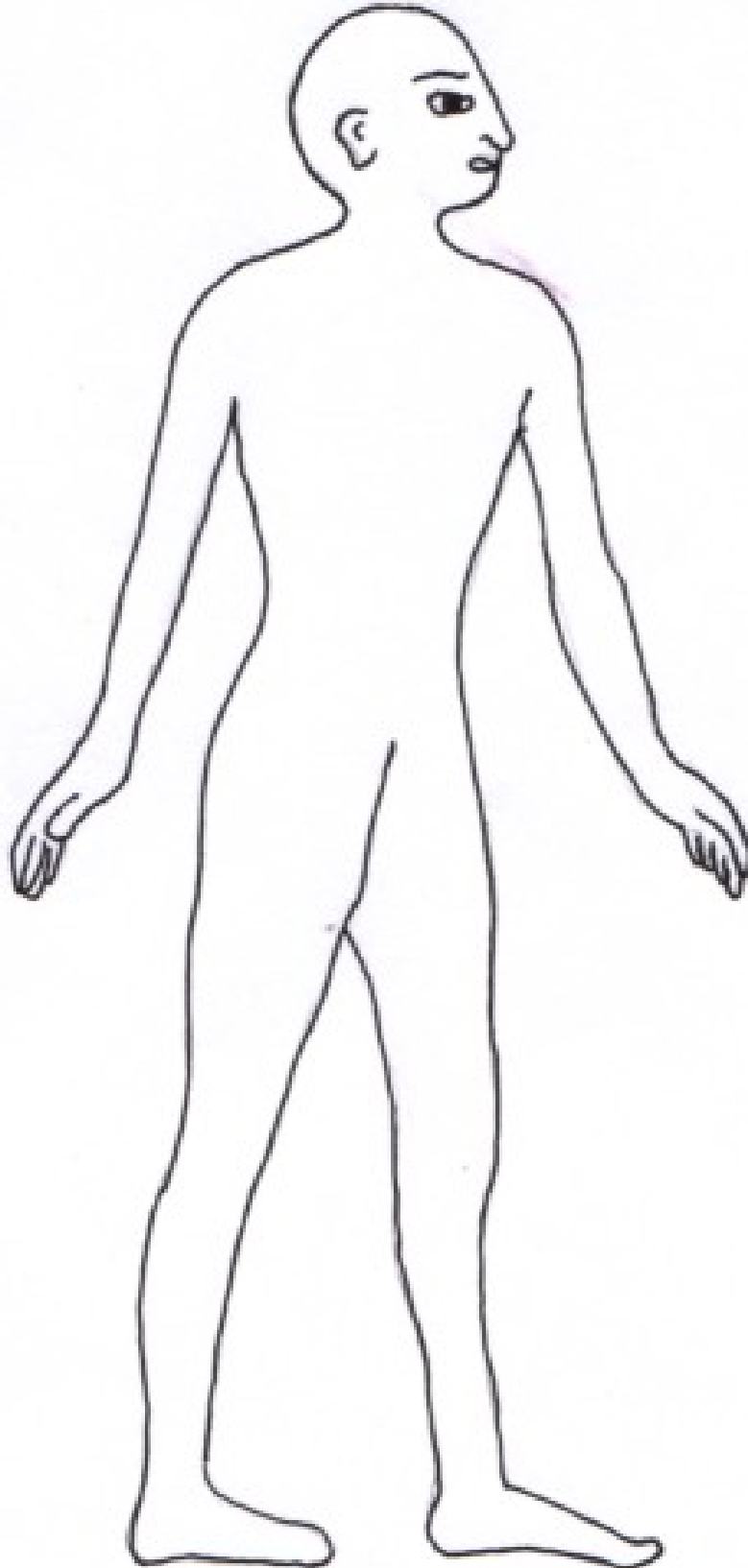
Poor people wore copper jewellery and rich people wore gold and silver jewellery with precious stones. Colour the jewellery according to whether your person is rich or poor.

5) Glue the jewellery to your person.


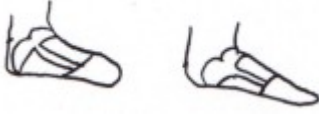


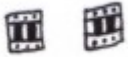





# Dress the Pharaoh




1) Cut out your pharaoh.



2) Dress your pharaoh with the clothes and jewellery in the table below.

3) Choose one of these crowns for your pharaoh. Use books to find out what colours the crown would have been.

		
<p>The White Crown of Upper Egypt</p>	<p>The Red Crown of the delta Region</p>	<p>The Double Crown for the whole of Egypt</p>

4) What material do you think the pharaohs sandals were made out of?

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5) Why do you think the pharaoh wore a false beard?

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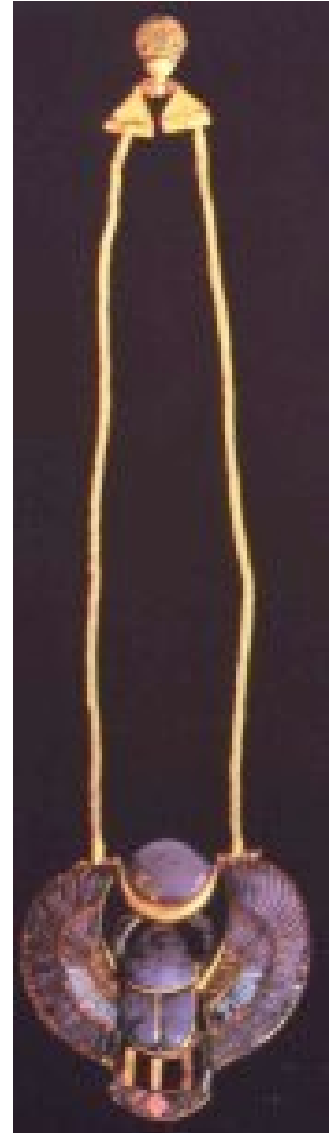
6) Why do you think the pharaoh wore a belt and buckle over the loin cloth?

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7) Why do you think the pharaoh wore jewellery which included a scarab symbol?

# Jewellery

1) Look at the Ancient Egyptian jewellery below. Cut out each picture and glue it in your book. Write underneath each picture what each piece of jewellery is.



2) Now decide whether a poor person or a rich person or a pharaoh would have worn each piece of jewellery. Write poor person or rich person or pharaoh under each picture.

3) What material was poor people's jewellery made out of?

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4) What materials were rich people's and pharaoh's jewellery made out of?

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5) What precious stones were inlaid in pharaoh's jewellery?

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6) Which jewellery would you have liked to wear and why?

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# The Rosetta Stone



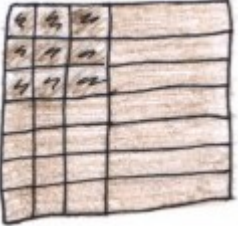




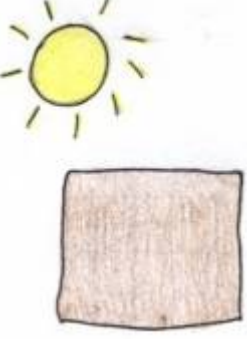


# Making Papyrus

1) Sequence these statements in the right order. They explain how the Ancient Egyptians made papyrus.




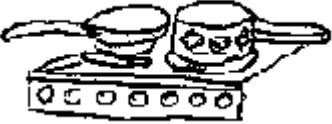

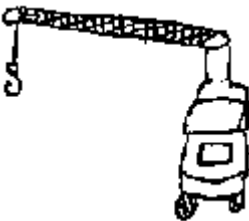

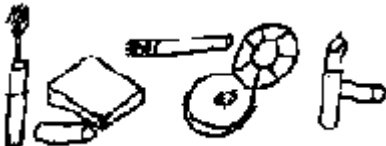
The papyrus was put between two cotton cloths. The papyrus was beaten with a mallet.	Workers picked papyrus reeds from the banks of the river Nile.
The papyrus was soaked in water for 6 days. This makes the strips go transparent and become flexible.	The papyrus was rubbed with a stone to make it smooth. Scribes could then write on it.
The green rind was cut off of the papyrus reed.	The papyrus was left to dry.
The inner part of the reed was cut into strips of equal length and thickness.	The wet strips were put horizontally onto a piece of cotton. Another layer of strips was put vertically on top of the horizontal layer.

2) Match the pictures to the correct statement.

# Artifacts

1) Decide what artifacts the Ancient Egyptians used. Draw a picture in the table below.

	TODAY	ANCIENT EGYPT
To move objects		
To communicate		
For farming		
For cooking		
For entertainment		
For building		
For transport		
For make-up		

2) Make a list of things we have or use that the Ancient Egyptians didn't have or use.

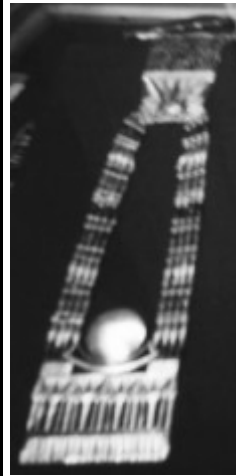
3) Make a list of things the Ancient Egyptians had or used but which we don't have or use.

# Tutankhamun's Treasures

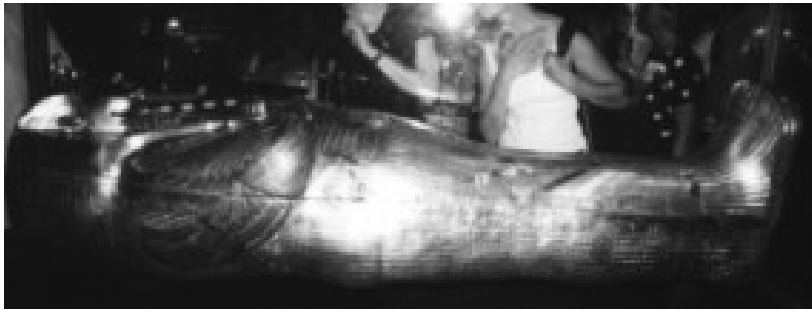
Look at the pictures of some of the treasures found in Tutankhamun's tomb. Name each object.



Name :



Name :



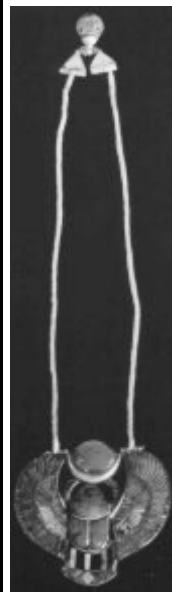
Name :



Name :



Name :



Name :

# Howard Carter discovers the tomb of Tutankhamun

1) What happened on 4th November 1922?

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2) What happened on 5th November 1922?

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3) What happened on 24th November 1922?

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4) What happened on 25th November 1922?

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5) What was the passageway like?

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6) What was on the walls of the passageway? Describe them.

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Sketch below

7) What happened on 26th November 1922?

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8) How did you open the door way?

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9) What did you find inside the tomb?

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10) How did you feel and why?

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11) How many sarcophagi were there? What were they made of?

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12) Describe the mummified pharaoh.

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Now you have found out your information, write a letter to a friend pretending that you are Howard Carter. Tell your friend about your amazing discovery. Remember to use all the information you collected in your letter.



## QUIZ 1

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

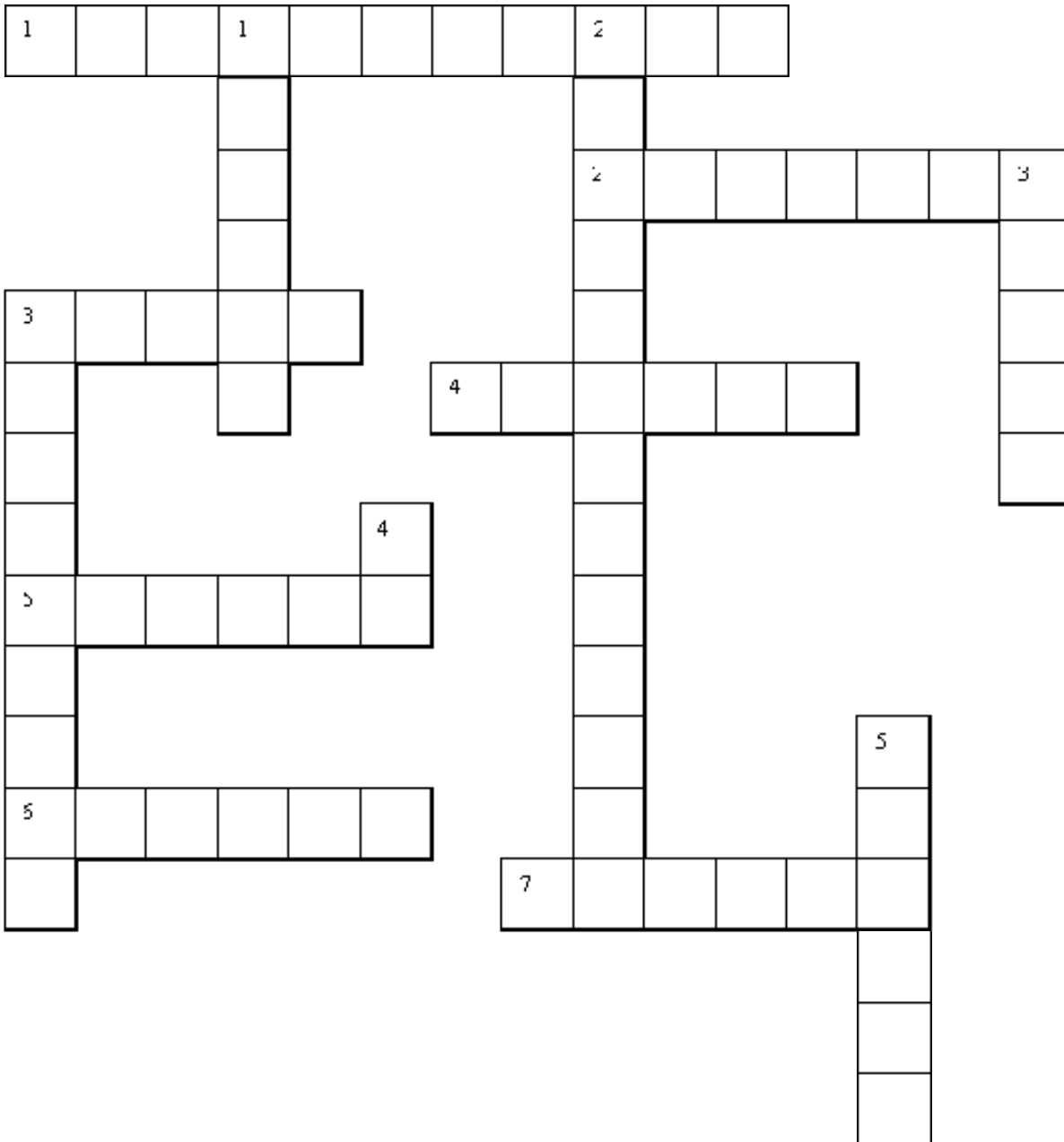
Afterlife	Hieroglyphics	Pyramids
Burial chamber	Mummification	Quarry
Craft worker	Nile	Shabtis
Giza pyramids	Papyrus	Sphinx
Gods	Pharaoh	Vizier

## QUIZ 2

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

Amun	Horus	Re
Anubis	Isis	Sakhmet
Bastet	Khepri	Selkis
Hathor	Osiris	Thoth

# QUIZ 3



## CROSSWORD CLUES

ACROSS	DOWN
1. Famous pharaoh who died at a young age.	1. Small jewels and charms wrapped in the linen.
2. Pharaohs were buried under these mounds of sand before	2. This happened to the pharaoh after he/she
3. The bandages used to wrap round the pharaoh were made of	3. Place where limestone and sandstone was
4. Another word for sarcophagus.	4. Sun god.
5. This person wrote down all the important things for the pharaoh.	5. Cat goddess.
6. This is the name of the salt which the body was soaked in during mummification.	
7. God of the dead.	