

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

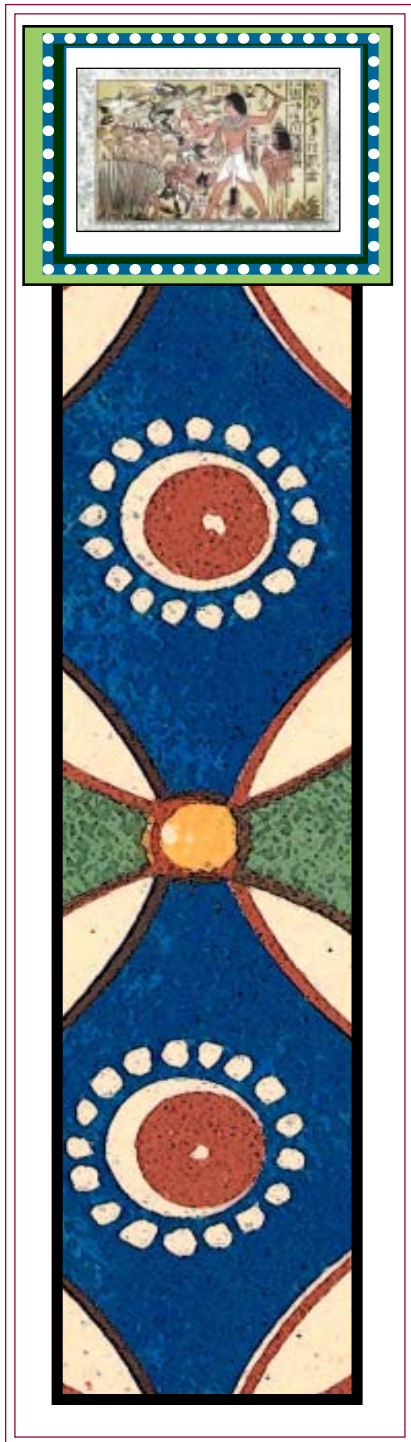
This collection of nine enrichment activities was designed to complement existing curricula and expand one's understanding of the ancient Egyptians. Studies have confirmed that using our hands helps us retain information. So, if you are looking for creative and simple, yet stimulating and exciting projects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

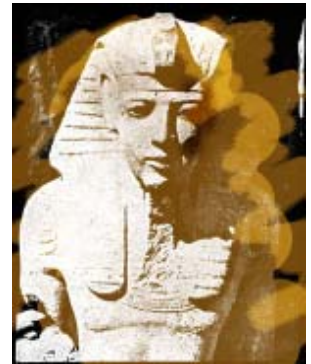
PHARAOHS IN FOCUS



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.)

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

Make a 3-D Pharaoh

MATERIALS

- *Cardstock weight paper
- *Adhesive - glue stick or double-stick tape
- *Scissors
- *X-Acto knife - ADULT SUPERVISION REQUIRED**
- *Crayons, magic markers, colored pencils, metallic pens, etc.
- *Plaid FolkArt Acrylic Paint - red, blue, and green
- *Dimensional dots or “wall mounting foam tape”
- *Copy machine



ASSEMBLY

Helpful Hint: Make a photocopy of all patterns directly onto cardstock weight paper. This will preserve your pattern and eliminate making a template.

1. MAKE A COPY

- *Make a copy of the pattern pieces on pages 10 -12.

***WITH ADULT SUPERVISION AND IN A WELL-VENTILATED AREA,** spray paint the various pattern pieces with gold spray paint.

*Embellish with red, green, and blue dimensional paint or Plaid FolkArt Acrylic Paint. Let dry.



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

2. ADDING FACIAL FEATURES

*Place a dimensional dot or pieces of the foam mounting wall tape that have been cut into small pieces onto the back of the cheek pieces, nose, and lips.

*Place the nose, cheeks, and lips on the face where indicated on the pattern.



3. ASSEMBLING THE PHARAOH'S FACE

*Score and fold all pieces for the pharaoh's face.

***WITH ADULT SUPERVISION,** use an X-Acto knife to make the slits located on the chin of the pharaoh's face pattern.

*Cut out, score, and fold the chin piece where indicated along the dotted line.

*Insert the chin tabs into the slits. Turn the mask over.

*Secure the tabs on the back inside of the face and hold the tabs in place with a piece of tape or with glue.



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

3. HEADDRESS PLACEMENT

*Score and fold the headdress where indicated on the pattern.



*Place double-stick tape on the Glue Tabs located on the sides of the face.

*Use double-stick tape to attach the headdress to the pharaoh's head by placing pieces of double-stick tape under the side flaps of the headdress.

4. ASSEMBLING THE PHAROAH'S FACE

*Score and fold all pieces

for the pharaoh face.

***WITH ADULT SUPERVISION,** use an X-Acto knife to make the slits located on the chin of the pharaoh face pattern.

*Cut out, score, and fold the chin piece where indicated along the dotted line.



*Insert the chin tabs into the slits. Turn the mask over.

*Secure the tabs on the back inside of the face and hold the tabs in place with a piece of tape or with glue.

5. ATTACHING THE NECKLACE

*Slide the embellished Necklace Pattern underneath the face and chin while aligning the center fold on all pieces.

*Place double-stick tape under the headdress to hold in place.

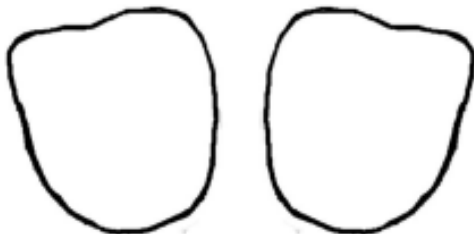


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**LIP PATTERN
MAKE 1**

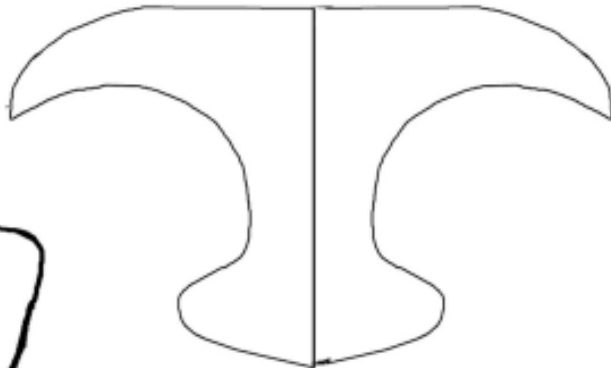


**CHEEK PATTERNS
MAKE 1 FOR EACH SIDE**



**NOSE PATTERN
MAKE 1**

Score and fold along center line

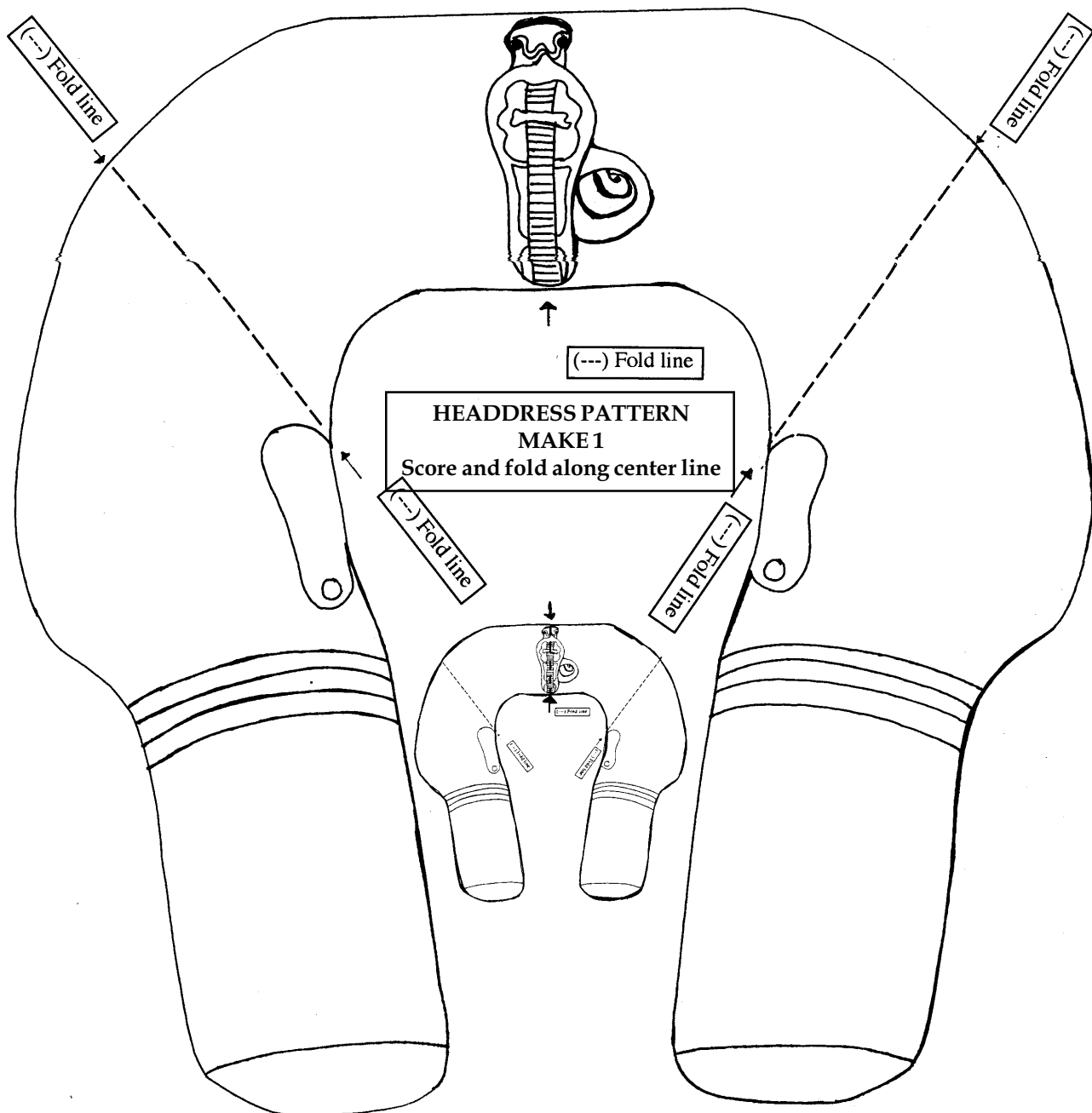


**NECKLACE PATTERN
MAKE 1**

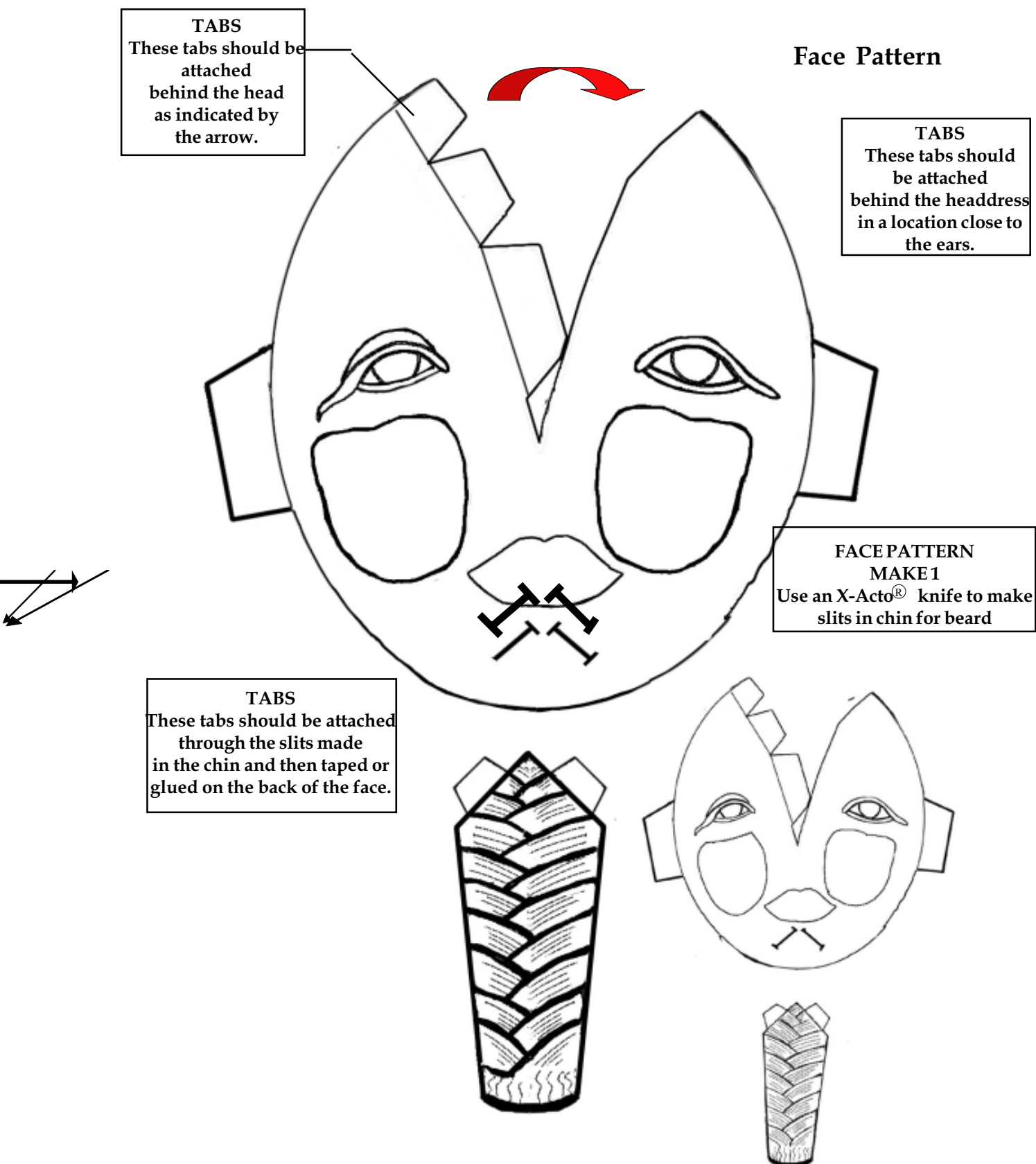
Score and fold along center line
HINT: Create raised designs using
dimensional paint in different colors.



Headdress Pattern



History, Language Arts, Art- Ancient Egypt





Egyptian Priests in Focus



History Egyptian Priests

EGYPTIAN PRIESTS IN FOCUS

The priest caste in ancient Egypt was established through long established traditions. Their role was to obtain the assistance of and develop a working relationship with Egypt's many gods. There were both male and female priests and it was their responsibility to represent the pharaoh and maintain standards in Egyptian society.



The priest caste was made up of individuals selected by the pharaoh or through heredity. Since their primary goal was to maintain Egyptian society and keep it functioning, the position was considered one of the most prestigious for ancient Egyptians to obtain. Temples were maintained by thousands of priests and priestesses.

Records indicate that the responsibilities of a priest or priestess were done on a rotational system. At different times throughout the year, a priest would serve approximately three months. These three months were spread over a year. During these months, they maintained strict traditions and limits in what they ate or wore as clothing. For example, while serving as a priest or priestess, they could not eat fish since this was the food of peasants.



Another limit during their service in a temple was to refrain from using all animal products since animals were considered unclean. As a result, they were not allowed to wear wool and they had to take frequent sacred baths. There were also oracle priests called *stolists* that shaved their bodies. This was to help the priest maintain their "pure" status and remove any lice from their bodies. Oracle priests presented food to the gods, maintained the gods' clothing, and sealed the temple at

night.

EGYPTIAN PRIESTS IN FOCUS

Within the priest caste there also existed a hierarchy. The high-priest, also known as “the First Prophet of the God,” was the political advisor to the pharaoh and the leader of any temples with which he was associated. The high priest oversaw all rites and ceremonies in the temples. Below the high priest were other priests with different duties.



The next group looked to horology for their responsibilities. Horology is maintaining an accurate record of the days and hours. Horology ensured that significant events during the Egyptian year were correctly observed. Astrology was used by this level of priests in the construction of buildings, maintaining calendars, and the application of medicine. They used the cycles of the heavens to determine when to plant crops, determine the Nile’s rise and fall, and the time to begin temple rituals each morning.

Another level in the priest caste were those who belonged to “The House of Life.” These priests and priestesses used magic to show their relationship to the gods. These magical skills were demonstrated throughout Egyptian society in the form of healing the sick, conducting ceremonies, and advising the pharaoh and general population through the interpretation of dreams and offering various incantations, spells, and charms. The House of Life even had a library that contained books, sacred rites, and temple secrets.



The priest caste also had a position of esteem for scribes. Scribes wrote the magical texts and royal announcements, maintained the funeral rites as written in *The Book of the Dead*, and any other vital records.

EGYPTIAN PRIESTS IN FOCUS



The priest caste was also very involved in the embalming process. Ancient Egyptians believed that the spirit of the dead person would return to its body after burial. To preserve the body for the return of the spirit, a complicated process was implemented. The process began with the internal organs being removed. Four of these organs - the stomach, the liver, the lungs, and the intestines - were placed in special jars called canopic jars. The brain and heart were removed as well as any other remaining organs. The empty cavity of the body was then filled with fragrant herbs and spices. The veins were filled with saltwater. Strips of cloth were then wrapped around the body and coated with a special resin. The wrapped figure was then shrouded and placed in cases made of either cedar or cloth stiffened with glue. The outer case of the mummy was painted with the hieroglyphics indicating the deeds accomplished by the deceased.



NOTE IN HISTORY: Many ancient cultures had priests. Priests in Israel were responsible for the supervision of public worship and conducted sacrifices. During the exodus from Egypt, God assigned the male descendants of Jacob's son Levi to serve as the workers and priests in the tabernacle and later the temple.

"I will raise up for myself a faithful priest, who shall do according to what is in my heart and in my mind."

-1 Samuel 2:35

History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt



EGYPTIAN PRIEST 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.

HEAD SHAPE

Small
Medium
Large
Round
Oval

FACIAL TEXTURE

Soft and smooth
Rough
Wrinkled
Clean-shaven

ACCESSORIES

Heavy wig
Oils for the skin
Cosmetics

PERSONAL ITEMS

Dagger
Ointment spoon
Scarab
Comb
Scimitar

VOICE

Grumble
Snarl
Pleasant
Grating
Soft
Loud
Wheeze

CLOTHING

White pleated skirt
Sandals
Animal skin
Tunic
Loincloth
Blanket robe
Apron

LOCATION

The Temple of Karnak
Deir el Bahari
Court of Pharaoh
Pyramid

RESPONSIBILITIES

Work in temples
Look after the gods
Keep clean by bathing frequently
Shave their bodies
Conduct ceremonies
Maintain records
Use magic

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 where your character is located.
3. Write one or more sentences describing his/her head shape.
4. Write one or more sentences describing his/her facial texture.
5. Write one sentence describing his/her voice.
6. Write several sentences describing his/her personal items.
7. Write several sentences describing his/her accessories.
8. Write several sentences describing his/her clothing.
9. Write one or more sentences describing his/her responsibilities.

History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt

MUMMY MAKING - Preserving the Insides

One of the responsibilities of the priest caste was supervising the funerals of pharaohs and important Egyptians. Mummification involved using special salts and spices to preserve the body. Naturally occurring salt along the Nile River is called natron. Natron is composed mostly of sodium carbonate with approximately 17 percent sodium bicarbonate (baking soda), along with sodium sulfate and sodium chloride (table salt). The following activity will give you a chance to preserve your own "apple organs" using basic salts.



MATERIALS

- *1 apple
- *Desiccants - 1 box of table salt, 1 box of Epsom salts, 1 box of baking soda
- *Plastic carving knife - plastic should be fine for younger people
- *Fresh fruit OR vegetables - apple, plum, peach, pears, strawberries, tomato, carrot
- *Small paintbrush
- *Small plastic cups
- *Measuring cup
- *Large mixing bowl
- *Permanent marking pen
- *Sticky labels
- *Scale
- *4 index cards
- *Journal for record keeping



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

1. MAKE THE FRUIT ORGANS

*Skin and core the fruit or vegetable pieces. Cut each piece of fruit or vegetable in half or quarters.

*From each half of each type of fruit or vegetable and carve them to represent each of the following: lung, intestines, liver, and stomach. These were the organs placed in special jars called canopic jars.

*Make your “fruit or vegetable organs” as large as possible.

2. WEIGH THE ORGANS

*Place each of these fruit or vegetable organs into a plastic cup large enough for each fruit piece.

*Write the name of the organ on the outside of the container or onto a sticky label.

*Weigh each cup. On the index card, write the name of the organ, the date, and record its weight. (See sample card on page 22). Repeat this process until all the fruit organs have been weighed and recorded.



History, Language Arts, Art- Ancient Egypt

3. ADDING THE SALT

*Mix one cup each of the table salt, baking soda, and Epsom salts together in a larger bowl.

*Pour 1/2 cup of the salt mixture into each container until the “fruit organ” is completely covered. Weigh the mixture again.



*Repeat this process until all the fruit or vegetable pieces have been completely covered.

*Set the containers in a location out of direct sunlight for seven to eight days.



****SIDE ACTIVITY - RECLAIM SALT***

Boil one cup of water. Add measured salt to the hot water, stirring continuously until the salt will no longer dissolve. Pour the salt water into a shallow pan. Place on a shelf. Observe and record how long it takes for the water to evaporate. Measure the remaining salt. Determine if it equals the amount you originally added to the water.

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4. CHECK OUT THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

*After seven to eight days, remove each “organ” from its plastic container.

*Carefully brush off any salt with a small, dry paintbrush.

*Place the organ into a clean plastic container the same size as what was used in Step 1.

*Weigh each fruit organ again and record the date and weight on the index card.

*Calculate the weight change in each fruit organ by subtracting the new total weight from the original weight.

*Feel the texture of each “organ.” Describe the texture.



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SAMPLE INDEX RECORD CARD

Fruit/vegetable organ:_____
Weight without salt mixture:_____
Weight with salt mixture:_____
Date drying began:_____
Texture and color:_____
General observations:
 7 - 8 Days later
Date:_____
Weight with salt mixture:_____
Weight without salt mixture:_____
Texture and color:_____
General observations:

WHAT WE OBSERVED

1. Although most of the moisture was removed, the “organs” remained pliable and leather-like in texture.
2. There was no bad smell.
3. Both the fruit and vegetable pieces shrank in size.
4. The crusty salt mixture had hardened. It was easy to remove from the “organs.”
5. Here are our weight changes:



Tomato
Initial weight
2.1 oz.

Plum
Initial weight
1.7 oz.

1/2 an Apple
Initial weight
1.9 oz.

Whole Strawberry
Initial weight
4.0 oz.

Final weight
0.8 oz.

Final Weight
0.4 oz.

Final Weight
0.7 oz.

Final Weight
0.1 oz.

History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt

MUMMY MAKING - Make Canopic Jars

Canopic jars were used in ancient Egypt in the mummification process. This process took up to 70 days. Canopic jars were used to store and guard the major organs after removal. Many different materials were used to make canopic jars including limestone, calcite, wood, and pottery.

MATERIALS

- *Four glass bottles with wide mouths and lids (preferably twist on lids)
- *Newspaper
- *All-purpose glue and water
- *Container for glue and water
- *Activa Celluclay Instant Papier-Mache
- *Plaid FolkArt Acrylic Paint
- *Paintbrush
- *STYROFOAM Brand Foam Ball

ASSEMBLY

Helpful Hint: Instead of using papier-mache, use polymer clay. Add play sand into Original Sculpey polymer clay to create a granite look and texture. Start by adding a small amount. Knead the sand and clay together completely. The end result is excellent!



STOMACH -
Duamutefla
(Jackal)



LIVER - Human
(Imseti)



INTESTINES -
Falcon
(Qebehsenuef)



LUNGS -
Baboon (Hapi)

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

1. MAKE THE TOP OF THE CANOPIC JAR

*Cover the top and base of the glass jars with a layer of papier-mache newspaper strips and pieces. Let dry. Dip the strips into a mixture of 3/4 part all-purpose glue and 1/4 part water).



*Glue a round STYROFOAM Brand Foam ball onto the lid.

*Mix up a batch of instant papier-mache. Remove the lid and cover all parts of the jar and STYROFOAM[®] Brand Foam ball. Let dry.



2. DECORATE THE JAR

*Use acrylic paints to decorate the jar top and bottom.

*Many canopic jars were completely white. Others were painted in detail.

3. ADD THE "FRUIT/VEGETABLE ORGANS"

*Place the dried fruit and vegetable organs inside the jar made in the first activity according to their proper location.





Egyptian Scribes in Focus



History
Egyptian Scribes

EGYPTIAN SCRIBES IN FOCUS



Scribes in ancient Egypt held one of the most important roles in society. Since few Egyptians could read or write, scribes provided a much needed service. They performed the clerical tasks assigned to them by government officials or the priest caste. They were also employed by the general population of Egyptians to record such things as marriages and property agreements.

A young man (or rarely, a young girl) from a wealthy or royal family who desired to become a scribe would need to learn the many different hieroglyphic symbols that were a part of the Egyptian language. There were more than 700 signs that represented both ideas, objects, and sounds. These young men would attend a special school for many years to learn how to read and write hieroglyphics. Young scribes would practice on pieces of broken terracotta clay or ostraca stones. Besides learning how to write hieroglyphic symbols, the young boys learned mathematics since they would have to record figures and facts in their future occupations. After many years of hard work, a scribe could look forward to a relatively easy life, free from manual labor. There are many pictures and statues featuring scribes sitting in linen kilts with papyrus rolls and reed pens placed in their laps as they sat cross-legged.

Scribes were responsible for many different types of record keeping. They wrote letters, recorded harvest, and maintained accounts for the military. Within the scribe profession were a group of elite scribes called scholarly scribes. These scribes were equal to priests, engineers, and doctors.

Since most Egyptians had to survive by manual labor, scribes were easy to recognize by their callus-free hands and the wooden palettes and rolls of papyrus they would carry. Writing palettes were similar to contemporary painting palettes. The surface had a slot to hold reed pens and brushes. Records were written in either black or red ink.



EGYPTIAN SCRIBES IN FOCUS



Papyrus was the main writing surface employed by scribes to record the important events of Egyptian society. The papyrus plant is called *Cyperus papyrus*, and grows in the marshy areas along the Nile River.

The following is the sequence in which papyrus was made:

1. The papyrus stalks were gathered from the Nile River banks.
2. The green skin that covers the outer stalk area was removed to reveal the inner pith. The pith was cut into long thin strips and pounded with a mallet to break down the fibers inside the stalk.
3. For a minimum of three days, the papyrus strips were soaked in water until the pith strips became clear and bendable.
4. The softened strips were overlapped onto a piece of fabric with one layer going horizontally and the other vertically.
5. The strips were then laid between two layers of absorbent material that served as a barrier between the papyrus layers which were stacked and placed into a press where they are squeezed and left in the hot sun to dry.
6. After many hours, the absorbent barriers that were placed in the press were removed and replaced with new ones.
7. In approximately three to four days, the sheets of papyrus were dry. Prior to writing, the sheet was burnished with a piece of smooth wood or ivory.



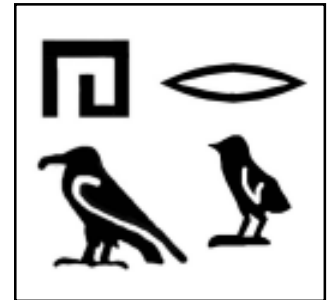
EGYPTIAN SCRIBES IN FOCUS



In ancient Egypt, words, ideas, or sounds were represented by more than 700 hieroglyphic symbols. For example, the symbol for Ankh represented eternal life. It also symbolized "The Breath of Life."

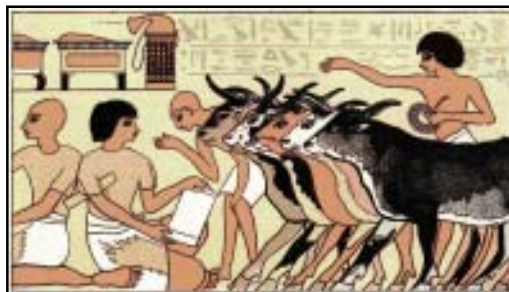
Many symbols were associated with various gods such as the round eye of Horus called Udjat. The Udjat represented healing and protection. Egyptian symbols or hieroglyphics are similar to the contemporary rebus stories where a picture represents the concept.

There were three forms of writing in Egypt: hieroglyphic, hieratic, and demotic. These three scripts were used for different purposes. Hieroglyphic was the earliest script used in Egypt and was used for formal inscriptions only. It was usually written on stone, ivory, or pottery. Hieroglyphics only used consonants.



Hieratic script was adapted from hieroglyphic script to provide a quicker method for recording information on things that were not monuments. Hieratic script was used for business and administrative purposes or to record medical and scientific information. It was usually written in black ink with a reed brush.

Demotic script did not use symbols, but rather appeared to be more of a stylized form of writing. This form of writing was used for business purposes. It was usually written from left to right and vertically.



History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt



EGYPTIAN SCRIBE 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.

APPEARANCE

Healthy
Ill
Gentle
Kindly
Clean

VOICE

Soft
Loud
Grunt
Wheeze
Wail
Crackle

INTELLIGENCE

Average
Slow
Brilliant
Resourceful
Can solve problems

DREAMS & DESIRES

Have a family
Work in the Pharaoh's
treasury
Be a historian
Be the Pharaoh's
scribe
Be rich and well
known

TALENTS OR SKILLS

Arts and music
Law
Mathematics
Agriculture
Astronomy

RESPONSIBILITIES

Work for the army
Serve in a temple
Record events on a private
estate
Record what peasants give
Record gifts brought by envoys
from other countries

INTERESTS

Religion
Politics
History
Art
Music
Literature

STEPS

1. Indent and write one or more sentences introducing your character by name and occupation. (Use your own words for this step.)
2. Write one sentence describing your characters appearance.
3. Write one sentence describing your character's voice.
4. Write one or more sentences describing his dreams and desires.
5. Write one sentence describing your character's intelligence.
6. Write one or more sentences describing his other skills and talents.
7. Write several sentences describing his interests.
8. Write several sentences describing his responsibilities.

History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt

Faux Papyrus

The papyrus plant grew in abundance along the Nile River. Since its not readily available for the average person, the following activity is designed to let you create faux papyrus.

MATERIALS

- *Brown paper lunch bags
- *Paste (see recipe)
- *Scissors
- *Plastic wrap or wax paper
- *Two sheets of cardboard
- *Heavy books or a couple of bricks
- *Plaid FolkArt[®] Acrylic Paint - shades of brown and cream
- *Paintbrushes
- *Tracing paper
- *Transfer paper
- *Pen or pencil

PASTE RECIPE

Ingredients

**1/2 cup rice flour
2 cups cold water
2 cups boiling water in a pot
3 tablespoons sugar**



Scribes used many hieroglyphs to record important information occurring in Egyptian society. They used both brushes and reed pens. Try writing freehand rather than tracing and transferring the various designs provided in this activity.

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

1. MAKE THE STRIPS

*Determine the size of the finished faux papyrus sheet you desire.

*Cut sufficient numbers of paper bag strips that will make your sheet complete both horizontally and vertically.



2. ASSEMBLE THE STRIPS

*Place a sheet of plastic wrap or wax paper onto a smooth surface.

*Layer the cut paper bag strips on the sheet of plastic wrap or wax paper. Adhere each strip with the paste recipe previously provided.



*Take the vertical strips of paper bag and place these on top of the horizontal strips in an overlapping manner as illustrated.

*Place a sheet of plastic wrap on top of layered strips.

*Take heavy books or bricks and evenly place them on top of the layered strips.



*Over the next couple of hours and days, check the progress of your faux papyrus. Consider removing the plastic wrap after the second day and replacing it with wax paper.



History, Language Arts, Art- Ancient Egypt

3. ANTIQUE THE FAUX PAPYRUS AND TRANSFER THE DESIGN

*Rub the surface of the faux papyrus paper with shades of brown and cream to highlight the texture. This is best done with a damp brush. Stroke on color in one direction. Rub off excess with a clean, damp paper towel.

*On the next several pages are several Egyptian hieroglyphics you can copy and transfer onto the faux papyrus sheet. Follow the steps below to transfer your design.

*Place a piece of tracing paper over the design you wish to transfer. Tape down the edges of the tracing paper to prevent it from moving.

*Use a pencil or pen to trace over the design.



*Place a piece of transfer paper onto the faux papyrus paper and use a small piece of tape in each corner to prevent it slipping.

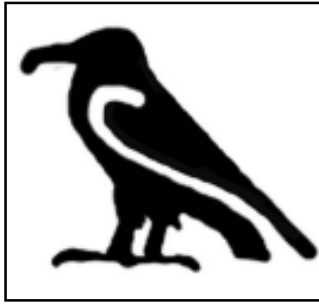
*Place the tracing paper copy on top of the transfer paper and tape the corners down to prevent slippage.

*Trace over the design with a different color of pen or pencil. This will help let you know where you have or have not traced. When the transfer is complete, remove the tracing and transfer papers.

*Use a thin-tipped paintbrush to paint the designs.

History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt

Hieroglyphic Symbols



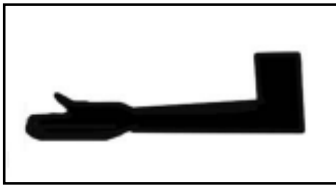
Symbolizes - Vulture
Used to represent "A"
Sounds - cat, rat, mat



Symbolizes - Hillside
Used to represent "C"
Sounds - come, cook, cake



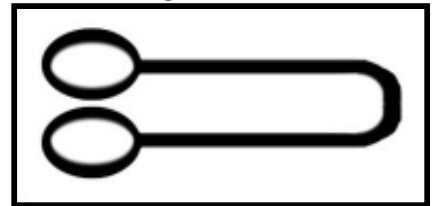
Symbolizes - Pot Stand
Used to represent "G"
Sounds - get, gone, grovel



Symbolizes - Forearm
Used to represent "A"
Sounds - lake, rake



Symbolizes - Basket
Used to represent "C"
Sounds - come, cook, cake



Symbolizes - Hobble
Rope
Used to represent "CH"



Symbolizes - Foot
Used to represent "B"
Sounds - baby, bake



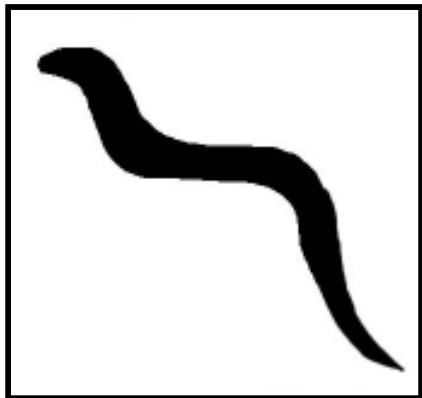
Symbolizes - Folded
Cloth
Used to represent "C"
Sounds - certain



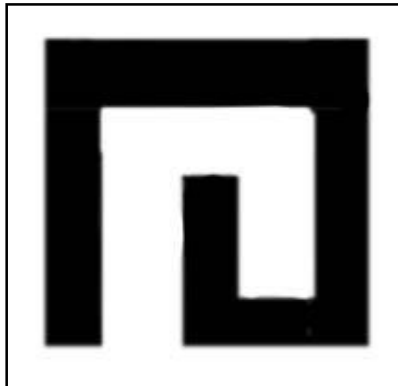
Symbolizes - One Reed
Leaf
Used to represent "Y"
Sounds - young, canyon

History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt

Hieroglyphic Symbols



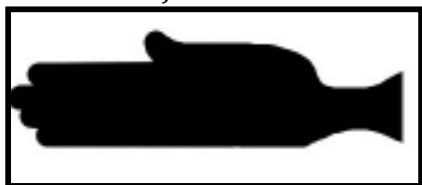
Symbolizes - Cobra
Used to represent "J"
Sounds - judo, jump, jazz



Symbolizes - Shelter
Used to represent "H"
Sounds - happy, whose, hard



Symbolizes - Owl
Used to represent "M"
Sounds - move, more, from



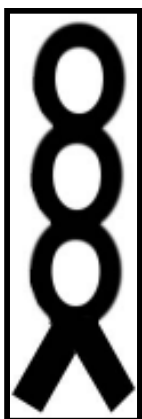
Symbolizes - Vulture
Used to represent "A"
Sounds - cat, rat, mat



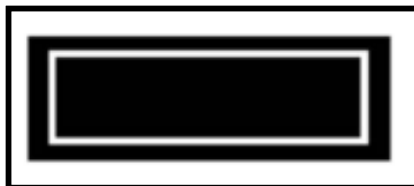
Symbolizes - Vulture
Used to represent "A"
Sounds - cat, rat, mat



Symbolizes - Horned Viper
Used to represent "F"
Sounds - from, foot, fat



Symbolizes - Rope
Used to represent "H"
Sounds - had, hard, him



Symbolizes - Lake
Used to represent "SH"
Sounds - shoes, machete



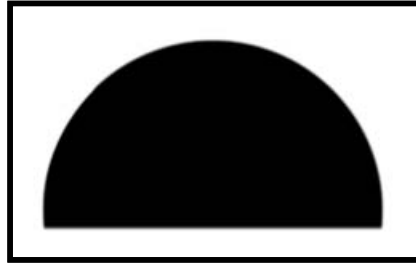
Symbolizes - Open Mouth
Used to represent "L"
Sounds - late, long, lazy

History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt

Hieroglyphic Symbols



Symbolizes - Quail
Chick
Used to represent "O"
Sounds - soon, ocean



Symbolizes - Bread
Loaf
Used to represent "T"
Sounds - tall, wet



Symbolizes - Water
Used to represent "N"
Sounds - nice, stone,
under



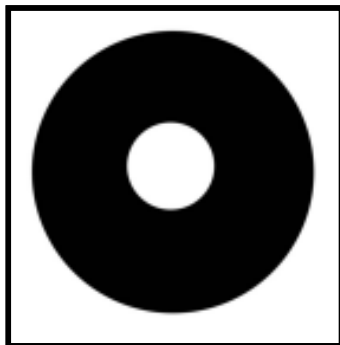
Symbolizes - Papyrus
Roll
Represents writing,
book, abstract ideas



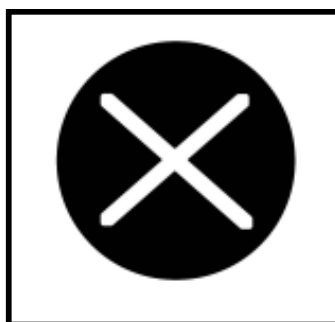
Symbolizes - House
Plan
Represents house,
building



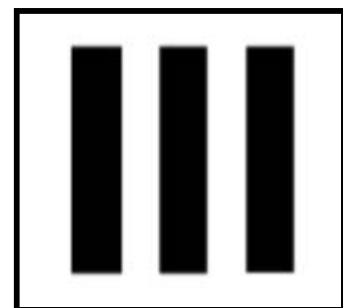
Symbolizes - Eye
Represents seeing



Symbolizes - Sun
Represents sun, light,
time



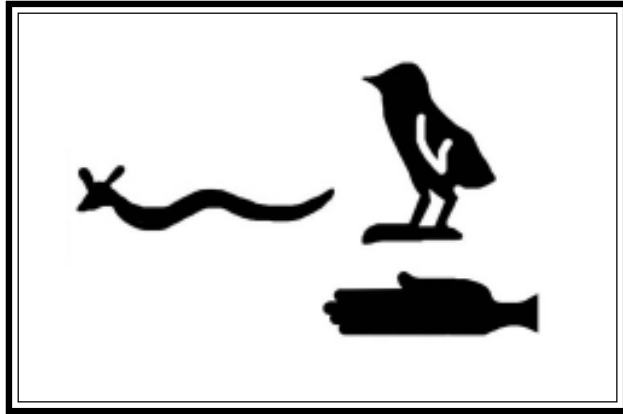
Symbolizes - Village
with crossroads
Represents town, coun-
try, names



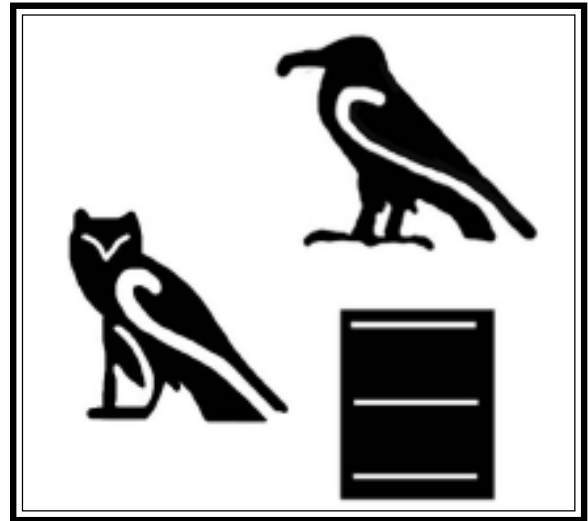
Symbolizes - Three
Strokes
Represents plural

History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt

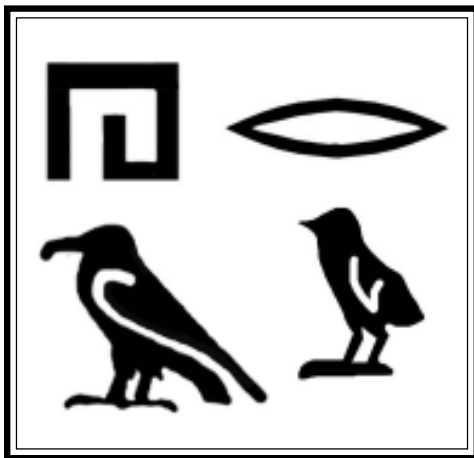
Hieroglyphic Symbols



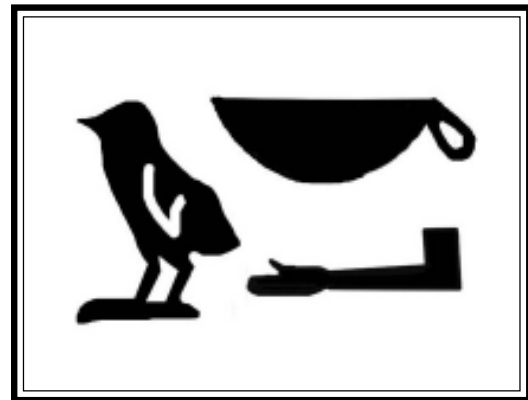
Symbolizes - The word
FOOD



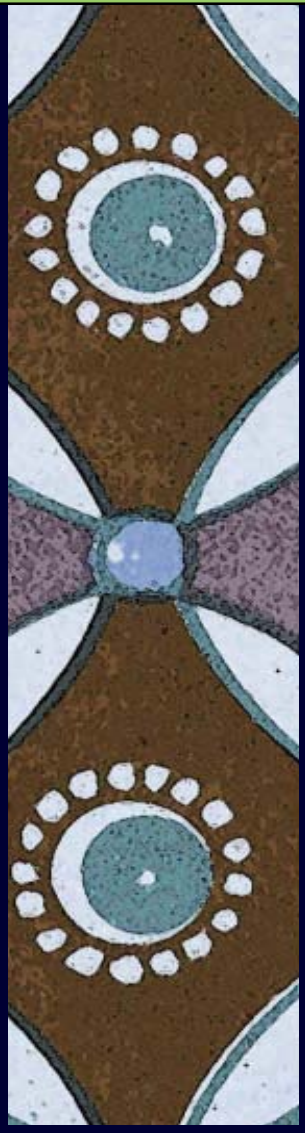
Symbolizes - The word
MAP



Symbolizes - The word
HELLO



Symbolizes - The word
OKAY



Egyptian Soldiers in Focus



History
Egyptian Soldiers

EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS IN FOCUS



Soldiers in ancient Egypt were part of one of the highest caste groups. They were considered of equal importance to priests, scribes, and nobles. The soldier's life in ancient Egypt was either in the well designed infantry or chariot troops. The infantry was made up of foot soldiers who carried battle axes, shields, and spears. Chariot troops included archers. Chariot archers would fire their arrows from the chariots platform as they rode into battle.

Egyptian armies evolved over time. During the first Intermediate and Middle Kingdom periods, the Egyptian army was mostly conscripts (men drafted into the army), troops from other countries, and Nubian mercenaries. During the second Intermediate Period, most troops were from Egypt. These troops included conscripts and the personal troops of the pharaoh.

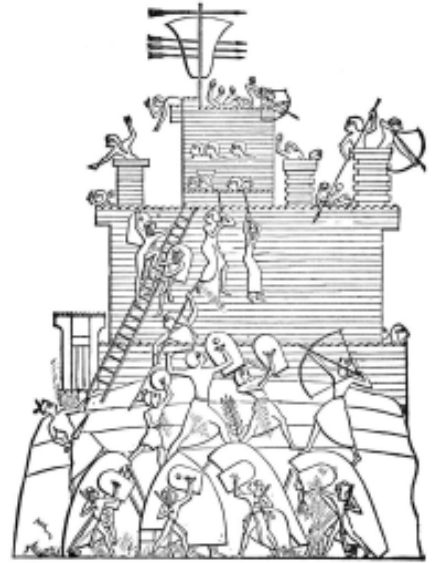
Weapons used in ancient Egypt included clubs and stone-headed maces. Copper spearheads and daggers were common weapons. Throughout different time periods, other weapons such as cudgels, throwing sticks, and battle axes were used. Battle axes included both semicircular heads and scalloped axe heads. During the New Kingdom, soldiers began to use the sickle sword or scimitar sword.



EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS IN FOCUS

Charioteers used composite bows which allowed the archers to shoot greater distances. Armor was limited until the Hyksos people introduced it to the Egyptians. The use of skullcaps and metal helmets along with body armor made of leather was introduced. It was truly the Egyptian chariots that gave the army its advantage in battle.

Chariots were ridden by skilled bowman into the middle of enemy troops where the archers and spearmen could easily attack the enemy. The Hyksos introduced the composite bow from Asia. Invented by the Semites, the bow was made of wood and bone. Archers wore light clothing. Except for a leather helmet with small metal rings with a protected back, bowmen wore little or no armor. Their light dress gave them the ability to maneuver easily on the field of battle. The Egyptian chariot was made of a semicircular framework of light wood with an open back. The two wheels featured four or six spokes. Chariots were manned by a driver holding a whip and a fighter, usually an archer who would also use a short spear when his arrows were depleted.

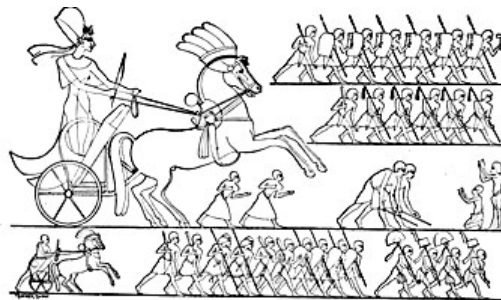


EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS IN FOCUS

The Egyptian army was organized into divisions. Each division was named after an Egyptian god. Divisions had as many as 5000 men. The infantry was divided into regiments of bowmen, swordsmen, slingers, spearmen, and clubmen. Each infantry group was trained to fight with their particular weapon and to use tactics that would maximize the effectiveness of their particular weapon. The rank order of the Egyptian army was as follows:

Pharaoh/King, commander in chief
General, or overseer of the army, who reported directly to the king
Lieutenant commander, serving as senior officer
Overseer of the Nubian frontier and Mediterranean coast fortresses
Overseer of garrison troops
Troop commander, in charge of several regiments, a brigade or a fortress
Captain of the troop
Commander of 250 soldiers
Standard-bearer, controlling 200 men
“Greatest of Fifty,” the lowest commander

Another option for soldiers was to fight on a ship. Battleships in the Egyptian military were constructed of bundles of reeds tied together to form a narrow hull which was coated with pitch, a type of tar. Ships had a bipod mast and a single sail. The ships were moved by at least 20 or more oars on each side, and there were two or more steering oars. The elevated decks on the ship provided the spearmen and archers an efficient platform to attack an enemy. Rowers were protected with planks placed above the gunwales. Battering rams were sometimes placed on the ships just above the waterline which gave them the ability to destroy enemy ships. Ships were also constructed of cedar wood.



EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS 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

Breastplate
Leather wrist guard
Hunter's tunic
Pleated linen kilt
Sandals
Short skirt

WEAPONS

Scimitar
Mace
Shield
Axe
Spear
Quiver
Bow

BUILD

Heavy
Slight
Tall
Average
Small
Muscular

POPULARITY

Well liked
Hated
Unknown
Respected warrior
Good leader

FONDEST HOPES & DREAMS

To be rewarded by the
Pharaoh
Never fight again
Get revenge against an
enemy
Become a general

RESPONSIBILITIES

Train archers
Practice battle tactics
Take care of chariots
Care for horses
Set up camp

FEELINGS BEFORE A BATTLE

Excited
Fearful
Relaxed
Tense
Prepared

STEPS

1. Indent and write one sentence introducing your character by name and occupation. (Use your own words for this step.)
2. Write several sentences describing his weapons and clothing.
3. Write one sentence describing his build.
4. Write one or more sentences describing his popularity, among the other soldiers.
5. Write several sentences describing his fondest hopes and dreams as a soldier.
6. Write several sentences describing his responsibilities.
7. Write one or more sentences detailing his feelings before a battle.

History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt

Egyptian Chariot

The Egyptian chariot and the archer played a significant role in the military success of ancient Egypt. The following is a simple model you can make out of heavy duty card stock.



MATERIALS

- *Copy machine
- *Cardstock paper
- *Double-stick tape or glue stick
- *Magic markers, crayons, or colored pencils
- *X-Acto knife - ADULT SUPERVISION REQUIRED**
- *White glue
- *Scissors
- *Thin dowel
- *Plaid FolkArt Acrylic Paint - shades of brown and green
- *Natural items to decorate foam core base
- *Paintbrush
- *STYROFOAM Brand Foam 1/2" thick sheet

1. MAKE THE PATTERNS

- *Enlarge all patterns on pages 47 - 49 by 150 percent onto 11" X 17" heavy cardstock paper.
- *Color the patterns as desired.
- *Cut out each pattern.

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

2. ASSEMBLE THE CHARIOT

HINT: On all pieces, DO NOT GLUE THE BOTTOM TABS.



*Cut a slit in the bottom of the chariot pattern where indicated with an X-Acto knife. **(Use adult supervision if you are a young person for this step.)**

*Fold the bottom of the chariot under the sides.

*Use a glue stick or double-stick tape to attach the side tabs to the inside of the

chariot's sides.



3. ASSEMBLE AND ADD THE HORSES

*Place glue or double-stick tape on the tab at the bottom of both copies of the horse.

*Fold these tabs under and secure in

place.

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LEARN * DREAM * AWAKEN* DISCOVER * ENLIGHTEN * INVESTIGATE * QUESTION * EXPLORE

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

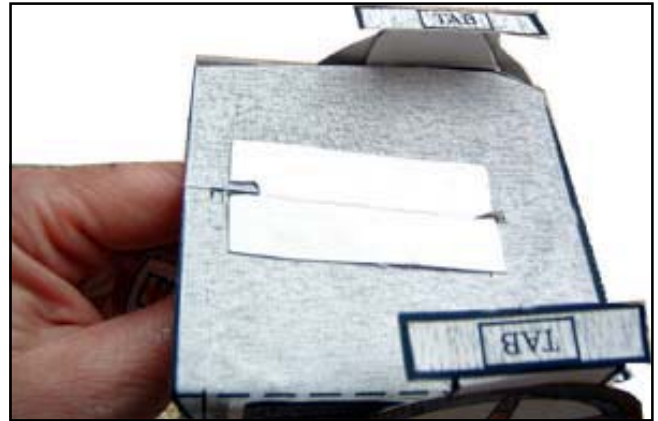


4. ASSEMBLE AND INSERT THE ARCHER

*Place glue or double-stick tape on the inside of the archers body.

*Fold the archer in half at the top of his head.

*Insert the tabs into the slit cut in the bottom of the chariot base.



*Fold these tabs outward and secure in place with glue or tape.

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

4. ASSEMBLE AND INSERT THE ARCHER (continued)

*Roll up the archer's case. Place glue or double-stick tape along the length of the tab. Tuck this underneath and inside the rolled case.

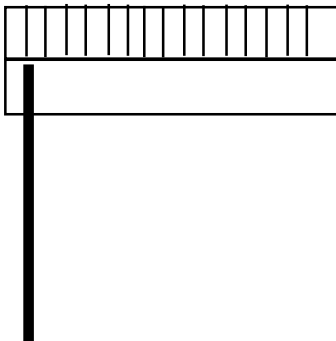
*Pinch the bottom of the case together and secure with glue or tape.

*Insert small pieces of dowel with fringed paper for the arrows.



HOW TO MAKE ARROWS

1. Cut a thin strip of paper about 1 inch long and 1/2" wide.
2. Make snips along the length of the strip.
3. Place glue along the side of the strip of paper that has not been snipped and place a thin dowel.
4. Roll up the dowel.



*Attach the wheels to each side of the chariot with glue or double-stick tape.



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

5. DECORATE THE STYROFOAM BASE

HELPFUL HINT: Paint the surface of the posterboard with colors you might see in the Egyptian wilderness. Look at pictures from the region. After you paint the surface of the posterboard and the paint has dried, squeeze on some white glue. On top of the wet glue, sprinkle on different shades of sand.



*Cut out and glue a sheet of posterboard that is larger than the foam base.

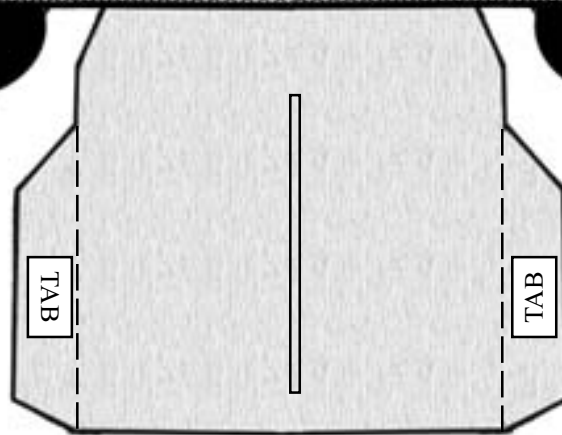
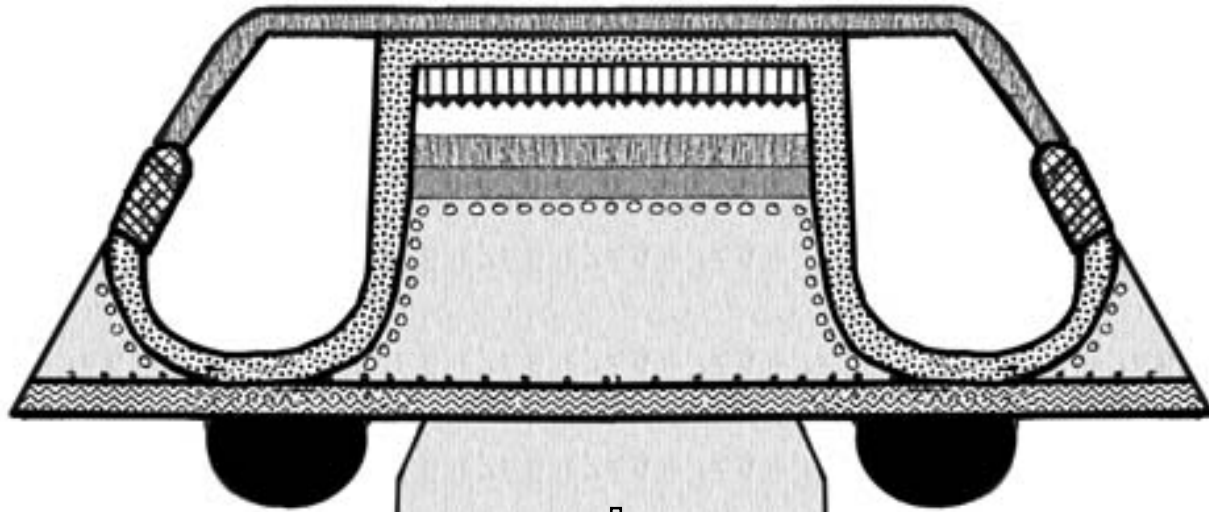
*Decorate the foam base with Plaid FolkArt[®] Acrylic Paints, sand, and other natural items.

*Glue the completed chariot and horses on top of the base.



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

Chariot and Archery Case Patterns



ATTACHING THE WHEELS

Glue the wheels in place with a strong adhesive

CHARIOT PATTERN

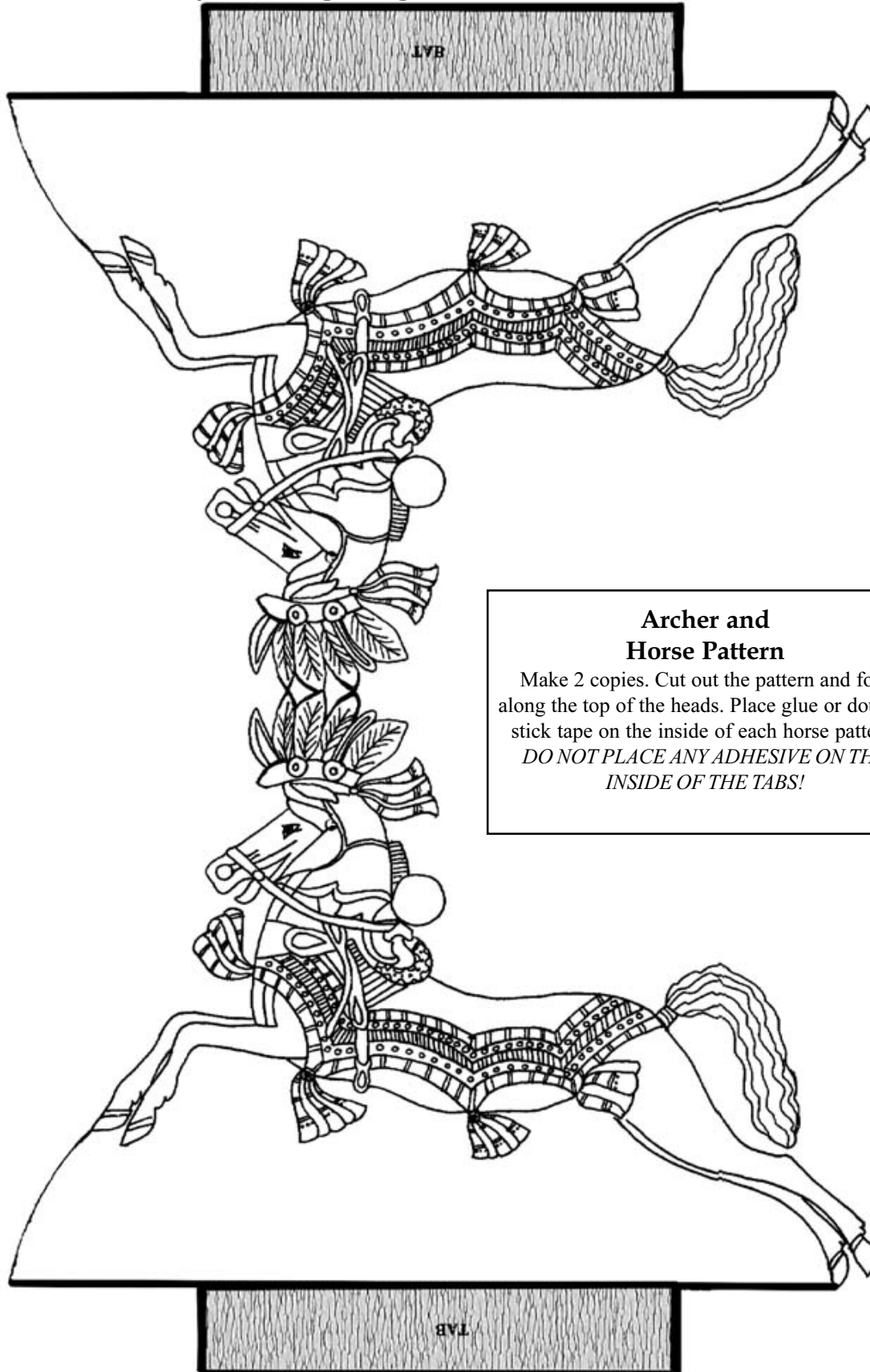
Make 1 copy. Score and fold along dotted line. Cut a slit for the archers tabs to be inserted in the center space with an X-Acto[®] knife. Decorate the outside as desired with Egyptian motifs.



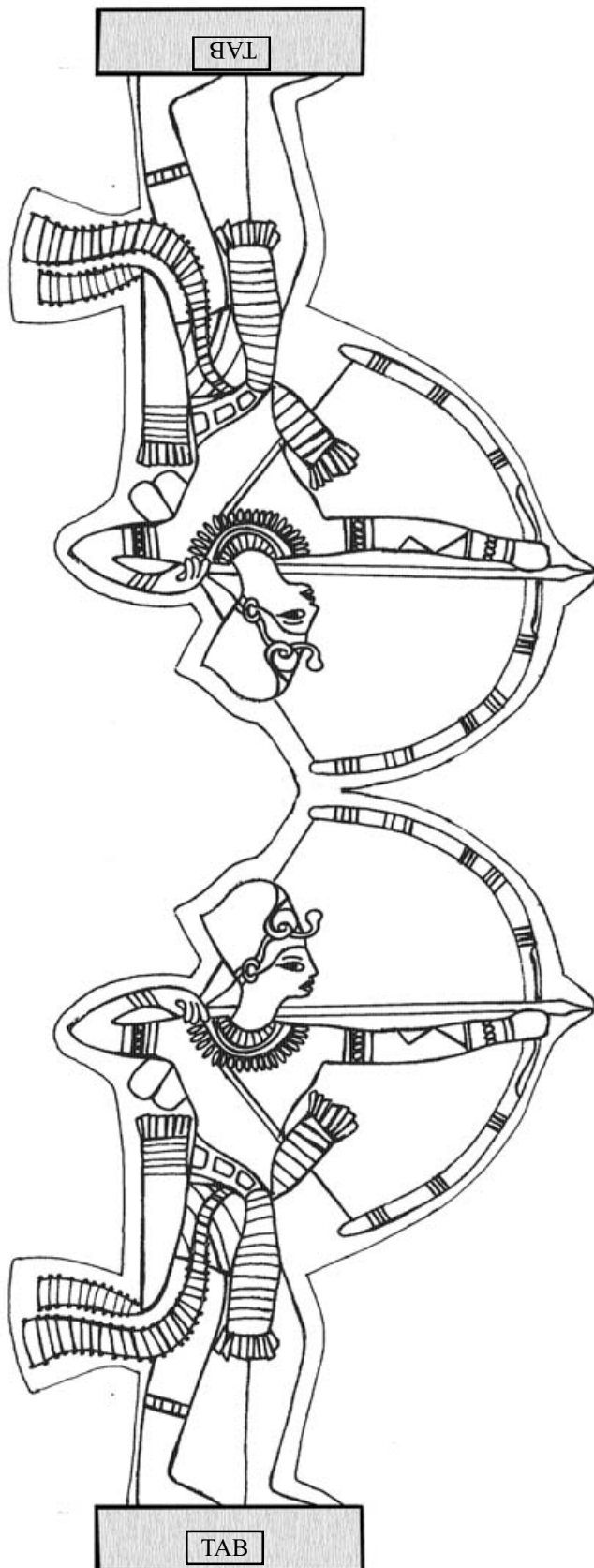
ARCHERS QUIVER PATTERN

Make 1 copy. Roll up and glue edge to tab. Fill quiver with small arrows made from toothpicks and paper.

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

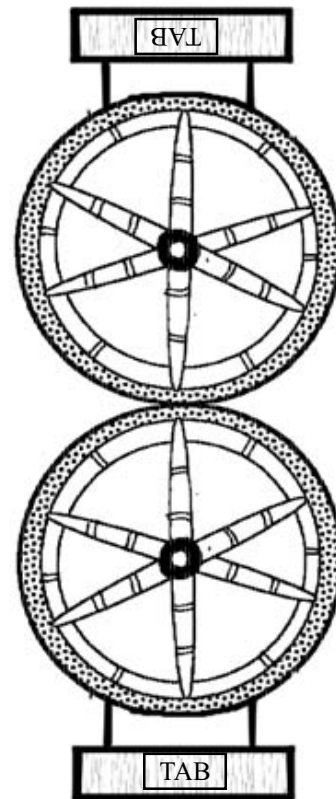


History, Language Arts, Art- **Ancient Egypt**



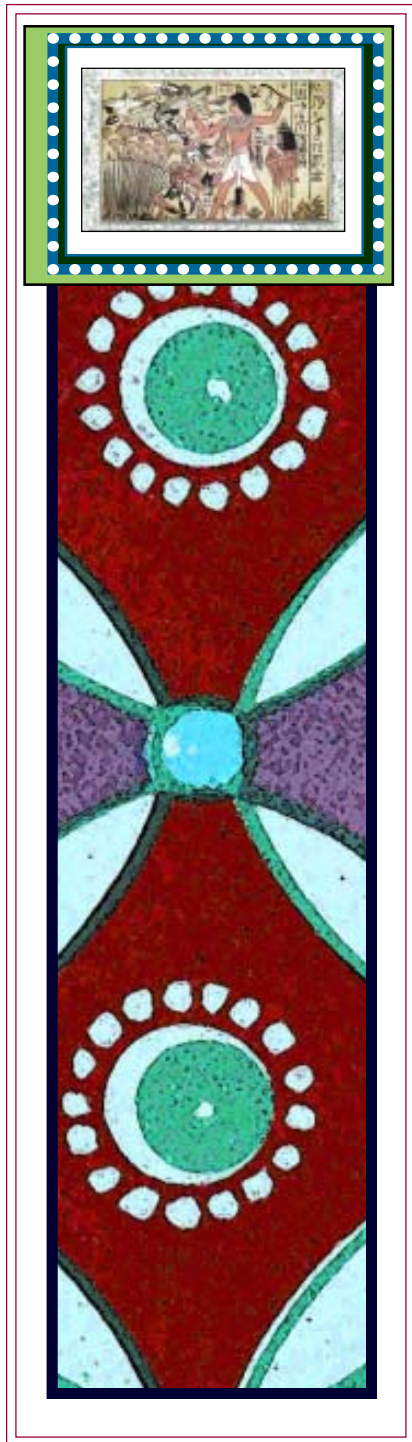
ARCHER PATTERN

Make 1 copy. Cut out archer around outside line. *DO NOT PLACE ANY ADHESIVE ON THE INSIDE OF THE TABS!* Insert tabs through slit made in bottom of chariot. Fold out under chariot and secure with tape or glue.



WHEEL PATTERN

Make 2 copies. Cut out wheels and fold down the center. *DO NOT PLACE ANY ADHESIVE ON THE TABS!*



Egyptian Feasts in Focus



History **Egyptian Feasts**

EGYPTIAN FEASTS IN FOCUS

Food played an important part in every aspect of Egyptian life. Not only was it necessary to sustain daily life, but it was used extensively during festivals and temple celebrations. The ancient Egyptians ate mostly grains and drank beer. These items were supplemented by dried fish, onions, leeks, cucumbers, garlic, cabbage, lettuce, and even papyrus roots. Vegetables were served with oil and vinegar. In addition to these foods, there were figs, grapes, various berries, pomegranates, and herbs such as coriander that were raised, gathered, and often dried. Fish were eaten either preserved in a salt brine, sun-dried, or raw.



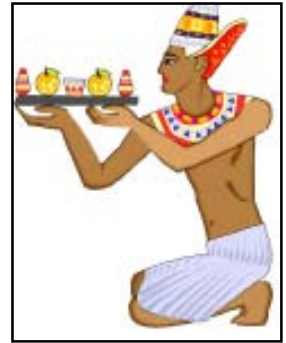
Bread was made from flour ground from barley, wheat, and millet. Grinding the grains into flour was a difficult and gritty experience. Even after sifting the flour, there would be bits of sand that remained. All classes of Egyptian society had worn teeth from eating the gritty bread. Bread was made with flour, water, and a leavening agent usually obtained after brewing beer. The Egyptians would often add other ingredients to the dough for added flavor such as honey, butter, eggs, herbs, sesame seeds, and dates. The bread was placed into warm molds and allowed to rise. Large ovens were used to bake many loaves at once.



History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt

EGYPTIAN FEASTS IN FOCUS

Beef was eaten primarily by the priests. Since it was available only in limited quantities and was used as sacrifices in the temples, beef remained a special food eaten only at special events. Smaller animals such as sheep, fish, fowl, pigs, and goats were usually roasted, but there are records showing certain meats being boiled. Chickens were introduced from various Asiatic campaigns. They were offered as tribute to the king. There are records that ancient Egyptians raised chickens and gathered hens' eggs. Other poultry such as quails, ducks, and other small birds were eaten raw after being salted. Since meat would perish quickly in the Egyptian climate, preservation became essential. Smoking, salting, and sun-drying were common techniques. Beer, honey, and fish roe were also used as preservatives.

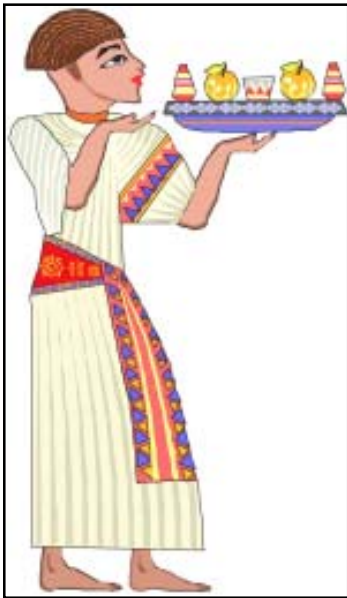


The ancient Egyptians used various sweetening agents with their food. Among these were honey; fruits such as figs, dates, raisins; and cane sugar arrived in Egypt in the seventh century AD and is mentioned in the accounts of Alexander the Great who discovered the "sweet reed" in India.

Honey was the primary sweetening agent and was associated with the god of fertility, Min. Although not widely used in the everyday diet, it was used as medical treatments for headaches, to dress wounds, a foundation for mouthwashes, and to treat eye problems. Beekeeping was located in the cultivated lands of Lower Egypt. The bee was used as the symbol for Lower Egypt. Cylindrical hives were made of woven reeds and covered with clay.



EGYPTIAN FEASTS IN FOCUS

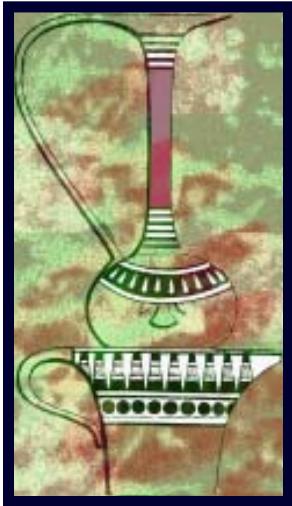


Beer was the main beverage of the ancient Egyptians. It was made from coarsely ground wheat, barley, or millet grain. The process involved soaking one-fourth of the grain in water and then leaving in the sun for a period of time. Loaves of bread were baked from the remaining grain. After baking, the loaves of bread were crumbled and mixed with the previous soaked grain that had now fermented. Additional water and a little beer was added to the mixture and it was allowed to ferment again. The fermented liquid was then strained. Some historians believe that dates were added for flavoring.

The ancient Egyptians knew how to throw a party. Their feasts were lavish and the attendees would be entertained with sumptuous menus and entertainment. Of course, only the rich and famous attended these banquets. The average Egyptian had much simpler forms of dinner parties. Guests would sit around sharing stories, eating sweet meats, and drinking beer.

At Egyptian feasts, women and men sat in different areas. The host of the feast sat on a chair while the guests were provided floor mats, pillows, or low stools. Scented grease cones were placed on heads covered with wigs. As the evening progressed, the scented cones would melt releasing their fragrance. Storytelling, music with flutes, harps, and oboes were used to entertain the guests. Acrobatic performers and scantily dressed women performed for the guests. At some events, wrestlers were hired for entertainment.

History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt



EGYPTIAN FEAST 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 setting development statements and details for settings can be found on pages 125 - 130.

PEOPLE

Guests wearing
perfumed cones on
their heads
Dancers
Blind harpist
Servants
Royalty

ACTIVITIES

Singing
Dancing
Talking
Listening to the
music
Playing games
Flirting

OBJECTS & DECORATIONS

Wine jar
Lotus blossoms
Small tables and
chairs
Bowls of
water
Stuffed pillows

ODORS

Fresh
Sweet
Earthy
Pungent
Strong
Sweaty

FOOD & DRINK

Wine
Figs
Honeycomb
Bread
Roasted meat
Roasted birds

SOUNDS

Clatter
Chattering monkey
Harps
Grumbles
Murmurs
Laughter

FURNISHINGS

Ebony furniture
Clay dishes
Gaming boards
Canopy

COLORS

Bright
Cheerful
White
Blues
Golds
Greens

STEPS

1. Indent and write one or more sentences describing the location of the feast. (Use your own words for this step.)
2. Write several sentences describing the people who have come to the feast.
3. Write several sentences about the objects and decorations at the feast.
4. Write several sentences describing the different furnishings.
5. Write several sentences describing the different types of food and drinks being served.
5. Write several sentences describing the activities taking place.
6. Write one or more sentences describing the odors.
7. Write one or more sentences describing the sounds you can hear.
8. Write one or more sentences describing the colors you can see.

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

EGYPTIAN GRAINS



The Egyptians ate very hard bread that was often gritty. The following recipes use some of the different grains that the ancient Egyptians used when making their breads.

In ancient times, the bread was placed into large, conical shaped baking pots. Try using **food-safe**, clean, and well-oiled terracotta flower pots that don't have a hole in the bottom. Place the bread dough into the bottom of the flower pot only 1/3 full. Turn the pot upside down on a baking sheet.

HELPFUL HINT: Before using a terracotta pot for making bread, make sure it is food-safe. Not all terracotta pots are designed to be used for food preparation.



Recipe 1- EGYPTIAN BREAD

Ingredients

2 cups whole wheat flour

2 cups barley flour

1/2 tsp. salt

2 cups warm water

For added flavor add any of the following:
chopped dates, chopped nuts, chopped coriander, sesame seeds.

*Preheat the oven to 350 degrees F.

*Combine flours and salt together.

*Add water to the mixture until a firm dough is created.

*Knead for at least 10 to 15 minutes.

*Shape into 6" round loaves.

*Bake for 25 to 30 minutes.

EGYPTIAN BEDJA-BREAD

Researchers believe that the ancient Egyptians baked their bread in pots called Bedja. The following is the sequence the Egyptians used:

1. Dough is mixed in large containers and then poured into a *bedja* pot.
2. The pots are stacked over an open hearth of hot coals with the small ends of the pots pointing downward.
3. Another pot was placed upside down to serve as a lid and enclose the dough.
4. The pots were surrounded with hot coals and ash.
5. The pots were removed after a period of time and allowed to cool. The bread was then removed from the interior.

History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt

Other common foods eaten by the Egyptians were rice and lentils. Numerous Middle East cultures have variations of the following recipe.

Recipe 2 - EGYPTIAN LENTILS & RICE

Ingredients:

1 onion diced
5 Tbsp. olive oil
1 1/2 cups dry lentils
3 1/2 cups chicken broth
1 tsp. salt
Dash of pepper
1 1/2 cups uncooked rice
1 cup chicken broth

*Heat 2 Tbsp. olive oil in a frying pan.

*Add diced onions and saute until transparent.

*Remove onions from the frying pan. Rinse the dry lentils and add them to the skillet with the remaining olive oil.

*Stir the lentils in the olive oil for several minutes. Be careful the lentils don't burn.

*Turn the heat down and add 3 1/2 cup hot chicken broth.

*Cook over medium heat for approximately 10 minutes.

*Add the rice and the remaining 1 cup of chicken broth. Bring the mixture to a boil. Reduce the heat and add the sauted onions, salt, and pepper.

*Cover and cook for 25 to 30 minutes or until the lentils and rice are completely cooked.



History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt



Another grain used extensively in ancient Egypt was millet. Millet is a very hardy and fiber-rich grain. Whole millet cooks in approximately 20 to 40 minutes. The following are two recipes that incorporate this grain.

Recipe 3 - MILLET BREAD

Ingredients

1 1/8 cups whole-wheat flour
1 1/8 cups bread flour
1/4 cup millet flour (grind your own in a blender or with a pestle and mortar)
1 tablespoon dry milk powder
1 teaspoon sea salt
1 tablespoon oil
3 tablespoons toasted wheat germ
1 tablespoon honey
1 cup water
1 teaspoon oil

*Preheat oven to 375 degrees F.
*Generously oil baking dish.
*Combine the flours, dried milk powder, wheat germ, and salt together in a large bowl.
*Add the water, oil, and honey, and mix together completely.
*Pour or spoon the dough into the prepared containers. Fill only 1/3 full to allow for expansion.
*Bake for approximately 45 minutes or until top is golden brown.
*Remove from oven and let cool slightly before removing from the pan.
*Serve warm with honey, fig, or date preserves.

Sweetmeats were a standard way to serve desserts or sweetened dishes in ancient Egypt. The following recipe incorporates both millet and the flavors of dried fruit.

Recipe 4 - MILLET BALLS

Ingredients

3/4 cup chopped dried fruit such as raisins, dates, figs, and apricots
1/2 cup cooked millet
1/4 cup chopped walnuts
1/3 cup ground almonds or walnuts

*Place the chopped dried fruit in boiled water for up to an hour to rehydrate.
*Strain the fruit mixture.
*Mix together the dried fruit, cooked millet, and chopped walnuts.
*Use a melon scoop or ice cream scoop to form small balls with the mixture. (The mixture will be very sticky).
*Roll the balls into the ground almonds or walnuts.

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

Wheat was one of the most common grains used in ancient Egypt. Cracked wheat, bulgur wheat, and tabbouleh are words used to describe the whole wheat kernels that have been dried, boiled, cracked, and roasted. Cracked wheat creates a wheat product that softens quickly when boiled in water. Roasting was another common method for food preparation in ancient Egypt.

Recipe 5 - ROASTED WHEAT BERRIES

Ingredients

1 cup whole wheat berries (available at health food stores)
1 Tbsp. sesame, almond, or olive oil
Fine grain sea salt

- *Place oil into a heavy frying pan and heat.
- *Add the whole wheat berries to the hot oil.
- *Frequently shake and stir the berries with a wooden spoon to prevent them from burning or sticking together.
- *The berries are ready to eat when they puff up. Remove from heat
- *Sprinkle with sea salt and serve in small earthenware bowls.

Recipe 6 - BULGUR PILAF

Ingredients

1 cup bulgur or cracked wheat (use coarse grain variety)
3 tsps. mixed spices: coriander, ground pomegranate seed, garlic, parsley, or dried onion
2 cups water or chicken, beef, or lamb stock
3 tablespoons butter

- *Saute the cracked wheat and spices in the butter for approximately 3 minutes over medium heat in a heavy saucepan.
- *Add the water or stock and bring to a boil.
- *Cover the pot and reduce the heat and let simmer for 10 minutes.
- *Turn off the heat and remove the pot of pilaf
- *Let the pilaf rest for 15 minutes before serving.
- *Season with sea salt to taste.

ADDITIONAL INGREDIENTS TO ADD:

There are many other ingredients you can add to the bulgur pilaf for additional flavor. Try one or more of the following:

- *Chopped dates or figs
- *Dried raisins
- *Chopped almonds or walnuts
- *Sauteed chopped celery and onions

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

There were many different types of herbs and spices used in ancient Egyptian cooking. The herbs and spices enhanced the flavor of the dishes, but also acted as preservatives. The following are a few traditional Egyptian herb and spice mixtures to try. Sprinkle these on vegetable and meat dishes, or add small quantities to olive oil for dipping bread or lettuce leaves.

Recipe 7 - DUKKA # 1 **Herb & Spice Mixture**

Ingredients

1/8 cup coriander seeds
1/8 cup unsalted peanuts
1 1/2 tsp. ground cumin seeds
1 Tbsp. roasted sesame seeds
1 Tbsp. dried chickpeas
1/4 cup sea salt
1 1/2 tsp. dried mint leaves
1/2 tsp. black peppercorns

*Place all ingredients except for the sea salt and dried mint leaves into a heavy frying pan.

*Dry roast over medium heat, stirring constantly with a wooded spoon to release the flavors of the ingredients for a few minutes.

*Remove ingredients from heat and let cool.

*Place all ingredients into a food processor. Pulse until all spices are finely ground.

Recipe 8 - DUKKA # 2 **Herb & Spice Mixture**

Ingredients:

1 oz. hazelnuts, chickpeas, or walnuts
1/4 cup sesame seeds
2 Tbsp. coriander seeds
1-1/2 Tbsp. whole cumin seeds
1/2 Tbsp. black peppercorns
2 Tbsp. ground cinnamon
1/2 Tbsp. fine sea salt

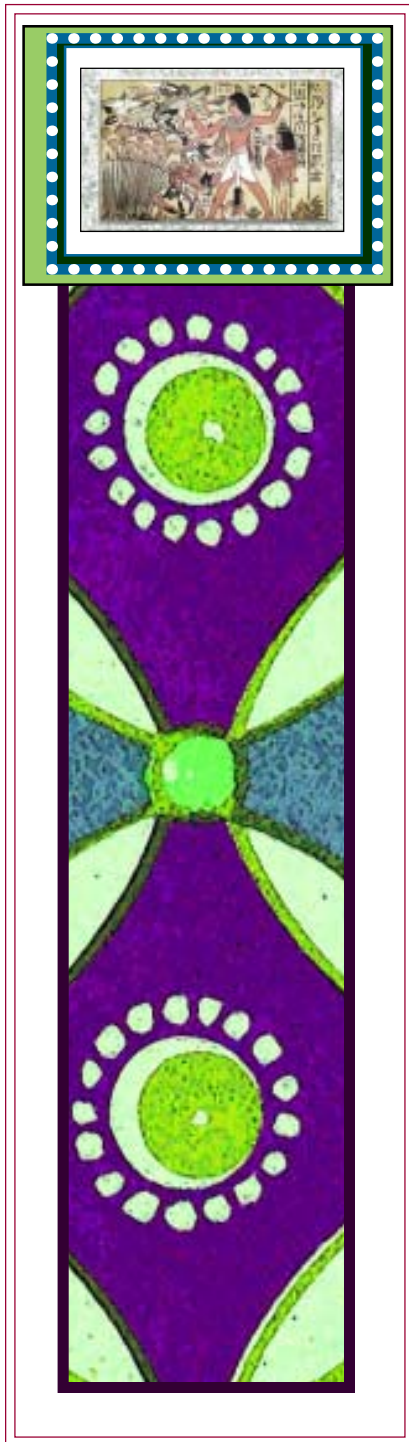
*Place all ingredients except for the sea salt and dried mint leaves into a heavy frying pan.

*Dry roast over medium heat, stirring constantly with a wooded spoon to release the flavors of the ingredients for a few minutes.

*Remove ingredients from heat and let cool.

*Place all ingredients into a food processor. Pulse until all spices are finely ground.





Life Along the Nile River in Focus



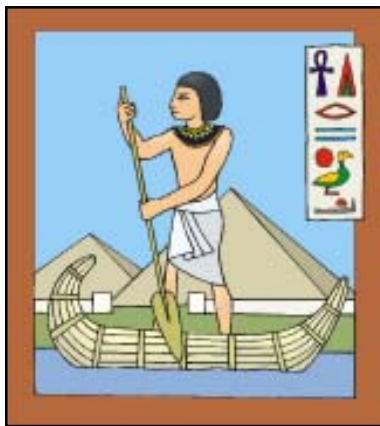
History Life Along the Nile River

LIFE ALONG THE NILE RIVER IN FOCUS

From as early as 5000 BC, the Nile River provided the ancient people that lived along its banks a source of life. It provided water to drink, water to irrigate their farmlands, fish and birds to hunt, and papyrus reeds which were used for making sandals, boats, houses, and a surface for writing. Not only did the Nile River offer water, but it was surrounded by desert on each side of its banks. Each year after it flooded, the land was fertilized by the river's rich deposits. Egypt's agriculture flourished as a result. Even in the dry areas along the Nile River, date trees grew, providing another source of food.



The weather around the Nile is dry and hot. Sand storms are common. Yet when the Nile flooded the region for about six months, rich deposits of silt were layered upon the land making for fertile farmlands suitable for growing barley, wheat, and millet. Egyptian farmers created short irrigation channels leading from the Nile to their farmlands.



For nearly 3000 years, Egypt was able to derive great benefits from this river. From its major source, Lake Victoria in east central Africa, the White Nile meanders through Uganda and into Sudan where it connects with the Blue Nile at Khartoum. From this point, it flows northward into Egypt and onward to the Mediterranean Sea. The Nile River stretches approximately

4145 miles.

NOTE IN HISTORY: The date palm has a deep root system that enabled it to live in the dry environment of Egypt. The tree became a symbol of prosperity and of beauty.

"The righteous flourish like the palm tree."

LIFE ALONG THE NILE RIVER IN FOCUS



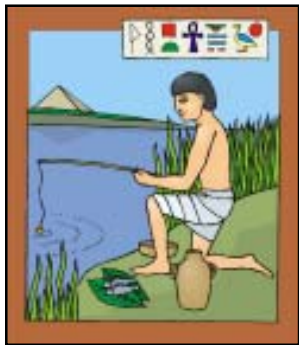
The Nile River connected Upper Egypt which was in the south with Lower Egypt in the North. As such, it provided an important transportation link for Egyptian society. Egypt was called the “Gift of the Nile” since the river provided the key element to its economy and existence - water. Villages and cities were constructed along the banks of the Nile. The deserts on either side of the river forced the Egyptians to stay near the river, but also provided a barrier to attacks from other countries for hundreds of years.

Farmers used a device called a *shaduf* to obtain water from the Nile River as well as irrigation ditches. A *shaduf* is a mechanical irrigation tool that helped the Egyptians move water from the canals to their fields. It was easily operated by one individual by swinging the filled bucket of water into the irrigation canals that fed the farms. The *shaduf* was constructed of a long beam of wood that was supported between two wooden pillars and a horizontal bar. A counter weight was attached to the short arm of the wooden beam and a bucket was suspended by a length of rope. The bucket was lowered into the Nile by pressing down on the rope or pole. The counterweight would raise the full bucket of water.

The ancient Egyptians worshipped both hippopotami and crocodiles that lived in the Nile River. In fact, the Nile crocodile is a huge reptile. Unlike most reptiles, it does not shed its skin, but grows as the crocodile grows. They have long, narrow snouts and a fourth tooth that protrudes from their lower jaw. These gigantic creatures can reach up to 16 feet in length and exceed 500 pounds. With its dark olive to brown color and short legs and muscular tail, this reptile demanded the respect of the Egyptians.



LIFE ALONG THE NILE RIVER 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 setting development statements and details for settings can be found on pages 125 - 130.

PEOPLE

Fishermen in papyrus reed boats
Rich merchants
Peasants
Hippopotamus hunters
Slaves
Children

ANIMALS & INSECTS

Cobras
Crocodiles
Cattle
Hippopotamus
Geese
Flies
Dragonflies
Gnats
Butterflies

OBJECTS &

DECORATIONS

Moving a statue for a temple
Digging canals
Hunting birds in the marshes
Plowing the soil for planting
Hunting hippopotamus
Measuring land

MOVEMENT

Paddling boats
Cattle grazing
Workmen digging
Crocodiles swimming
Fishermen throwing nets
Children playing
Birds flying

SCENERY

Papyrus reed boats
The Temple of Karnak
Deir el Bahari
The Valley of the Kings
Farms
Cattle

SOUNDS

Chattering
Swishing
Laughter
Arguing
Cracking of whips
Hissing
Snapping

STEPS

1. Indent and write one or more sentences of introduction explaining the location of the setting. (Use your own words for this step.)
2. Write several sentences describing the people in the setting.
3. Write several sentences describing the scenery that can be observed.
4. Write several sentences describing the different types of activities and movements that can be observed.
5. Write several sentences describing the different types of animals and insects that are seen in the setting.
6. Write one or more sentences describing the sounds you can hear.

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

Egyptian Nile Diorama

The Nile River was the life blood of ancient Egypt. The people of that time depended greatly on the resources provided by the river. Egypt had been made fertile by the yearly floods from the Nile and by an elaborate irrigation system. From July to September, the Nile flooded the valley and left fertile soil that often provided two to three harvest opportunities per year.



MATERIALS

- *Copy machine
- ***X-Acto Knife - Adult Supervision Required!**
- *Cardstock weight paper
- *Tacky glue, glue stick, and/or double-stick tape
- *Scissors
- *Colored markers, pencils, or crayons

HELPFUL HINT: The diorama patterns can be enlarged if desired.

We suggest a maximum enlargement of 140 percent. Pages will need to be aligned correctly on the copier to ensure complete printing.

1. MAKE THE PATTERNS

*Make copies of the Nile River diorama patterns provided on pages 68 - 74 onto heavy cardstock paper or posterboard. Enlarge or reduce the patterns as desired.

*Color and embellish the patterns as desired.

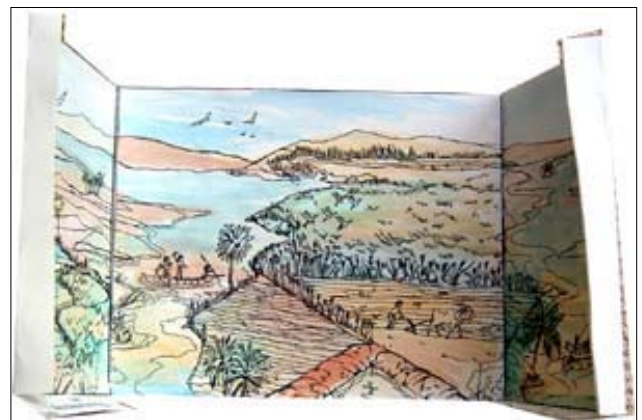
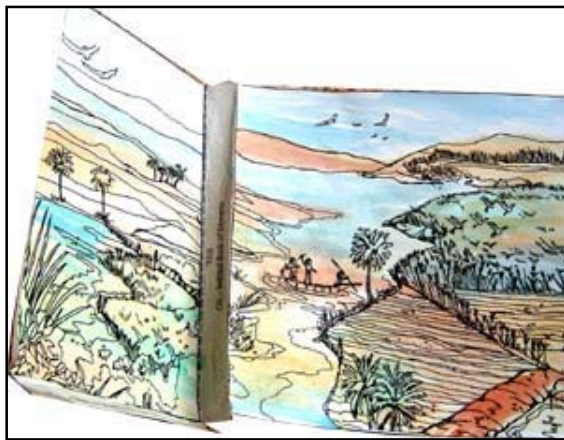
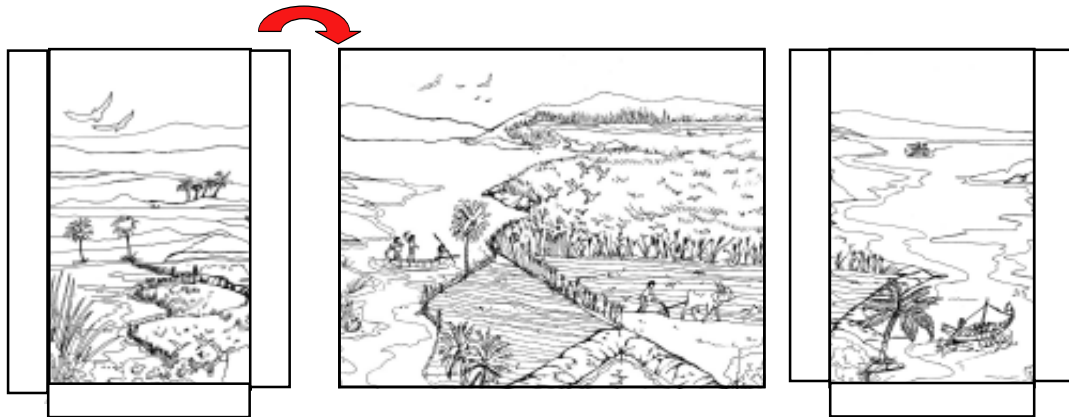
*Cut out each pattern.

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

2. ASSEMBLE THE PANELS

*Score and fold where indicated by the dashed lines on the right and left side panels.

*Place glue or use double-stick tape to attach the side tabs behind the back panel as indicated below.



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

3. ASSEMBLE THE BASE

*Score and fold where indicated by the dashed lines on the sides of the base pattern.

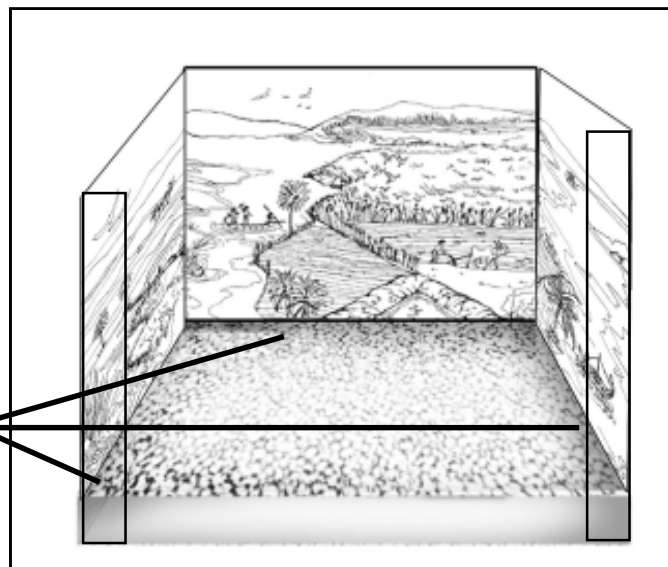
*Fold down the sides and secure at the corners with a piece of tape.



*Attach back and side panels as illustrated along the sides of the base using glue or double-stick tape.



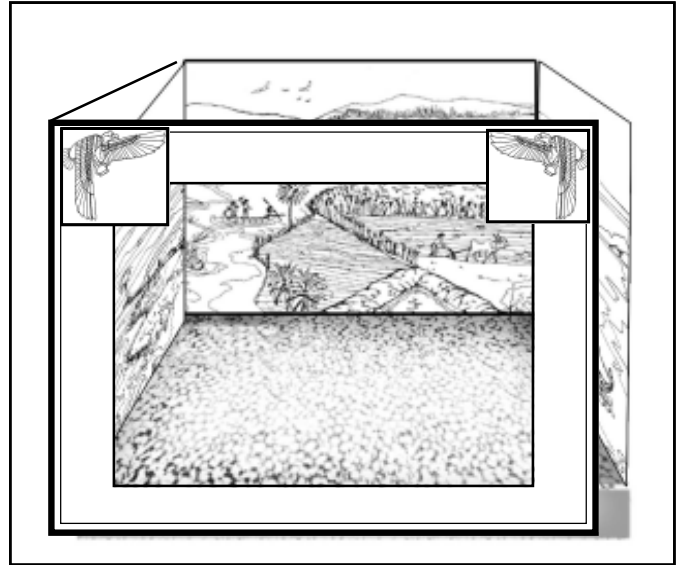
Bottom tabs of side panels
and back panel go along the
base in these areas



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

4. ATTACH THE FRONT PANEL

*Use glue or double-stick tape to secure the front panel in front of the diorama.



5. ASSEMBLE THE FIGURES

*Fold each of the figures in half where they are attached in the center.

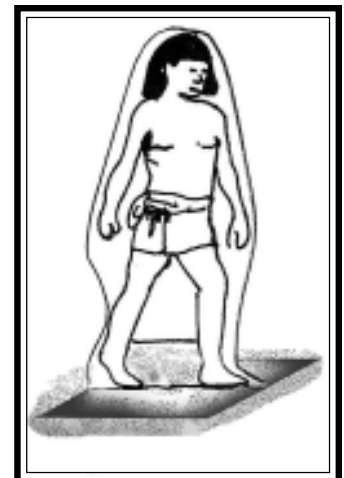
*Place glue or double-stick tape on the inside part of each figure, but **DO NOT PLACE GLUE ON THE TABS**.

*Fold the tabs outward and flat.

*Glue these tabs to a piece of cardboard.

*Decorate the cardboard as desired to hide the tabs.

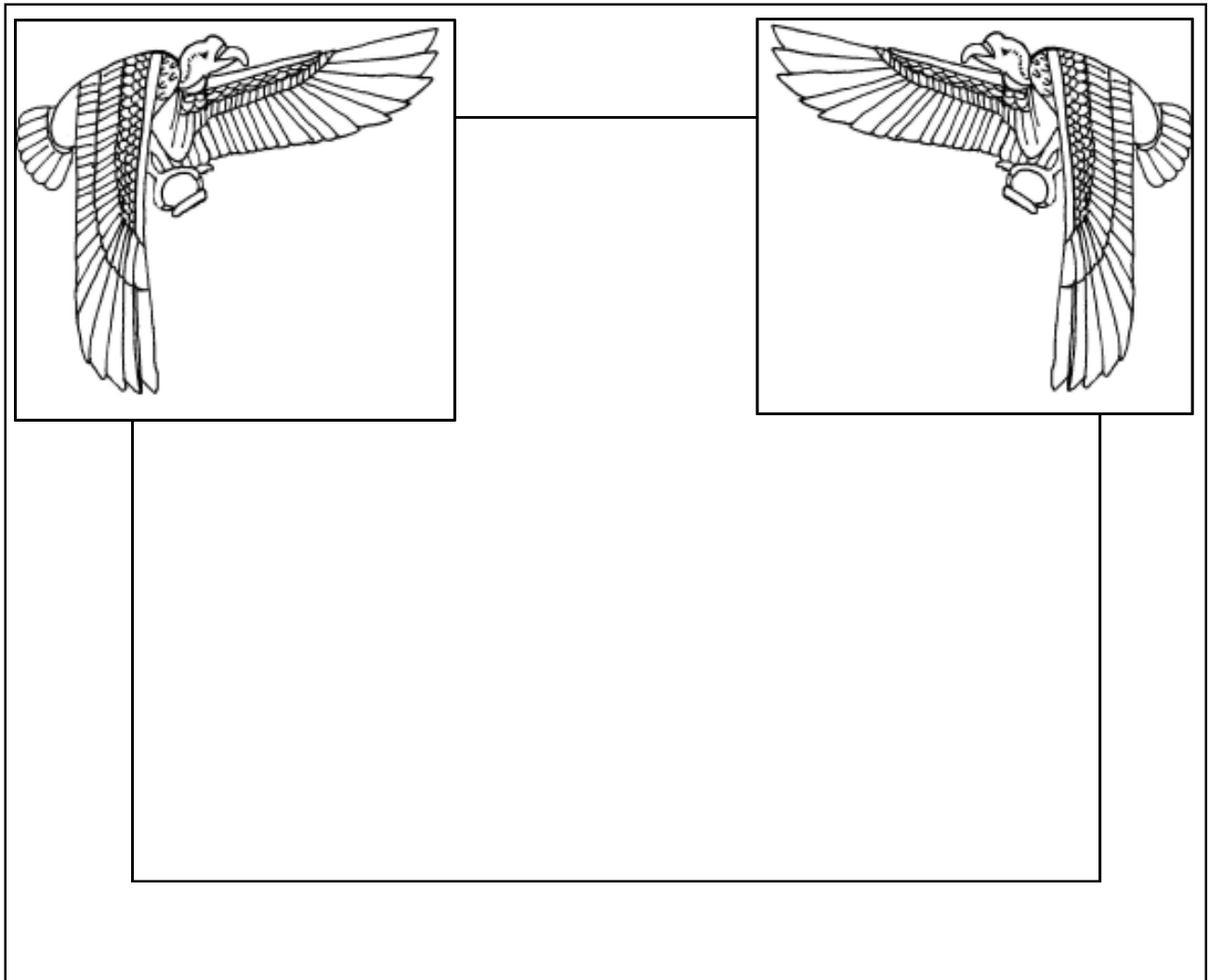
*Place where desired in the diorama.



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

FRONT PANEL OF DIORAMA

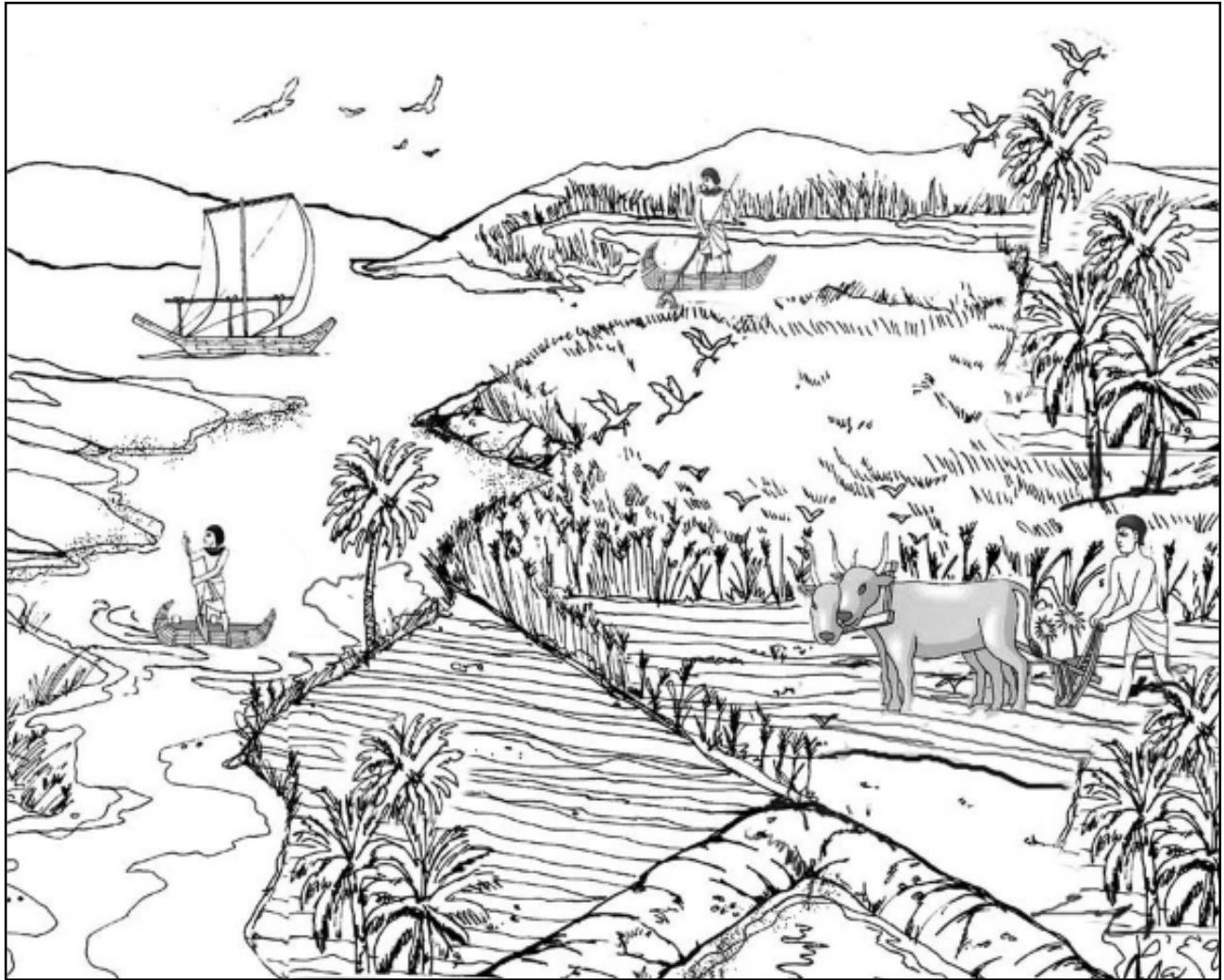
Make 1 copy
Decorate as desired.



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

BACK PANEL OF DIORAMA

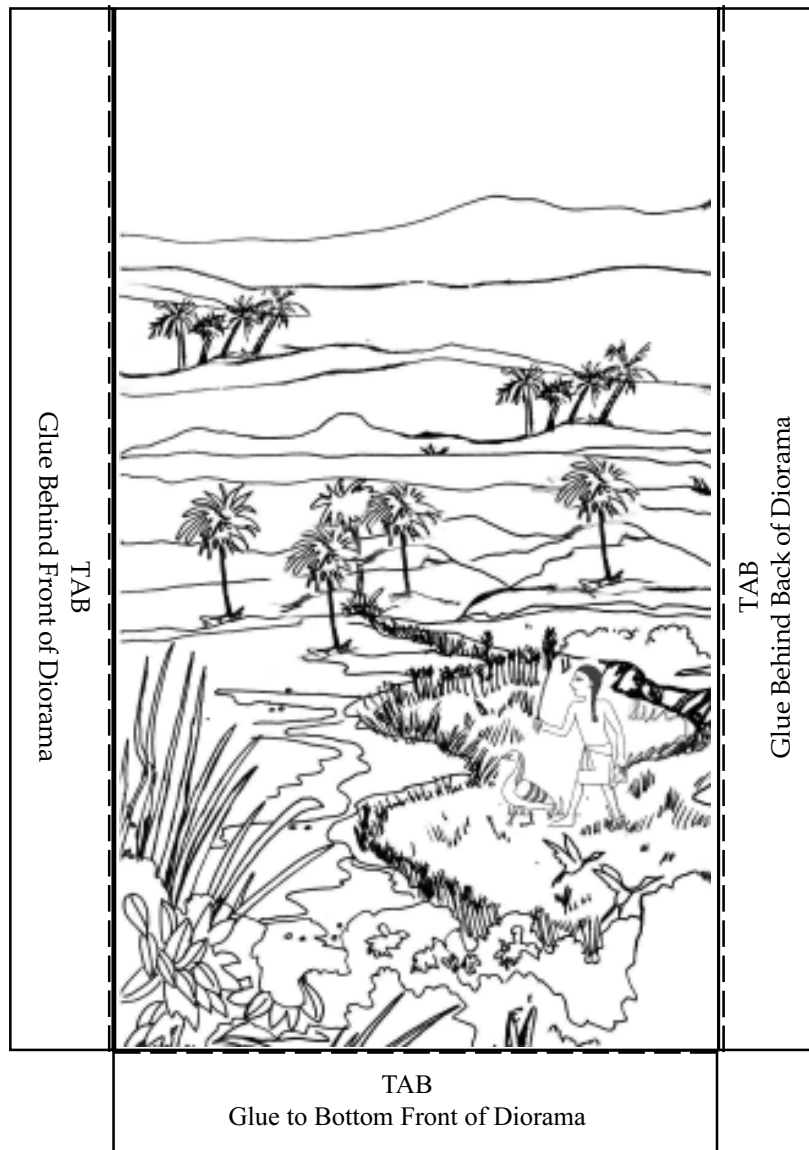
Make 1 copy.
Decorate as desired.



History, Language Arts, Art- Ancient Egypt

LEFT SIDE PANEL OF DIORAMA

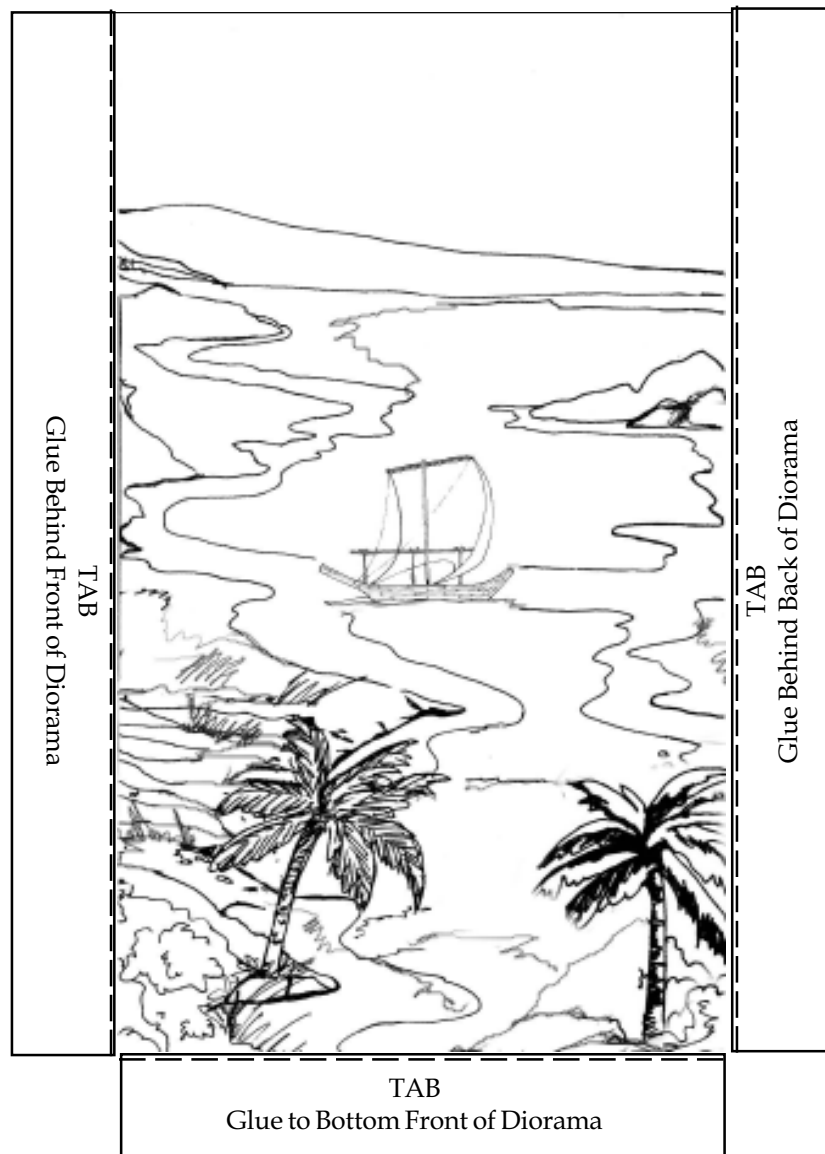
Make 1 Copy
Score and fold along dashed line.
Fold in side tabs.



History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt

RIGHT SIDE PANEL OF DIORAMA

Make 1 copy
Score and fold along dashed line.
Fold in side tabs.



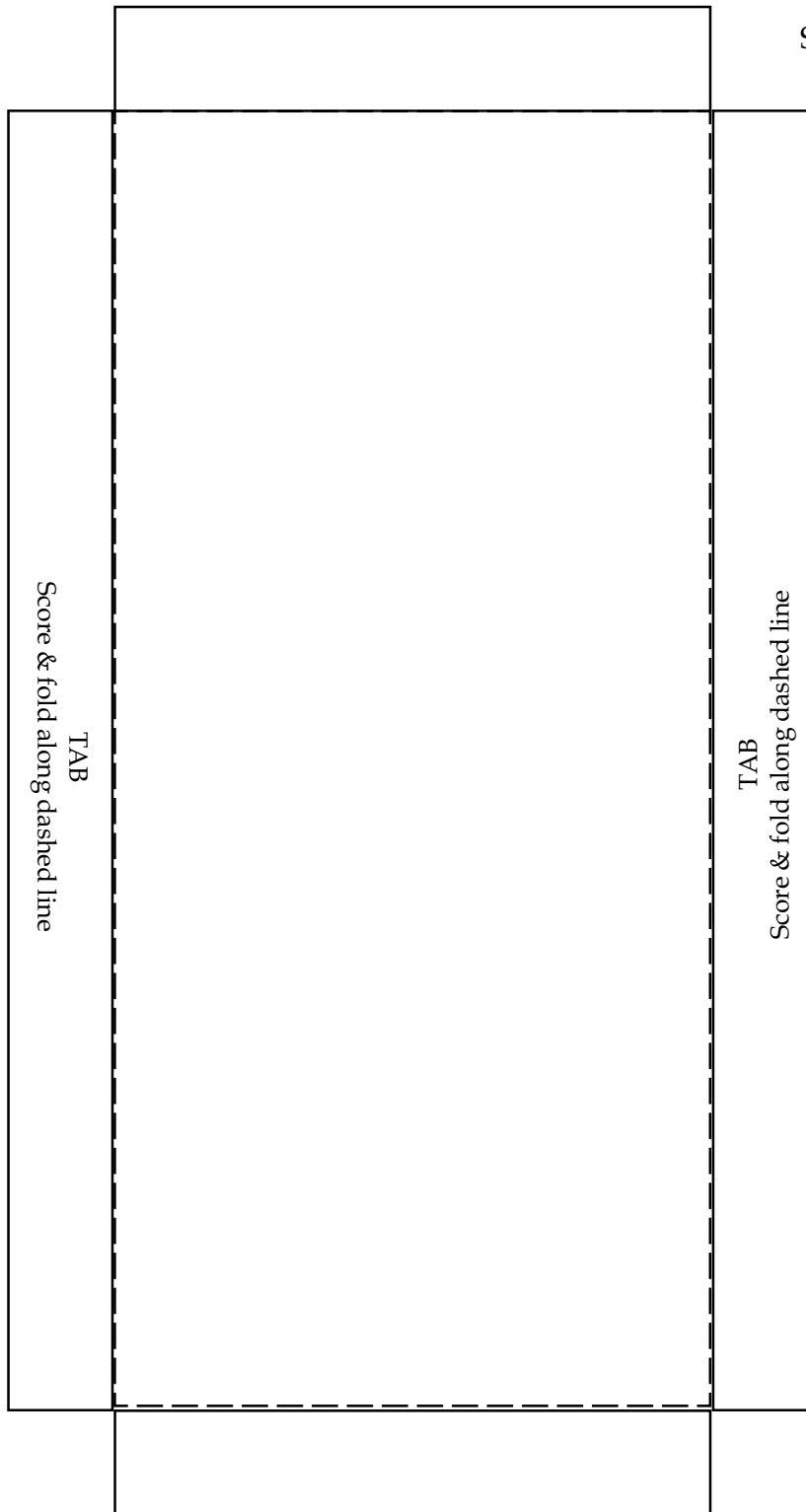
History, Language Arts, Art- **Ancient Egypt**

BASE PATTERN

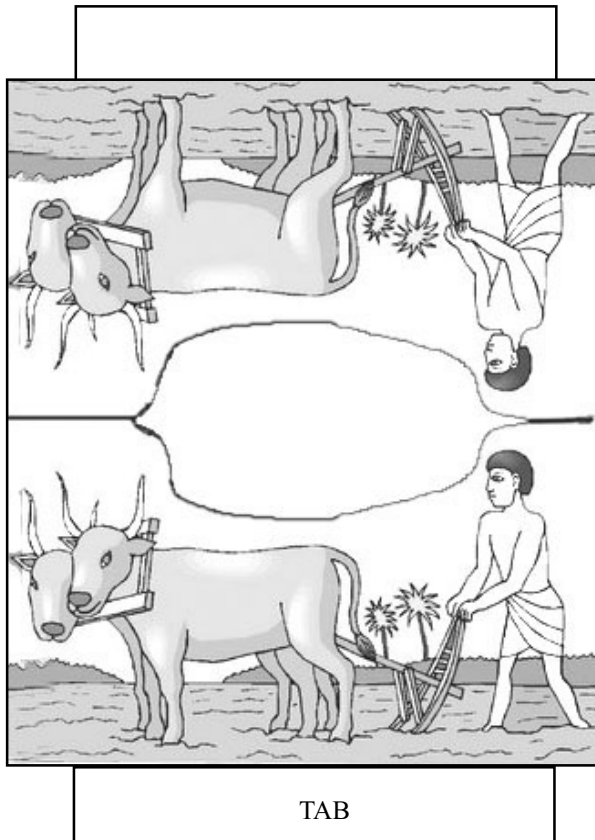
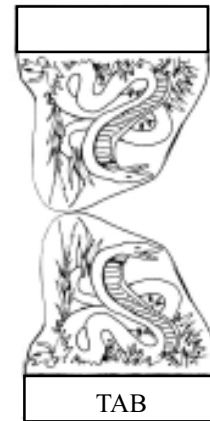
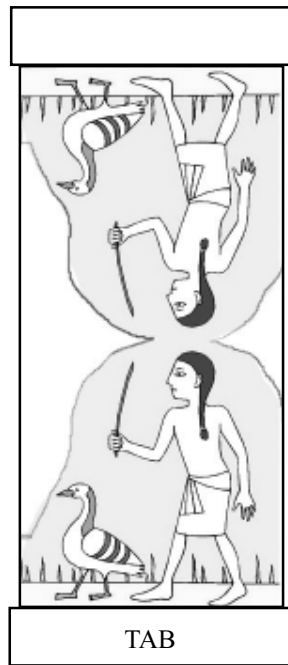
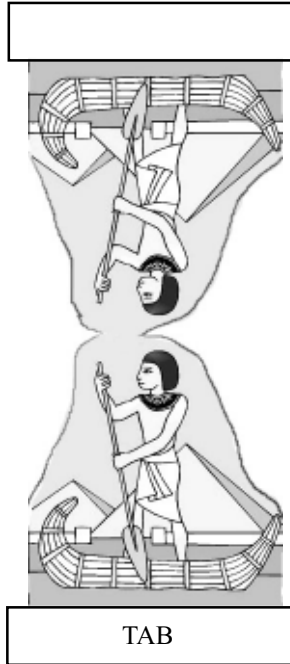
Cut 1

Score and fold along dashed line

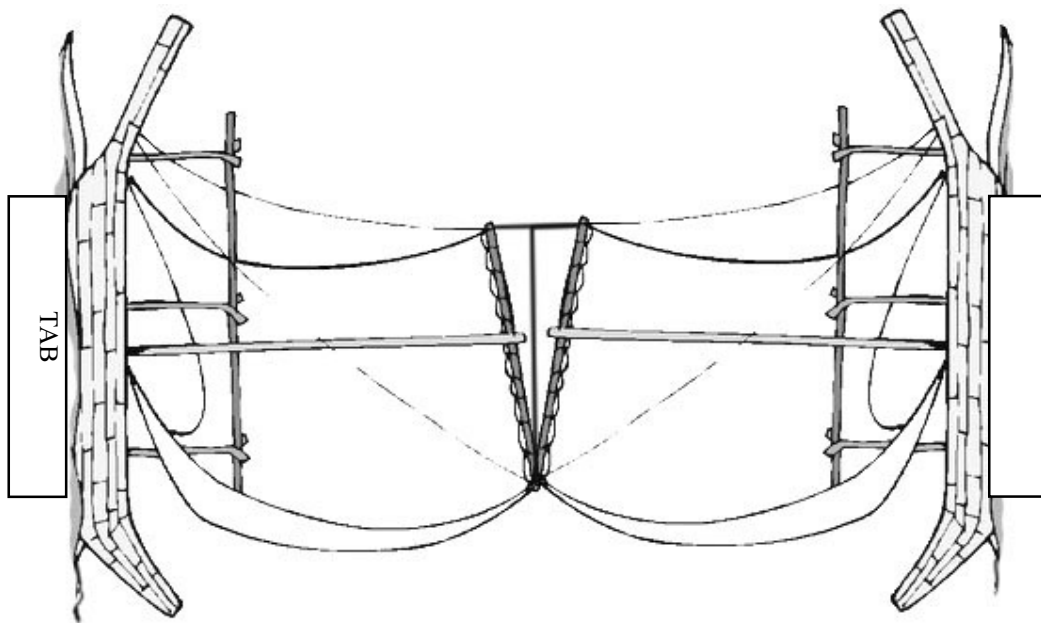
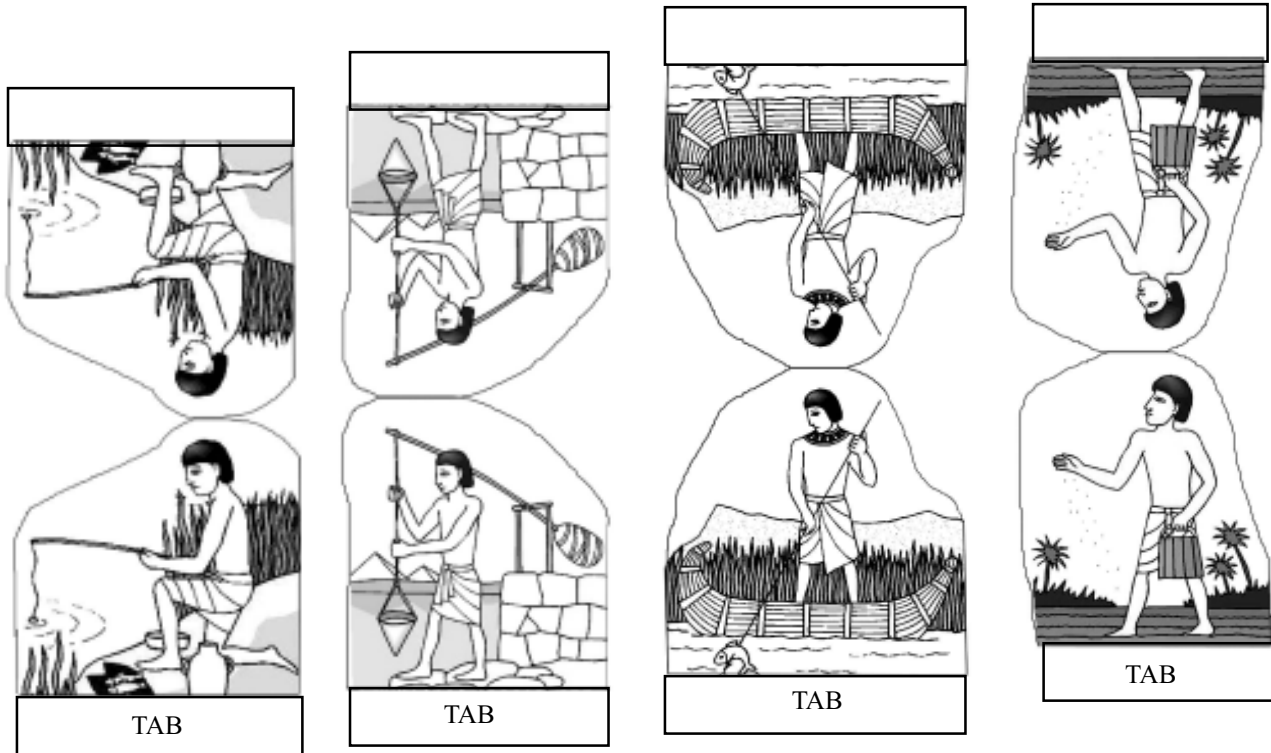
Fold down side tabs.
Secure edges with tape.

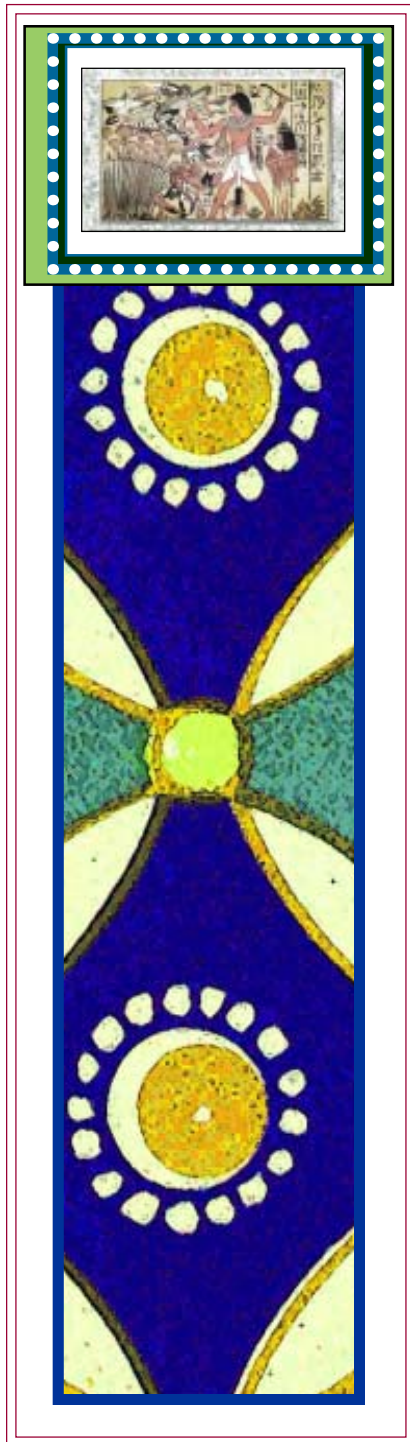


History, Language Arts, Art- Ancient Egypt



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





Egyptian Temples in Focus



History Egyptian Temples

EGYPTIAN TEMPLES IN FOCUS



Egypt's temples were intertwined in just about every aspect of Egyptian life. For every god, of which there were multitudes, some sort of recognition was shown. Most forms of recognition were shown through carved and painted reliefs on various buildings or temples.

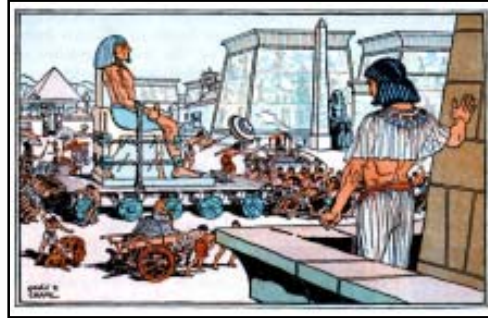
Temple architecture incorporated a variety of materials: mud bricks, sandstone, granite, limestone, and *tufa* (a lightweight rock). Temples were both the house of individual gods and a symbolic representation of the universe. Columns were decorated with stylized plants. These symbolized how the land-based world supported the cosmic world. The cosmic world was represented by stars decorating the ceilings.

Two main types of temples existed in ancient Egypt: the Old Kingdom's open solar temples, and the "classic" temples which were common during the New Kingdom and the time periods that followed. Amon-Ra was the main god and symbolized the sun. The ancient Egyptians believed that after death, a person would travel to the underworld from west to east where he/she would be reborn.

There are several stunning temples that are worth mentioning: the temples at Karnak, the temple at Luxor, Abu Simbel, the temple at Edfu, and the temple erected by Queen Hatshepsut.



EGYPTIAN TEMPLES IN FOCUS



THE TEMPLES AT KARNAK

Covering nearly 60 acres, the temples at Karnack were built by the pharaohs of Egypt around 2000 BC. One hundred and thirty four immense stone columns line the gateway of the temple. Each column stands 60 feet tall. Within the temple complex, the temple of Amun is the most famous. Amun was the god of all buildings, farms, and their workers. Historians indicate that this temple was the site of many religious and scientific developments.

THE TEMPLE AT LUXOR

Luxor was erected to serve the god Amun. As the official state god of Egypt, Amun required a lot of attention. At Luxor, Amun's family was also recognized. His wife Mut, who is shown as a vulture or a human with a vulture's head, was hieroglyphically inscribed on the temple walls. At one time, the temples of Luxor and Karnak were connected by an avenue of sphinxes that extended for two miles. Luxor is also the location of the obelisk, the pencil-shaped monument.

THE TEMPLE OF ABU SIMBEL

One of the most stunning temples in ancient Egypt is Abu Simbel. Built in the middle of Nubian lands, it is considered a Nubian temple. This temple was built to recognize the gods Amon-Ra, Harmakes, and Ptah. Ramses II commissioned this temple to be constructed. It was designed to show to his enemies Ramses' magnificence and power. Abu Simbel has a facade that is carved into a mountain. Four gigantic statues featuring a seated Rameses II are used as the supporting columns of the temple. Between the legs of these huge statues are other statues representing the members of the royal family. Asiatic and prisoners from Africa are carved on the side and bases of the chairs Rameses II is seated upon.

EGYPTIAN TEMPLES IN FOCUS

THE TEMPLE AT EDUF

The best preserved temple from ancient Egypt is the temple at Edfu. It is the second largest temple and was built to recognize the falcon god Horace. It was discovered in 1860 after the sand that had covered its main area had been removed.



THE TEMPLE AT KOM OMBO

The temples at Kom Ombo are joined together. One temple is dedicated to the crocodile-headed god Sobek, the god of fertility and world creator. The other temple is dedicated to the falcon-headed god Horace. Each temple has its own entrance, chapels, and halls.

THE TEMPLE OF QUEEN HATSHEPSUT

The temple built by the first queen of Egypt, Hatshepsut lies directly opposite the entrance to the temple dedicated to the god Amun at Karnak. Recognized as a beautiful temple, it is built into the white cliffs that surround it by Hatshepsut's trusted advisor, the Great Steward of Amun, Sennemut. One of the most significant details about this temple is the destroyed cartouches of Hatshepsut. It seems any mention of her name or her images were scratched off the relief work depicting her activities. Historians are not sure what happened to Egypt's first queen - it is an ancient unsolved mystery.

NOTE IN HISTORY: Temples were built throughout the various kingdoms in ancient history. The first temple, built by Solomon, lasted approximately 400 years until it was destroyed and looted by Babylonian soldiers.

“...For the temple will not be for mortals but for the Lord God.”
-1 Chronicles 29:1

EGYPTIAN TEMPLE 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 setting development statements and details for settings can be found on pages 125 - 130.

LOCATION

Deir el Bahari
The Temple of
Karnak
The Valley of the
Kings
Memphis
Thebes

SCENERY

Obelisk
Statue of the Pharaoh
Pylon
Booths for a temple
festival
Statues of gods
Flag poles

PEOPLE

People making an
offering
Children
Priests
Women musicians
Scribes
Slaves

BUILDINGS

Chief priest's house
Column room
School
Sanctuary
Storerooms
Grain silos
House of life

CLIMATE

Muggy
Hot
Humid
Misty
Moist
Rainy

ODORS

Fresh
Sweet
Earthy
Pungent
Strong
Sweaty

SOUNDS

Clatter
Chattering monkey
Harps
Grumbles
Murmurs
Laughter

COLORS

Bright
Cheerful
White
Blues
Golds
Greens

STEPS

1. Indent and write one or more sentences of introduction explaining the location of the setting.
2. Write one or more sentences describing the scenery in the temple.
3. Write several sentences describing the people who are at the temple
4. Write one or more sentences describing the temple buildings that make up the temple.
5. Write one or more sentences describing the climate.
6. Write several sentences describing the sounds that can be heard.

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

Egyptian Temple

Creating this temple pop-up requires simple cutting, scoring, folding, and positioning of the pattern pieces. For additional suggestions on designing this pop-up project, please review the following sections:

Construction Basics on pages 85 - 87.

Embellishment Ideas on pages 88 - 89.

MATERIALS

- *Copy machine
- *Card stock paper
- *Double-stick tape or glue stick
- *Magic markers, crayons or colored pencils
- *X-Acto knife - ADULT SUPERVISION REQUIRED**
- *White glue
- *Scissors
- *Thin dowel
- *Foam core board
- *PLAID FolkArt Acrylic Paints
- *Natural items to decorate foam core base
- *Paintbrush

1. MAKE THE PATTERNS

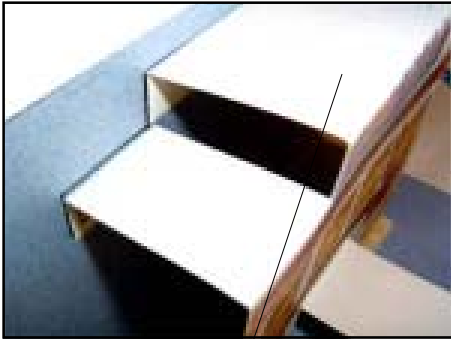
*Follow the directions on page 87 to Create a Design Board to accommodate the Temple Base Pattern which is Layer #1. The Design Board is the background or base for the temple.

*Make a copy of all patterns on pages 82 - 84.

*Embellish these patterns with one or more of the suggestions on pages 88 - 89.



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



2. ASSEMBLE THE TEMPLE

*Cut out and score all pieces for the temple.

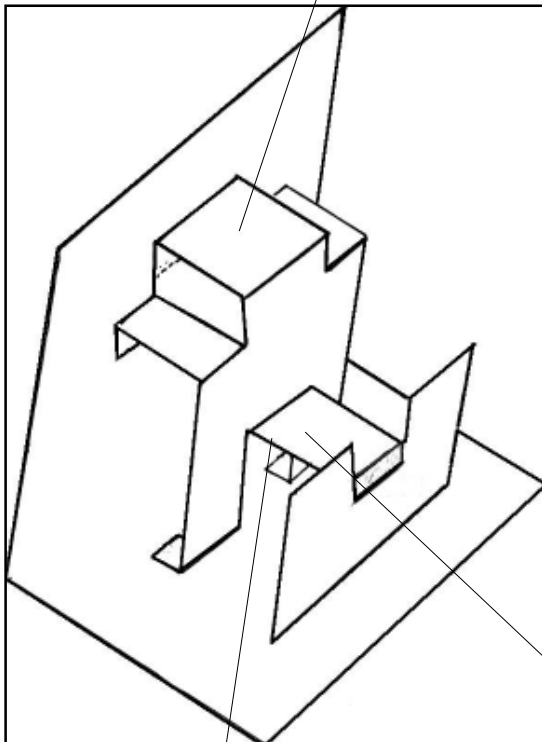
*Place double-stick tape onto Glue Tabs A, B, C, D, E, and F.

*Place Tabs A, B, and C onto the Temple Base Pattern first.

*Next fold up the Base Pattern and attach Glue Tabs D and E where indicated on the pattern.

*Fold out Section G and fold down Glue Tab F.

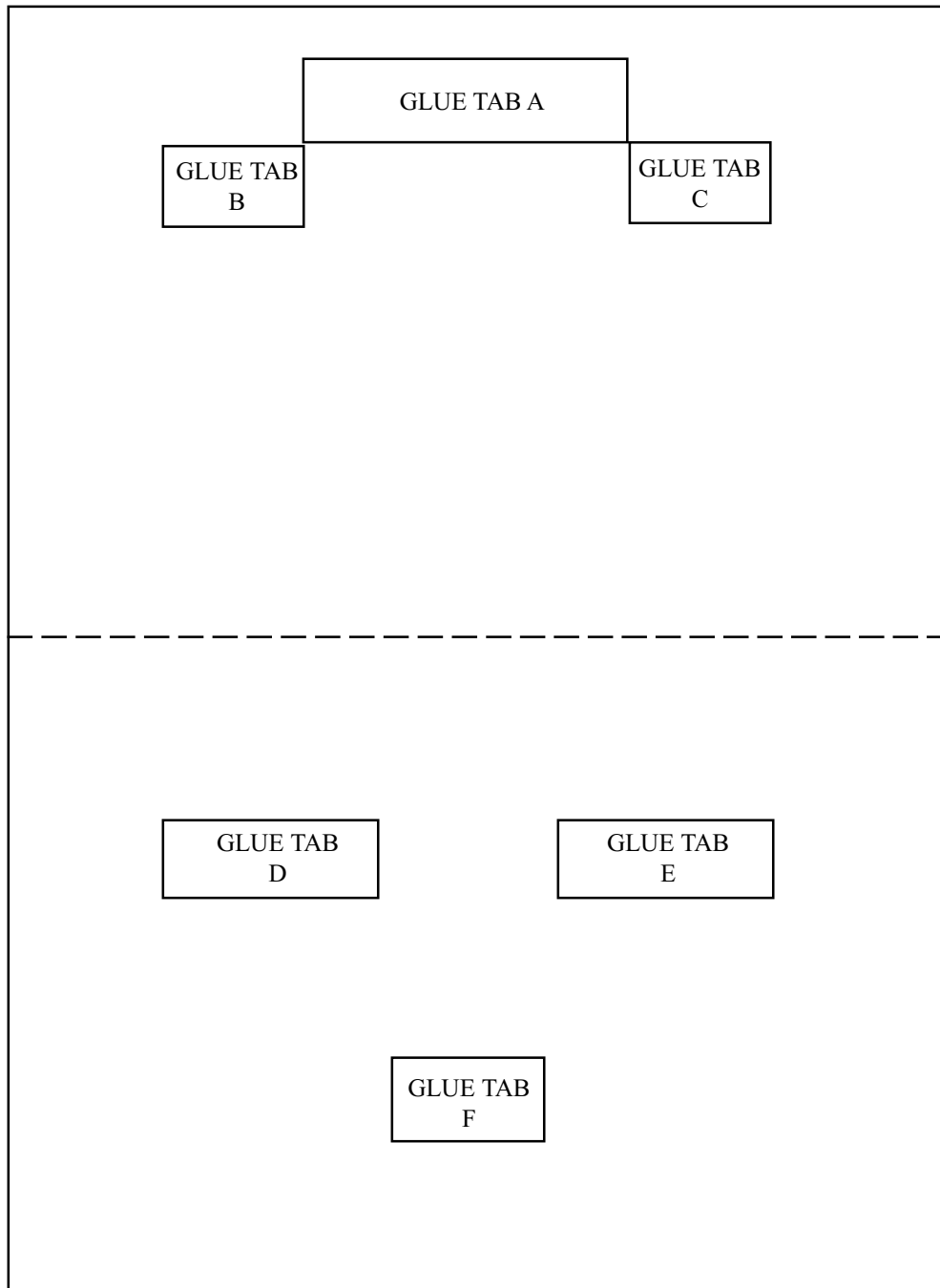
*Attach the front section of the temple where indicated.



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

BASE PATTERN FOR TEMPLE

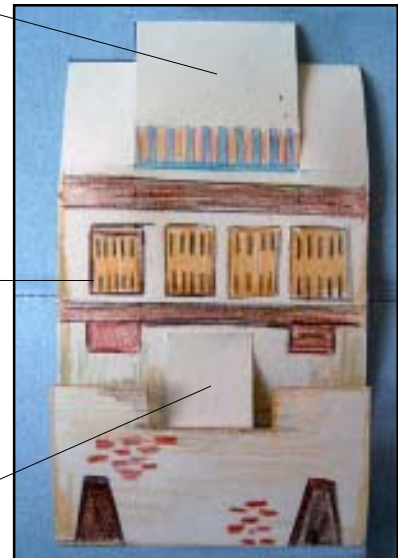
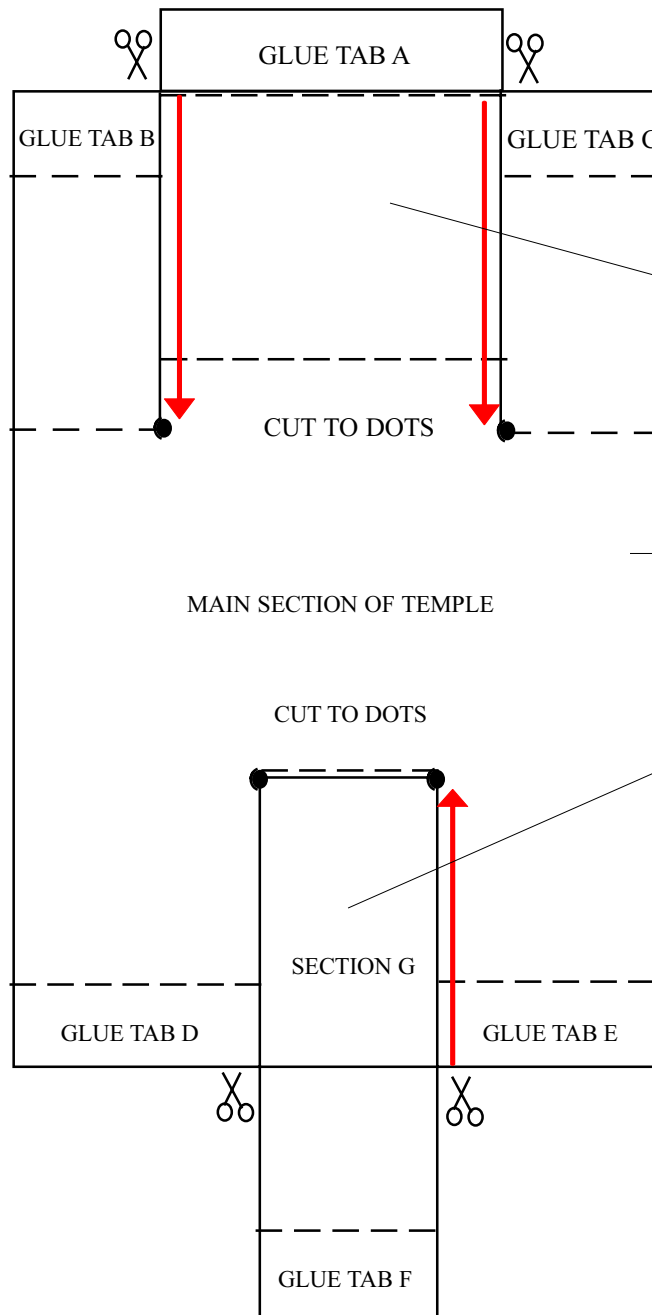
Make 1 copy on heavy cardstock weight paper. Cut around edges of pattern.



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TEMPLE PATTERN FOR TEMPLE

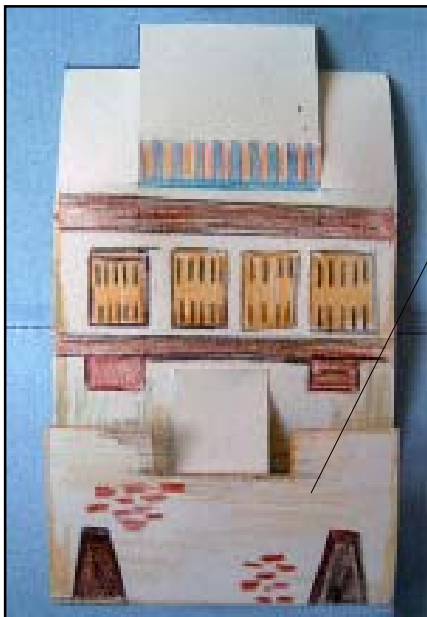
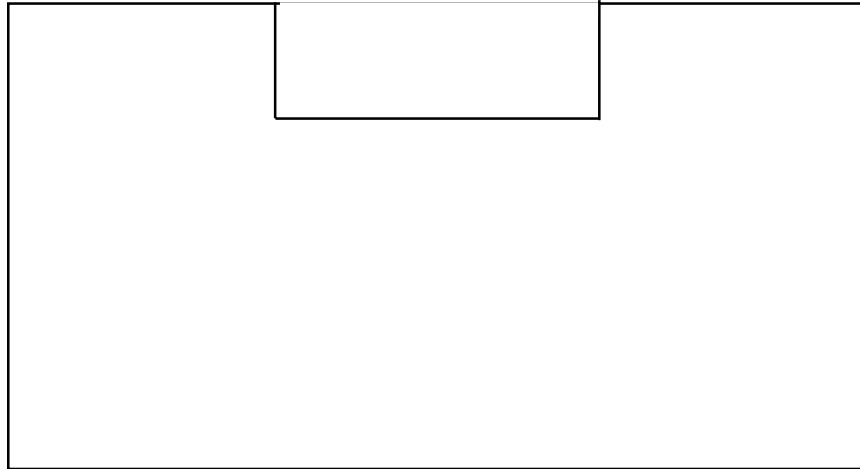
Make 1 copy on heavy cardstock weight paper. Cut around edges of pattern.
Cut to dots. Score and fold along dotted line.



History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt

PATTERN FOR TEMPLE FRONT

Make 1 copy on heavy cardstock weight paper. Cut around edges of pattern.
Cut to dots.



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

CONSTRUCTION BASICS

Adult Supervision is strongly encouraged whenever using a sharp tool such as an X-Acto knife or scissors, or when using hot materials such as a glue gun and glue.

PROTOTYPES

Make samples of the patterns prior to completing a finished pop-up. This will let you learn how to make the general structure and let you change anything prior to making the finished project.

COPIES

Make copies of the different patterns in this activity. These can be enlarged or reduced to meet your requirements. Glue these patterns to heavy cardstock or posterboard. Laminate the pattern if possible. Cut the pattern out and use them as templates for your different projects. Keep your templates in a folder.

PAPER

Index weight, posterboard, and cardstock paper are all appropriate for pop-ups. Paper which is rather stiff and which will accept a good crease after being scored and folded is excellent.

CUTTING

A sharp pair of scissors or an X-Acto knife are important tools. Using a ruler with a finger guard is also helpful when using an X-Acto knife. Protect any surfaces with either a special cutting board or extra pieces of cardboard.



CONSTRUCTION BASICS

SCORING

Learning to score is essential in making pop-ups. Exact creases will allow the pop-up to be folded easily and pop-up smoothly. Follow these steps to score correctly:

1. Place a ruler along the registration marks (little marks made with a pencil indicating where the ruler should be placed).
2. Firmly hold down the ruler along the registration marks (I have used dashed lines on the templates) and use either a ballpoint pen which is out of ink, an embossing tool, or a scoring stylus to draw along the edge of the ruler. The purpose is not to cut through the paper, but rather to create a crease in the paper.

FOLDING

Once a scored line has been made, carefully press the paper along the scored line. Using a ruler to press along the score line is helpful.

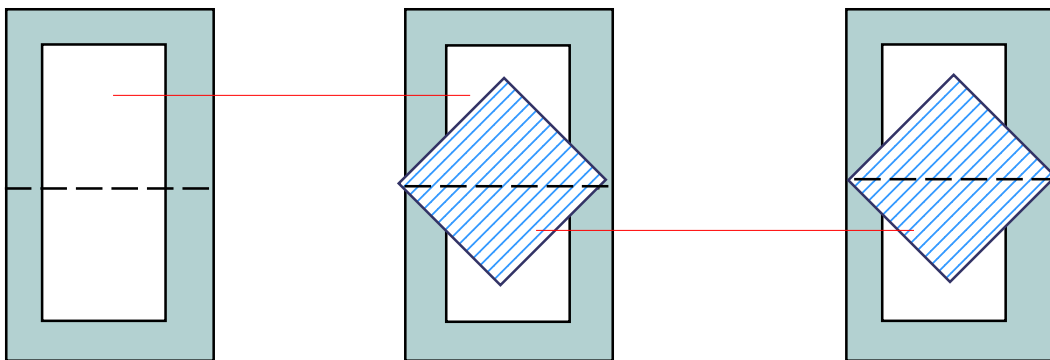
GLUING

Don't use an excessive amount of glue. Keeping the pop-up clean is important to avoid different parts of the pop-up from sticking together. Glue sticks, double-stick tape, or other non-warpage/bubbling glues are recommended. Double-stick tape is preferred since it is easy, clean, and of course you don't have to wait for it to dry.



DESIGN BOARD CONSTRUCTION

1. Make copies of all patterns on cardstock weight paper.
2. Decorate papers as desired prior to cutting them out. This allows room to go over the lines and trim away excess paper.
3. Use double-stick tape for attaching the pattern Glue Tabs to appropriate locations. Although glue will work, it tends to be messy. Double-stick tape is less expensive and can be cut to size.
4. Patterns can be reduced or enlarged as desired. Reduce or enlarge all patterns the same amount for each project.
5. All pop-ups are constructed from a center fold line. These center fold lines are shown as dashes on all of the “Base Patterns” for each pop-up.



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

EMBELLISHMENT IDEAS

This is where you can get very creative! Don't look at your pop-up as a typical book but rather as an experience. When someone opens your presentation, they will experience color, texture, and movement. The following are just a few suggestions.

1. Faux finishes are an excellent way to decorate the base board and pattern pieces. There are many books available to explain ways to antique, marbleize, sponge, etc. the surface. These same techniques can be used on the base board. On the next page is a suggestion for aging paper.
2. Use multicolored paper prior to photocopying. After copying the patterns, decorate them with dimensional paint, sequins, thread, tissue paper, etc.
3. Use decoupage medium and apply tissue paper on top of the patterns to create texture and interesting color blends. After the tissue paper has dried, use dimensional paint, gel pens, crayons, or pencils to add more detail.
4. Use plastic acetate for certain parts of a pattern. The transparent plastic can be embellished with stained glass paints or magic markers, or left clear for an interesting effect.
5. Take advantage of stamps and stickers to add little areas of interest.
6. Look at books on scrapbooking, rubber stamping, collages etc. You will be amazed at what interesting details can be added to your pop-ups.
7. Add text. Vary the size, color, and font describing the project.
8. Use dimensional paint, fabric paints and acrylic paints to embellish your paper.



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

EMBELLISHMENT IDEAS

Old World Antiquing Technique

MATERIALS

- *Instant coffee granules
- *PLAID FolkArt acrylic paints
- *Wide paintbrush
- *Water
- *PLAID Crackle medium



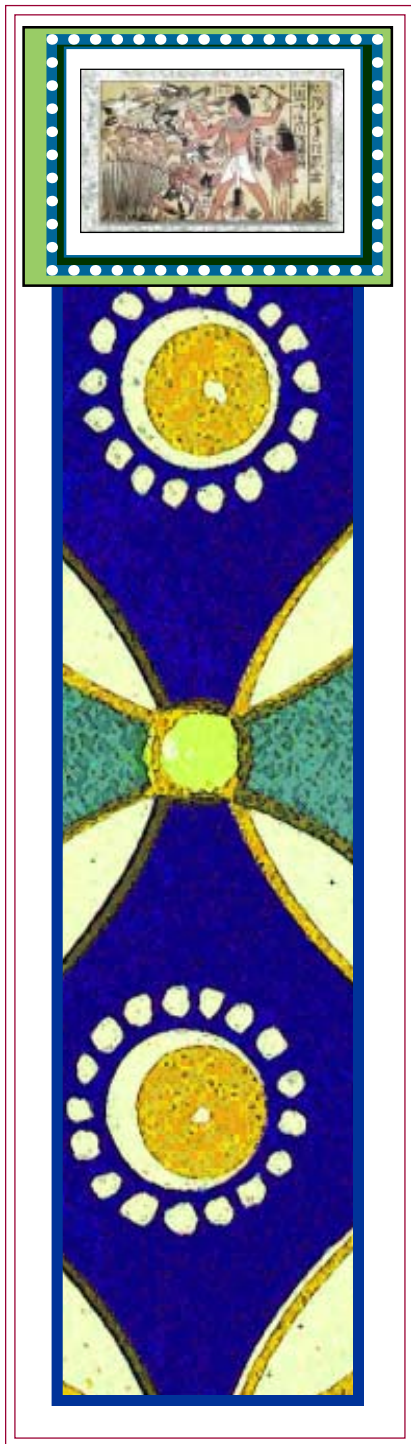
All of the patterns can be antiqued using a few simple techniques such as the following:

*Crumple and then unfold the “Base Patterns.” Tear the edges rather than using scissors. Dampen a sea sponge and then sponge on yellow ochre acrylic paint and other shades of brown over the surface of the crumpled paper. Let dry.

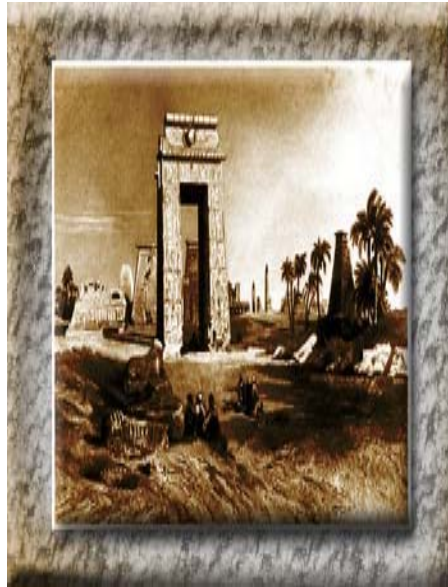
*Crumple and then unfold the “Base Patterns.” Tear the edges rather than using scissors. Gently dampen the entire surface of the Base Pattern with water. Sprinkle on some instant coffee granules. The granules will dissolve quickly leaving a wonderful scent and splotched pattern. Allow to dry completely.

*Follow the directions on various types of crackle medium and apply to the “Base Patterns” as well as the pop-up patterns. Use any number of acrylic paints to decorate the surface of the patterns. As the acrylic paints dry, a wonderful crackled surface will occur.

*Use an old toothbrush to splatter little bits of paint over the surface of the “Base Pattern” and pop-up patterns. This will add a subtle granite appearance to the surface of the paper.



Court of Pharaoh in Focus



History
Court of Pharaoh

COURT OF PHARAOH IN FOCUS



Pharaoh's court was a place of great activity. It would have been place where the decisions and policy of government were determined, tribute from other countries were presented, and a source of direction for the general population of Egypt.

Ancient Egypt was initially organized into the Upper Kingdom and Lower Kingdom. Eventually, they both were united by the ruler of Upper Egypt, Menes who conquered Lower Egypt around 3100 BC.

Ancient Egyptians considered the pharaoh not only their ruler, but a god. As such, the pharaoh had knowledge of both earth and heaven and his/her power was absolute. The pharaoh was completely responsible for all aspects of Egyptian life. The economy and internal operations of the country, such as issuing laws and maintaining peace, were his responsibility.

To assist the pharaoh in his many duties were numerous officials. The Chief Overseer held the most important position in the government. As Chief Overseer, he was responsible for seeing the decisions and laws made by the pharaoh were carried out to completion. His duties also included collecting taxes, overseeing public projects, and serving as a diplomat at the court.



COURT OF PHARAOH IN FOCUS



Egyptian society was divided into districts called nomes. There were 42 nomes in ancient Egypt. Each nome was ruled by a nomarch. Nomarchs were under the control of the vizier. Under each nomarch were scribes and overseers. The overseers were responsible for maintaining farmlands and supervising the general population. Scribes kept all the records. Nomarchs were responsible for tax collections, overseeing local court and judicial systems, and supervising any special projects assigned to their districts by the pharaoh. They also maintained their own armies from which they had to supply the pharaoh the troops he needed for military operations.

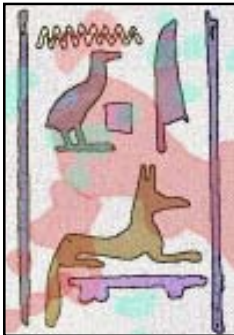


The court of pharaoh was held in the palace in Thebes. The pharaoh would sit in a grand audience hall where the Chief Overseer and nomarchs would present their requests. Representatives from other countries such as Syria and Nubia would bring tributes to gain the favor of the pharaoh.

NOTE IN HISTORY: Potiphar was an Egyptian official who chose Joseph to manage his entire household. Potiphar made Joseph an overseer. In the construction of his temple, Solomon also relied on overseers to “make the people work.” (2 Chr 2:18).

“I will appoint peace as your overseer and righteousness as your taskmaster.”
-Isaiah 60:17

COURT OF 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 setting development statements and details for settings can be found on pages 125 - 130.

PEOPLE

Pharaoh
Scribes
Servants
Envoys
Viceroy
Slaves
Nubian princes
Queen

THRONE

On a platform
Very rich looking
Decorated with
precious stones
Ornately carved
Made of marble
Satin curtains behind
throne
Bronze feet

OBJECTS & DECORATIONS

Wine jar
Lotus blossoms
Small tables and
chairs
Bowls of
water
Stuffed pillows

COLORS

Turquoise
Gold
Emerald green
Red
Blue
White
Tan

ACTIVITIES

Performing temple
ritual
Discussing problems
Greeting envoys
Holding court
Planning an invasion
Working on plans for
the
temple

SOUNDS

Clatter
Chattering monkey
Harps
Grumbles
Murmurs
Laughter

INTERIOR

Hieroglyphics
Ornate throne
Audience-hall
Gifts from visiting
envoys
Vases
Trumpets
Mosaics

IMPRESSIONS

Dangerous guards
Dark corners
Forbidding chambers
Impressive jewels
Immense rooms
Decorative walls
Colorful clothing

STEPS

1. Indent and write one or more sentences describing the people at the court.
2. Write one or more sentences describing the interior.
3. Write several sentences describing the first impressions you get when in the court of pharaoh.
4. Write one or more sentences describing the activities taking place.
5. Write several sentences describing the throne.
6. Write several sentences describing the colors around the room.
7. Write several sentences detailing the decorations.

History, Language Arts, Art- Ancient Egypt

Egyptian Incised Designs #1

Raised designs or reliefs were often used in ancient Egypt to depict scenes of accomplishment and record historic information. From all historic accounts, the Egyptians decorated their buildings extensively with paintings, carved designs in the form of reliefs, and hieroglyphic text. The following activities are designed to introduce you to the artistic talents of the ancient Egyptians.

MATERIALS

*Sandy clay (See page 97)

*Baby powder

*Paintbrush

*Sponge

*Water

*Mixing bowl

*Plaster of Paris

***Carving tools - ADULT SUPERVISION REQUIRED**



History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt

1. MAKE THE PATTERNS

*Make copies of one or more of the Egyptian designs or pictures on pages 98 - 102.

2. MAKE THE PLASTER SLAB

*Prepare plaster of Paris according to package directions.

*Spray a plastic container that will be slightly larger than the design you will be inscribing.

*Pour plaster of Paris into the plastic container, to at least 1/2" deep to create a "slab." (The plaster tends to crack too easily for these projects if it is not thick enough.)

3. CARVE THE PLASTER SLAB

*After the plaster of Paris has hardened, remove the "slab" from its mold. (The vegetable spray should make removal easy.)

*Rub the back of the tracing paper design you made in Step 1 with a pencil.

*Turn the tracing paper back over and place it on top of the plaster slab. Firmly trace over the design with a pencil or pen until the design has been transferred.

*Using a sharp tipped object such as a toothpick, darning needles, pen tip, or linoleum cutters, scratch away the plaster to incise a design into the surface. Make sure the design is at least 1/8" deep. Seal as desired with an all-purpose sealer.



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

Egyptian Incised Designs #2



MATERIALS

- *Sandy clay (See recipe this page)
- *Baby powder
- *Paintbrush
- *Sponge
- *Water

SANDY CLAY INGREDIENTS

- 1 1/2 cups play sand
- 3/4 cups cornstarch
- 1 1/2 teaspoon powdered alum
- 1 1/4 cups hot water
- Old stove pot
- Old wooden spoon
- Large 12-inch square tile

1. MAKE THE CLAY

HELPFUL HINT: Single pieces of tile can be purchased at hardware stores. They make for a wonderful surface to work on and can be easily washed. Purchase tile that is glazed. Add nonslip gripper pieces to the bottom of the tile to protect other surfaces and prevent slippage.

*In an old stove pot, place the play sand, cornstarch, and powdered alum. Mix all ingredients well with an old wooden spoon.

*Add the 1 1/4 cup hot water to the mixture in the pot and stir over low heat for approximately 5 to 8 minutes until the mixture becomes sticky and pulls away from the sides of the pot.

*Remove pot from heat. While the mixture is still hot, scoop it out with the wooden spoon and let it cool on a large 12-inch piece of tile.

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

2. MAKE THE RAISED RELIEF DESIGNS

*Follow the directions for making the incised design project on pages 94 - 95.

*Use a dry paintbrush to brush on some baby powder onto the plaster carving you previously made.

*Press the Sandy Clay onto the surface of the plaster design or press the design onto a rolled out piece of the clay.



*Carefully remove the clay from the plaster's surface. There should be a raised design or a "positive" impression of the carved plaster design.



*Let the Sandy Clay dry completely.

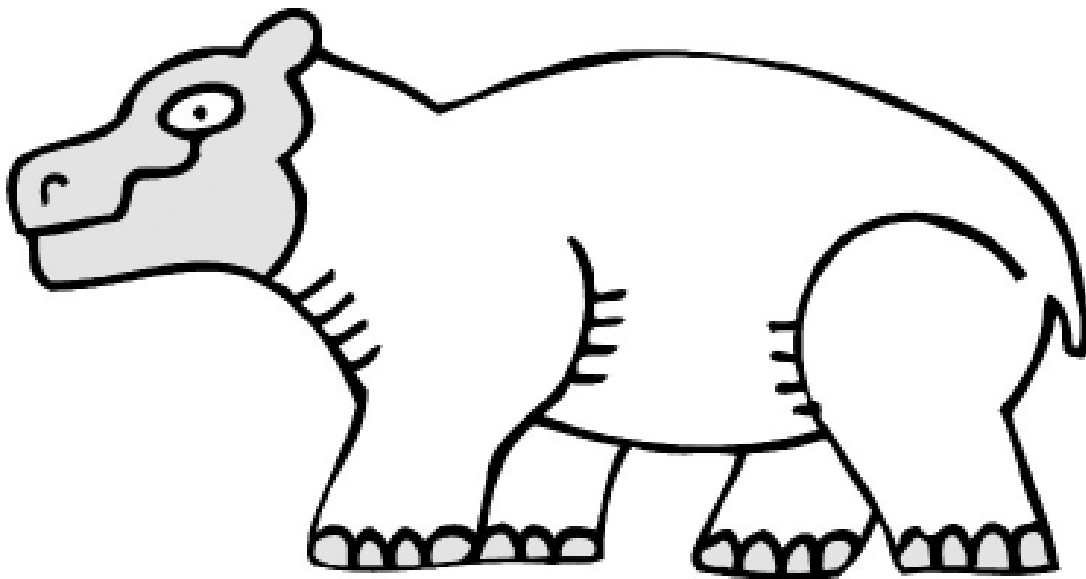
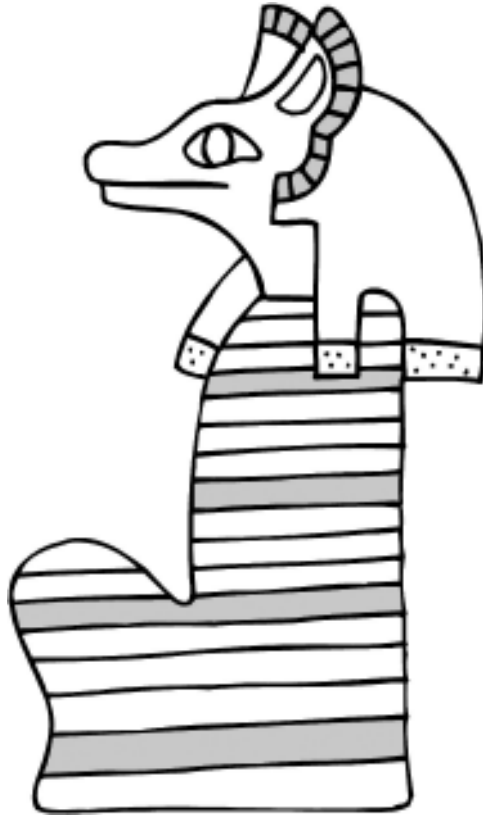


*Using a sponge or your finger dipped into paint, gently rub the raised surface of the clay. The design should stand out on the cream colored background of the sandy clay.

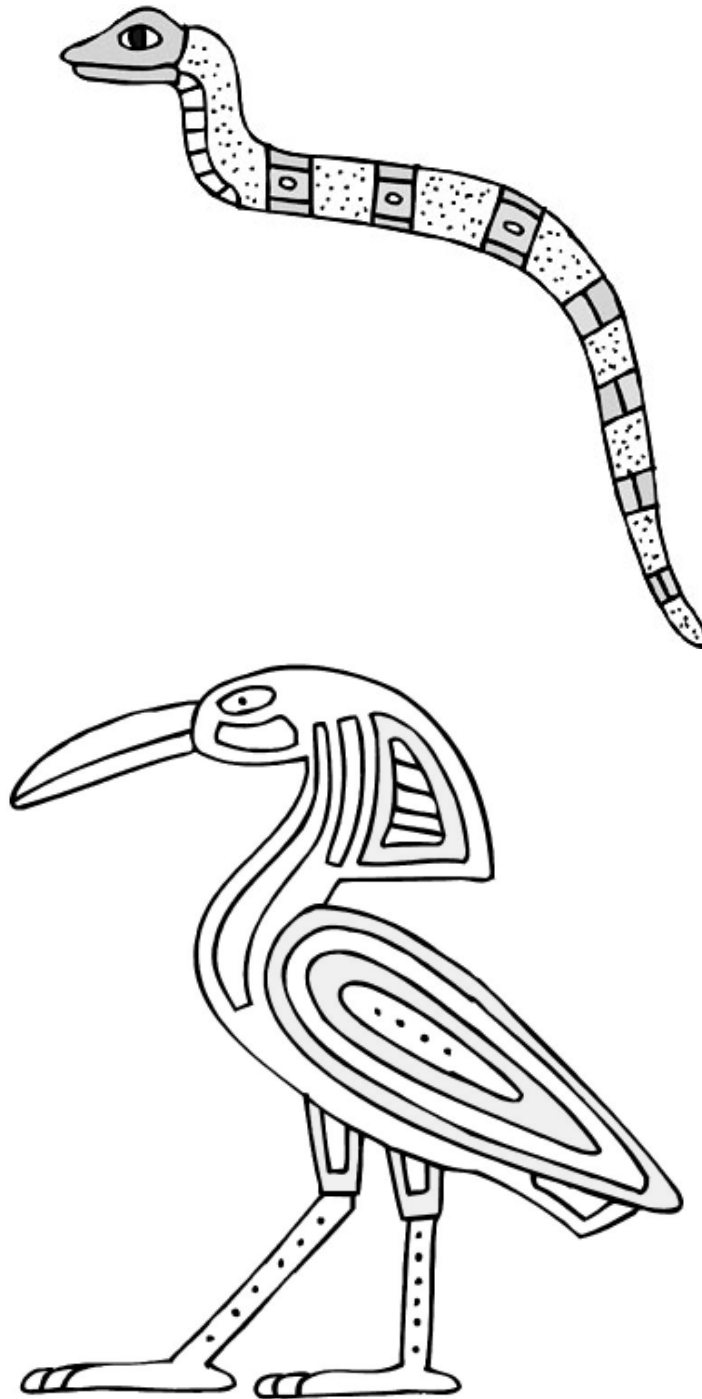
Helpful Hint: Instead of using the sandy clay, use polymer clay. Add play sand into Original Sculpey polymer clay to create a granite look and texture. Start by adding a small amount. Knead the sand and clay together completely. The end result is excellent!

History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt

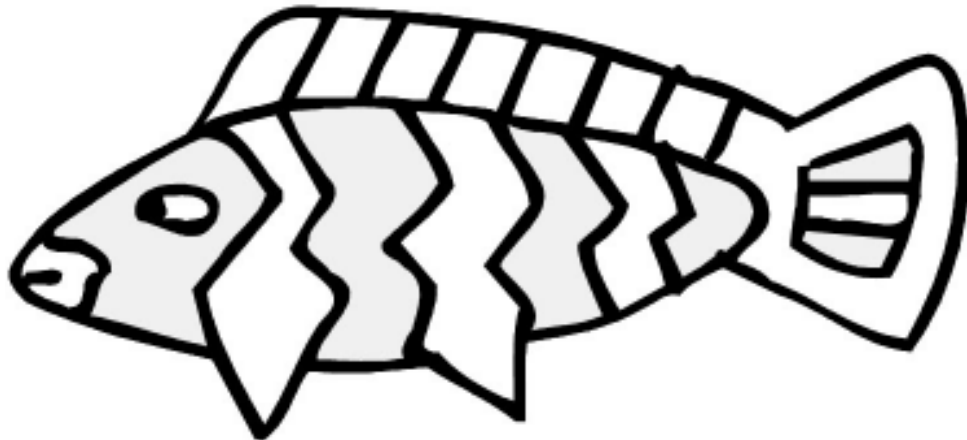
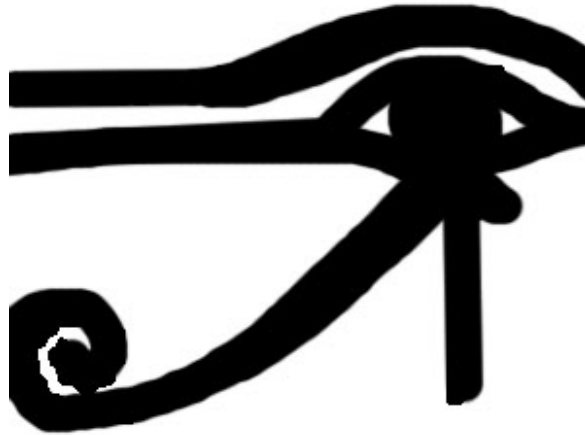
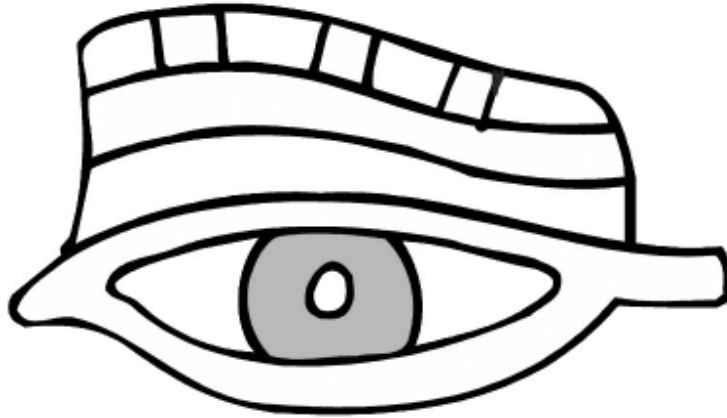
EGYPTIAN DESIGNS



EGYPTIAN DESIGNS

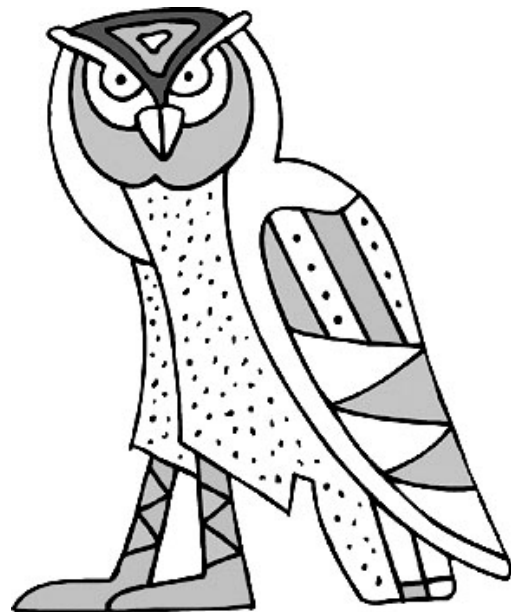
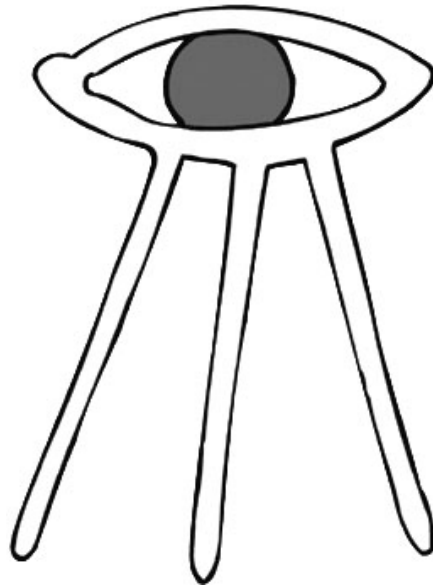
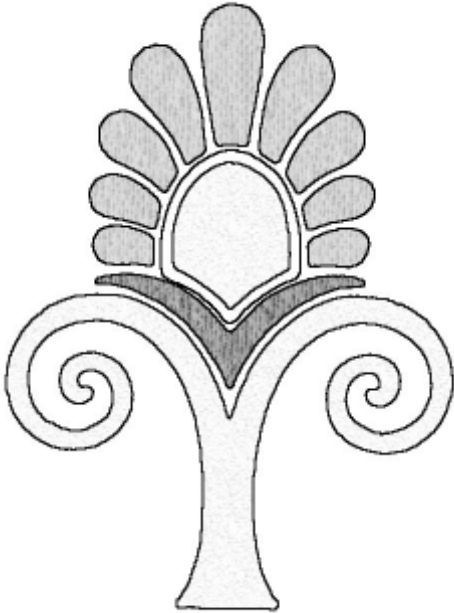


EGYPTIAN DESIGNS



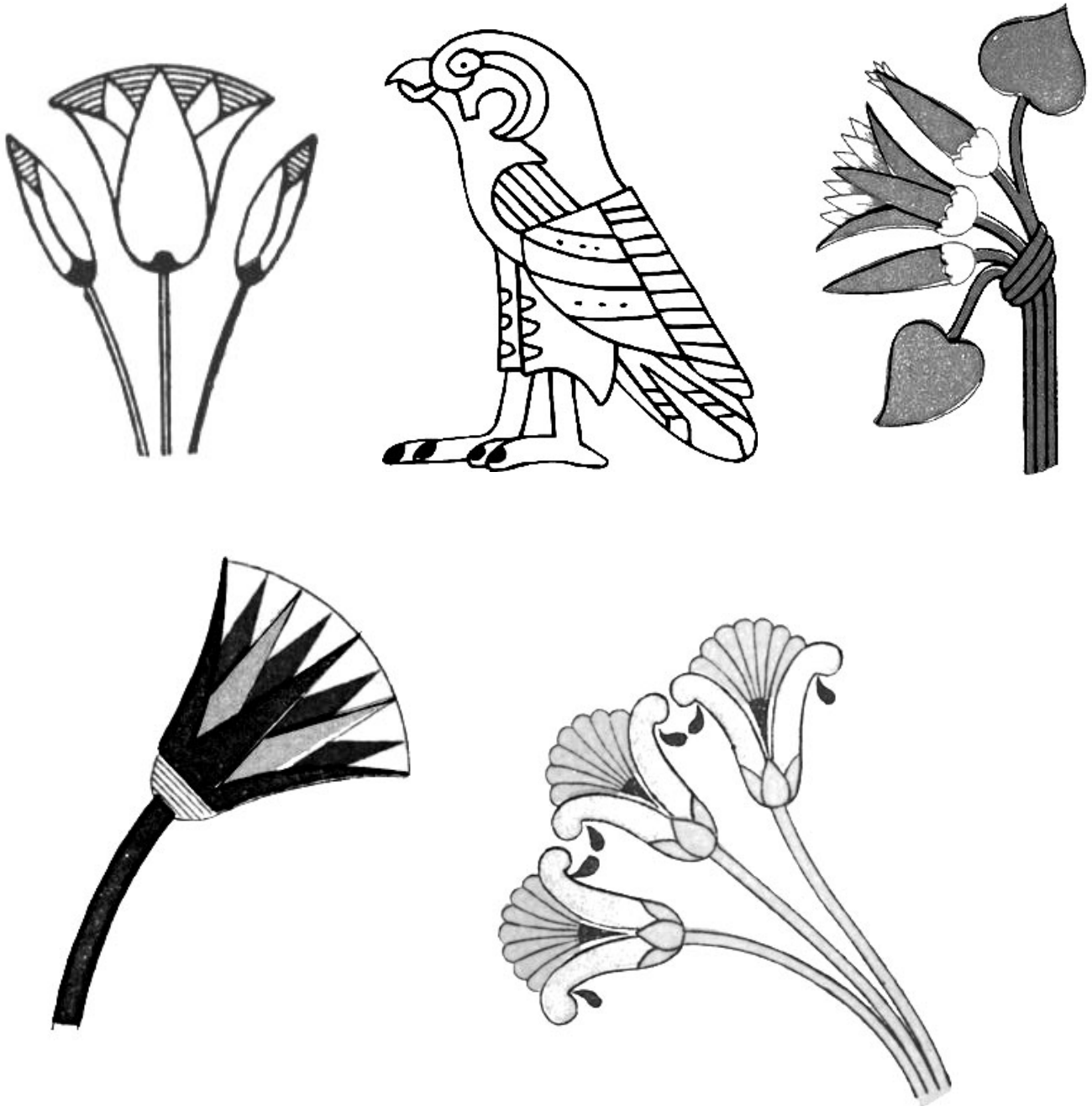
History, Language Arts, Art- **Ancient Egypt**

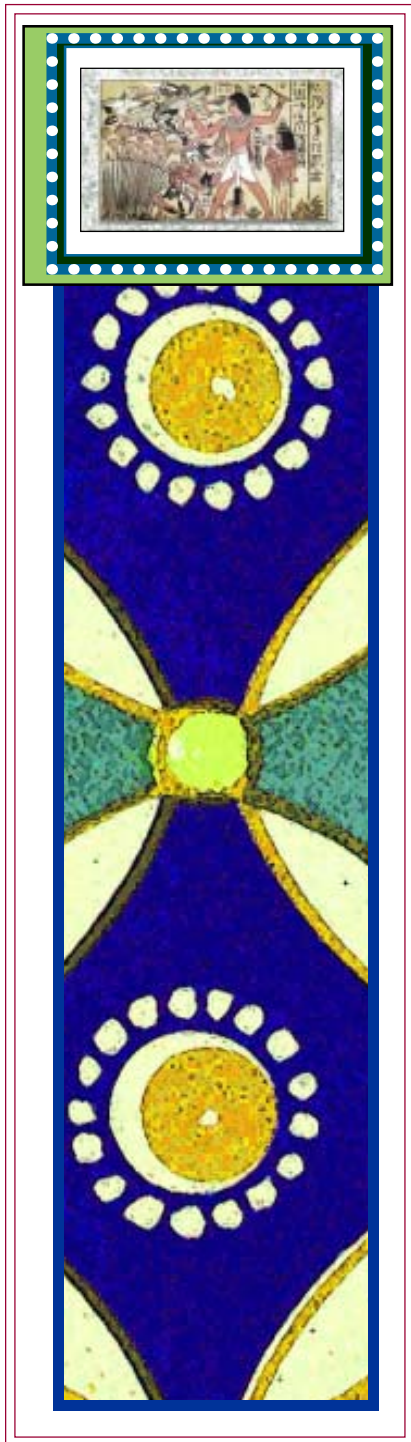
EGYPTIAN DESIGNS



History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt

EGYPTIAN DESIGNS





Egyptian Architecture in Focus



History & Art Egyptian Architecture Propylon

EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE IN FOCUS



The civilization of the ancient Egyptians lasted from around 3100 BC until it became part of the Roman empire around 30 BC. Egyptian temples were huge and geometric. Egyptian temples were often decorated with hieroglyphics and painted reliefs which depicted gods, pharaohs, and queens. Tombs as well were often decorated with hieroglyphics and relief.

The pyramids of ancient Egypt were elaborate tombs. They were designed to represent the rays of the sun. The columns and capitals used by the ancient Egyptians were later used by other cultures such as the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Ancient Egyptians used brick to build many of their homes. During the annual floods, the Nile carried and left deposits of silt which were used to make bricks. The bricks were made by first removing impurities from the clay soil. It was then mixed with water to form a type of paste. Straw or grass was added to the paste to reduce shrinkage and cracking during drying. This mixture was then kneaded, molded, and dried in the sun.



EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE IN FOCUS



Stone quarries produced large stones that were used to construct many of the larger buildings. Hard rock such as sandstone and granite were cut from open quarries. Limestone and *tufa* were extracted from closed quarries. Wooden wedges were inserted and kept very wet so that they would swell and cause the stone to separate from the rock face. The rocks were then cut and taken to a location for transport to the building site.

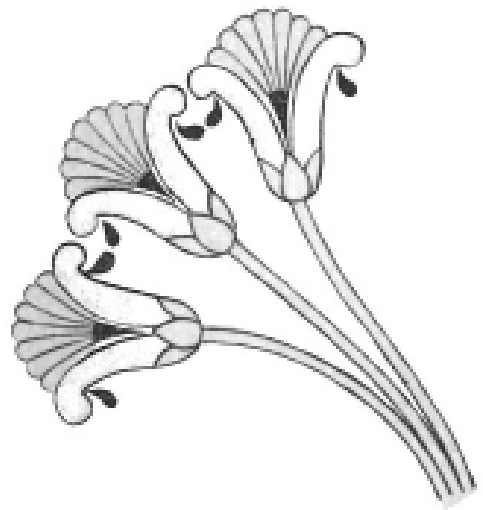
There are many different architectural terms that refer to specific elements in Egyptian buildings. The following is a brief list of some of these terms:

EGYPTIAN GORGE, CAVETTO CORNICE - A hollow member or round concave molding containing at least the quadrant of a circle, used in cornices and between the *tori* of bases.

PROPYLAEUM - The monumental gateway to a sacred enclosure.

PROPYLON - A monumental gateway, usually between two towers. In outline they were like truncated pyramids, of which one or a series stood before the actual entrance or pylon of most temples or other important buildings.

PYRAMID - A massive funerary structure of stone or brick with a square base and four sloping triangular sides meeting at the apex.



EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE IN FOCUS

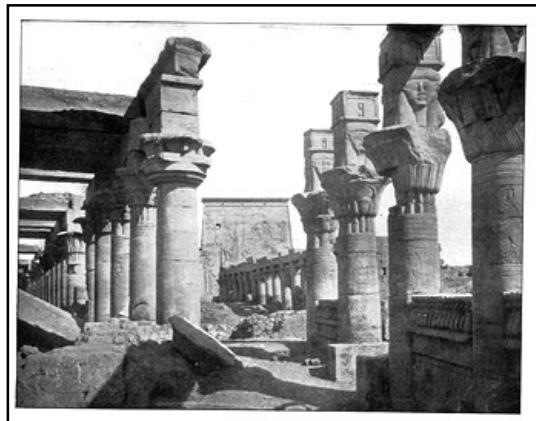


SUNKEN RELIEF - Relief that does not extend beyond the surface, or is etched into the surface.

LINTEL - A horizontal structural member, such as a beam over an opening, that carries the weight of the wall above it; often of stone or wood.

PAPYRIFORM CAPITAL - A capital of an Egyptian column; form features a cluster of papyrus flowers.

STELE - In classical architecture and derivatives, an upright stone, usually a slab, marking a grave. A wall area set aside as a memorial.



EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE 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 setting development statements and details for settings can be found on pages 125 - 130.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Massive funerary
monuments
Temples built of stone
Featured post and lintel
constructions
Corbel vaults without
arches
Vaulting
Pyramids

TOOLS FOR TEMPLE CONSTRUCTION

Most tools made from
copper or diorite (a type of
hard stone)
Wooden level square
Vertical level
Diorite chisels
Mallet
Brace
Wedge

FAMOUS TEMPLES

Temple of Horus (257 - 237
BC)
Great Temple of Amon in
Karnak (1312 - 1301 BC)
Temple of Isis in Philae
(283 - 247 BC)
Temple of Ramses II in
Luxor (1198 BC)

FINISHES

Decoration of walls started
at the ceiling
Interiors covered with base
reliefs carved with
copper, wood and stone
tools.
Bas-reliefs polished with an
abrasive paste

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

Mud brick architecture
made from silt deposited
by the annual floods of the
Nile
Decorative pillars featuring
palm leaf and
scalloped capitals
Mural decorations

TEMPLES USES

Temples served as the
house of a god and a
symbolic representation of
the universe
Columns with plant motifs
symbolized the terrestrial
world that supported the
cosmic world
Two kinds - open, solar
temples of the Old
Kingdom and "classic"
temples with enclosed
sacred areas

STEPS

1. Indent and write one or more sentences giving a general description of Egyptian architecture.
2. Write several sentences describing Egyptian temples.
3. Write one or more sentences detailing some famous buildings.
4. Write one or more sentences describing the construction methods used in Egyptian architecture.
5. Write several sentences detailing the tools used in construction of Egyptian buildings.
6. Write one more sentences describing finishes used on the surface of Egyptian buildings.

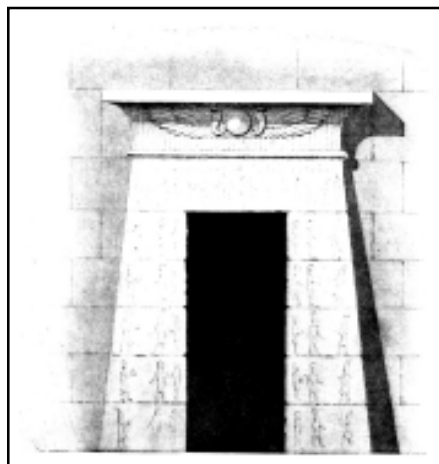
History, Language Arts, Art- **Ancient Egypt**

Egyptian Propylon

Creating this Egyptian Propylon or monumental gateway requires a few items. The end result is very realistic. A propylon is a gateway that stands in front of a pylon.

MATERIALS

- *Copy machine
- *1/2" thick polystyrene foam
- *Woodburning tool or rasp **(ADULT SUPERVISION REQUIRED)**
- *Mask
- *X-Acto knife **(ADULT SUPERVISION REQUIRED)**
- *Sheetrock compound, Aactiva Celluclay Instant Papier-Mache or textured paint
- *Glue appropriate for polystyrene foam
- *Plaid FolkArt Acrylic Paint - "stone-colored" (yellow ochre, burnt umber, white)
- *Sea sponge



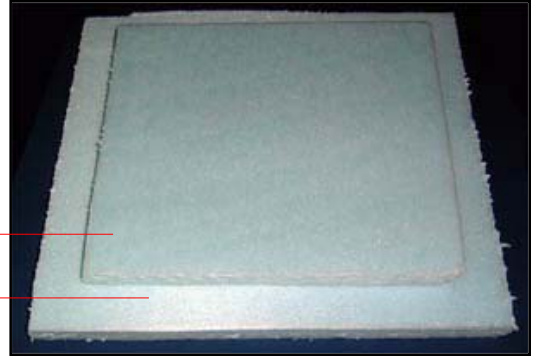
History, Language Arts, Art - Ancient Egypt

1. MAKE THE PATTERN

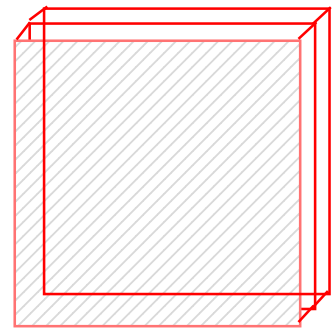
***WITH ADULT SUPERVISION**, cut out each architectural element from a sheet of 1/2" thick polystyrene foam.

*Bottom Base - 9" x 10"

*Top Base - 7" X 8"

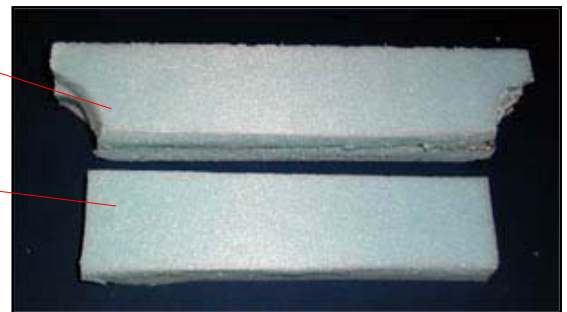


*Two Side Walls - Glue together two pieces of polystyrene foam to make it 1" thick. Each of the two sides should be 7" X 8".



*Two Curved Cross Beams - Glue together two 1/2" pieces of foam to make it 1" thick.

*Four Top Cross Beams - 1 3/4" X 6"



2. MAKE THE STONE WORK

***WITH ADULT SUPERVISION AND PROPER VENTILATION AND MASK**, use a woodburning tool or rasp to create the "stone blocks" on each piece of foam.



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3. ADD THE "GROUT"

*Use sheetrock compound as grout. Spread it over the surface of each element of the propylon.

*Use a damp sponge to remove any excess compound. Set aside to dry.



4. PAINT THE PROPYLON

*Use a clean damp sponge to apply the stone colored acrylic paint to all sections of the propylon. Begin with the lightest color to the darkest.

*We used yellow ochre, followed by burnt umber, and finished with light dabs of white to accent sections of the blocks.



5. ASSEMBLE THE PROPYLON

*Stick a series of toothpicks in the bottom along each side section.



*Spread thick "blobs" of caulk along the edge.



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5. ASSEMBLE THE PROPYLON (continued)

*Position the two side walls on the base and carefully press the sides down. Make sure the two sides are positioned so the top elements fit. (See page 112 for four layout views.)

*Assemble the top sections by placing one of the four top cross beams on top of the two sides. Follow with the curved cross beam. Attach the sections using toothpicks.

*Squeeze some caulk under each end of the four cross beams and place across the top of the propylon.



*Stick a toothpick into the ends of the two curved top beams. Squeeze some caulk in the area of the toothpicks and press on top of the curved cross beams until they are flush with the other flat cross beams.



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GENERAL MATERIALS LIST

The following list is a compilation of the different craft materials used for the numerous projects presented in this collection. Each activity has a specific materials list. The following list can be used if you wish to make all the activities in this collection.

- *Activa[®] Celluclay Instant Papier-Mache
- *Adhesive - glue stick or double-stick tape
- *All purpose glue
- *Baby powder
- *Brown paper lunch bags
- *Cardboard
- *Crayons, magic markers, colored pencils, metallic pens, etc.
- *Copy machine
- *Cardstock weight paper
- *Cornstarch
- *Desiccants - 1 box of table salt, 1 box of Epsom salts, 1 box of baking soda
- *Dimensional dots or "wall mounting foam tape"
- *Foam core board
- *Fresh fruit OR vegetables - apple, plum, peach, pears, strawberries, tomato, carrot
- *Glue appropriate for styrofoam
- *Heavy books or a couple of bricks
- *Hot water
- *4 Index cards
- *Journal for record keeping
- *Four small glass bottles with wide mouths and lids (preferably twist on lids)
- *Large mixing bowl
- *Large 12-inch square tile
- *Mask
- *Measuring cup
- *Newspaper
- *Natural items to decorate foam core base
- *Old stove pot
- *Old wooden spoon
- *Plaid FolkArt[®] Acrylic Paint
- *Plastic carving knife - plastic should be fine for younger people
- *Permanent marking pen
- *Plastic wrap or wax paper
- *Play sand
- *Powdered alum
- *Polymer clay - Original Sculpey[®]
- *Scissors
- *Sea sponge
- *Small paintbrush
- *Small plastic cups
- *Sticky labels
- *Scale
- *Sheetrock compound
- *1/2" thick STYROFOAM[®] Brand Foam
- *Textured paint
- *Tracing paper
- *Transfer paper
- *Thin dowel
- *Woodburning tool or rasp- **(ADULT SUPERVISION REQUIRED)**
- *X-Acto[®] knife - ADULT SUPERVISION REQUIRED**

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EXTENSION ACTIVITIES FOR GRAPHICS

1. DESCRIPTIVE VOCABULARY

Trace around the shape leaving the inside space empty. Write words inside the empty space about the culture or time period being studied.

2. STAMPS

Make stamps using smaller copies of the motif using "craft foam." (Craft foam is a thin dense foam that can be purchased at most craft or fabric stores. It is easily cut and glued.) Glue the selected shapes onto pieces of foam core board or pieces of wood. Use as you would any type rubber stamp.

3. RUBBINGS

Make a copy of the design. Glue onto a sheet of tag board or posterboard. Cut out the shape and glue onto another sheet of tag or posterboard. Use dimensional paint to outline the edges of the designs and let dry. Place a piece of paper over the slightly raised design and make a rubbing of the design.

4. COLLAGE

Enlarge the design if necessary and use a variety of collage materials to decorate the interior of each design. Utilize decoupage medium to layer different papers, threads, and lightweight fabric to the design. Embellish with dimensional paint.

5. STENCILS

Copy the designs onto cardstock paper. Use an X-Acto[®] knife to carefully cut out the interior of each design. (Don't try to cut out the details on the inside of each motif - just the outside of the design). Use stencil paint to stencil the shape onto other surfaces. Embellish with dimensional paint if desired.

6. "STAINED GLASS" PICTURES

Make a transparency copy of the design. Outline the design with PLAID Gallery Glass[®] Leading and let dry. Fill in the spaces inside the leading using PLAID Gallery Glass[®] Window Color. Tape the finished design onto a window for a "stained glass" effect.

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7. TOOLING FOIL

There are a variety of different colored "tooling foils" that are available at craft and fabric stores. The foil is thicker than aluminium foil but easy to "tool" with simple tools such as a pencil or pen. Make a copy of the design. Tape the design onto the foil. Trace over the design to transfer it onto the metal surface. For a unique look - use PLAID Gallery Glass[®] Window Color on the metal. It will give the metal an enameled appearance. Mount as desired.

8. FABRIC DESIGNS

Transfer the designs onto muslin fabric using either fabric transfer paper, pens or a technique of your choice. Use embroidery thread, yarn, fabric paint, and/or iron-on fabrics to decorate the motifs.

9. SANDPAPER DESIGNS

Make a copy of the design. Place a piece of carbon paper underneath the copy and place onto a sheet of sandpaper. Trace over the design until the design is transferred onto the sandpaper. Use chalk, colored pencils, or other media to decorate the motifs.

10. HANDMADE PAPER

There are many different books available on how to make handmade paper. It is an easy and fun activity that requires basic supplies and offers a wonderful textured finish when completed. Use handmade papers as a background surface or collage materials for the designs.

11. BOTANICAL COLLAGES

Make a copy onto a heavier cardstock paper. Select a variety of grains such as rice, beans, pasta, etc. to glue on the inside of each shape.

12. HIGHLIGHTING WITH METALLIC PAINT

PLAID also offers a product called Tip-Pen Essentials . This is a craft tip set for use with PLAID FolkArt acrylic paints which allows for fine lines, beads, and lettering. This set is easy and fun to use. After the design has been decorated as desired, consider using acrylic paints with the Tip-Pens to add details.

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13. "PLASTER CARVINGS" AND CLAY TILES

This activity requires more supervision, but can offer two activities in one.

- a. Use a small cardboard box measuring approximately 8 1/2" X 11". Line the interior with aluminum foil. Mix a sufficient quantity of plaster of Paris and pour into the interior of the box. Allow to harden and dry. Remove the dried plaster from the box.*
- b. Place a copy of the design onto the surface of the plaster and trace over the design until it is transferred onto the plaster below. Remove the copy and use linoleum tools to carefully go over the design to further accentuate the motifs.*
- c. To make the tiles, use Original Sculpey[®] polymer clay that has been rolled to an even thickness and is the size of one plaster form. Place the clay on top of the side of the plaster that has the design and press the clay evenly and firmly onto the carved design. Remove the clay and bake as recommended on the package.*
- d. Decorate the tile as desired using Plaid FolkArt[®] Acrylic Paints.*

14. PIERCE-PATTERN PAPER

Piercing the motif with a needle will add interesting dimension and texture to the design. Use a heavy cardstock paper for this project. Tape or glue a copy of the selected motif onto one side of the cardstock paper. Place the paper onto a piece of cardboard. Use a darning needle or nail or experiment with different "piercing" tools such as tacks, needles, toothpicks, etc. that create different sizes of holes. Vary the pattern of the holes being made by changing the direction - go in circles, on the diagonal, vertically, or horizontally. Create shapes such as stars, circles, etc. within shapes.

15. HEAT TRANSFER TO WOOD CUP TRIVET

Make a reduced-size photocopy of a selected design the size of the trivet you wish to make. Place the reduced design so it faces downward onto a smooth piece of wood that fits the size of the paper. Use a very hot iron to "transfer" the copy onto the wood. Use acrylic paints to decorate the transfer. Seal the design with clear acrylic sealer to protect the design.

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16. COPY MACHINE FABRIC TRANSFER

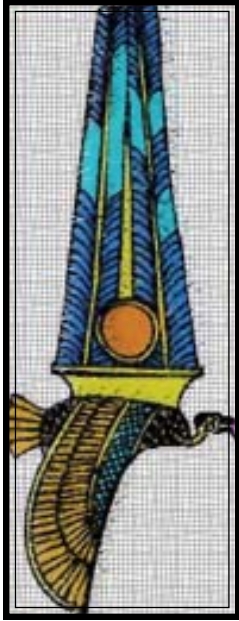
Create your own fabric transfer on a copy machine. This is very easy and effective. All you need is an iron, freezer paper, muslin, and tape. Place a 8 1/2" X 11" piece of prewashed and ironed muslin onto a slightly larger piece of freezer paper (place the muslin on the "shiny" side of the freezer paper). Iron the freezer paper until it adheres completely to the muslin. Cut around the edge of the muslin so the freezer paper is the same size as the muslin. Tape the edges around all sides of the muslin and freezer paper. This will help prevent peeling while the design is being printed. Select a design and place onto a copy machine and hand feed the muslin into a copy machine. The design will transfer onto the muslin. Use fabric, acrylic, and dimensional paints to decorate the design. After the paint has completely dried, remove the freezer paper and mount as desired.

17. COPY MACHINE TRANSFER TO POLYMER CLAY

*This is a fun and easy way to make jewelry using Original Sculpey[®] polymer clay and a photocopy of a motif. Reduce a design to the size you desire or use one provided on the page. Roll out a piece of polymer clay that is approximately 1/8" thick and the size of the photocopy. Place the photocopy face down onto the polymer clay. Use a clean paintbrush to apply rubbing alcohol to the back side of the photocopy. Keep applying the alcohol until the paper is saturated. Let sit for at least five minutes to allow the alcohol time to dissolve the ink. Apply more alcohol and very gently begin rubbing away the back of the paper until only the ink remains transferred onto the clay. Bake the clay according to package directions and mount onto a piece of jewelry or use as part of a collage. **DON'T FORGET TO REVERSE THE COPY SO IT WON'T BE PRINTED BACKWARDS.***



CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT STATEMENTS



Sometimes it is just plain difficult to start writing. The following collection of statements can be mixed and matched to develop a writing recipe. These can be used to enhance the writing exercises for the previous activities. When you are ready, follow the directions below to develop your own special description.

DIRECTIONS

Pick any ten statements from the following list to create a paragraph about an Egyptian. Use the Additional Details for Characterization to help you write about your character.

INTRODUCING YOUR CHARACTER

1. Write one or more sentences introducing your character by name and occupation.
2. Write one or more sentences describing your character's home or type of dwelling.

DESCRIPTION OF A CHARACTER'S FACE

3. Write one or more sentences describing your character's head shape.
4. Write one or more sentences describing your character's eyes. Include color, shape, and eyebrows.
5. Write one or more sentences describing your character's nose. Include size and shape.
6. Write one or more sentences describing your character's ears. Include size and shape.
7. Write one or more sentences describing your character's mouth. Include size, shape, and color.
8. Write one or more sentences describing your character's hair. Include color, cleanliness, length, and any facial hair such as a beard or moustache.
9. Write one or more sentences describing your character's teeth.
10. Write one or more sentences describing your character's skin. Include color and texture.

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CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT STATEMENTS



DESCRIPTION OF A CHARACTER'S CLOTHING

11. Write one or more sentences describing your character's tunic or skirt. Include size, color, and texture.
12. Write one or more sentences describing your character's shirt or blouse. Include size, color, and texture.
13. Write one or more sentences describing your character's head covering. Include size, shape, and color.
14. Write one or more sentences describing your character's accessories. Include: jewelry, hair ornaments, buckles, etc.



DESCRIPTION OF A CHARACTER'S PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

15. Write one or more sentences describing your character's posture. Include when sitting and walking.
16. Write one or more sentences describing your character's voice.
17. Write one or more sentences describing your character's weight and height.
18. Write one or more sentences describing your character's physical build.
19. Write one or more sentences describing what you notice first about your character.
20. Write one sentence stating your character's age.

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CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT STATEMENTS



DESCRIPTION OF A CHARACTER'S TRAITS

21. Write one or more sentences describing your character's special skills or knowledge.
22. Write one or more sentences describing your character's special magical abilities.
23. Write one or more sentences describing your character's popularity.
24. Write one or more sentences describing your character's reputation.
25. Write one or more sentences describing the things your character likes and dislikes.
26. Write one or more sentences describing your character's feelings at night.
27. Write one or more sentences describing your character's favorite saying.
28. Write one or more sentences describing your character's disposition.
29. Write one or more sentences describing your character's worst deed ever committed.
30. Write one or more sentences describing your character's verbal expressions. Include when happy, sad, scared, lonely, or surprised.



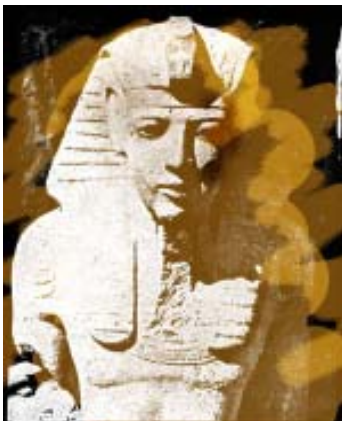
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CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT STATEMENTS



DESCRIPTION OF A CHARACTER'S DESIRES

31. Write one or more sentences describing your character's greatest success.
32. Write one or more sentences describing your character's fondest hopes and dreams.
33. Write one or more sentences describing your character's favorite foods and drinks.
34. Write one or more sentences describing your character's favorite type of music.
35. Write one or more sentences describing the qualities your character expects in a best friend.
36. Write one or more sentences describing how your character feels about children, animals, the elderly, etc.



DESCRIPTION OF A CHARACTER'S INTERESTS

37. Write one or more sentences describing your character's collections.
38. Write one or more sentences describing your character's interests.
39. Write one or more sentences describing your character's artistic talents.

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ADDITIONAL DETAILS FOR CHARACTERIZATION

APPEARANCE

CLEAN
DANGEROUS
ELEGANT
GENTLE
HEALTHY
ILL
KINDLY
RICHLY
ROUGH
RUGGED
TOUGH



EYES (SHAPE)

PROTRUDING
ROUND
SLANT DOWNWARD
SLANT UPWARD
SMALL
SLITS
SUNKEN

EYES (COLOR)

BLACK
BLUE
BLUE-GREEN
BROWN
GREEN
RED

HAIR

BALDING
BLACK
BRAIDED
CHESTNUT
DARK BLACK
GRAY
LIGHT BROWN
LONG
PURE
WHITE
SHORT
SHOULDER LENGTH
SILVER
SMOOTH
SOFT



NOSE

BONY
BUMPY
HAWKLIKE
LARGE AND FLAT
MISSHAPEN
PUG
STRAIGHT AND THIN

MOUTH

FAT LIPS
LARGE
MEDIUM
PERFECTLY FORMED
SLIGHTLY RAISED AT THE
SIDES
SLIGHTLY TURNED DOWN
SMALL
THIN LIPS

SIZE AND SHAPE OF HEAD

HEART SHAPED
LARGE
MEDIUM
OVAL
ROUND
SMALL

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ADDITIONAL DETAILS FOR CHARACTERIZATION



FACIAL TEXTURE

BEARDED
BLISTERED
CLEAN-SHAVEN
DELICATE
DRY
FRECKLED
GNARLED
GROOMED
OILY
ROUGH
SATINY
SCARRED
WORK-WORN
WRINKLED

EARS

HIDDEN BENEATH HAIR
LARGE
LONG
MEDIUM MISSHAPEN MISSING
ONE
NICELY SHAPED
POINTED
PROTRUDING
SMALL
VERY OBVIOUS

VIRTUES

BRAVE
CAUTIOUS
COWARDLY
CURIOUS
FEARLESS
FORGIVING
GREEDY
HELPFUL

CLOTHING

APRON
ASIATIC SKIRT
BLANKET ROBE
BREASTPLATE
CHEST SASH
FESTIVAL ROBE
HUNTER'S TUNIC
LEATHER WRIST GUARD
LEOPARD SKIN
LOINCLOTH
OVERSKIRT
PUNTITE KILT
SANDALS
SHAWL
SHEATH DRESS
SHENDYT KILT

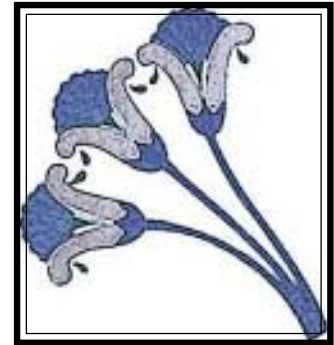
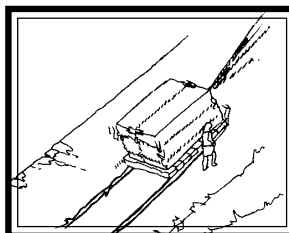
JEWELRY

ANKLET
BRACELET
CIRCLETS FOR HEAD
CROWN
EARRING

PERSONALITY

TYPE

ALOOF
COURTEOUS
FORCEFUL
FRIENDLY
HOSTILE
INSENSITIVE
MODEST
PROUD
RASH
RUDE
SENSITIVE
SOLITARY



ACCESSORIES

COSMETICS
HEAVY WIG
KOHL FOR EYES
OILS FOR THE SKIN

PERSONAL ITEMS

ADZE
AWL
AXE
BOW DRILL
BRONZE MIRROR
CHISEL
COMB
COSMETIC SCOOP
COSMETIC POT
DAGGER
EYE SPATULA
MACE
OINTMENT SPOON
SAW
SCARAB
SCIMITAR
SPEAR

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ADDITIONAL DETAILS FOR CHARACTERIZATION



INTELLIGENCE

ABLE TO SOLVE
PROBLEMS
AVERAGE
BRILLIANT
GOOD IMAGINATION
GOOD MEMORY
MECHANICAL SKILLS
POOR MEMORY
RESOURCEFUL
SCATTERBRAINED
SLOW

COLLECTIONS

ANIMAL SKINS
ARMOR
ART
COINS
GEMS
MAPS
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
PAPYRUS WRITINGS
SANDSTONE DRAWINGS

INTERESTS

ANIMALS
ART
DANCING
FISHING
HISTORY
HUNTING
LITERATURE
MUSIC
POLITICS
RELIGION

CUSTOMS

BURIAL
CARE OF CHILDREN
COMING OF AGE
MARRIAGE
SELECTION OF A LEADER
TAXES
RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS,
CEREMONIES
SACRIFICES
VALUES

DISPOSITION

AWKWARD
CAREFREE
COMFORTABLE
EVEN-TEMPERED
FIDGETY
GRUFF
HARSH
NERVOUS
RELAXED
TENSE

AGE

CHILD
ELDERLY
MIDDLE AGED
TEENAGER
YOUNG ADULT
YOUTH

ARTISTIC

TALENTS
CARVING
JEWELRY MAKING
METAL WORKS
PAINTING
POTTERY
SCULPTURE
WEAVING



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SETTING DEVELOPMENT STATEMENTS

Sometimes it is just plain difficult to start writing. The following collection of statements can be mixed and matched to develop a writing recipe. These can be used to enhance the writing exercises for the previous setting activities. When you are ready follow the directions below to develop your own special description.

DIRECTIONS

Pick any ten statements from the following list to create a paragraph on a setting of your choice. Use the Additional Details for Settings to help you write about your setting.

INTRODUCING A SETTING

1. Write one or more sentences of introduction explaining the location and the setting you will be writing about.
2. Write one or more sentences describing the time period in history you will be describing.
3. Write one or more sentences describing the first impressions you get when seeing your setting for the first time.

DESCRIPTIONS OF A SETTING THROUGHOUT A 24-HOUR DAY

4. Write one or more sentences describing your setting in the morning.
5. Write one or more sentences describing your setting in the afternoon.
6. Write one or more sentences describing your setting in the evening.
7. Write one or more sentences describing your setting at sunrise.
8. Write one or more sentences describing your setting at sunset.
9. Write one or more sentences describing your setting during a storm.
10. Write one or more sentences describing your setting after it rains.



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SETTING DEVELOPMENT STATEMENTS

DESCRIPTION OF A SETTING'S APPEARANCE

11. Write one or more sentences describing your setting's colors when close to it.
12. Write one or more sentences describing your setting's colors when faraway.
13. Write one or more sentences describing your setting's general appearance.
14. Write one or more sentences describing your setting's reputation.
15. Write one or more sentences describing your setting's size and shape.
16. Write one or more sentences describing your setting's state of repair.
17. Write one or more sentences describing the interior and exterior of your setting.
18. Write one or more sentences describing the building materials that make up your setting.
19. Write one or more sentences describing how busy the setting is with visitors.

SENSORY DESCRIPTION OF A SETTING

20. Write one or more sentences describing any sound you may hear in your setting.
21. Write one or more sentences describing your setting's odors.
22. Write one or more sentences describing your setting's climate/weather.
23. Write one or more sentences describing your setting's animals.
24. Write one or more sentences describing the season of the year that your setting is currently experiencing.
25. Write one or more sentences describing the movement of your setting. (Use this statement for settings describing bodies of water such as rivers, lakes, waterfalls, etc.)



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ADDITIONAL DETAILS FOR SETTINGS

FURNISHINGS- INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR

ALTAR
CANOPY
CHARIOT HOUSE
CLAY DISHES & CUPS
COLUMNS OF WOOD/STONE
EBONY FURNITURE GAMING
BOARD
GAME OF CHESS
DRAUGHTS AND LUDO
GARDEN
GARDEN POOL
KIOSK (GAZEBO)
MUMMY
PLASTERED WALLS
STONE STEPS
STORAGE CHEST
WOOD ROOFS
WOODEN BED
TABLE
CHAIR
STOOLS
VESSELS OF GOLD &
SILVER

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

DRUM
FLUTE
HARP
HORN
LUTE

KINDS OF STRUCTURES

CATTLE PEN
GRAIN SILO
MASTABA (TOMB)
OBELISK (MONUMENT)
PORTER'S LODGE
PYRAMID
SHADUF (WATERING
DEVICE)
SPHINX
STABLE
TEMPLE
THRONE
WELL

**BUILDER'S
TOOLS**
DOWEL PEG
MALLET
PLASTER'S TROWEL
PLUMB LINE
SQUARE

CLIMATE

COLD
HUMID
MOIST
MUGGY
STORMY
WARM AND RAINY
WINDY



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ADDITIONAL DETAILS FOR SETTINGS

SHELTER OR CONSTRUCTION

BRICK
CLAY
GRANITE
GRASS
MUD REEDS
SANDSTONE
STONE

TYPE OF COMMUNITY OR DWELLING

CITY
COTTAGE
HOUSE
PYRAMID
RUIN
TEMPLE
TOMB
TOWN
VILLAGE

APPEARANCE OF THINGS

BUBBLING
CLEAR
CLOUDY
GLOWING
RIBBONED
LUMINOUS
OILY
RAINBOW
LAYERED
SMOKY
TRANSPARENT
VAPOROUS
WATERY

LAND

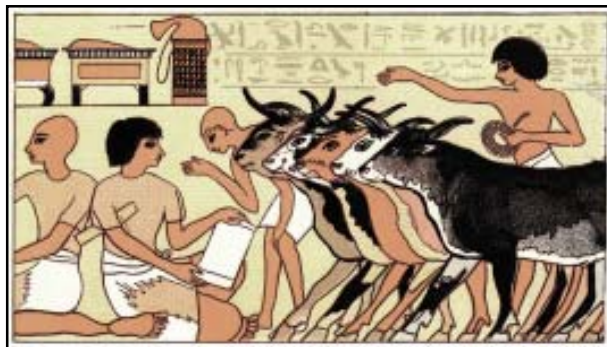
BORDERLAND
DELTA
DOMINION
DUST
EARTH
EXPANSE
FIELD
GROUND
ISLAND
LANDSCAPE
LOWLAND
MUCK
PATCH
PENINSULA
PLOT
REGION
RIDGE
SHORELINE
TERRAIN
TERRITORY
TIDELAND WILDERNESS
WILDS

FLAVORS

BUTTERY
GARLIC
HOT
LEMON
ONIONS
PEPPERY
SALTY
SOUR
SPICY
SWEET
TANGY
TART

ODORS

ACIDIC
DANK
EARTHY
METALLIC
MOLDY
NOXIOUS
ROTTING
SALTY
SICKLY SWEET
SMOKY
STALE
SULFUROUS
SWEATY



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ADDITIONAL DETAILS FOR SETTINGS

VEGETATION

BLADDERWORT
CATTAIL
HORNWORT
MOSS
PAPYRUS
REED GRASS
SWITCH GRASS
WATER MILFOIL
WHITE WATER LILY
AROMATIC
BLOOMING
BRIGHTLY COLORED
CAMOUFLAGED
CANOPY
COLORFUL
DANGLING TENDRILS
DENSE UNDERBRUSH
DIVERSIFIED
EXOTIC
FERN COVERED
FLOURISHING
FORESTED
FRAGRANT ORCHIDS FRUIT
LADEN
GRASSY
HARDWOOD
LOVELY
LUSH
LUXURIANT
MAJESTIC
MATTED
MEDICINAL
OLD GROWTH
OVERGROWN
ROBUST
SHADOWY
SPARSE
SPINY
THICK ROOTS
THORNY
THRIVING

WATER

BUBBLING
CHOPPY
CRASHING
CRYSTAL CLEAR
DIPPING
FOAMING
FROTHING
GLASSY
SMOOTH
LAPPING
MISTY WATERFALLS
MURKY
PLUNGING
RAGING
REFLECTING
SPARKLING
STEAMY
STILL
TEMPESTUOUS
THUNDERING
TRICKLING
TURBULENT
VEILS OF RAIN
WHIRLING
WHITE-CAPPED



SOUNDS

BARK
BAY
BELLOW
BLAST
BLEAT
BRAY
BUBBLING RIVER
BUZZ
CACKLE
CAW
CHATTER MONKEY
DRUM BEAT
GRUNTING FARMER
HISSING SNAKE
HOOT
HOWL
HUM
REED
FLUTE
ROAR
RUMBLE
SCREECH
SHRIEK



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

ADDITIONAL DETAILS FOR SETTINGS



PATTERNS & TEXTURES

BANDED
BRINDLED
CHECKED
CHECKERED
DAPPLED
FLECKED
FRECKLED
HAIRLESS
MARBLED
MOSAIC
SILKY
SOFT
SLIPPERY
SMOOTH
SPINY
SPOTTED
STICKY
TRANSPARENT
UNEVEN
VELVETY
WAXY
MOTTLED
PATCHED
PATCHWORK
SPECKLED
SPRINKLED
BUMPY
CREAMY
GREASY
GROOVED
RAINBOW
SATIN

MOVEMENT

AMBLE
CANTER
CHARGE
CLATTER
CLUMP
COAST
CRUISE
DANCE
HASTEN
HIKE
HUSTLE
LIMP
LOAF
LUMBER
MEANDER
NAVIGATE
PACE
RACE
RAMBLE
RANGE
ROAM
ROLL
ROVE
SAUNTER
SCAMPER
STALK
STAMPEDE
STRAGGLE
STRIDE
STROLL
STRUT
SWERVE
TODDLE
TRAIPISE

DESERTS

SPARSE VEGETATION
SOLITARY ANIMALS SEEKING FOOD AND WATER
SWARMS OF LOCUSTS
HARSH CONDITIONS
ANIMALS BLENDING WITH SURROUNDINGS
POISONOUS INSECTS
ACACIA TREES
SUCCULENT PLANTS
NOCTURNAL
UNDERGROUND BURROWS
VENOMOUS SNAKES
FLASH FLOODS

