



Grades 2-7

Ancient Egypt

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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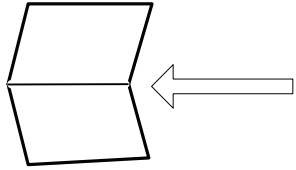
**While you are there, sign up for our email newsletter and
receive a FREE lapbook!
You'll also receive great discount codes, special offers, find out
what's new and what's to come!**

Join us on Facebook!

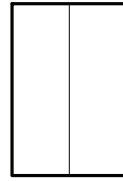
Clipart is from www.clipart.com

Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold
horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold
vertically



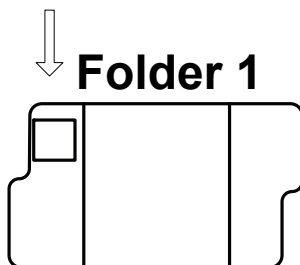
Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

Accordion Fold-This fold is like making a paper fan. Fold on the first line so that title is on top. Turn over and fold on next line so that title is on top again. Turn over again and fold again on the next line so that title is on top. Continue until all folds are done.

Cover Labels-Most of the booklets that are folded look nicer with a label on top instead of just a blank space. They will be referred to as “cover label.”

How do I know where to place each booklet in the lapbook?

A booklet placement key is at the top of every booklet page. This key shows where that particular booklet will go in that folder.



This placement key tells you the booklet goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

How Long Does it Take to Complete the Lapbook?

Doing a study guide page and mini-booklet a day, a 3-folder lapbook takes about one month to complete. However, you can expand the study portion and make it last as long as you like! That's the beauty of homeschooling! Do it YOUR way!

Study Choices

Choice #1- Read the first page of the study guide. Then use the internet and fun children's books to learn more about the topic that is covered in that study guide. For instance-our American Indians lapbook has a study guide page about Geronimo. Dig into Geronimo. There are probably lots of interesting things to learn about him that the study guide does not cover. Spend a day on Geronimo or spend a week! The pace you take for the lapbook is completely up to you. When your child has completed studying that particular topic, it will be time to do the mini-booklet for that topic. The mini-booklet patterns are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. Or, your child might want to do the mini-booklet before he/she delves deeper into the subject. Once again, the order is completely up to you and your child.

Choice #2- Read only the study guide page and do the mini-booklet that goes with it. The mini-booklet patterns are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. You may choose to do one study guide/mini-booklet per day, two per day, two per week, three per week, etc. It doesn't matter. The pace is completely up to you. At one per day, it will take about a month to complete a 3 folder lapbook.

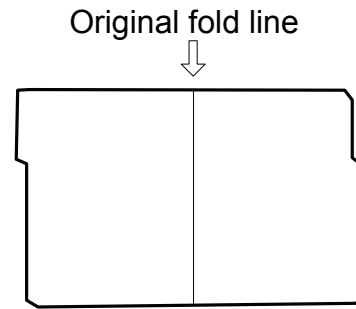
Lapbook Assembly Choices

Choice #1 -Do not glue your folders together until you have completely finished all three folders. It is easier to work with one folder instead of two or three glued together. You can keep the waiting folders in your binder that we will be mentioning later.

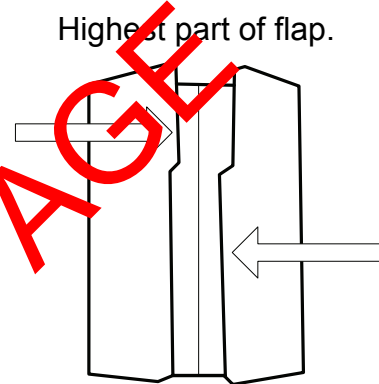
Choice #2 -Glue all of your folders together before beginning. Some children like to see the entire project as it is being done. Plus, it helps with keeping up with which folder you are supposed to be working in. The choices are completely up to you and your child!

Folding a Lapbook Base

Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.



For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*



Glue your folders together by putting glue (or you may staple) on the inside of the flaps. Then press the newly glued flaps together with your hands until they get a good strong hold to each other. Follow this step to add as many folders as you need for your project. Most of our lapbooks have either 2 or 3 folders.

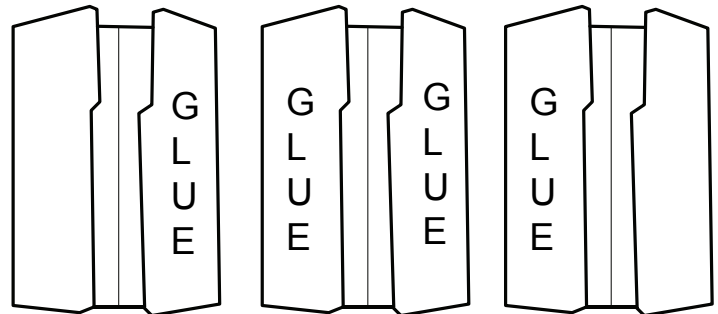
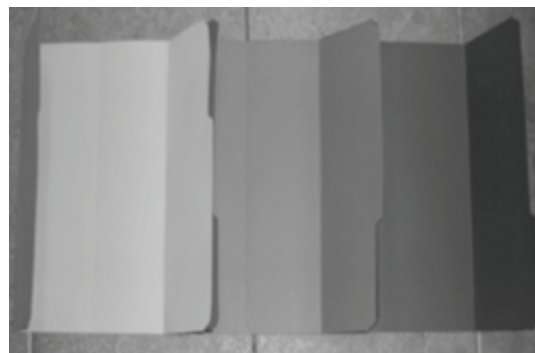
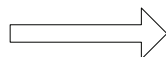


Photo of a completed lapbook base



Tips and tricks to go the extra mile!

Supplies Need:

½ inch three-ring binder

5 tabs (if you are using our copywork and/or notebooking pages, you will need to have 7 tabs. Label with copywork and notebooking)

Quart size baggies

Duct tape

Your study guide and mini-booklets pages

Office supplies-glue, scissors, brads, stapler, pencils, crayons, and ribbon (if needed)

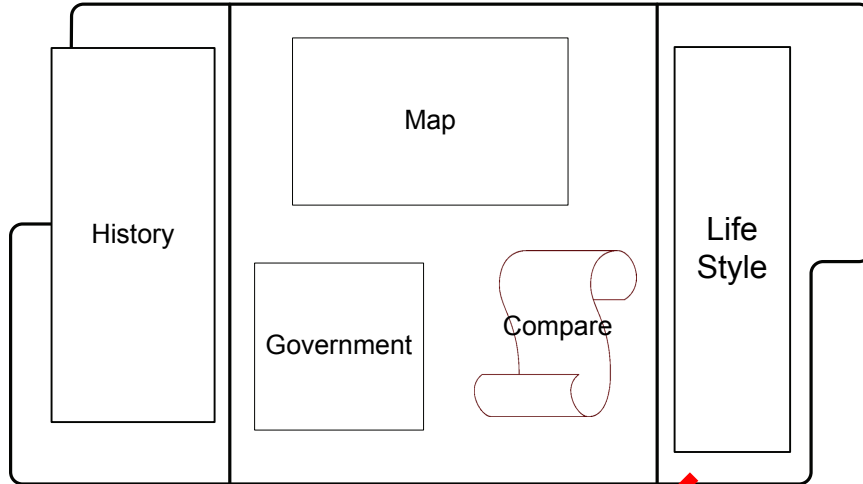
1. Label your tabs: Study Guide, Book Log, NICK Biography Reports, Outlines (Copywork and Notebooking, if using these).

2. Make copies of NICK notes and outline forms and put them behind the tabs. Your child can use either the NICK notes form (easier) or the outline form (a bit harder) after any of the study guides. These serve as a good review of the material in the study guide.

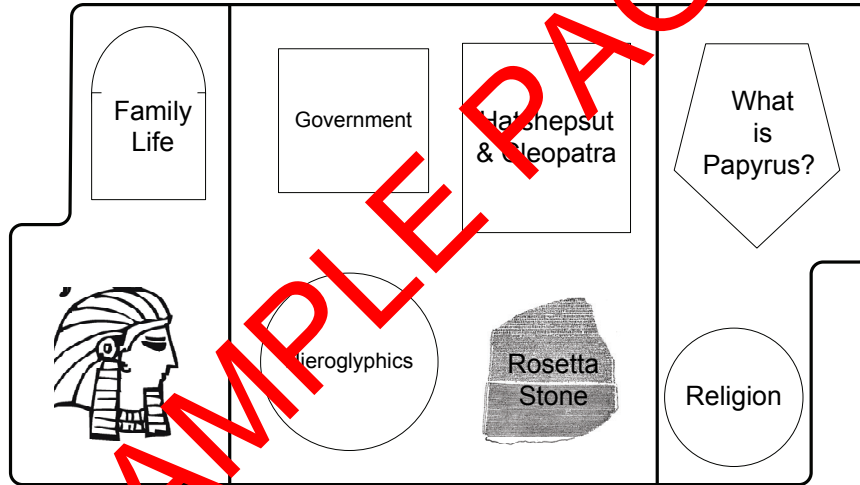
3. Hole punch your study guide and mini-booklets sheets and place behind the Study Guide tab. You will need a page of a study guide. Behind the study guide are all of the booklets that go with that study guide.

4. Keeping your office supplies handy-Measure the bottom of a quart size zip-lock bag. Then measure out a strip of duct tape that length. Lay the zip-lock bag on the lower edge of the tape. Fold the other end of the tape down on the zip-lock bag. Your duct tape should be sticking out from the bag. Now, you can hole punch the duct tape strip. **DO NOT HOLE PUNCH INTO THE BAG!** Then put it into your 3-ring binder. Use this bag to store items you will be using for your lapbook. Glue, scissors, hole puncher, stapler and extra staples, crayons, pencils, brads, ribbon, and any unfinished work. Doing this one step keeps you from having to constantly gather supplies every time you want to work on your lapbook!

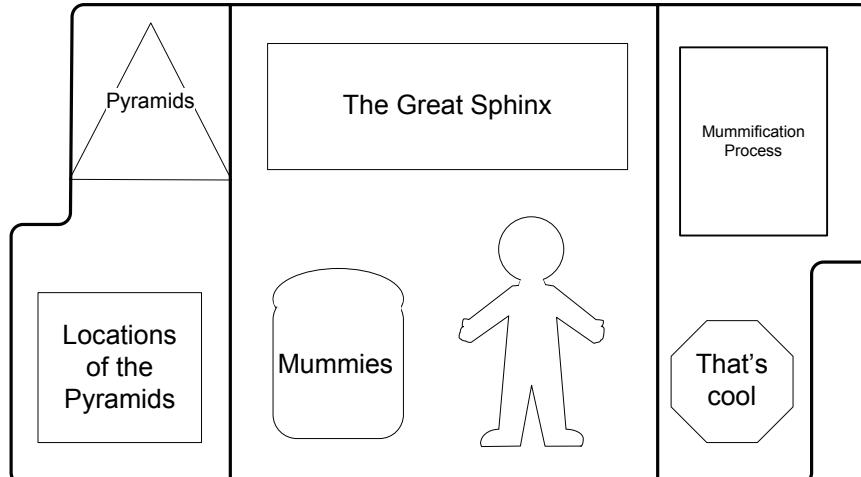
Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3



Cut out and glue onto the front of your closed lapbook. As you come across important events in Ancient Egypt, record the event and date on the timeline.

Ancient Egypt

A horizontal timeline with six empty rounded rectangular boxes above it, each connected to the line by a vertical line. A large red watermark 'SAMPLE PAGE' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

A second horizontal timeline with six empty rounded rectangular boxes above it, each connected to the line by a vertical line. A large red watermark 'SAMPLE PAGE' is overlaid diagonally across the page.

Table of Contents

History of Ancient Egypt

The Nile River

Family Life

Pharaohs and Government

Hatshepsut and Cleopatra

Hieroglyphics and Demotic
Script

The Rosetta Stone

Papyrus

Religion

Pyramids

The Great Sphinx

Mummies

The Mummification Process

SAMPLE PAGE

Mummies

Ancient Egyptians believed that when they died, they journeyed into the next world, called the afterlife. They believed they needed their earthly bodies there. The better the bodies looked, the better the afterlife. A mummy is a body that has been preserved after death. The poor left the bodies of dead relatives in the dry desert sand, and this provided some form of natural mummification. The wealthy went to a professional mummy maker.

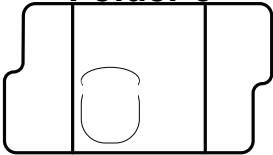
Living things normally decay after death because of bacteria eating the soft tissues leaving only the bones. Ancient Egyptians took precautions to keep this from happening by depriving the body of moisture and oxygen. Natural preventions of bacterial growth are extreme cold, extreme dry heat, chemicals, and fire. Through experimentation, the ancient Egyptians developed an elaborate process of mummification that took about 70 days.

Since the Egyptians believed that preservation of the body was essential to passage into the afterlife, they were mummified and buried as well as they could afford. Priests and high ranking officials had fairly elaborate burials. The pharaohs, who were believed to become gods when they died, had the most magnificent burials. They also believed that their pharaoh could also make the afterlife better for the people who could not afford the full mummification process.

Ancient Egyptians believed that they would need their belongings in the afterlife. For this reason, they were buried with money, games, jewelry, furniture, and even food. The wealthy were buried with their riches. For those who could afford tombs, the walls were painted in hieroglyphics that depicted the person's life. Amazing pyramids were built to protect the mummies of the pharaohs and queens, along with their elaborate riches. Unfortunately, many mummies were the victims of grave robbers searching for the elaborate jewels wrapped in the bandages of the rich.

In addition, some animals were mummified for religious reasons. Sacred bulls were some of the first animals mummified. Other animals bearing religious significance from multiple dynasties, including cats, birds, baboons, and crocodiles, were occasionally mummified.

Folder 3



Read Mummies.

Cut out each piece on this page. Stack with title on top. Fasten together at the top with a brad (or staple). Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Fill out the information on each booklet.



Mummies

What do they believe?

What did they take with them?

SAMPLE PAGE

The Mummification Process

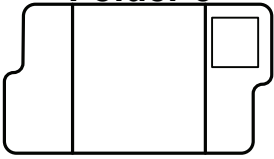
Preservation of the body was very important to ancient Egyptian religious beliefs. The process of mummification was a method of artificial preservation used to ensure a pleasant transition to the afterlife. The process was lengthy and complicated, lasting up to 70 days.

The full, expensive process of mummification was reserved only for the wealthy. Others paid as much as they could afford, for partial treatment. The extensive process was a religious ritual, taking approximately twelve steps. Since the process took so much time, the embalmers set up workshops near the tomb of the mummy. First, the body was washed and purified. Next, a slit was cut into the left side of the body to remove most of the internal organs including the intestines, liver, stomach and lungs. The heart was left in the body because the Egyptians believed it was the center of intelligence and emotion. Ironically, the brain was considered unimportant, so it was removed through the nose using long hooks and thrown away. Each of the extracted organs was embalmed using natron, and the cavity in the body was also filled with natron for the purpose of drying them all out. What is natron? It is a natural salt, composed mainly of sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate.

The process continued with the body being placed on a slanted embalming table and completely covered with natron. This was the extreme drying step taking about 40 days. After this step, the natron was removed from the dried, shrunken body. The organs were then individually wrapped using thin, long strips of linen and placed in separate canopic jars. These jars had lids depicting the four sons of Horus, who was entrusted with protecting that particular organ. The body was cleaned again and then rubbed with a skin preservative. Packing was then placed into the head and body cavity.

At this point, the cut made to remove the organs was sewn up. Depending upon the wealth of the person, the body was draped with gold, jewels and protective amulets. Next, the fingers and toes were covered in protective gold caps then wrapped individually with strips of linen. Arms and legs were also wrapped, followed by the entire body. They used about twenty layers of linen and resin glue kept the layers together. The wrapped head was then covered with a mask and a final layer of bandages covered the entire body. At this point, the mummy was prepared for burial, and placed into a mummy case or coffin. Finally, the mummy and its canopic jars were placed in a tomb during a funeral ceremony.

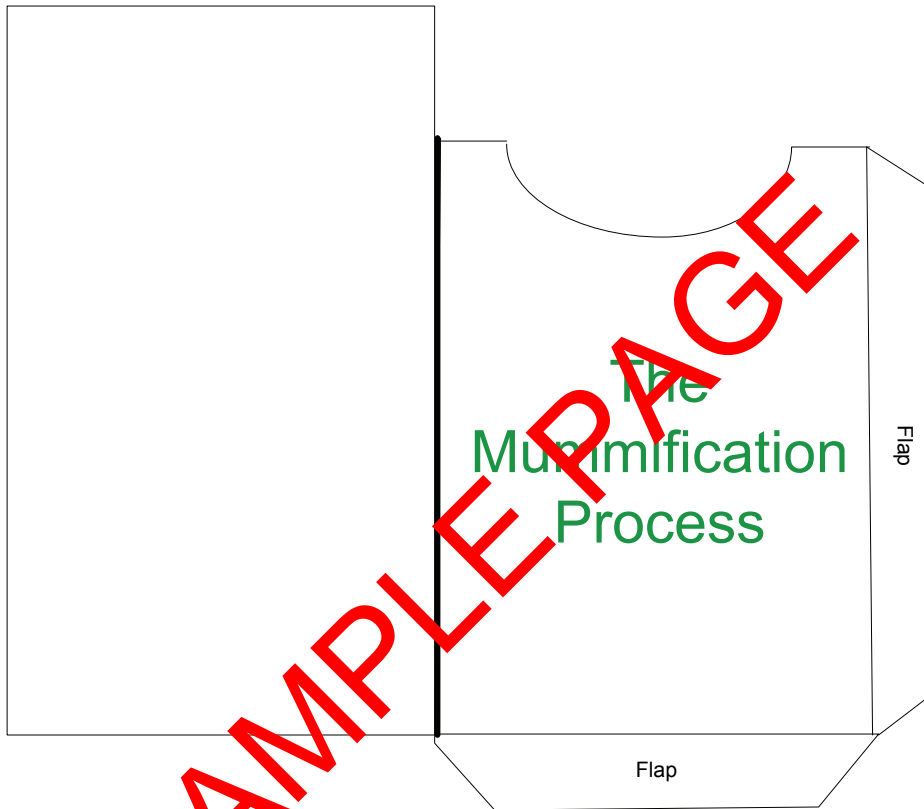
Folder 3



Read The Mummification Process.

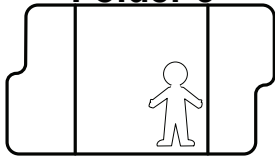
Cut out the booklet as one piece. Fold the two flaps inward. Fold the booklet in the center on the thick black line. Glue the two flaps down to create a pocket. Glue into lapbook. Cut out the process strips. Use them to learn the Mummification Process. When you are done, store the strips in the pocket.

Directions: Use the strips to learn the Mummification process.



- Washed and purified
- Internal organs removed
- Natron process begins
- Organs placed in canopic jars
- Body rubbed with skin preservative
- Body and head packed
- Body sewn up
- Body dressed with amulets
- Body wrapped
- Mask placed

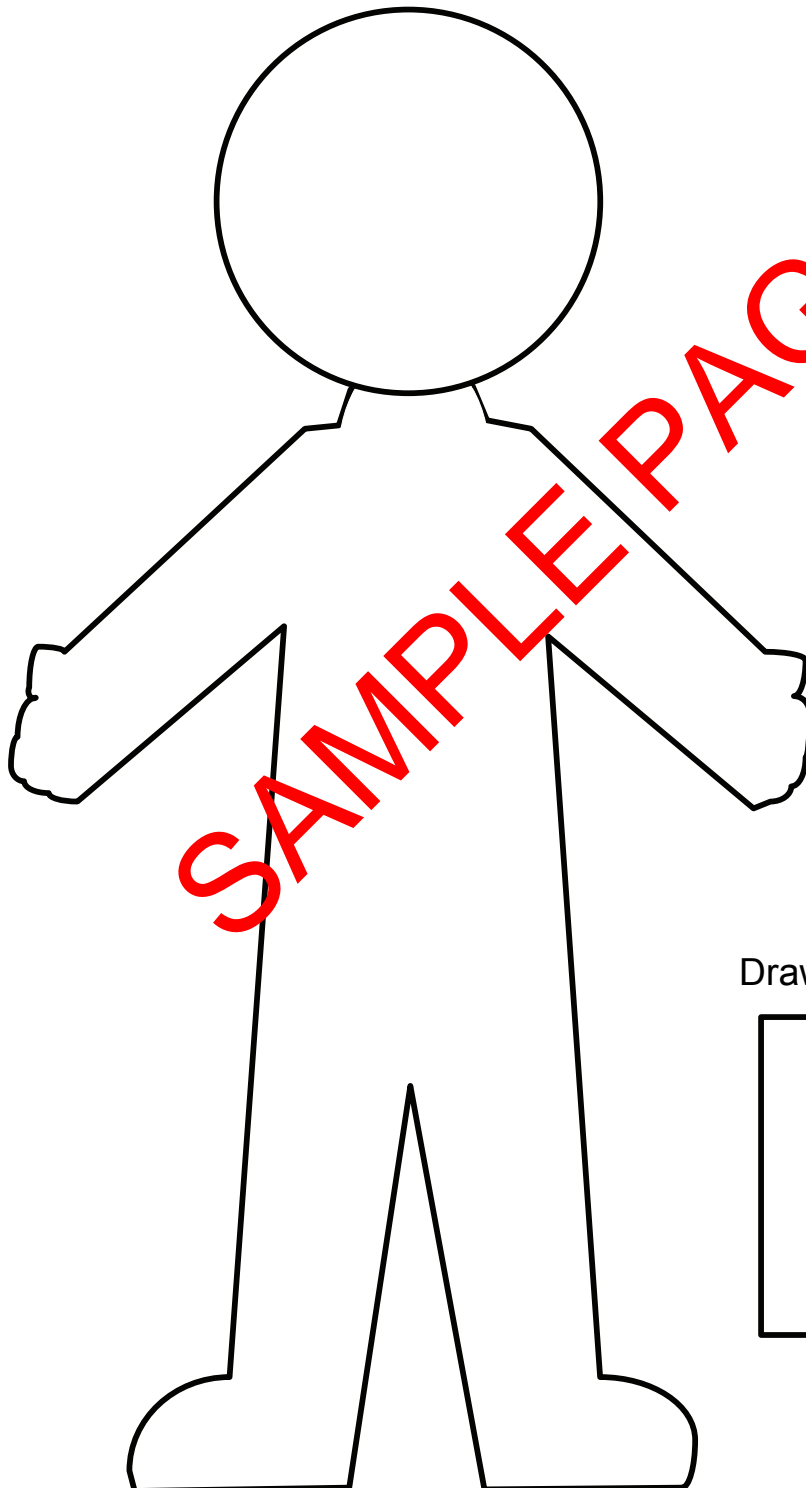
Folder 3



Read The Mummification Process.

Cut out the booklet. Glue booklet into lapbook.

Directions: Use toilet paper and “dress” the mummy. Cut out the mask and amulets. Place the amulets in as you wrap your mummy. Roll up a piece of paper to create your scroll. Use a piece of string to tie the hands. Place the scroll in the hands. Glue the mask on your mummy.

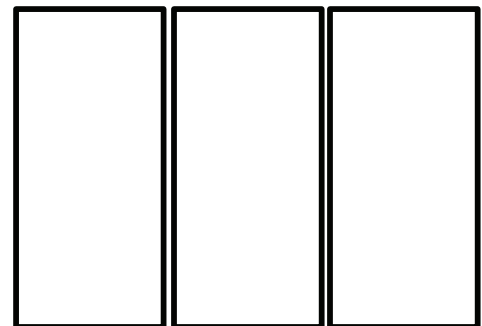


Death Mask



SAMPLE PAGE

Draw three different amulets.



Folder 3

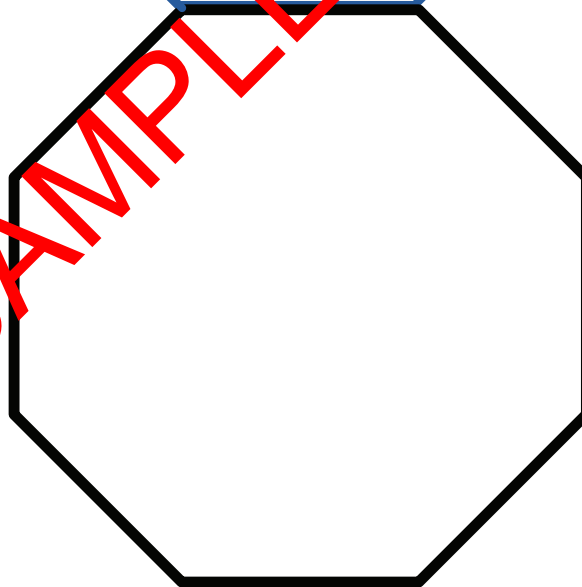


Cut out the large shape as one booklet. Fold in half. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Inside of the booklet, tell about the coolest thing you learned during your study of Ancient Egypt.



SAMPLE PAGE



Using the enrichment pages (optional-use only what you would like)

Book Log- A fun place to keep up with extra reading!

Your child can do extra reading about the subjects and topics covered in the lapbook. As your child reads, write down the date, title, author and type of book it is on the Book Log.

Biography Book Report (if included)- Learn more about the people you are studying!

Let your child choose a person or two that pertains to the subject of the lapbook. Find an exciting biographical book about the chosen person. After reading, have your child fill out the information about the person on the Biography Book Report page.

NICK Notes-An easier way to organize information

Your child will do one of these for every study guide, or depending on the level of the child, you may select only a few for your child to do. While the study guide is being read, your child will jot down important information under "Notes." Under "Information and Comments," your child will write down any additional information that he/she would like to add. Then under "Key Words," your child will write down important words from the study guide or from the "Notes" section.

Outline Form-A little bit harder way to organize information

Your child will do one of these for every study guide, or depending on the level of the child, you may select only a few for your child to do. Write down a major topic from the study guide on line I. Then use A and B to be more specific about topic and to back up and "prove" the chosen topic on line I. Then on lines 1 and 2 under A and B, be even more specific and back up A and B. Then start over with another topic for Line II. In other words, use this as you would an actual outline form. This may not work for all study guides. Some study guides may not be detailed enough to use the Outline Forms. Use only as it works for your child.

What I Have Learned-Pages for narration

Your child will do one of these for every study guide, or depending on the level of the child, you may select only a few for your child to do. After reading the study guide, your child will narrate (tell orally) what he/she has learned. You will write it down. Or, let the child write it down. There are two versions to choose from: Younger-includes a place to draw a picture. Older-for children who are capable of more writing and narration.



Additional Reading Material

Ancient Egypt (Make It Work! History)

by Andrew Haslam

Adventures in Ancient Egypt

By Linda Bailey

Who Was King Tut?

By Roberta Edwards

Usborne Who Built the Pyramids?

By Jane Chisholm & Struan Reid

Projects About Ancient Egypt

By David C. King

Exploring Ancient Egypt Fun Kit

(Dover Fun Kits)

by Dover and Kits for Kids

Biography

Fiction

Adventure

Historical

Nonfiction

Science

Books about
Ancient Egypt

DATE	Title & Author	Type of Book

SAMPLE PAGE

Biography Book Report about Someone Famous who lived in Ancient Egypt

Title: _____

Author: _____

This book was about _____

Who was born on _____

And died on _____

This book was set during the time period of _____

From reading this book, I learned _____

This person was famous or remembered for _____



Here is my stamp that I created in honor of

Use the NICK list to help you
organize your notes

Notes	Information & Comments	Key Words

SAMPLE PAGE

Blank Outline Form

Title- _____

I. _____

A. _____

1. _____

2. _____

B. _____

1. _____

2. _____

II. _____

A. _____

1. _____

2. _____

B. _____

1. _____

2. _____

III. _____

A. _____

1. _____

2. _____

B. _____

1. _____

2. _____

SAMPLE PAGE

Narration form for younger children

Today I learned about:

Draw picture of what you learned today



SAMPLE PAGE

Bibliography

www.kidskonnnect.com

www.Socialstudiesforkids.com

www.historyforkid.com

www.BBCHistory.co.uk

<http://www.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/Homework/greece/sports.htm>

SAMPLE PAGE

Products by A Journey Through Learning

History, Geography, and Social Studies Lapbooks

Geography Matters

- ~Paths of Exploration- Volume 1
- ~Paths of Exploration- Volume 2
- ~Paths of Settlement-Volume 1
- ~Paths of Settlement-Volume 2
- ~Trail Guide to U.S. Geography
- ~Trail Guide to World Geography
- ~Trail Guide to Bible Geography
- ~Cantering the Country
- ~Galoping the Globe

An Overview of the 17th Century

An Overview of the 18th Century

An Overview of the 19th Century

An Overview of the 20th Century

The Civil War

If You...series-

- ~Life During the Civil War
- ~In the Days of Knights and Castles
- ~Westward Ho
- ~Sailing on the Mayflower
- ~Welcome to Ellis Island
- ~Hey, Paul Revere (American Revolution)
- ~Martin Luther King

Government and the Election Process

America's Greatest Documents and Speeches

Louisiana State Study

Texas State Study

Wright on Time books by Lisa Cottrell-Bentley

- ~Arizona
- ~Utah

American Indians

America's Presidents

I Wanna Be President

Presidential Pockets

Who's that President

Laura's Little House in the Big Woods

Wars of America (1600-1899)

Wars of America (1900-now)

My Favorite Country

America's Historical Landmarks

Circle C Adventure series by Susan K. Marlow

- ~Andrea Carter and the Long Ride Home
- ~Andrea Carter and the Dangerous Decision
- ~Andrea Carter and the Family Secret
- ~Andrea Carter and the San Francisco Smugglers
- ~Andrea Carter and the Trouble with Treasure
- ~Andrea Carter and the Price of Truth

The Prairie Primer Binder Builder Lapbook

TruthQuest History Binder Builder, Maps, Notebooking

Holy Cow Science Lapbooks

Maestro Classics Lapbooks

We also have unit studies, copywork books, and notebooking pages.

Apologia/Jeannie Fulbright Lapbooks

- ~Flying Creatures of the Fifth Day
- ~Swimming Creatures of the Fifth Day
- ~Land Creatures of the Sixth Day
- ~Exploring Creation with Astronomy
- ~Exploring Creation with Botany

Science Lapbooks

- Astronomy and Space
- Amphibians
- Reptiles
- Dinosaurs
- The Desert
- Inside my Body
- The Great Inventors
- Women Inventors
- Ocean Animals
- My Favorite Insect
- My Favorite Animal

Bible Lapbooks

- The Arrival of a King
- The Death and Resurrection of a King
- The Parables of a King
- The New Testament

Holidays and Seasons Lapbooks

- Fourth of July
- Easter
- Spring
- Autumn
- Harvest Time
- Wonderful Winter
- Thanksgiving
- The First Thanksgiving
- Christmas
- A Polar Christmas (Polar Express)
- Mother's Memories
- Johnny Appleseed
- A Snowy Day

Preschool Lapbooks

- Letter, Numbers and Shapes
- Learning Basic Skills with Fruit
- Me and my Body
- All About Me
- ABC Pocket Games

Math Lapbooks

- Addition Pocket Games
- Subtraction Pocket Games
- Multiplication Pocket Games
- Division Pocket Games