

Ancient Egypt

Mini-Lapbook



Designed for K-8th
Grade – Also can
be adjusted for
higher grades

Designed by
Cyndi Kinney
of Knowledge Box Central



Ancient Egypt Mini-Lapbook
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This book is dedicated to my amazing family. Thank you to my wonderful husband, Scott, who ate a lot of leftovers, listened to a lot of whining (from me!), and sent lots of positive energy my way. Thank you to my daughter, Shelby, who truly inspired me through her love for learning. Thank you to my parents, Judy and Billy Trout, who taught me to trust in my abilities and to never give up.

How do I get started?

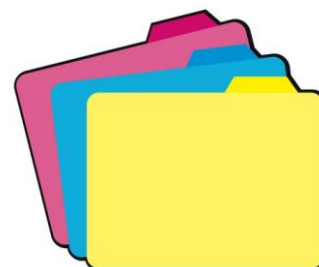
First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

*** Printing:

*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.



*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper.



*** Assembly:

***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Walmart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need 1 file folder. You may add another folder if you like. You may use manilla folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs ...they aren't important. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



***Glue:** For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

- 1. Student Assembly and Completion Instructions:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. These instructions will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and how to cut out and assemble each booklet. Here, they will find a layout of where each booklet should be placed in the lapbook and pictures of a completed lapbook. They will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study.
- 2. Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the templates for the booklets within this lapbook.
- 2. Study Guide:** This section includes most of the information that you need to teach this subject. You may choose to teach directly from the Study Guide, or you may choose to allow your student to read the study guide himself. Either way, you will find all of the information here.

Why purchase a “Mini-Lapbook” instead of a regular lapbook?

Good question! Sometimes, we have customers who want to just briefly cover a topic, and not spend an entire semester or school year covering the topic. So, we decided to create these brief 1-folder lapbooks for this purpose. You may also want to use these as a “jump off” point and add folders to include other projects that you learned while studying the topic.

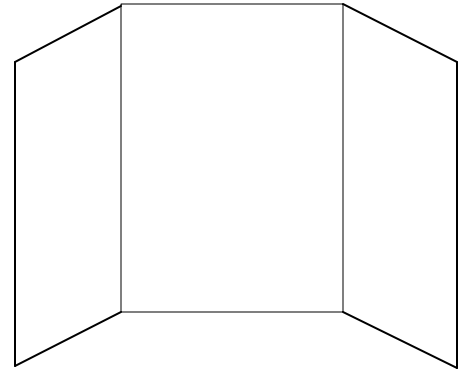
Ancient Egypt (K-8th Grade) Mini-Lapbook Student Instruction Guide

Lapbook Base Assembly:

First, you will need to assemble the "Lapbook Base" for your project.

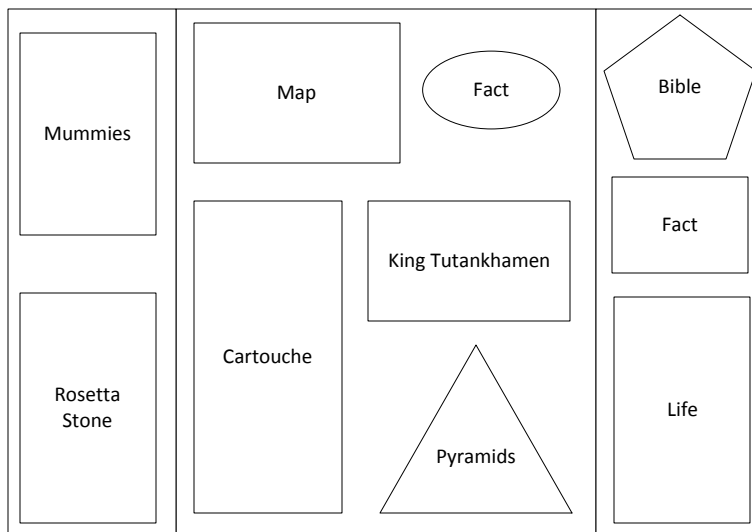
For this mini-lapbook, you will need 1 file folders. Open the file folder, and lay it flat in front of you. Fold both sides of each folder toward the middle. The edges (or tabs) of the folded sides should touch the center original fold line on the folders. See **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1

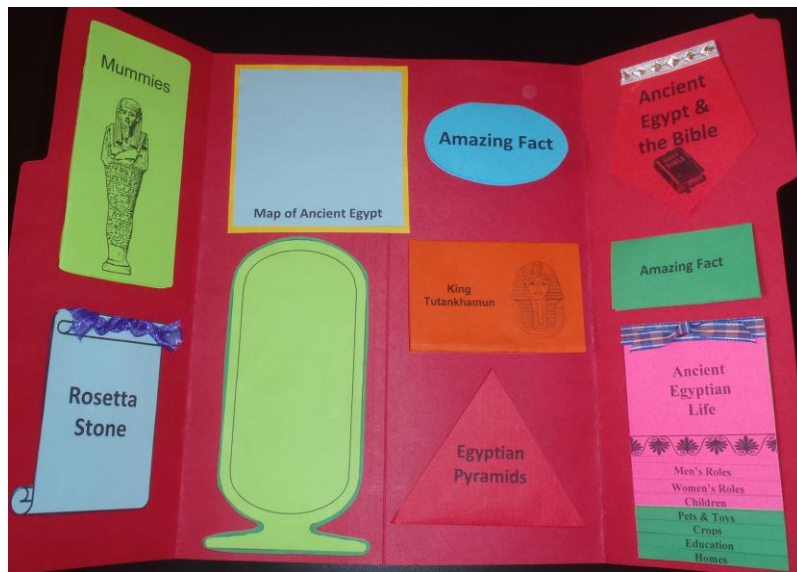


Lapbook Layout:

Below, you will see a layout for the mini-lapbook. You may choose to glue the booklets into your Lapbook Base in any order that you like. However, you may have trouble fitting all of them in unless you follow the layout below. Some of the shapes aren't exactly the same on the layout as the booklets themselves.



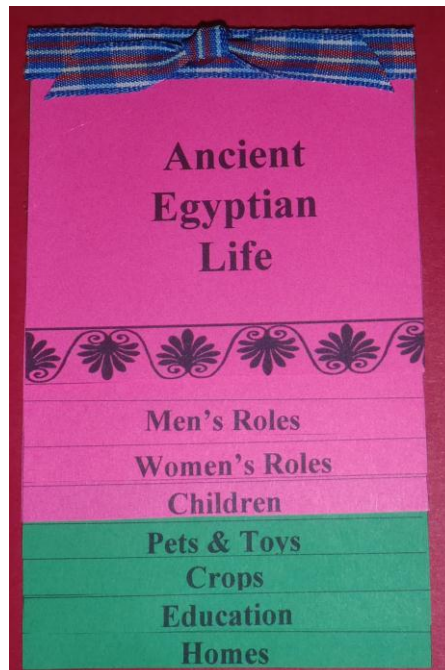
Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.



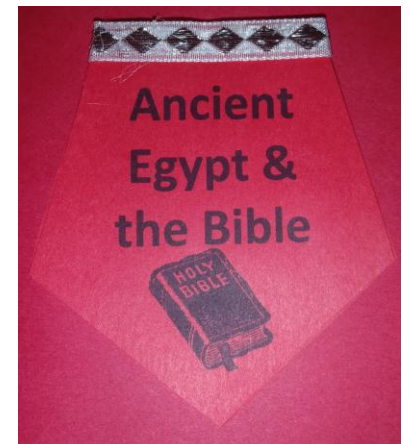
Booklet #2



Booklet #7



Booklet #8



Ancient Egypt
Mini-Lapbook
Student Instruction Guide

Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** Ancient Egypt Map Booklet

***Student Instructions:** A map of Egypt today looks very different than the ones from Ancient Egypt. Go to one of these website links to view Ancient Egypt maps: <http://www.ancient-egypt-online.com/ancient-egypt-maps.html> or <http://egypt.mrdonn.org/maps.html>. Choose a map for this booklet, and print it out.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges. Then glue to a larger piece of paper of a different color. Trim around the edges, creating a small border. Glue your map in the center.

Booklet #2

PICTURE on page 6

***Booklet Title:** Rosetta Stone Booklet

***Student Instructions:** Have you ever heard of the Rosetta Stone? Tell about it here.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of both pages. Stack them with the title on top. Punch 2 holes through the top of the stack, and secure with metal brad fasteners or ribbon. You may choose to just staple.

Booklet #3

***Booklet Title:** Cartouche Booklet

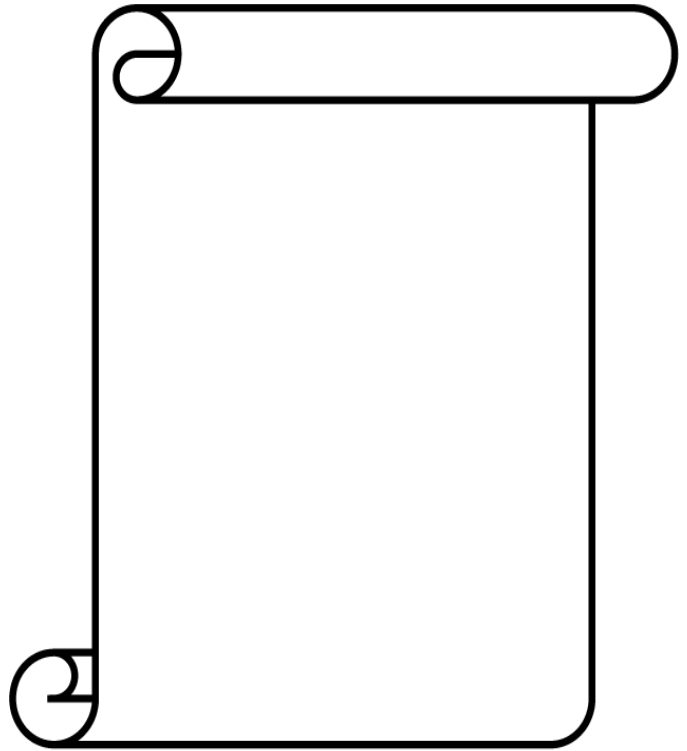
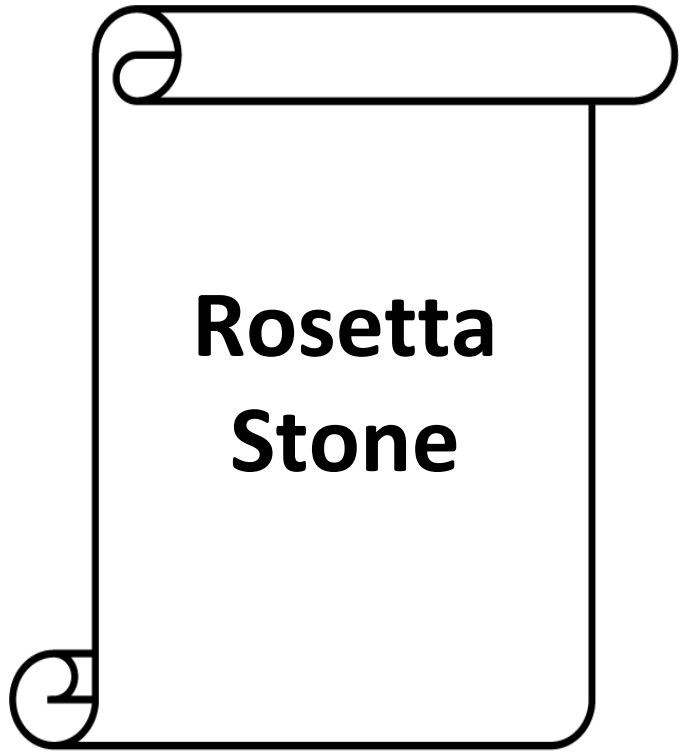
***Student Instructions:** Do you know what a cartouche is? Would you like to make one? Use this space to make your own using hieroglyphics.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of both pages. Stack them with the title on top. Punch 2 holes through the top of the stack, and secure with metal brad fasteners or ribbon. You may choose to just staple.

Map of Ancient Egypt



**Egyptian
Pyramids**



Ancient Egypt

Mini-Lapbook

Teacher's/Study Guide

Following is information taken from various sources WITH permission. Most information needed to complete your booklets is included in this section. You may need to do some research on your own for some questions. There are many extra facts about this time period, in case you want to take your study a little further. Thank you to Michelle Habrych for revising this study guide for me!

Ancient Egypt

Welcome to Ancient Egypt: Reading the Pictures

The mighty pyramids still stand in Egypt today as a reminder that nearly 5,000 years ago, an incredible civilization began along the banks of the Nile River. Ancient Egypt thrived for over 3,000 years, which is much longer than most civilizations in ancient history. Egypt lies between Africa and the Middle East, and it is among the most influential of Arab states in the modern world.

Around 3,300 B.C. ancient Egyptians had enough symbols in their writing to record the events in their civilization. They felt it was important to record religious and governmental information, so they invented written scripts to make this possible. Hieroglyphs are the most famous of all ancient Egyptian scripts, though there were other scripts used throughout the history of the civilization for different purposes. Writing made it possible for scribes to record and preserve the beliefs, history and ideas of the ancient Egyptians on temple and tomb walls, as well as on papyrus scrolls.

The hieroglyphic writing of the ancient Egyptians is one of the oldest in the world. It was used for nearly 3,500 years. The style of writing was named by the Greeks *ta hieroglyphics*, which means “sacred carved (letters).” It is a mostly pictorial style of script, using familiar images of natural and man-made objects to convey a message. In general, less than 1,000 hieroglyphs were in general use at any one time. Though in later times (712-332 B.C.), the number of hieroglyphs in use reached 6,000.

For 1,400 years, the world did not know how to read these symbols. Almost all understanding of this mysterious script disappeared after the 4th Century. A breakthrough finally came in 1799. Napoleon’s armies had captured the Egyptian Nile Delta the previous year, so the French had a fort on the Rosetta branch of the Nile. A soldier found a black basalt stone slab carved with inscriptions. It was this discovery that led to the decipherment of hieroglyphics and changed the course of Egyptology.

Named the Rosetta Stone after its discovery location, the slab was carved with an inscription in three different scripts: Egyptian hieroglyphs at the top, demotic script (a late form of hieroglyphs) in the middle, and Greek at the bottom. The Greek language was still in use and was able to be translated to reveal a royal edict issued March 27, B.C. 196. The benefits conferred on Egypt by the 13-year-old pharaoh Ptolemy V Epiphanes at the time of his coronation were listed in the decree. The Greek inscription was the key to deciphering ancient hieroglyphs because it was a translation of the other two inscriptions.

Linguistic experts throughout Europe were sent copies of the Rosetta Stone inscription. French scholar Jean François Champollion is the one who finally unlocked the mystery of Egyptian hieroglyphs. He began his work on the inscriptions in 1808 at age 18. He was considered a brilliant linguist, despite his young age. After studying the Rosetta Stone for 14 years, Champollion deciphered the inscriptions and announced his achievement in a letter he wrote to the French Royal Academy of Inscriptions in 1822.

Also in the now-famous letter, Champollion explained the basic concepts of hieroglyphic script. His approach to decoding the stone was based on three assumptions. First, the later Egyptian Coptic script characterized a final stage of the ancient language of pharaohs. Second, hieroglyphs could be a phonogram (pictures that represents sounds) or ideograms (pictures that represent a concept or thing). Champollion also explained that hieroglyphs inside of an oval-shaped loop, called a cartouche, were phonetic transcriptions of the pharaohs' names. This breakthrough ended nearly 1,500 years of silence and allowed historians to discover the meaning behind all those pictures!

Hieroglyphic writing is not just simple picture writing. It is considerably more difficult to learn than the alphabet used for writing this study guide! The pictures are signs that indicate sounds or represent complete words. Similar to modern Arabic and Hebrew, specific vowels are not indicated; only consonants are written down. For example, the word "brook" would be spelled in hieroglyphs as "brk." The only problem is that this combination of consonants could also represent "brick," "break," or "brake." To aid the reader in determining the meaning of a word, Egyptian writers added determinative signs. This avoided confusion and gave specific meaning to a word. In the example, "brk" as "brook," the determinative for water would be placed at the end of the word.

Reading the hieroglyphic inscriptions can be tricky. There are no spaces between words and there is no punctuation. The inscriptions were usually written in rows from right to left or in columns from top to bottom. However, for visual effect, they could also be left to right. One sure way to tell how to read an inscription is to check which direction the animals or people are facing; they always face toward the beginning of the line.

The ancient Egyptians recorded their language in three distinct scripts. Hieroglyphs are what most people think of when considering ancient Egyptian writing. This refers to the formal script used on tombs, temples, commemorative steles (similar to a tombstone) and other official or religious dedications. Hieratic is a more simple, cursive form of the picture writing used everyday for administrative and business purposes. The third type is demotic which came into popular use around 600 B.C. It was used during the Ptolemaic Period (332-30 B.C.) on stone monuments or in royal edicts like the one found on the Rosetta Stone.

Let's take a look at an epitaph for an Apis Bull and see what we can learn from it.



The original was carved in limestone, 41.5 inches high and 24.25 inches wide. It was in a *serapeum* (temple for the god Serapis) at Saqqara from the Late Period in ancient Egyptian history Dynasty 26 during the reign of Amasis, 570-526 B.C. and dated year 23.

Throughout ancient Egyptian history there were sacred animal cults. It was their belief that each god was able to become an animal, such as a dog, cat, or crocodile. As a result, these animals were adored during life, mummified at death and buried in special cemeteries, such as the one at Saqqara, the burial place of the sacred Apis bulls. Egyptians considered this animal to be the earthly manifestation of Ptah, the god of Memphis, and Osiris, the

god of the dead and resurrection. The Apis bull cult was the one of the oldest and most important to the Egyptians. The Apis bull had a black hide with the distinctive markings of a white diamond on the forehead, and eagle on the back and a scarab beetle under its tongue. When the animals died, the Egyptians buried them in large, granite coffins in the underground tombs.

Carved stone slabs or steles were set up by kings during the Late Period, inscribed with an epitaph for the sacred animals. Below is a translation of an inscription from the Apis Bull Stele. Look for the answers to the following questions: Who was embalmed? What did this king love more than any other king? What did this king do that no other had ever done? How long had he ruled when he performed his act? What did Horus do for his father? How old was the bull when he died?

Inscription: Regnal year 23, the first month of Summer, day 15, under the Majesty of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt Khnemibra, given life forever.

Dragging the god in peace to the beautiful west, laying him to rest in his place in the necropolis, in the place his Majesty had made for him, the life of which had never been done before, after all had been done for him that is done in the place of embalming for His Majesty found that it had not been made in precious stone by any king of any time, making a garment of mysterious fabric of [the holy place] Resnet and Mehnet, granting him all his amulets and ornaments of gold and every precious stone, they being more beautiful than what had been made before, for His Majesty loved the living Apis more than any king. The Majesty of this god went forth to heaven in regnal year 23 the third month of Winter, Day 6. He was born in regnal year 5, the first month of Inundation, day 7. He was inducted into the house of Ptah in the second month of Summer, day 18. The beautiful lifetime of this god was 18 years, 1 month, and 6 days. Amasis, given life and dominion forever made (it) for him.

Translation by LMB Copyright The Cleveland Museum of Art 2006

Book of the Dead

Hieroglyphs were used to write ancient Egyptian funerary texts. Known as “The Book of Coming [or Going] Forth,” the so-called “Book of the Dead” contained a collection of spells, charms and more. The name “Book of the Dead” was actually an invention by German Egyptologist Karl Richard Lepsius, who published some of the texts in 1842.

In earlier times, the text was carved into the exterior of a sarcophagus; later it was written on papyrus scrolls and buried inside of the sarcophagus with the deceased. This made the book both portable and close at hand for use in the afterlife. Often other texts, including the hypocephalus (meaning “under the head”), which is a primer version of the full text, accompanied the book.

Meant to be a useful guide for the deceased in the afterlife, the book was made up of spells, charms, passwords, numbers and magical formulas. It described basic beliefs of Egyptian mythology. Knowing these spells was essential in order to pass through trials encountered after death but before reaching the underworld.

These books often were illustrated by artists to show tests that the dead would face. The trial considered most important was the weighing of the dead person’s heart against Ma’at, the god who stood for truth and was shown sitting with an ostrich feather on his head. Anubis, the embalmer god who was often depicted as a black jackal or man with a dog’s head, performed this test. If the heart weighed less than a feather, this indicated that it was not weighed down with sin, and the deceased was permitted to continue his journey to the underworld. Toth, the moon god depicted with as a human with an ibis head, recorded the results of this trial. The monster Ammit was allowed to eat the hearts that were considered unworthy.