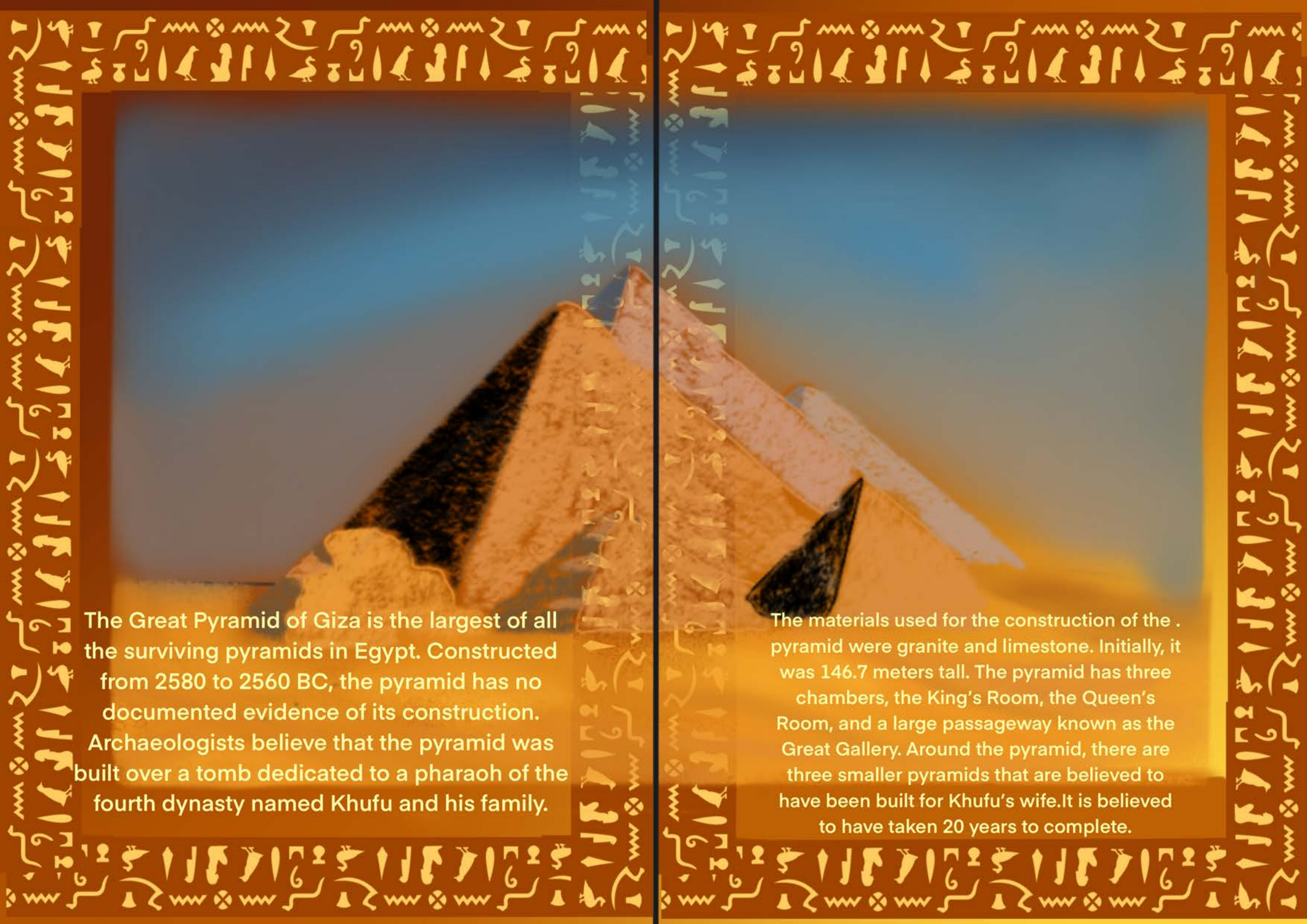




Remember the death mask I told you about earlier, well it belonged to the most famous known Pharaoh in Egypt he was also referred to as 'The boy King' However his official name is Tutankhamen. You will see this mask on every search you do when you type in Egyptians in google. It has been displayed around the world, however there is a theory that this mask was not meant for the boy king but instead someone else. .Remember the death mask I told you about earlier, well it belonged to the most famous known Pharaoh in Egypt he was also referred to as!



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The Great Pyramid of Giza is the largest of all the surviving pyramids in Egypt. Constructed from 2580 to 2560 BC, the pyramid has no documented evidence of its construction. Archaeologists believe that the pyramid was built over a tomb dedicated to a pharaoh of the fourth dynasty named Khufu and his family.

The materials used for the construction of the pyramid were granite and limestone. Initially, it was 146.7 meters tall. The pyramid has three chambers, the King's Room, the Queen's Room, and a large passageway known as the Great Gallery. Around the pyramid, there are three smaller pyramids that are believed to have been built for Khufu's wife. It is believed to have taken 20 years to complete.

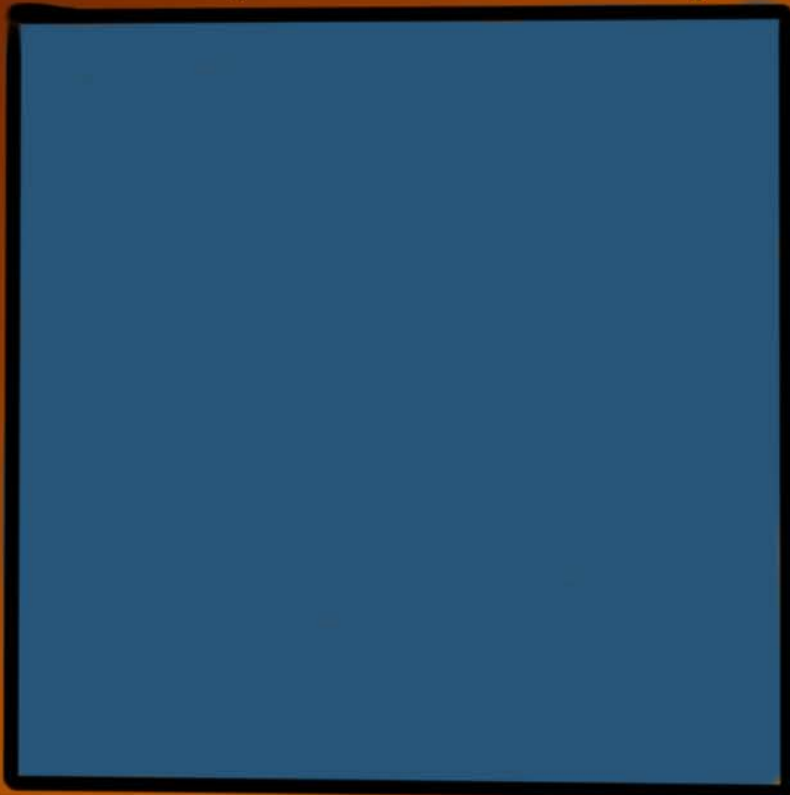
A decorative border composed of repeating Egyptian hieroglyphs in a golden-brown color, framing the central text. The hieroglyphs include symbols for birds, lotus flowers, and other traditional motifs.

Create your

own God.

LANGUAGE ACTIVITY

Create your own emojis



1. Define the following terms based on your understanding of the historical context.






TERMS

1. Hieroglyphics
2. Hieratic
3. Demotic
4. Semagrams
5. Semagrams.

DEFINITION



2. Examine the given set of words or symbols, then supply the missing sequence.

	number		
	10		100
			
	A		
U	Z		0

LANGUAGE



<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2017/oct/03/whatsapp-unique-emojis-apple-ios-facebook-messenger>

Ever notice how our emojis now seem to be the same as hieroglyphics back from Egyptian time. Maybe we have adapted back into the Egyptians ways and have a single image mean a whole message.



These are my own emojis I designed.

LANGUAGE

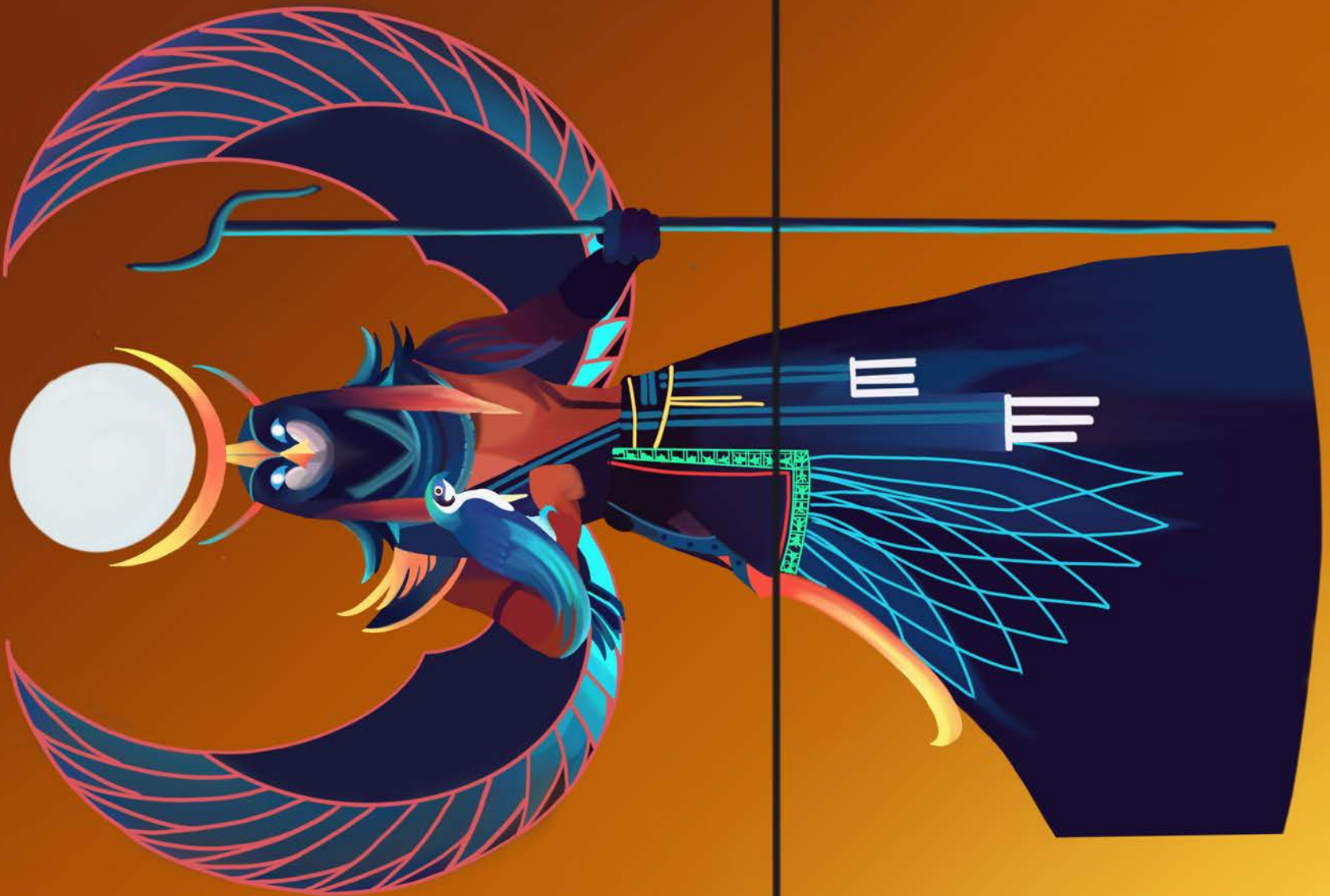
Hieroglyphs are a well known, ancient Egyptian formal writing system. They believed that their own hieroglyphs were 'the gods' words'. There were about 1000 different characters used. The term "hieroglyph" was given by the Greeks as a form of holy writing.



According to Egyptian mythology, Thoth (Egyptian God of knowledge, magic and the moon) created writing to make Egyptians wiser. However, it was believed that RA, the first god, disagreed with Thoth.

The first hieroglyph sentence was written on a vessel found in the tomb of Seth-Peribsen at Umm el-Qa'ab. It is stated that the first hieroglyphic sentence goes back to the 27th-28th century BC. A cemetery in Abydos was discovered that dated back to the 3100BC. Based on burial items it's believed that a wealthy man, possibly a ruler was lying in the tomb.





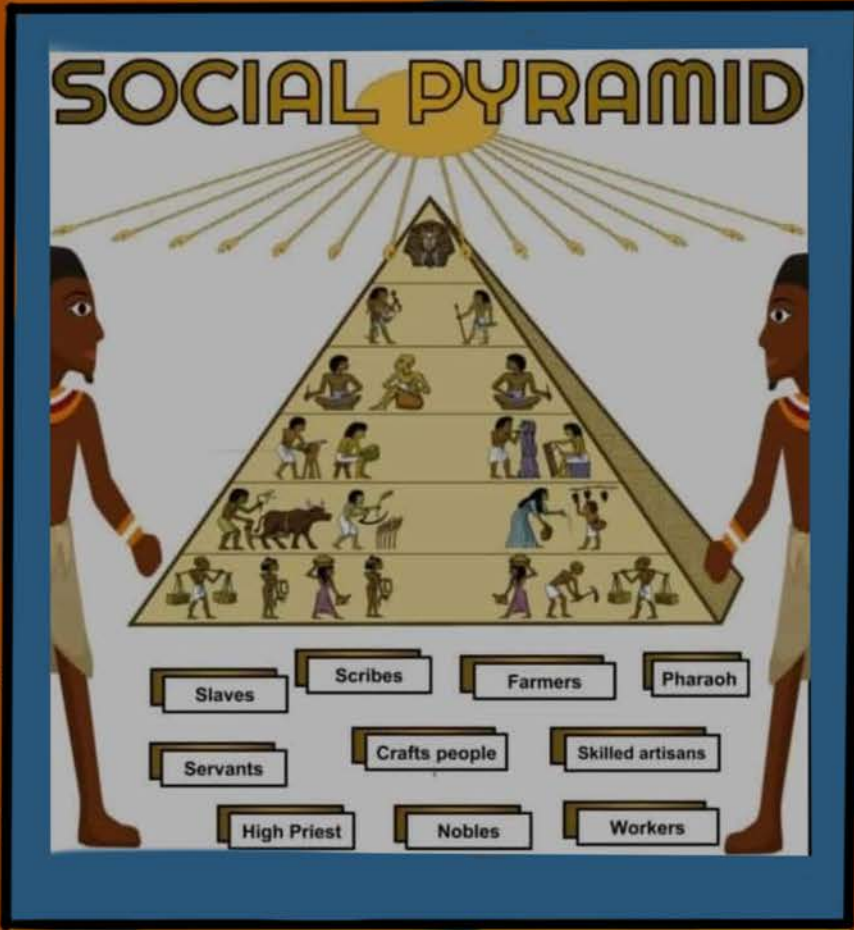
SOCIETY ACTIVITY

Egypt survived for several millennia and left good imprints on us. What have you seen and researched about Ancient Egypt? Draw and color your answers. Describe them as well.

Men	Women

Pharaoh	House

Complete the pyramid



SOCIETY



The rich and famous people of ancient Egypt lived a decadent lifestyle with fine wine, sex, high fashion, and plenty of partying.

In ancient Egypt, the pharaoh was at the top of the 'pyramid' and his family, noble people who owned land, and the priests came after.

Scribes, architects and doctors were well off, and skilled craftsmen also had many privileges. As for the eating habits of the ancient Egyptians, arteriosclerosis (high cholesterol) found in ancient Egyptian mummies indicates that they loved to eat and drink well.

Different kinds of meat were available for the elite, like, beef, veal, antelope and gazelle meat.

Fine wines were labelled with the date, vineyard and variety as the tax assessors requested, such as the ones found in Tutankhamun's tomb.

The houses built for the rich and powerful were obviously different from the ones built for labourers and farmers.

The two main differences were materials and space. Furniture made of 'good' wood was only found in the homes of the rich, as were rugs from Persia, ebony and ivory pieces from African kingdoms, golden vases, jewellery and sculptures from Nubia, various precious stones and gold ornaments.

When you talk about parties, dinner parties, or banquets, were frequent in rich houses in ancient Egypt, with dancing, drinking and maybe sex included.



SOCIETY



Many slaves who worked for temple estates lived under punitive conditions, but on average the Ancient Egyptian slave led a life similar to a serf. They were capable of negotiating transactions and owning personal property. Chattel and debt slaves were given food but probably not given wages.

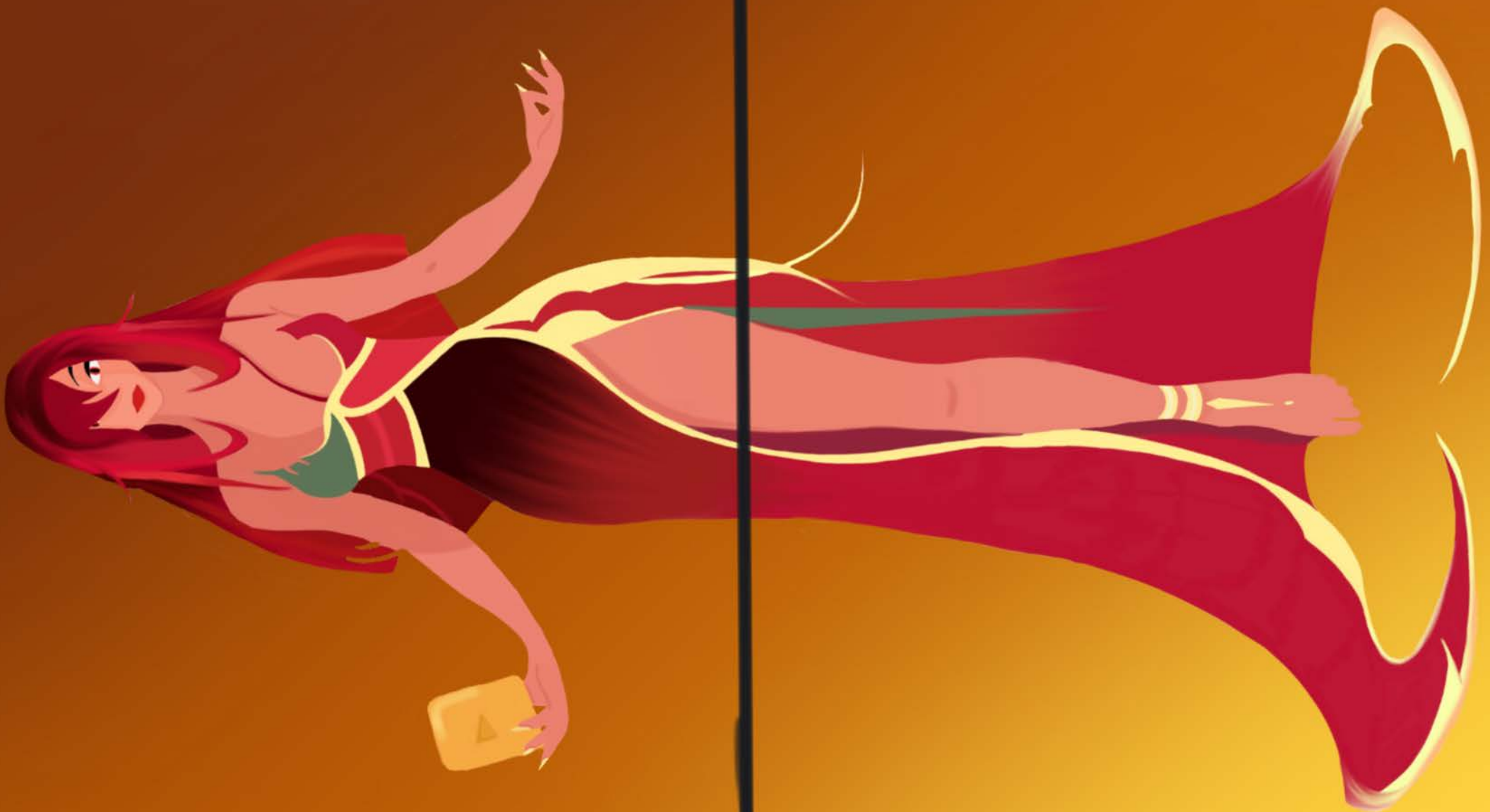
There is a consensus among Egyptologists that the Great Pyramids were not built by slaves. Rather, it was farmers who built the pyramids during flooding, when they could not work in their lands. The allegation that Jewish slaves built the pyramids was in fact made by Jewish historian Josephus in his book *Antiquities of the Jews*, writing "They [the Egyptian taskmasters] set them also to build pyramids."



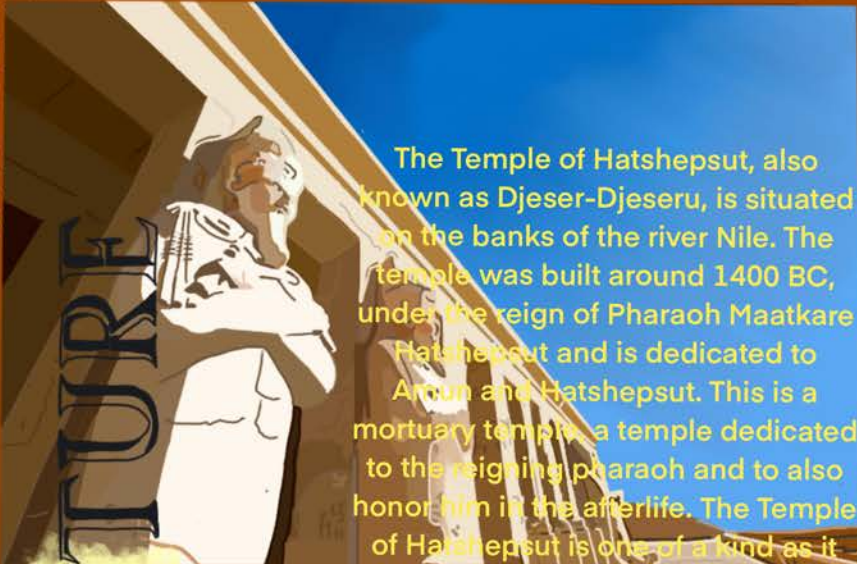
Egyptian slaves themselves were seen as an accomplishment to a king's reign, a sign of power. Slaves or *bAk* were seen as property or a commodity to be bought and sold. Their human qualities were disregarded and were merely seen as property to be used for a master's labor. Egyptian slaves were not tied to the land; the owner could use the slave for various occupational purposes. The slaves could serve towards the productivity of the region and community. Slaves were generally men, but women and families could be forced into the owner's household service.

A slave's occupation does not translate to "freedom". Masters did not commonly pay their slaves a regular wage for their service or loyalty. The slaves worked so that they could either enter Egypt and hope for a better life, receive compensation of living quarters and food, or be granted admittance to work in the afterlife.

<https://youtu.be/jZZ-HSf-DLM>



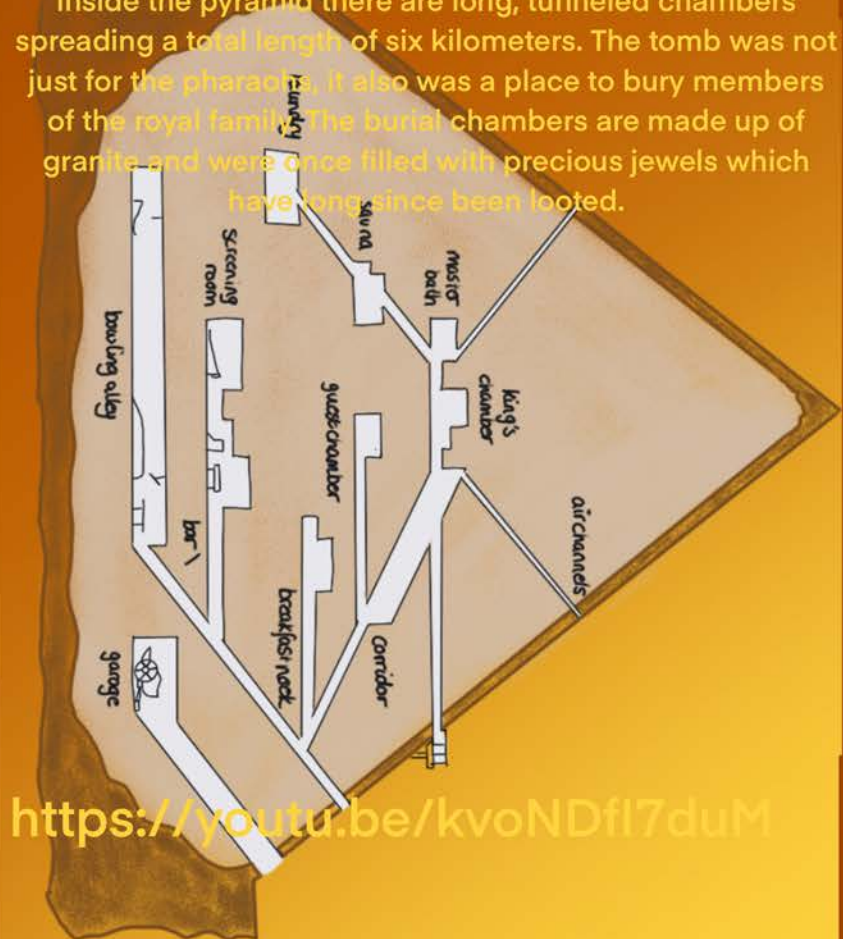
ARCHITECTURE



The Temple of Hatshepsut, also known as Djeser-Djeseru, is situated on the banks of the river Nile. The temple was built around 1400 BC, under the reign of Pharaoh Maatkare Hatshepsut and is dedicated to Amun and Hatshepsut. This is a mortuary temple, a temple dedicated to the reigning pharaoh and to also honor him in the afterlife. The Temple of Hatshepsut is one of a kind as it was built by a female pharaoh. This example of Egyptian architecture is unconventional in its construction.

Situated near the river Nile, the Luxor Temple is a large temple complex. The temple was built around 1400 BC and was dedicated to the god Amun and for the "rejuvenation of kingship". The temple was built from sandstone and was supposedly constructed under the kingship of various rulers throughout the years. The Luxor Temple is widely known for its large statues of Pharaoh Ramesses and other giant obelisks. Initially, there were two obelisks made out of granite of the same height and shape, though currently only one is present at the Luxor temple; the other is in Paris and is called the Luxor Obelisk.

The Pyramid of Djoser is a step pyramid made of large blocks of limestone in the Saqqara necropolis of Egypt. It is the tomb of Pharaoh Djoser and was constructed by his chancellor Imhotep in the 27th century BC. It has a height of 62.5 meters and is built in a way that is not exactly a grave for the king but to facilitate his successful afterlife. Inside the pyramid there are long, tunneled chambers spreading a total length of six kilometers. The tomb was not just for the pharaohs, it also was a place to bury members of the royal family. The burial chambers are made up of granite and were once filled with precious jewels which have long since been looted.



<https://youtu.be/kvoNDfI7duM>

ARCHITECTURE



The Great Sphinx is a statue of a mythical creature known as the sphinx. In Egyptian mythology, the sphinx was a creature with the body of a lion, the head of a human. Archaeologists believe that it was created around 2500 BC and represents pharaoh Khafre. It is a gigantic structure that is 240 feet long, 65 feet high and six meters wide. The sphinx is believed to be the source of the food cycle making it one of the most ancient in Egyptian history. It is also believed that the structure was created to guard the great pyramids.

The Valley of the Kings or the Valley of the Gates of the Kings is a valley which is believed to be the burial place of the great pharaohs.

At first the pyramids were only used as tombs for the kings but around 1500 BC the practice was changed to the burial of prominent royal figures.

Archaeologists have found 63 tombs and over 120 chambers.

The walls of the underground tombs are decorated with hieroglyphs that depict ancient Egyptian culture.

The most remarkable mausoleum which was excavated here was that of King Tutankhamun.

The Abu Simbel temples are carved out of massive solid rocks.

Situated on the banks of Lake Nasser, the temples were built under the reign of Pharaoh Ramesses II in the 13th century BC.

The exterior part of the temple has four humungous 20-meter statues of Ramesses crowned and seated on a throne.

The interiors of the temples have various statues lined up and decreasing in size with the rooms from the entrance to the sanctuary.

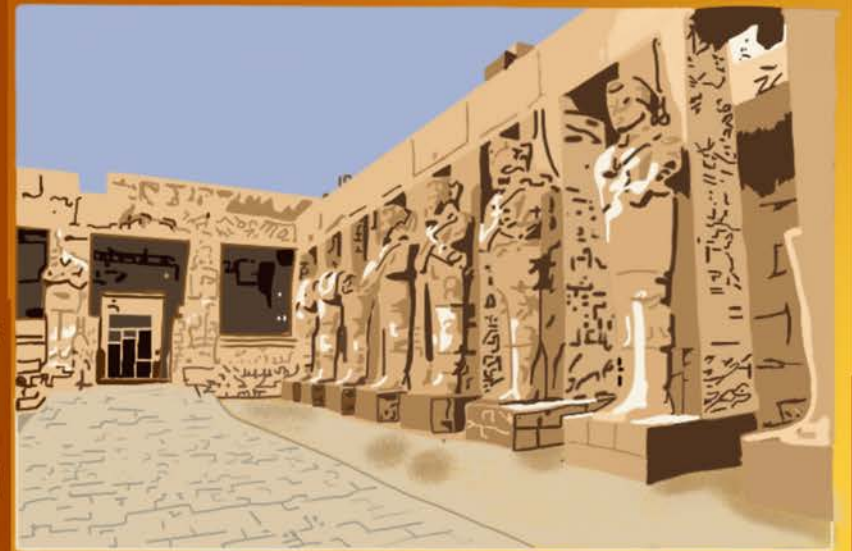
The temple is said to have been dedicated by the king to himself and his queen Nefertari.

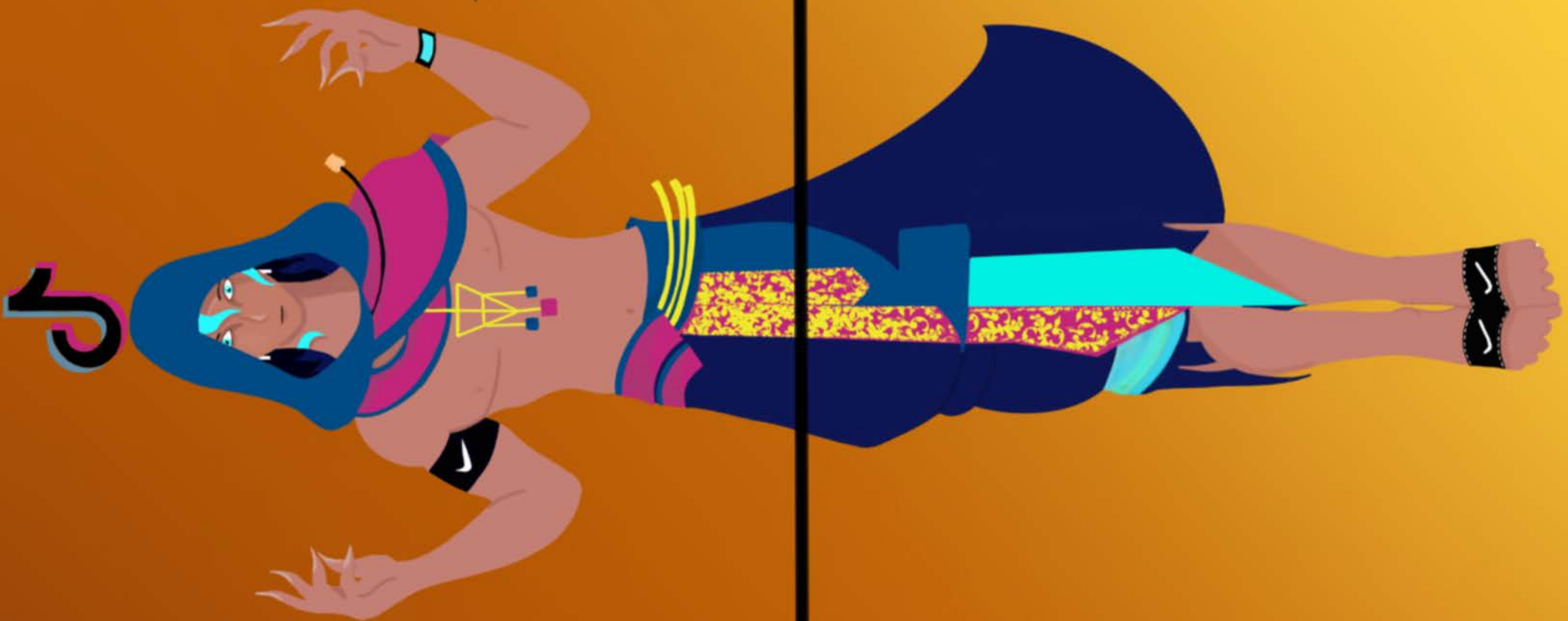
The Karnak Temple was built over a period of 3,000 years. Over 30 different kings contributed to the construction of this temple.

Its construction started in the Middle Kingdom under the reign of Pharaoh Senusret I and was not completed until the emergence of the New Kingdom. The temple is dedicated to the Theban tribe with the god Amun as its head.

The Karnak Temple is a part of a vast Karnak complex which is divided into four major parts: the precinct of Amun-Ra, the Precinct of Mut, the Precinct of Montu, and Temple of Amenhotep IV.

The walls of the temple have large hieroglyphics and structures carved into them.





ACTIVITIES

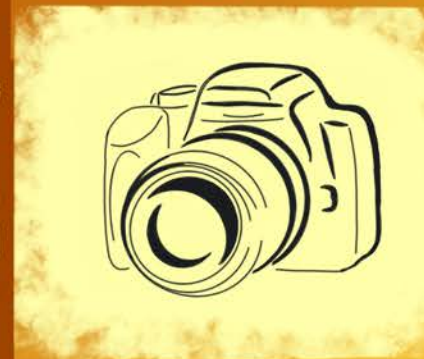
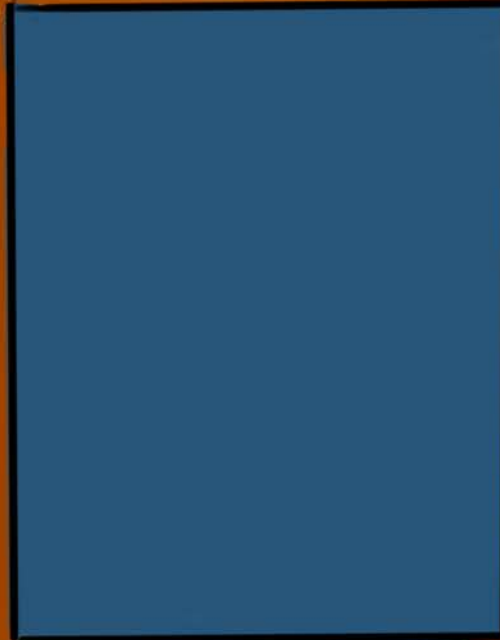
For this activity all you do is match what organ goes in what Canopic Jar. Draw a line to the correct Jar.



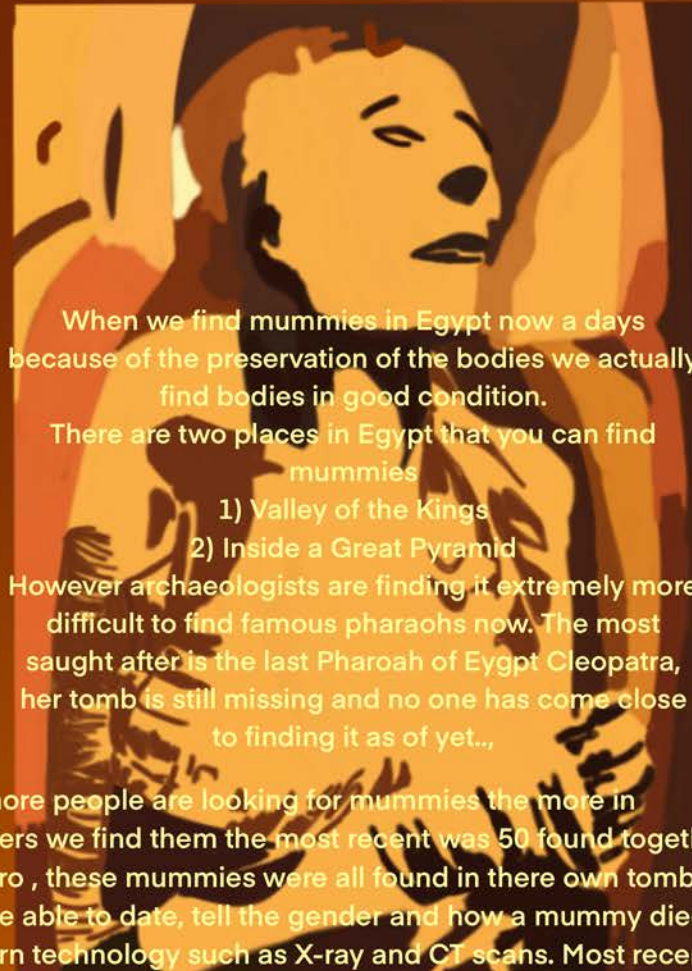
List from 1 to 10 the mummification process

1)	2)
3)	4)
5)	6)
7)	8)
9)	10)

Expect from humans give two examples of other things that got mummified, add pictures and process.



MUMMIES NOW



When we find mummies in Egypt now a days because of the preservation of the bodies we actually find bodies in good condition.

There are two places in Egypt that you can find mummies

- 1) Valley of the Kings
- 2) Inside a Great Pyramid

However archaeologists are finding it extremely more difficult to find famous pharaohs now. The most sought after is the last Pharaoh of Egypt Cleopatra, her tomb is still missing and no one has come close to finding it as of yet..

The more people are looking for mummies the more in numbers we find them the most recent was 50 found together in Cairo , these mummies were all found in there own tomb . We are able to date, tell the gender and how a mummy died by modern technology such as X-ray and CT scans. Most recently the very first mummy to be found pregnant has just been found , and it was discovered by these scans that she died with child..

Now a days we don't get as fancy coffin in gold like the Egyptians did, nor do we get a tomb or pyramid. No we get either a 6ft hole in the ground or . get burnt at the crematorium... I'd prefer a solid gold coffin really 🤔



FUN FACTS

There is more the one sarcophagus at a Pharaoh's burial chamber

There is a conspiracy that King Tut's burial was not meant for him but in fact his relative, things have been found and investigated in his tomb which give signs of another's life journey not Tut's.

MUMMIES

The process of making a mummy is called 'Mummification'. Once a person dies they have a special priest that prepares the body for the after life.

Spells and Enchantments are read during each stage to help the body travel through the 12 realms of the afterlife. These spells and enchantments come from a holy text called 'The book of the Dead'. The God in charge of helping souls travel through the afterlife is Anubis.'



- A hook is inserted through a hole near the nose and pull out part of the brain
- 2- A cut is made on the left side of the body near the tummy
- 3- All the internal organs are removed
- 4- Organs are left to dry in a special mixture to preserve in the jars
- 5- The lungs, intestines, stomach and liver are placed inside the canonic jars
- 6- The heart has to be placed back in the body so it can travel with it to the afterlife to be judged.
- 7- The body is washed with wines and spices
- 8- The corpse is covered with natron (salt) for 70 days
- 9- After 40 days the body is stuffed with linen or sand to give it a more human shape
- 10- After 70 days the body is wrapped from head to toe in bandages
- 11- The body is then placed in a sarcophagus (a type of coffin)

If the person is a Pharaoh, much more care and expensive spices to preserve the body and a death mask would be placed over the Pharaohs head. He would then be placed in a burial chamber with all his/her treasures to take with them on their journey



2

Book belongs to



Ancient Egypt

