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Ancient Egypt

You are about to go back in time 5,000 years to a place called Ancient Egypt! As you move back in time, you'll get a taste of the daily life (and afterlife!) of a typical Egyptian. Stick around – you may even get to see one of the Seven Wonders of the World!

Go to **<http://www.worldbookonline.com>**

Click on “Student.” If prompted, log on with ID and password.

Use the “Search” tool to find the answers to the questions below. Since this activity is about Ancient Egypt, start by searching the key words “Ancient Egypt”. Write the answers below the question.

1. Explain why the Nile River was so important to Ancient Egypt.

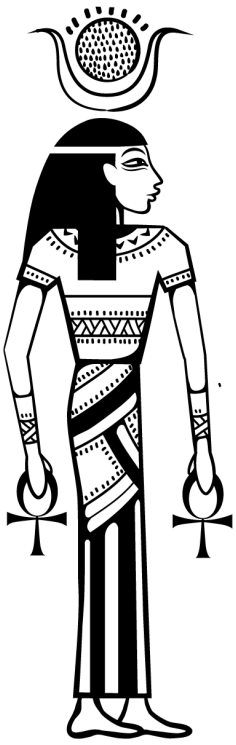
2. List three of the major contributions from Ancient Egypt that influence our world today:
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

3. Name three different geographic qualities that made Egypt a good place for people to live.
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

4. Describe some of the qualities of the three main social classes, and how the *class system* worked during the New Kingdom (about 1539-1075 B.C.).



5. Describe what family life was like for Egyptian men and women.
6. Describe the types of education available for rich and poor families.
7. In what ways were Egyptian men's and women's clothing similar?
8. What were the main differences in the homes of poor, middle class, and wealthy Egyptians?
9. Name at least four activities Ancient Egyptians did for fun.
10. What are deities and how were they worshipped in Ancient Egypt?
11. Since Egyptians did not use money, how did farmers get paid for their work?
12. How did Egyptians grow healthy crops in the desert?
13. What important manufacturing and mining products came from plants? Name at least three products.
14. Describe the materials used to build and power early Egyptian boats.
15. The royal family and the temples of Ancient Egypt employed many people trained in skilled crafts and professions. Name at least six of these professions.



Describe how each of the following **Arts & Sciences** professions was important to the Ancient Egyptian people.

16. Architecture:

17. Painting & Sculpture:

18. Music & Literature:

19. Sciences:

Define or answer the following questions about the **Egyptian Government**:

20. How did pharaohs gain their position?

21. How did farmers pay taxes to the government?

22. What types of transportation did the Egyptian navy and army have and how were the vehicles powered?

23. In what year and dynasty did Ancient Egypt's decline begin to accelerate due to foreign invaders?

In the "Ancient Egypt" article, click on "Images, Videos, and Audio" and find the map "Ancient Egypt: Three Periods." Study and use the map to answer the questions below.

24. List the time periods of each kingdom:

A. Old Kingdom:

B. Middle Kingdom:

C. New Kingdom:

25. Name three water sources used for travel in ancient Egypt.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Hear It!

Listen to the audio bite of “Carter on discovering the tomb of Tutankhamun” (found in the “Images, Videos, and Audio” tab) to answer the following.

26. Using clues from his words and tone of voice, describe how Carter feels about the discovery of the tomb.

Watch It!

Watch the video “How ancient Egyptians made a mummy” to answer the following questions.

27. Why did the Egyptians want to preserve the bodies of the dead forever?

28. How many days did it take to embalm a body (after 1750 B.C.)?

29. How were the rich and poor treated differently after death?

30. How were the internal organs removed from the body of a dead person?

31. What else was buried along with the body of the dead?



Questions 32-45:

What's the Word?

Use the clues below to fill in the Ancient Egypt vocabulary words. All of these words are located within the World Book article "Ancient Egypt."



Across

1. Process to embalm and dry corpses to prevent them from decaying
6. A god who ruled over vegetation and the dead
7. The king-appointed official that governed each province
8. Another word for gods and goddesses
9. The home of a certain deity, or a building dedicated to a dead king
11. Officials who helped the king govern Ancient Egypt
13. A form of picture writing invented by the Egyptians
14. A goddess who represented the devoted mother and wife



Down

2. Ancient Egypt was divided into 42 provinces called _____.
3. A tax paid in the form of labor
4. Where the Egyptians buried their dead
5. To exchange one kind of goods or services for another
10. A paper-like writing material
12. The study of Ancient Egypt is called _____.

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Ancient Egyptians. Chicago: World Book, 2013. Early Peoples. *World eBook*. Web. 15 Oct. 2015.

<<http://www.worldbookonline.com/wb/ebooks/mall/instt/catalog/urn:ISBN:978-0-7166-2331-1/detail.do>>.

Teacher Page

Use the Ancient Egyptian on-the-go activity as an engaging way to introduce students to the life and terminology of Ancient Egypt.

Answers:

1. The river overflowed every year and deposited a strip of rich, black soil along each bank. This helped farmers grow food. The Nile was used for irrigation, drinking water, and as Egypt's main transportation route.
2. Possible answers may include: They created the world's first national government, basic forms of arithmetic, and one of the first calendars.
3. Possible answers may include: The Nile River gave them a source of water for various uses. Egypt had fertile land surrounded by deserts. The Mediterranean Sea to the north provided nearby shipping routes.
4. Possible answers may include: Most people lived in the Nile River Valley. There were somewhere between 1 and 4 million people in the valley. The "upper class" consisted of royalty and wealthy families. The "middle class" people were the merchants, craft workers, and manufacturers. The "lower class" (by far the largest) consisted of unskilled laborers. Prisoners captured in war became their own class.
5. The father was the head of the family. When he died, his son took his position. Women had many rights and could own property. A wife could also obtain a divorce from her husband.
6. Only a small percentage of boys and girls went to school in Ancient Egypt, and most of them came from upper-class families. Most boys followed their father's occupation (usually farming), and girls trained to take over the roles of their mother.
7. All Egyptians wore white linen garments. The common people usually went barefoot. Young children rarely wore any clothes. The ancient Egyptians liked to use cosmetics and wear jewelry. Both sexes used perfume and wore necklaces, rings, and bracelets.
8. The main difference in the homes of poor, middle class, and wealthy Egyptians was found in the size of the home. Most poor Egyptians lived in one- to three-room huts. The typical middle-class Egyptian lived in a one- or two-story house with several rooms. Many rich Egyptians had houses with as many as 70 rooms.
9. Ancient Egyptians had many activities for leisure, including fishing, swimming, sailing, hunting, watching wrestling matches, and playing board games.
10. The ancient Egyptians believed that various deities (gods and goddesses) influenced every aspect of nature and every human activity. There were main gods, such as the sun god Re. In each city and town, the people worshiped their own special deity as well as the major ones. Most people prayed at home.
11. Farmers traded goods or services directly for other goods or services. Under this barter system, workers were often paid in wheat and barley. Farm workers on large estates received a small amount of crops as payment.

12. Farmers grew healthy crops by irrigating their land. They built canals that carried water from the Nile to their fields. Farmers used wooden plows pulled by oxen to prepare the fields for planting.
13. Craftsmen manufactured linen clothing and textiles, pottery, bricks, tools, glass, weapons, furniture, jewelry, perfume, rope, baskets, mats, and writing material, limestone, sandstone, granite, copper, gold, semiprecious gems.
14. Early Egyptian boats were made of papyrus reeds and moved by pushing poles into the river bottom. Boats eventually required sails or rowers with oars. Around 3000 B.C. Egyptians started using woody plants to build ships.
15. The royal family and the temples of Ancient Egypt employed many skilled architects, engineers, carpenters, artists, sculptors, bakers, butchers, teachers, scribes, accountants, musicians, butlers, shoemakers, embalmers, cargo ship and fishing boat workers and people to serve in the army or navy.
16. Architecture:

Ancient Egypt's pyramids are the oldest and largest stone structures in the world. The ruins of about 90 pyramids still stand along the banks of the Nile River.
17. Painting & Sculpture:

Many of Ancient Egypt's finest paintings and other works of art were produced for tombs and temples. Artists covered the inside walls of tombs with bright, imaginative scenes of daily life and pictorial guides to the afterlife. Ancient Egyptian sculptors decorated temples with carvings showing festivals, military victories, and other important events. Sculptors also carved large stone sphinxes.
18. Music & Literature:

The Ancient Egyptians enjoyed music and singing. They used harps, lutes, and other string instruments to accompany their singing. Egyptian love songs were poetic and passionate. Writers liked to write about imaginary characters.
19. Sciences:

The Ancient Egyptians made observations in the fields of astronomy and geography that helped them develop a calendar of 365 days a year. The Ancient Egyptians could measure areas, volumes, distances, lengths, and weights.
20. The pharaohs inherited their position.
21. The government took taxes in the form of crops from the farmers.
22. In its early days, Ancient Egypt had a small army of foot soldiers. The army was trained to shoot while riding in fast-moving, horse-drawn chariots. Egypt had a large navy of long ships. Oarsmen or sails powered these ships.

23. Ancient Egypt's decline accelerated rapidly after about 1075 B.C., when Dynasty XX ended.
24. The time periods of each kingdom:
 - A. Old Kingdom: about 2650 to 2150 B.C.
 - B. Middle Kingdom: about 1975 to 1640 B.C.
 - C. New Kingdom: about 1539 to 1075 B.C.
25. Egyptians could travel the Nile River, Mediterranean Sea, and Red Sea.
26. Egyptologist Howard Carter is in awe of the discovery. He considered the opening of the tomb one of the greatest spectacles any man had witnessed in his lifetime.
27. The Ancient Egyptians believed the dead lived on in the next world.
28. It took 70 days to embalm a dead body.
29. The poor Egyptians could not afford the same treatment as the wealthy, so the bodies of the dead poor were not preserved as well as the bodies of wealthy Egyptians.
30. The brain was removed with a hook through the nostril. The preparers then used a sharp stone to cut an incision on the left side of the body to remove the stomach, intestines, liver, and lungs. The heart was left in the body.
31. Mummies were placed in one or two or more coffins.
32. Mummies were buried in a tomb along with objects of daily use, so the dead could use them in the afterlife.

Questions 33-46: Crossword Puzzle

Across

1. Mummification
6. Osiris
7. Nomarch
8. Deities
9. Temples
11. Viziers
13. Hieroglyphics
14. Isis

Down

2. Nomes
3. Corvee
4. Tombs
5. Barter
10. Papyrus
12. Egyptology

