

Canopic Jar

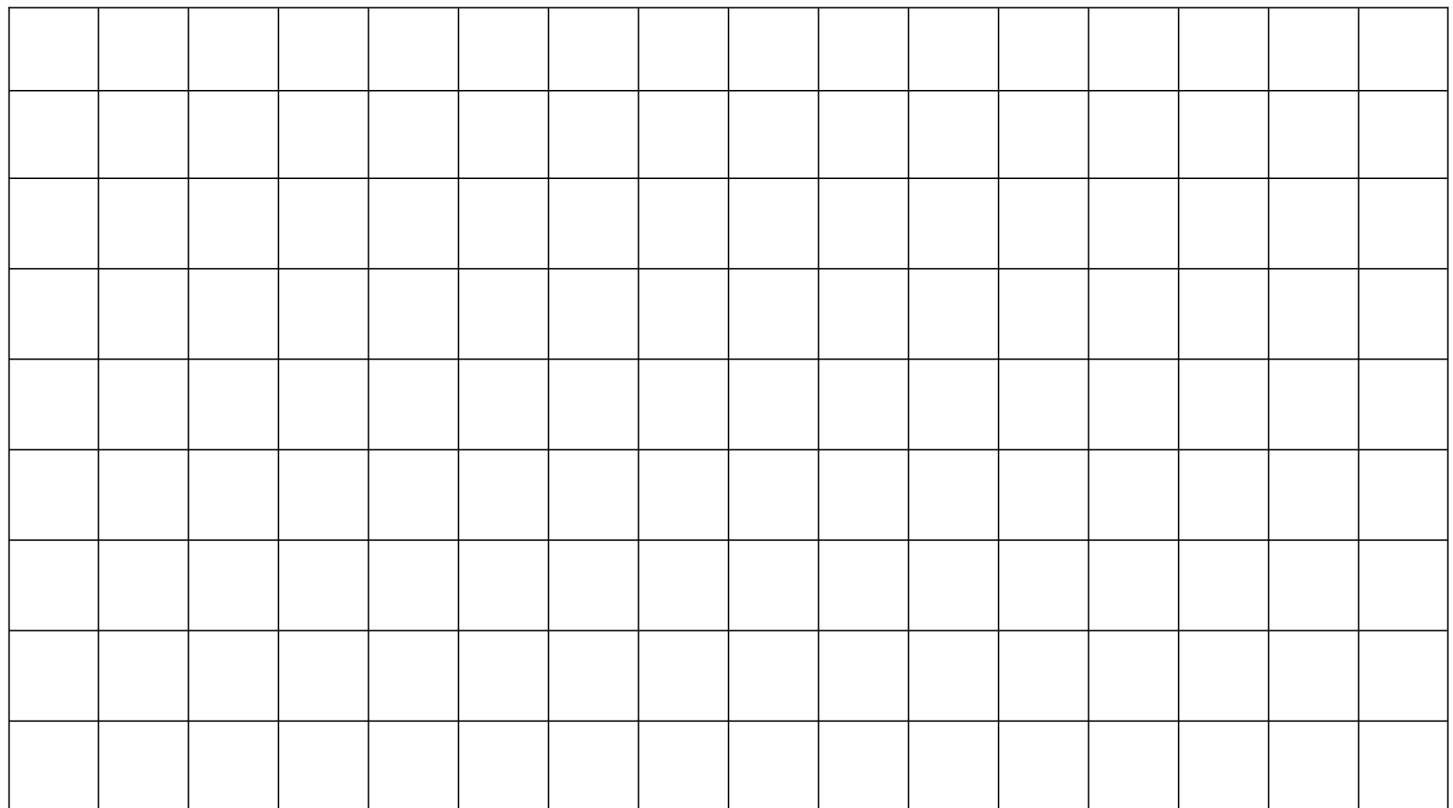
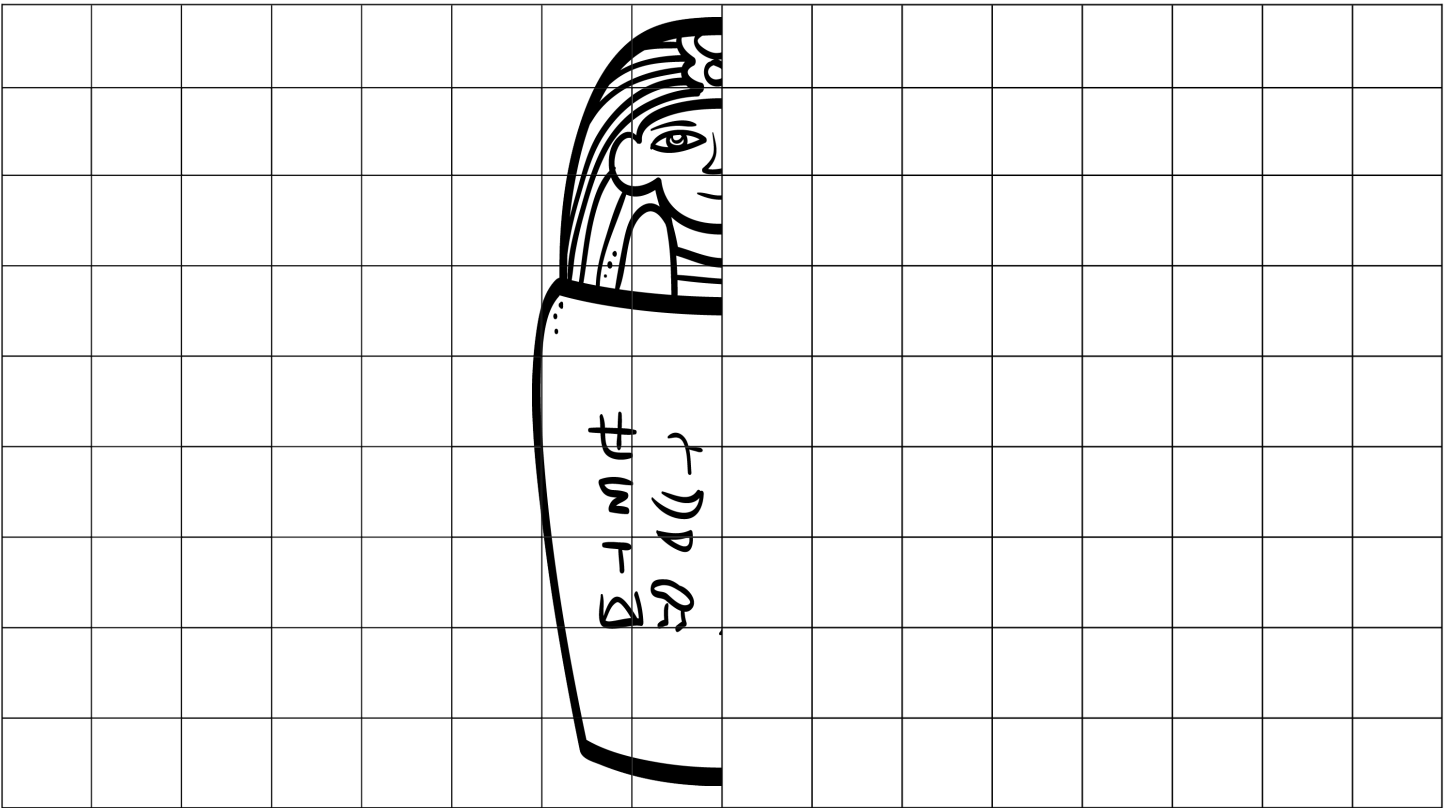
Canopic jars got their name from archeological findings in the remains of an ancient city named Canopus. It sat along the western side of the Nile River. In the ancient Egyptian funeral ceremony, a canopic jar was used to hold the embalmed internal organs of the person who had died. These organs were removed from the body and placed in canopic jars when the body was mummified.

Canopic jars were made of wood, stone, or pottery. Early canopic jars had plain lids, but about 1938 BC, Egyptians started decorating the lids with human faces or the faces of ancient Egyptian deities. Often the heads of the sons of the ancient Egyptian deity Horus were used on the lids. Each son of this ancient deity was believed to protect a certain internal organ—one the intestine, one the liver, one the lungs, and one the stomach. After a time, funeral ceremonies changed, and the internal organs were returned to the body. From that point, Egyptians used canopic jars with images of Egyptian deities but without space to hold anything inside.

Follow these instructions to draw a canopic jar on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.



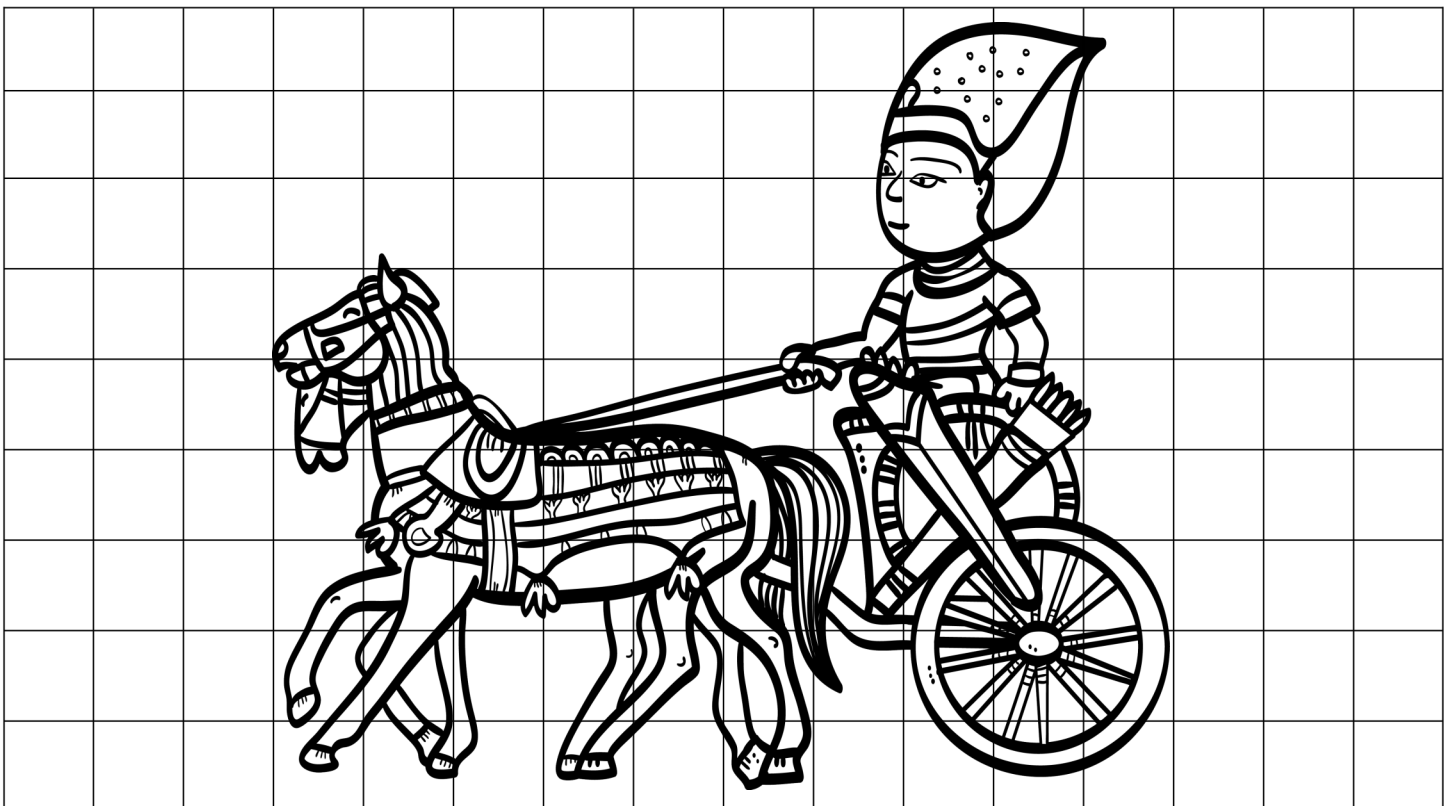


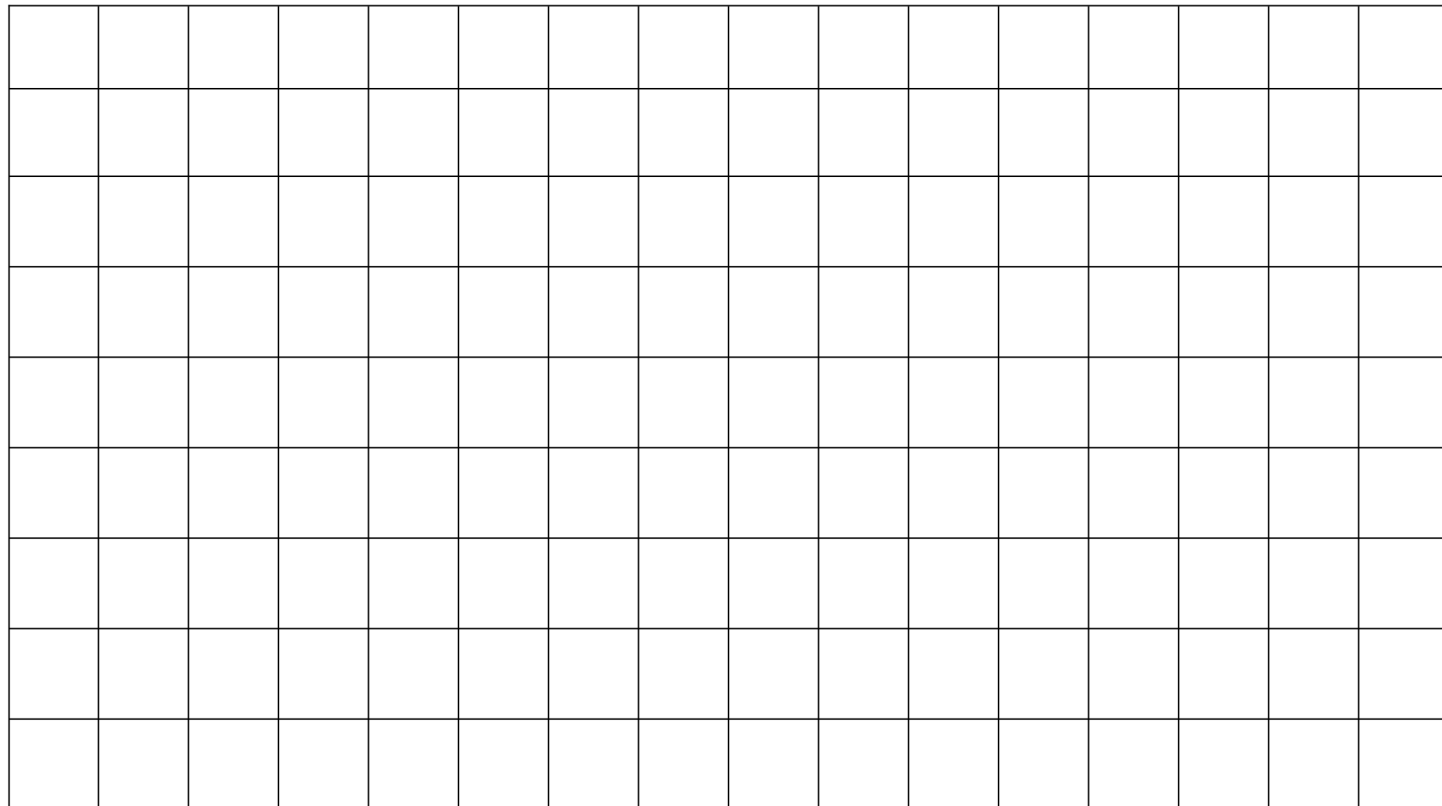
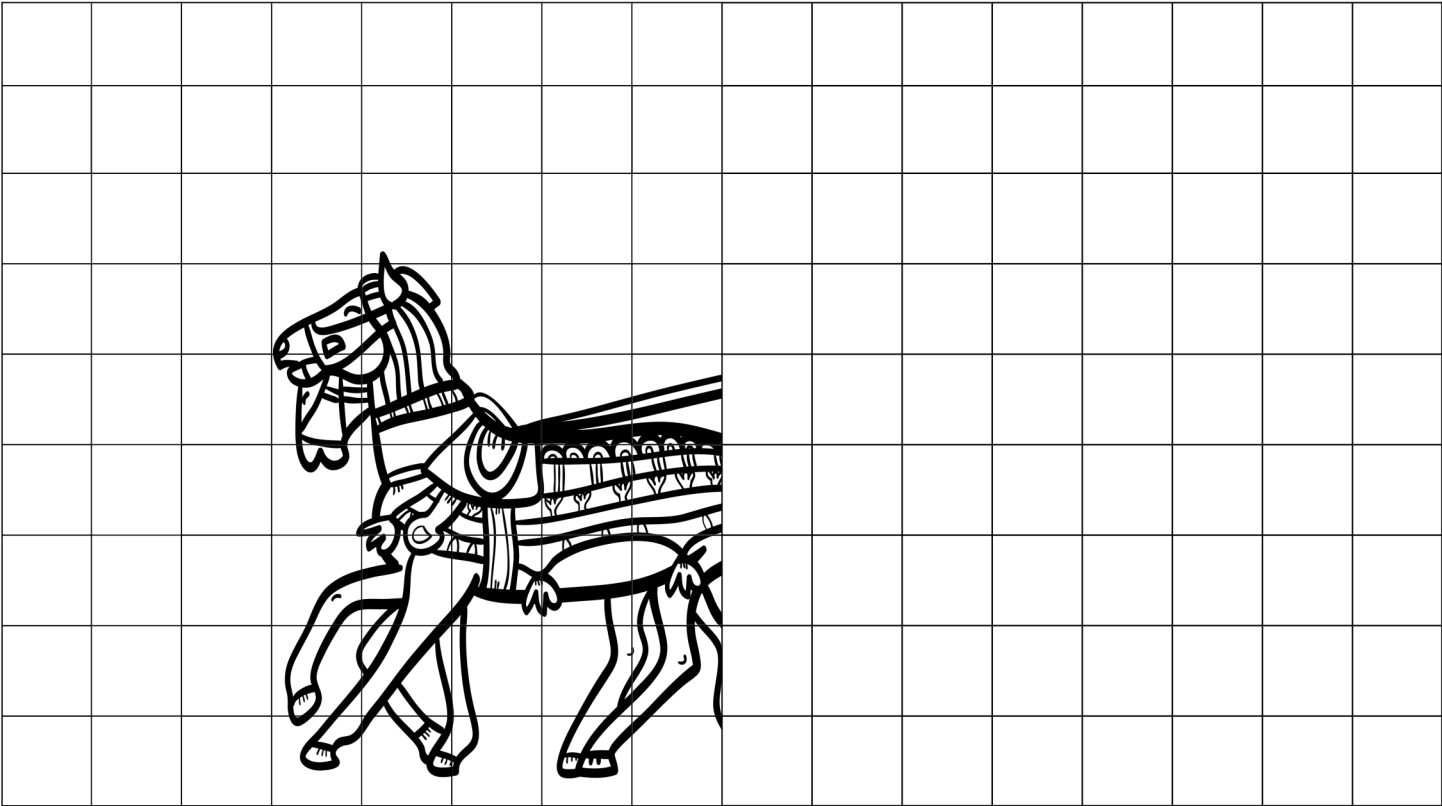
Chariot

During early times in ancient Egypt, people walked or rode on donkeys. However, in the 1600s BC, the Egyptians began using chariots. At first, chariots were important to show the social position of the people who owned them. Over time, their major function became helping Egypt build a very large and, at the time, modern army. When chariots were first used with the army, they mostly provided transportation. However, chariots with only two wheels became popular because they were easier to maneuver. When lighter wheels were introduced, chariots drawn by two or four animals were not only more maneuverable, but also much faster. In the 1500s BC, archers in the army were trained to shoot accurately while riding in chariots drawn by horses. Egypt itself was invaded by armies in chariots who took control of the country. Over the years, the invaders were driven out. Egypt's army grew, and the use of chariots helped them conquer much more land.

Follow these instructions to draw a chariot on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





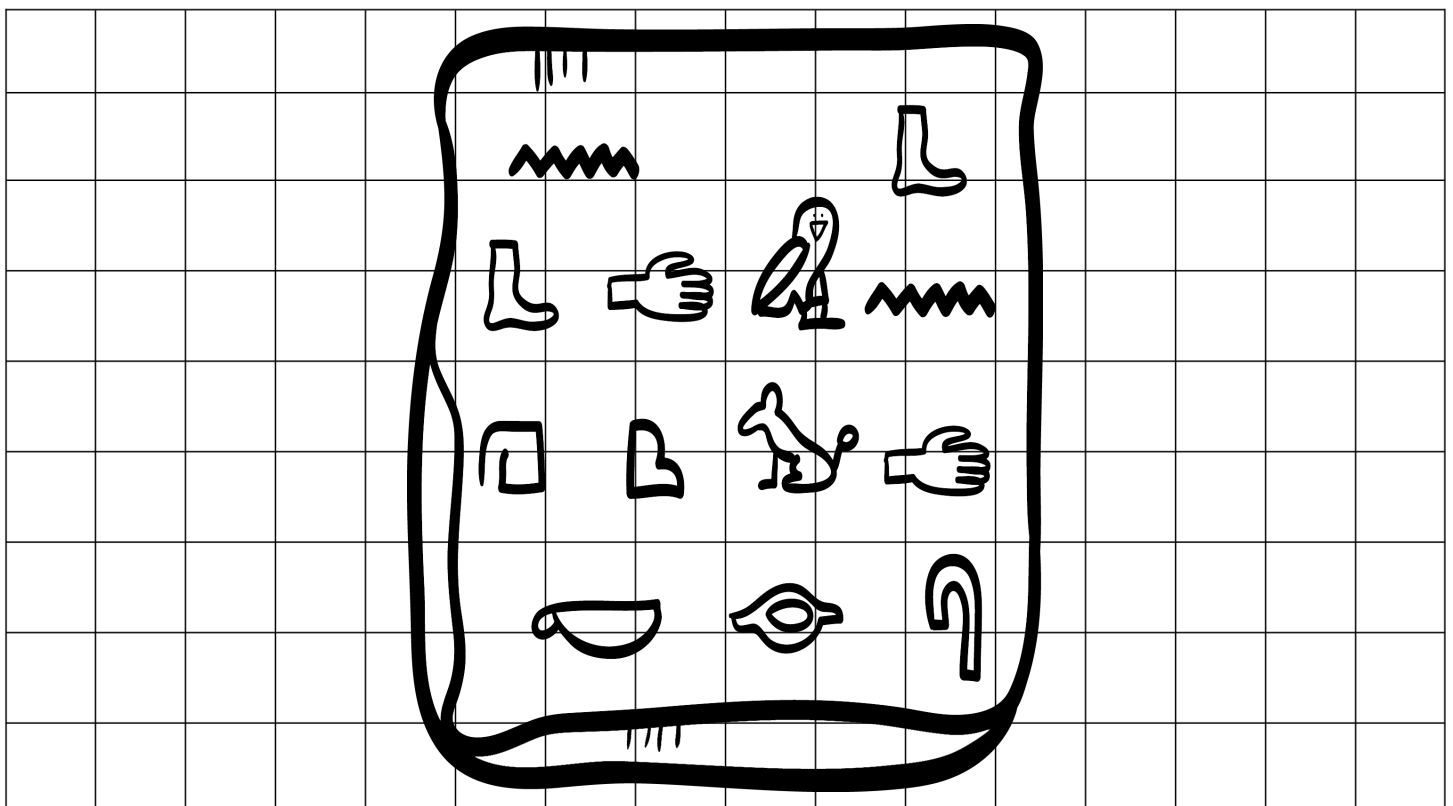
Hieroglyphics

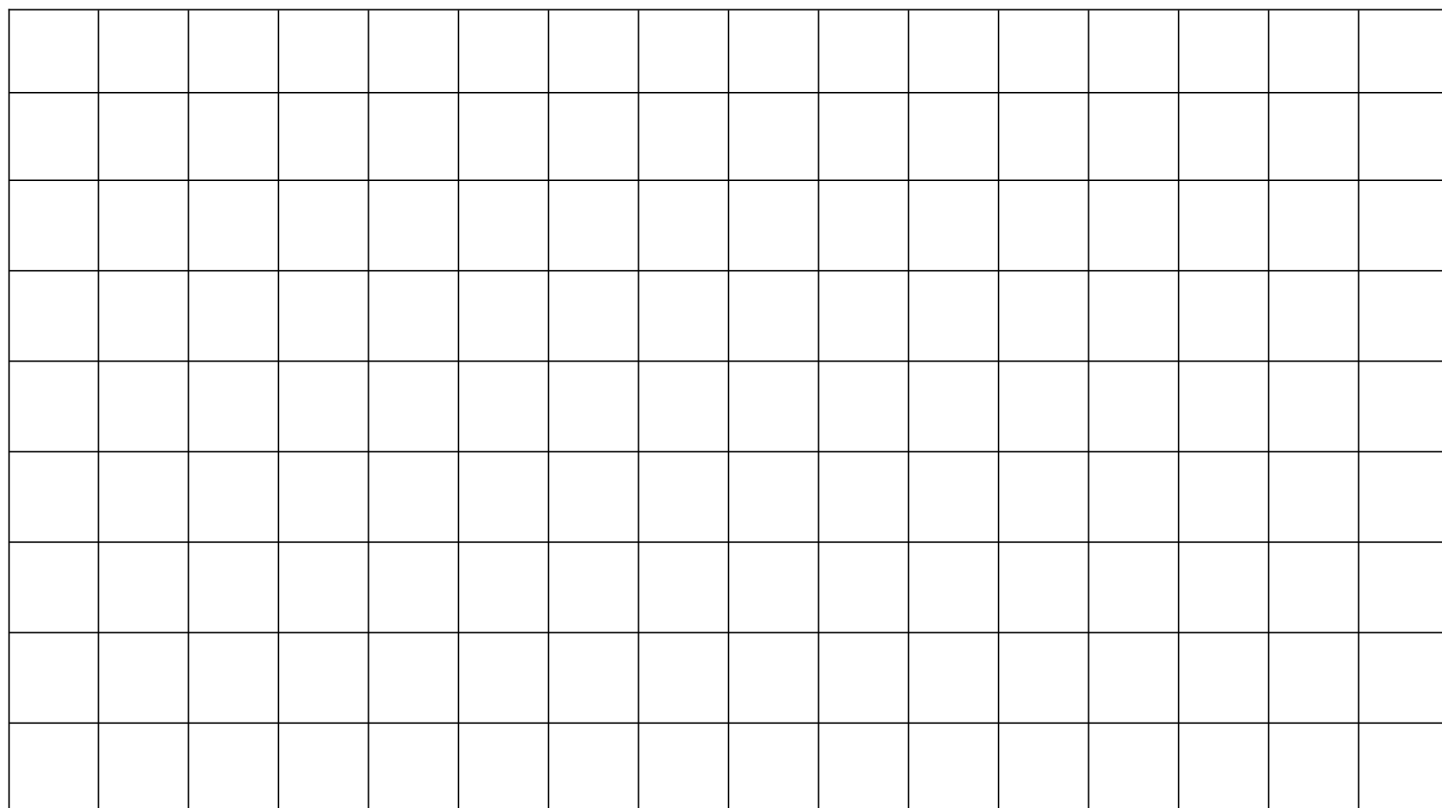
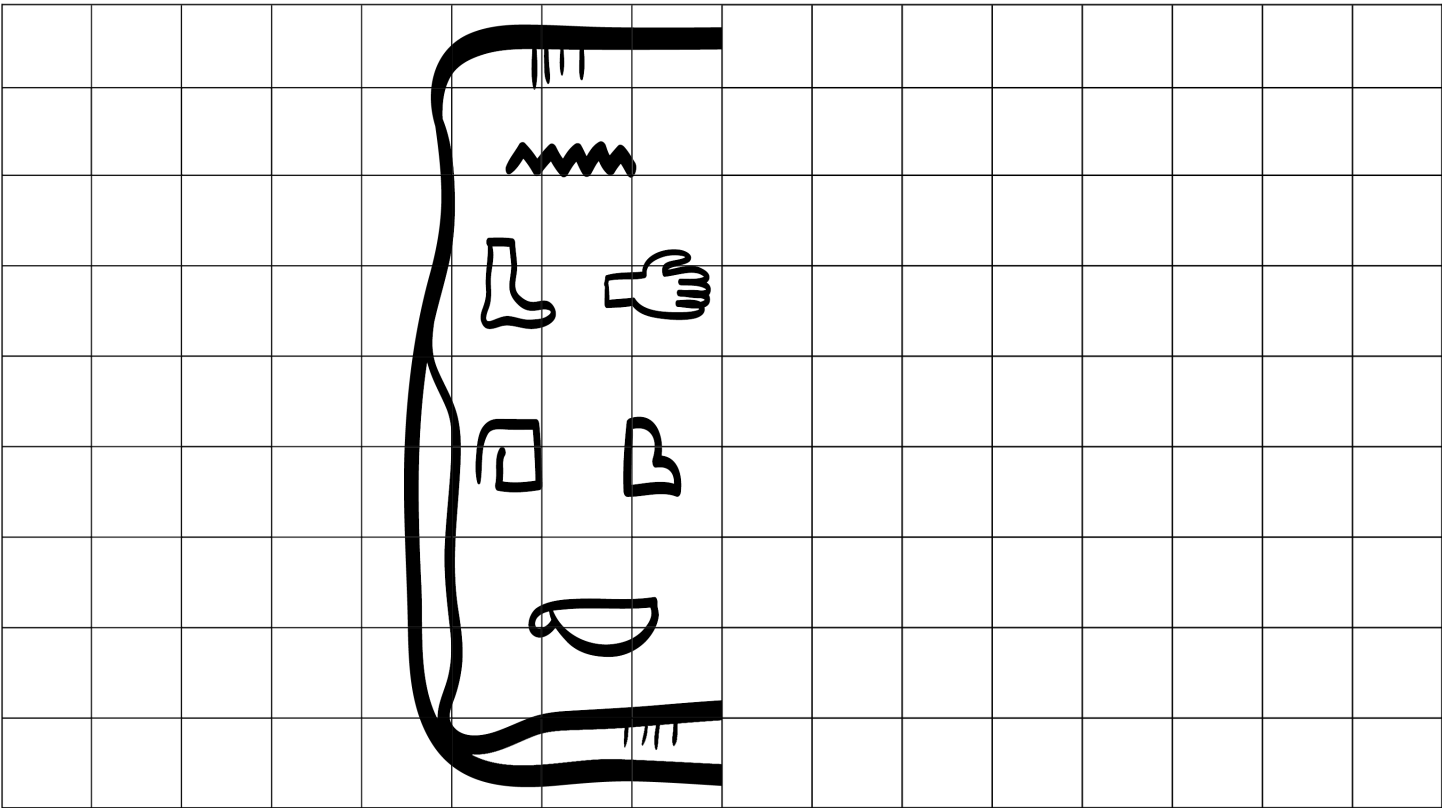
The ancient Egyptians used hieroglyphic writing for about three centuries. It was often used for religious inscriptions and for recording important facts about the royalty. There were about 800 pictures that represented ideas and sounds used in the hieroglyphic system. However, as time went on, more symbols were added. By 300 BC, it is estimated there were over 6,000 symbols.

Scribes were trained to do this writing. Hieroglyphics were written in columns. They were read from top to bottom and sometimes left to right. At other times, they were read from right to left. It depended upon which way the hieroglyphs were facing. Hieroglyphic symbols were also sometimes used as decorations, painted with bright colors, or covered with gold. Eventually, hieroglyphics were replaced with other forms of writing, and the people forgot what the symbols meant. Many people began to believe hieroglyphics were a secret code used by Egyptian priests. People were finally able to start deciphering the symbols after scholars translated the Rosetta Stone. This artifact contained the same inscription in hieroglyphics, another Egyptian language, and Greek. Since Greek was known, it eventually allowed scholars to decode the hieroglyphics.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of hieroglyphics on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.



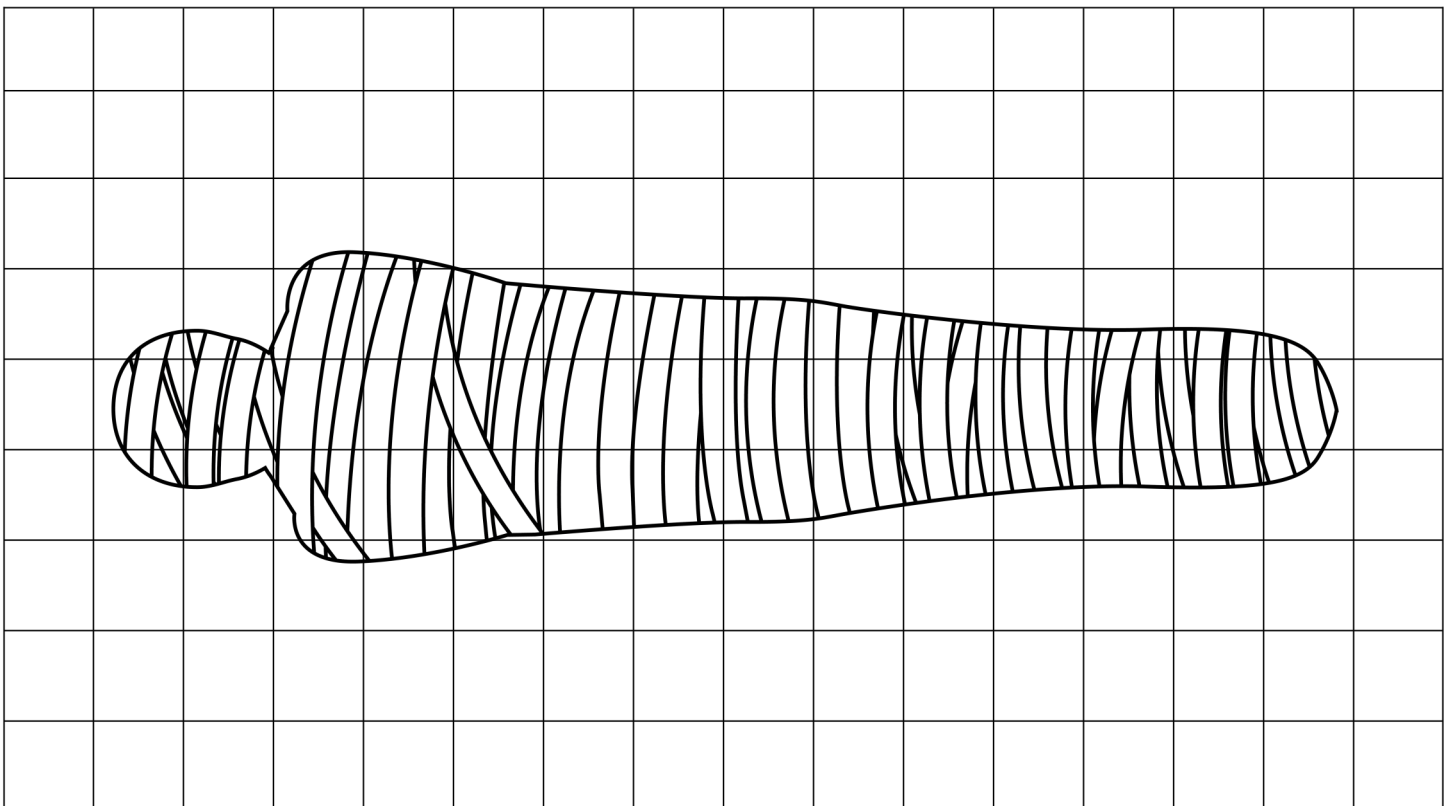


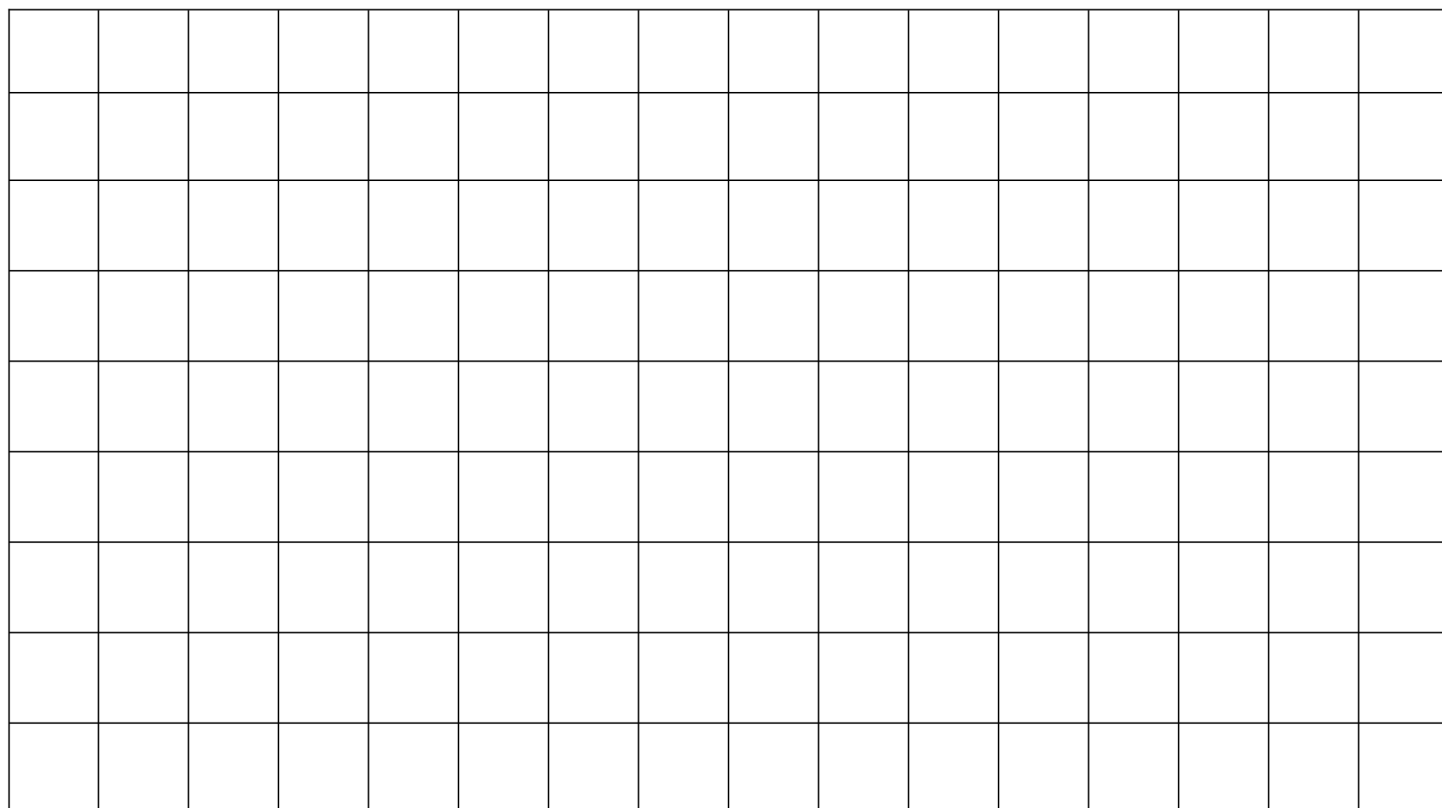
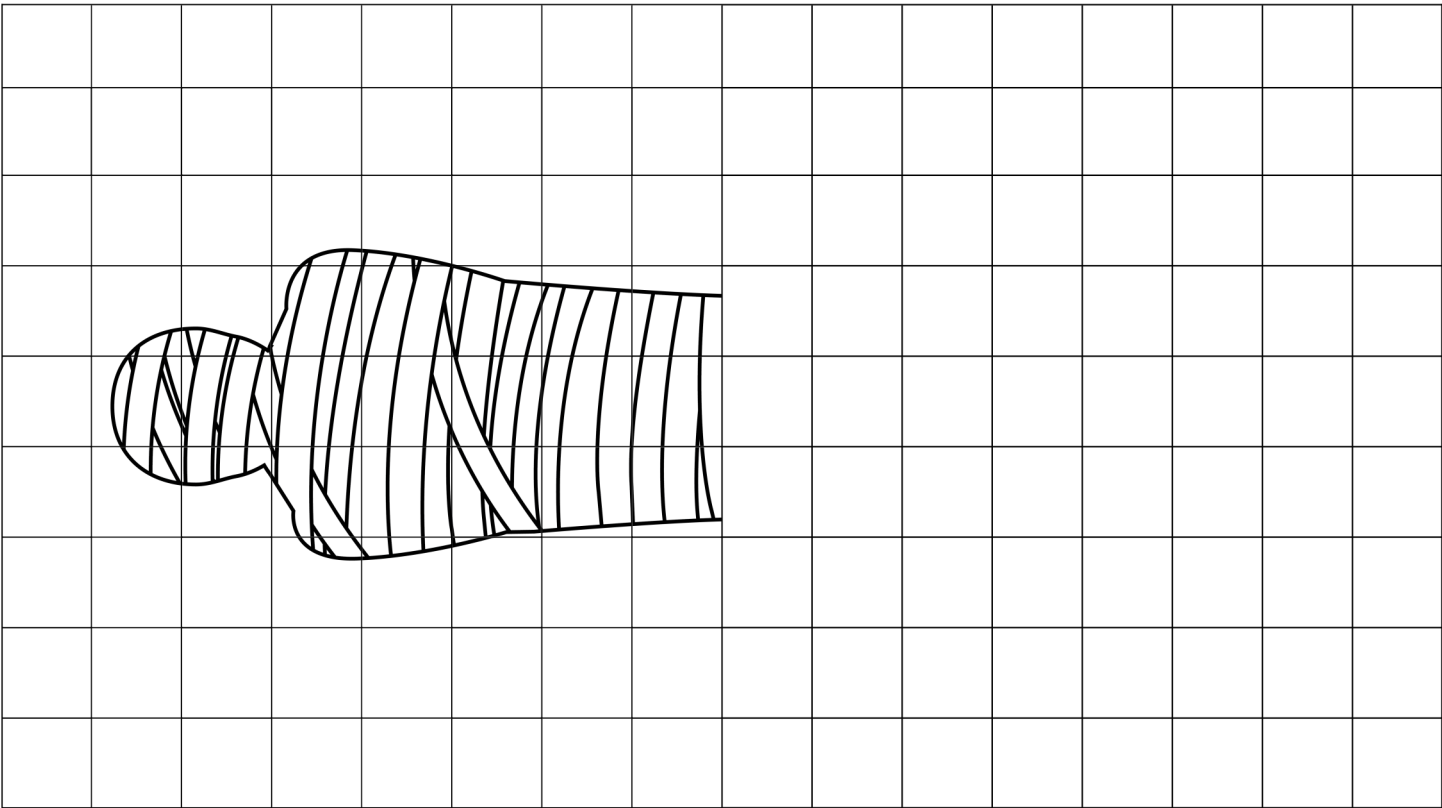
Mummy

Mummification is a way of preserving a dead body. In ancient Egypt, bodies were mummified as part of the religious beliefs of the people. First, all the moisture was removed from the body. The internal organs were removed from the body and often placed in canopic jars to be buried with the mummy. However, the heart was not removed. As time went on, the process was changed, and the internal organs were placed back in the body instead of being placed in canopic jars. Then the body was treated with perfumes and different substances that would keep the moisture out. The body was often stuffed after this to make it look more lifelike. Then, it was wrapped in many, many strips of linen bandages that totaled about 150 yards (137 meters). It was placed in a coffin, or sometimes, in one coffin inside another. From information that has been found, it is estimated that it took about seventy days to complete the process of drying and mummifying the body. It has been estimated that a total of about seventy million mummies were made in ancient Egypt.

Follow these instructions to draw a mummy on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





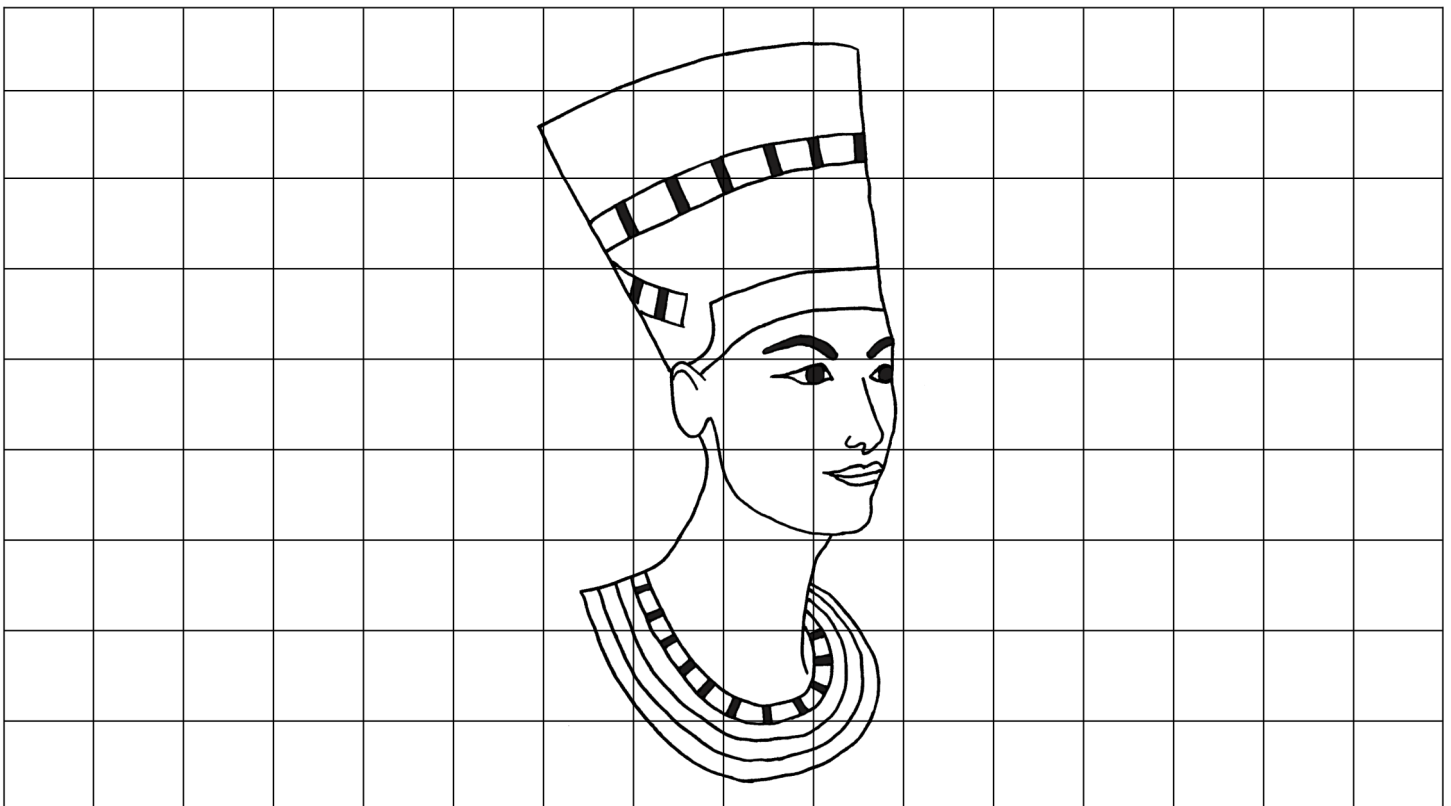
Nefertiti

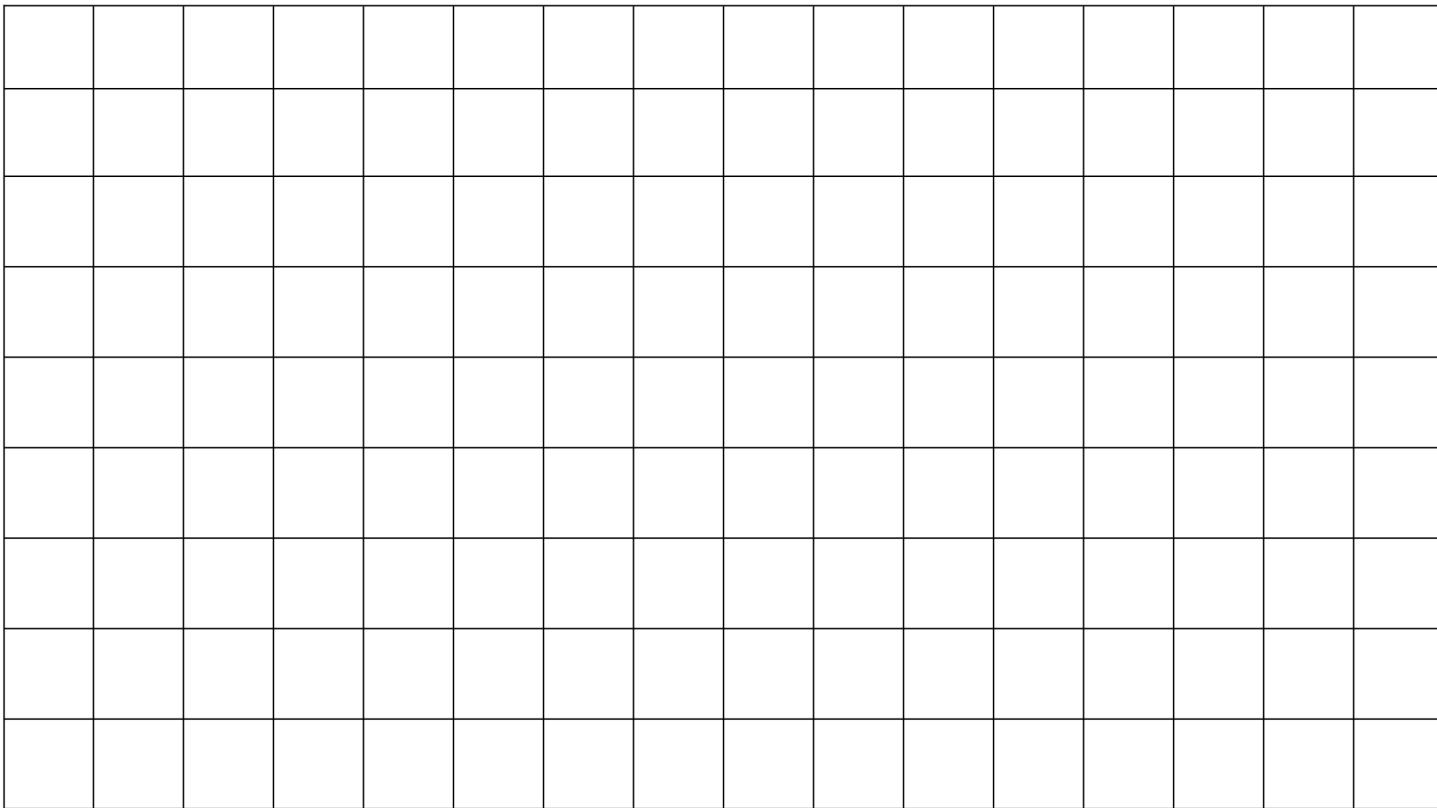
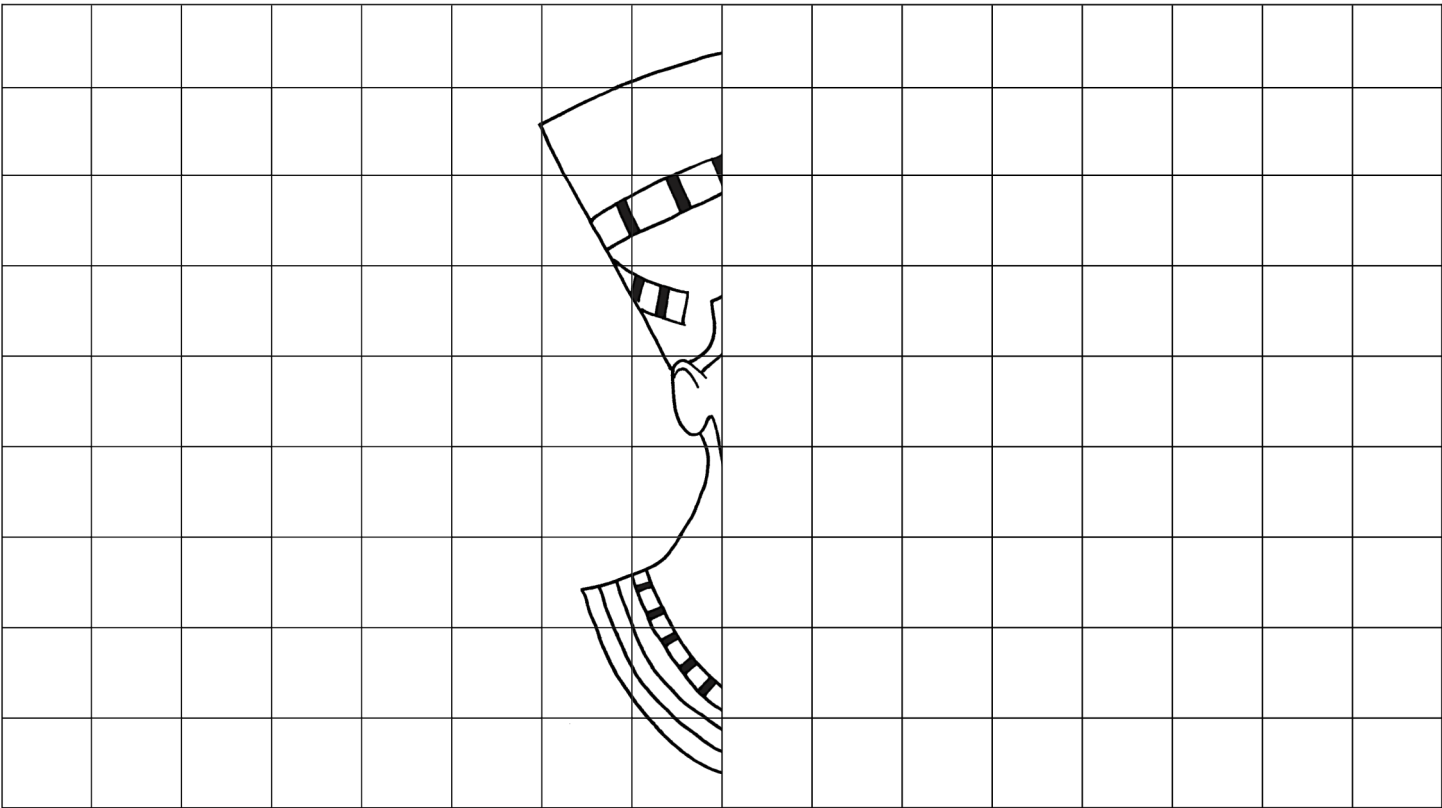
Nefertiti was a queen of Egypt and the wife of King Akhenaton. Since there is no record of her family and her name translates as "A Beautiful Woman Has Come," many early people who studied ancient Egypt thought she was a princess from Syria. However, many now think she was Egyptian, the daughter of someone in the court of Egypt. The headdress Nefertiti wore was unique, being tall with a flat top. Akhenaton was the first pharaoh to preach a form of belief in one deity instead of the many formerly worshipped in Egypt. Nefertiti joined him in that belief, and together, they closed old temples and worshipped together. Some say Nefertiti had the authority of a ruler, but that has not been proven.

Nefertiti and Akhenaton had six daughters. Not long after Akhenaton had served for the twelfth year as pharaoh, one of their daughters died, and three of their daughters, along with Nefertiti, disappeared. It is thought that the three daughters who disappeared also died, but there is no record of the death of Nefertiti. Different theories have been set forth as to what happened, but none have been proven. She may be one of the many unidentified mummies found in the Valley of the Kings. Egypt went back to their old religion of many deities, and Nefertiti was forgotten until a sculpture of her was found in the ruins of a workshop in 1912. She is now one of the most recognizable figures of ancient Egypt.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of Nefertiti on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





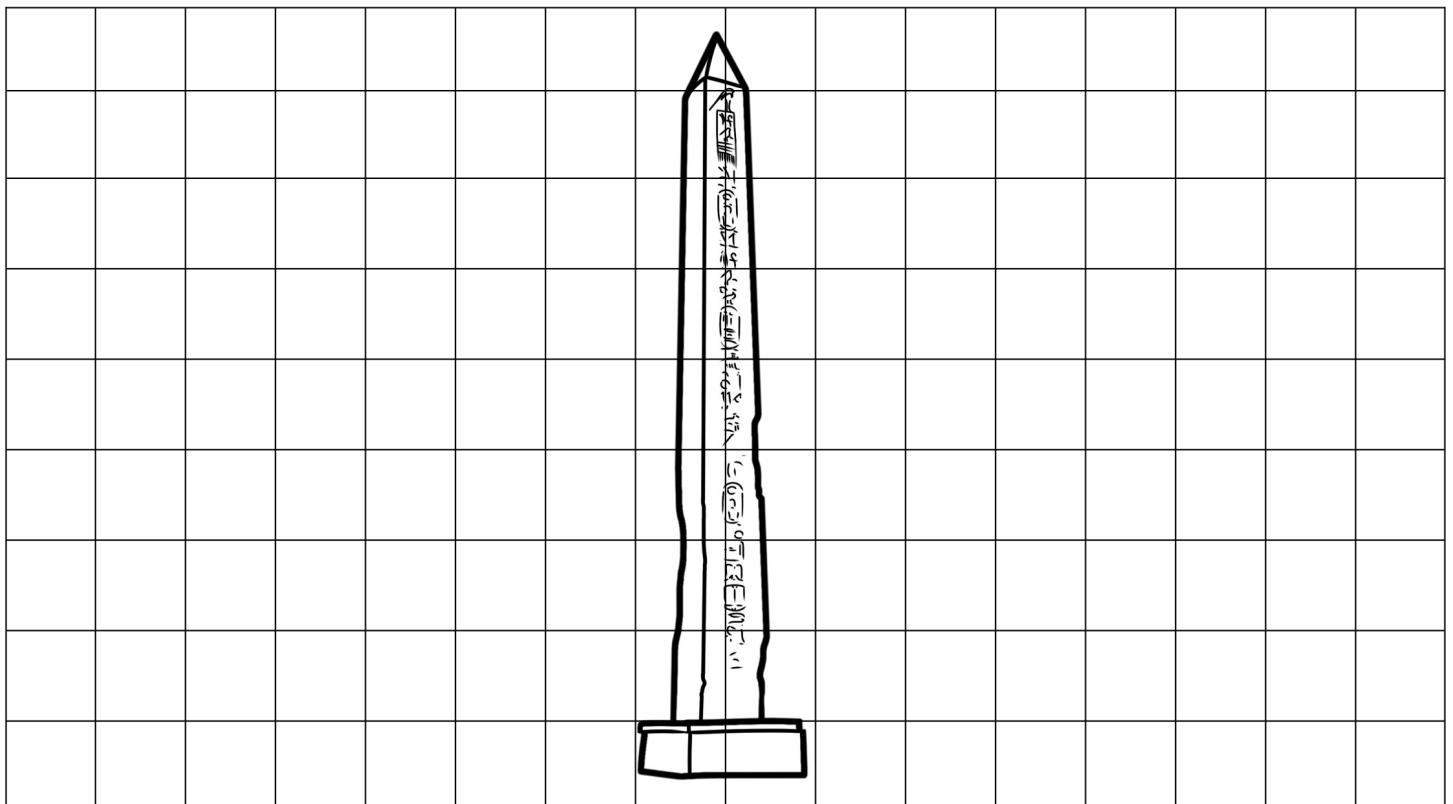
Obelisk

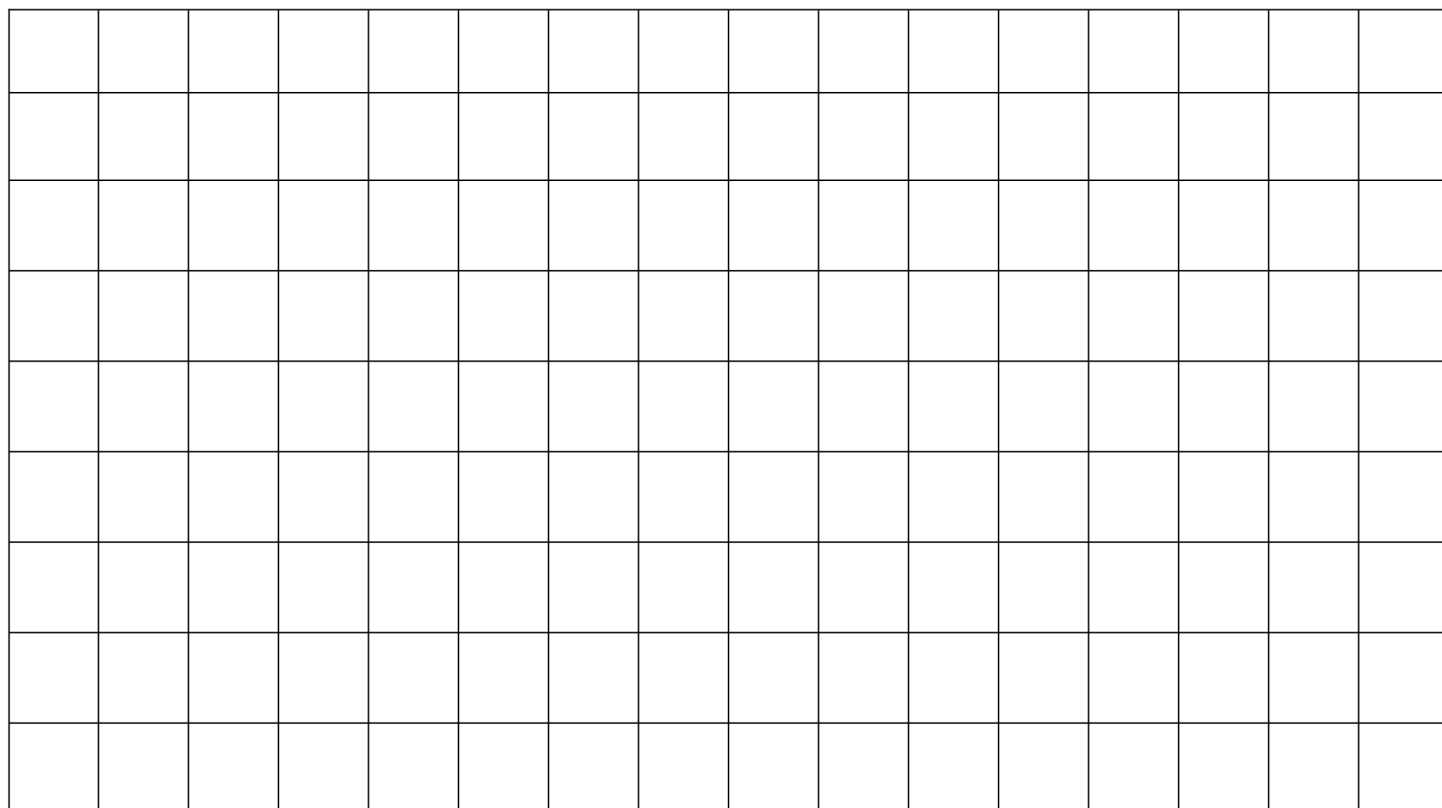
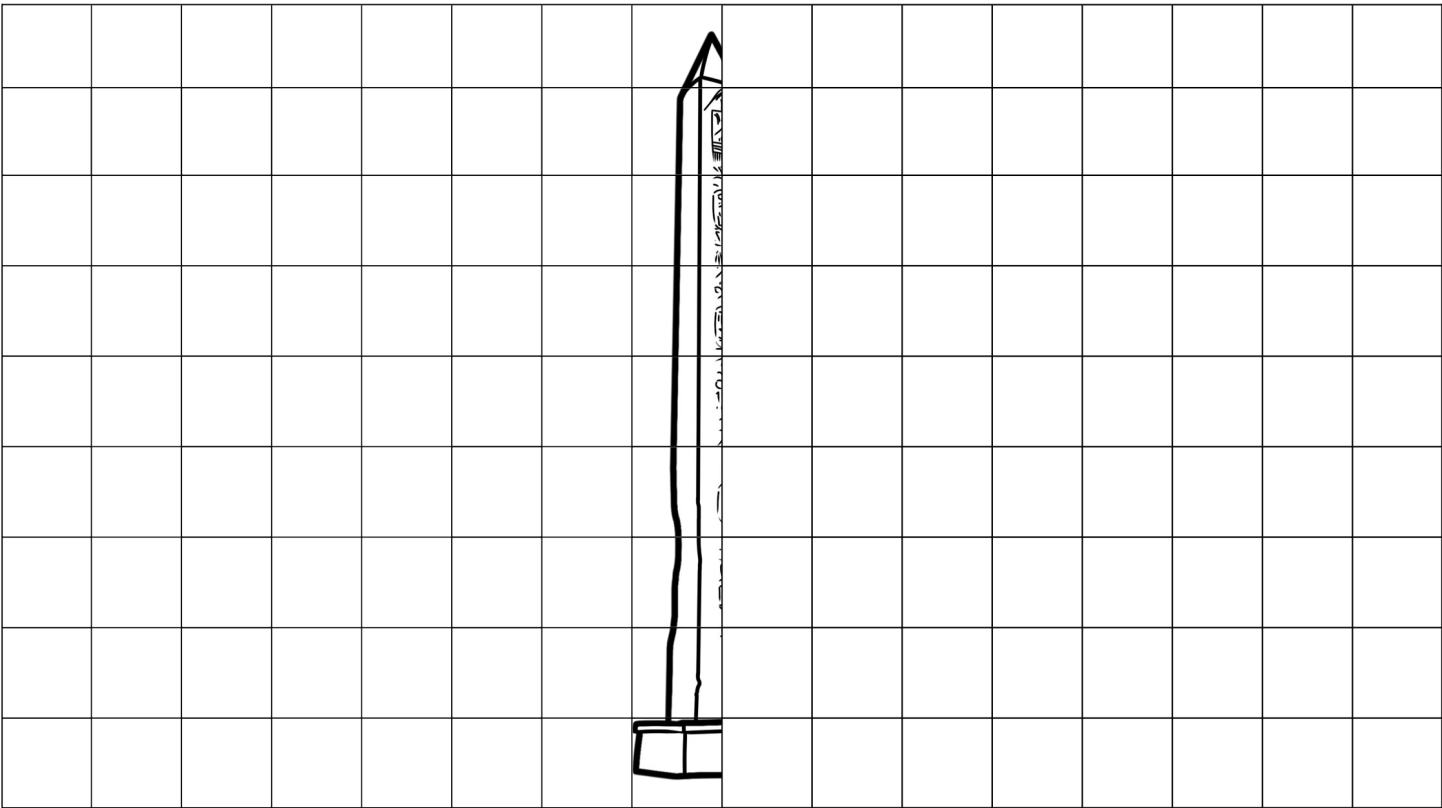
Ancient Egyptians made many grand monuments out of stone. They erected obelisks at the entrances of temples. Each obelisk was carved from one stone, usually red granite from the quarries near Aswān. Obelisks from Egypt were wider at the bottom than they were at the top, and they pointed in to a pyramid shape at the top. The top pyramid shape was often covered with electrum, which was a mixture of gold and silver. These metals were commonly used for coins and decoration in the ancient world. Many obelisks have hieroglyphics inscribed on them.

One of the earliest obelisks that is still in existence stands at Heliopolis, a city near Cairo. Obelisks could be different heights, from 10 feet (3 meters) to many times that height. One was found at Karnak that was 97 feet (29.5 meters) tall and weighed more than 100 tons. It took quarry workers seven months to cut the stone out of the quarry. Then workers had to polish the stone. It was transported down the Nile on a barge and placed in the Temple of Hatshepsut at Thebes. Another obelisk, called the Luxor Obelisk, was taken from Luxor, Egypt, in 1831 and now stands at the Place de la Concorde in Paris

Follow these instructions to draw an obelisk on the next page like the one shown below:

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- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





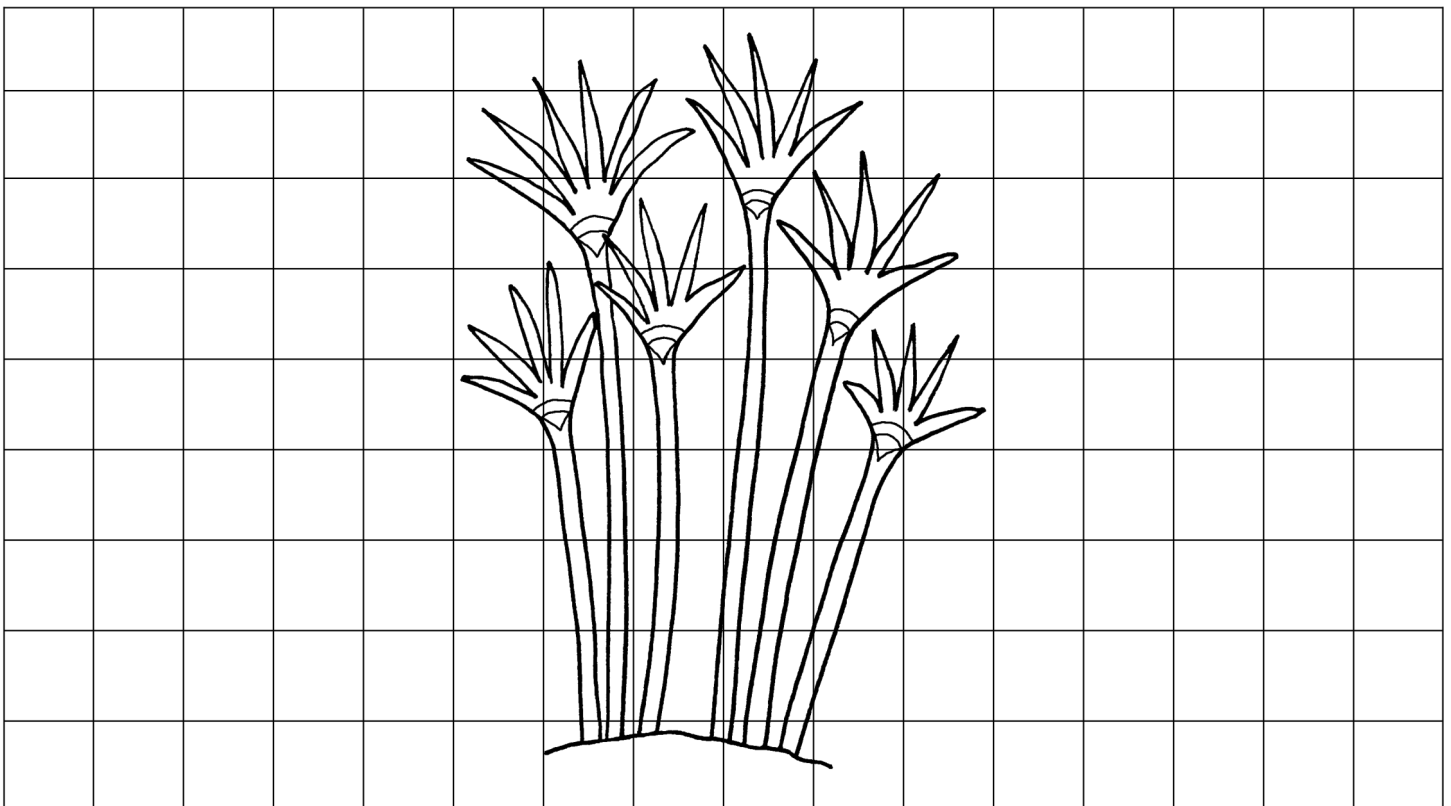
Papyrus

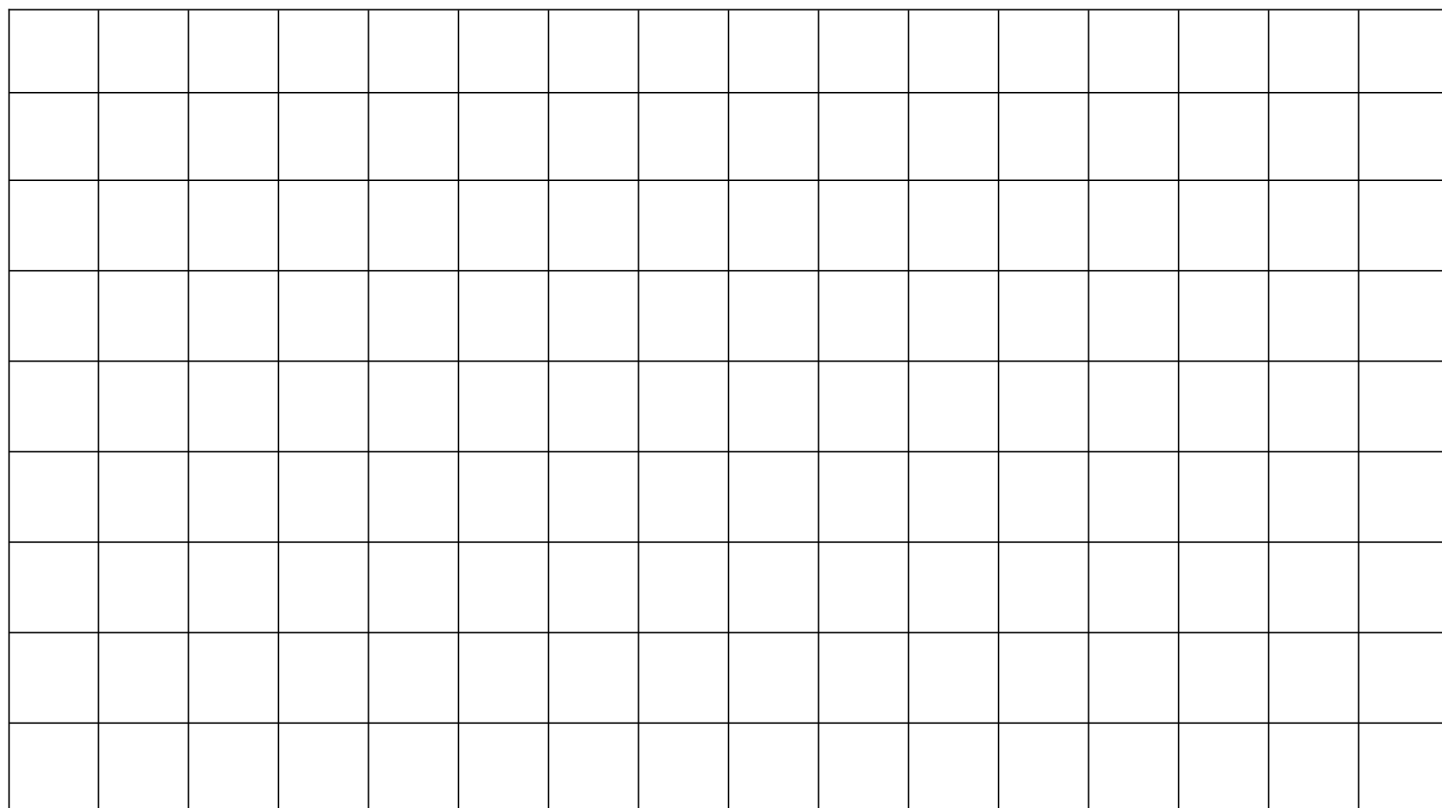
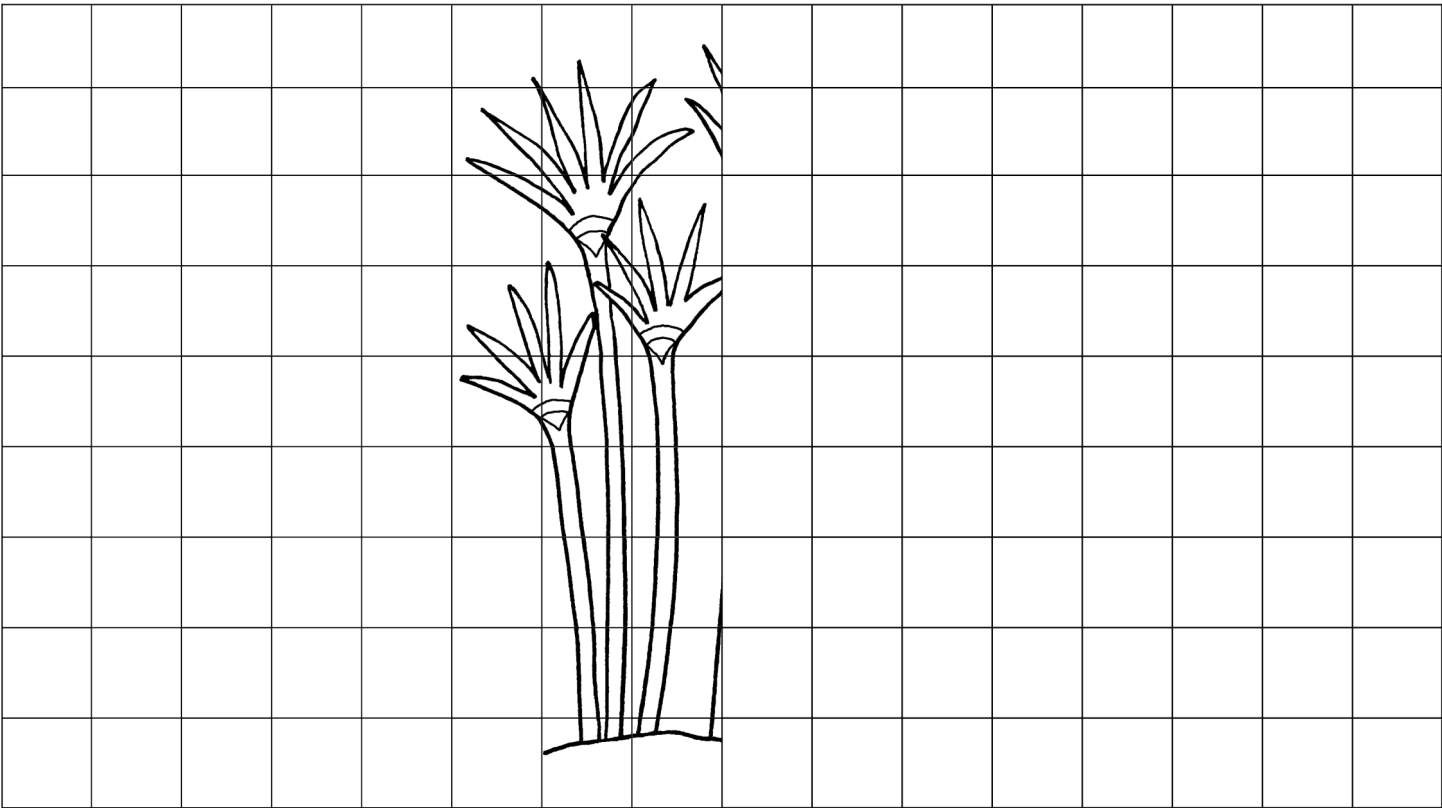
Papyrus was a material used as paper in ancient Egypt. It was made from the papyrus plant, also called the paper plant, which grew along the Nile River. To make papyrus, workers cut part of the stem of the papyrus plant into thin strips and laid them out side-by-side. Then they topped them with another layer of strips at a 90-degree angle to the first set of strips. They dampened the sheet, pressed it together, and dried it. While it was drying, the sap of the plant glued the pieces together. Workers hammered the sheet and dried it again in the sun. They now had a smooth surface that someone could write on. If they did their work well, the final sheet was white and without spots or defects. Often times, sheets were glued together to make a long piece which was rolled to be used. There were usually not more than twenty pieces of papyrus in a roll. After the paper was made, the tips of reeds were formed into a point. These could then be used to write on the papyrus with an ink made from soot mixed with water. Sheets of papyrus were also used in trade with other countries.

In Alexandria, Egypt, there was a scientific institute and a library. The library there contained about 500,000 papyrus scrolls that had information about many subjects, including geography and astronomy. The library and all the information in it was destroyed in the late AD 200s while under the rule of the Roman Empire.

Follow these instructions to draw papyrus plants on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





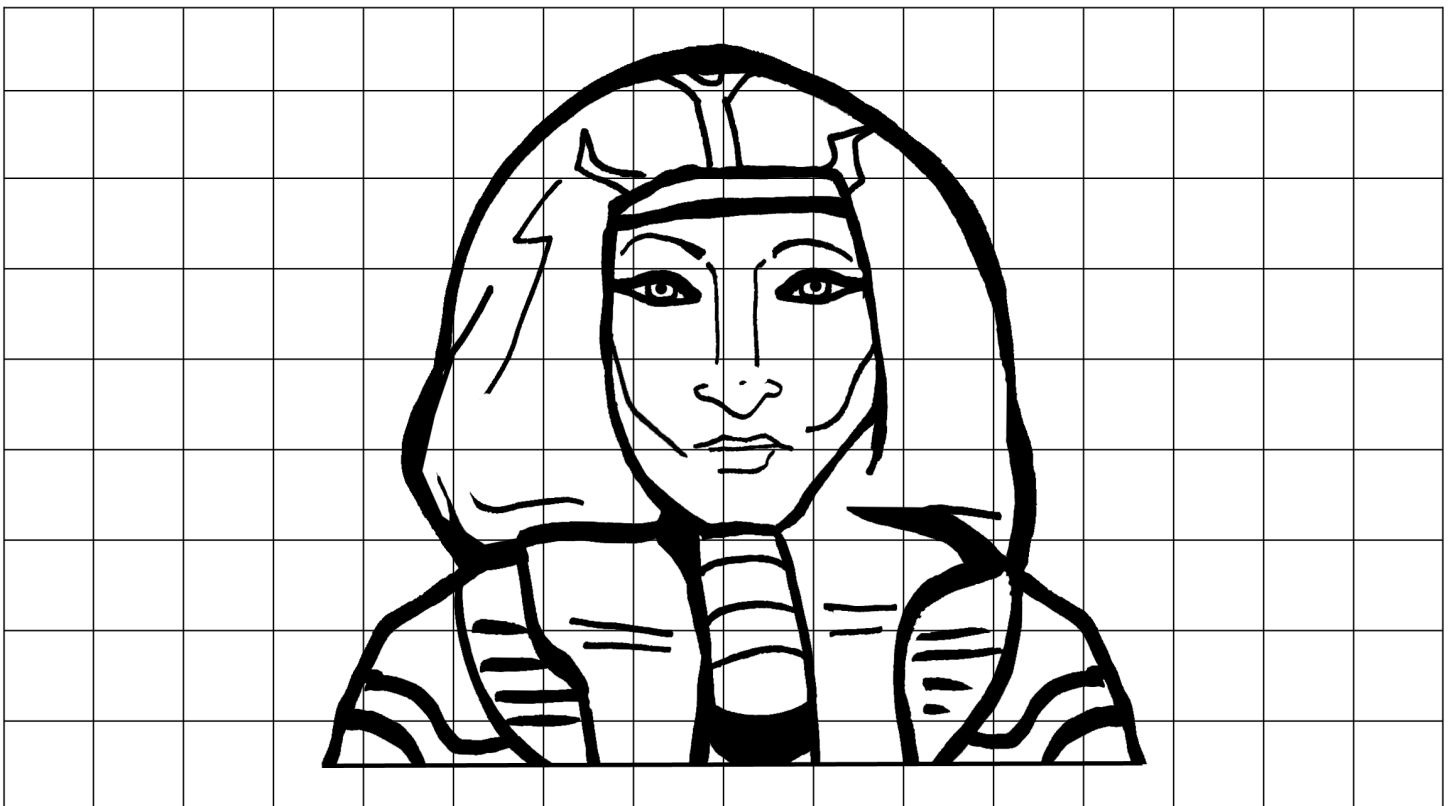
Pharaoh

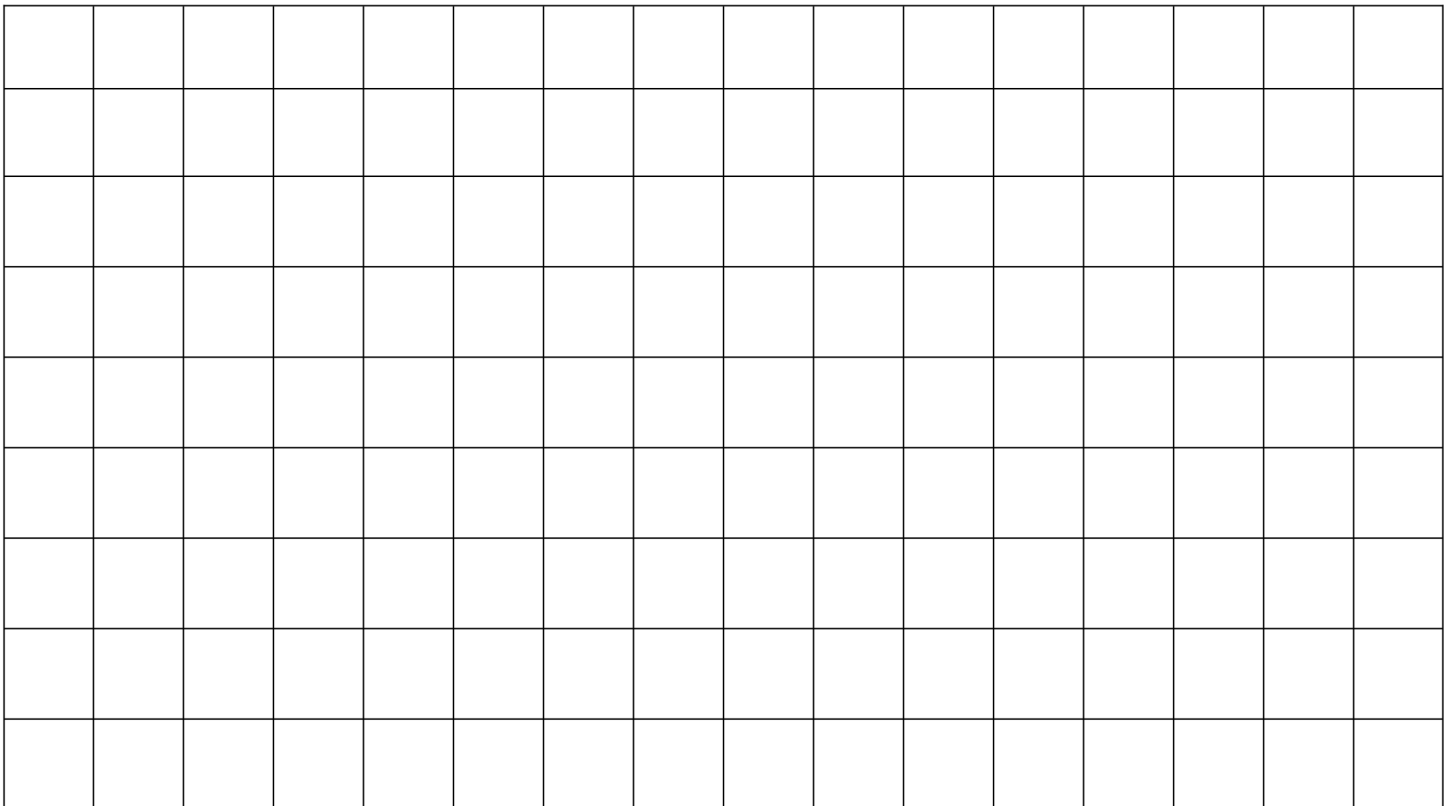
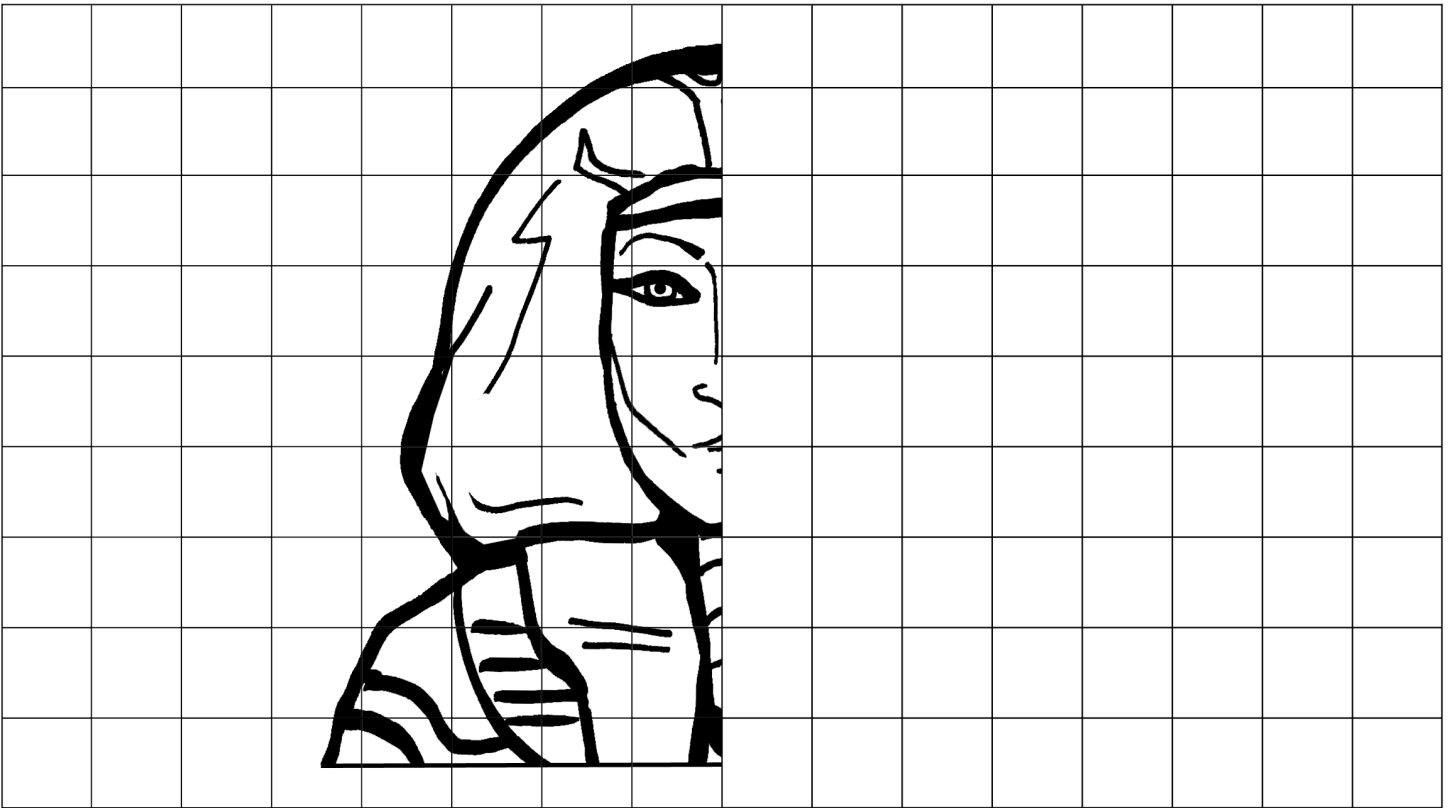
Pharaoh was a term used to refer to the king in ancient Egypt. The people of Egypt believed their king was actually a god in human form, which helped the pharaoh have more power and control over the people. The pharaoh owned a large portion of land and was responsible for the well-being of his people. Many pharaohs in Egypt had more than one wife. The position of pharaoh was passed down from father to the oldest son of the pharaoh's main wife. There were times when daughters claimed the right to inherit the throne if the father had no son to his main wife. There were at least four women who became rulers in ancient Egypt. The pharaohs were buried in luxurious tombs, often filled with beautiful paintings and other works of art.

Many ancient pharaohs of Egypt between 1550 and 1100 BC were buried in the Valley of the Kings. This valley is on the west bank of the Nile River. More than sixty tombs have been found there and in the Western Valley next to it. The tombs are cut into the rock. Many of the sons of Ramses II are believed to have been buried there. The tombs of Seti I, Tutankhamun, Thutmose III, Ramses II, and Ramses III have been found there.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of a pharaoh on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.



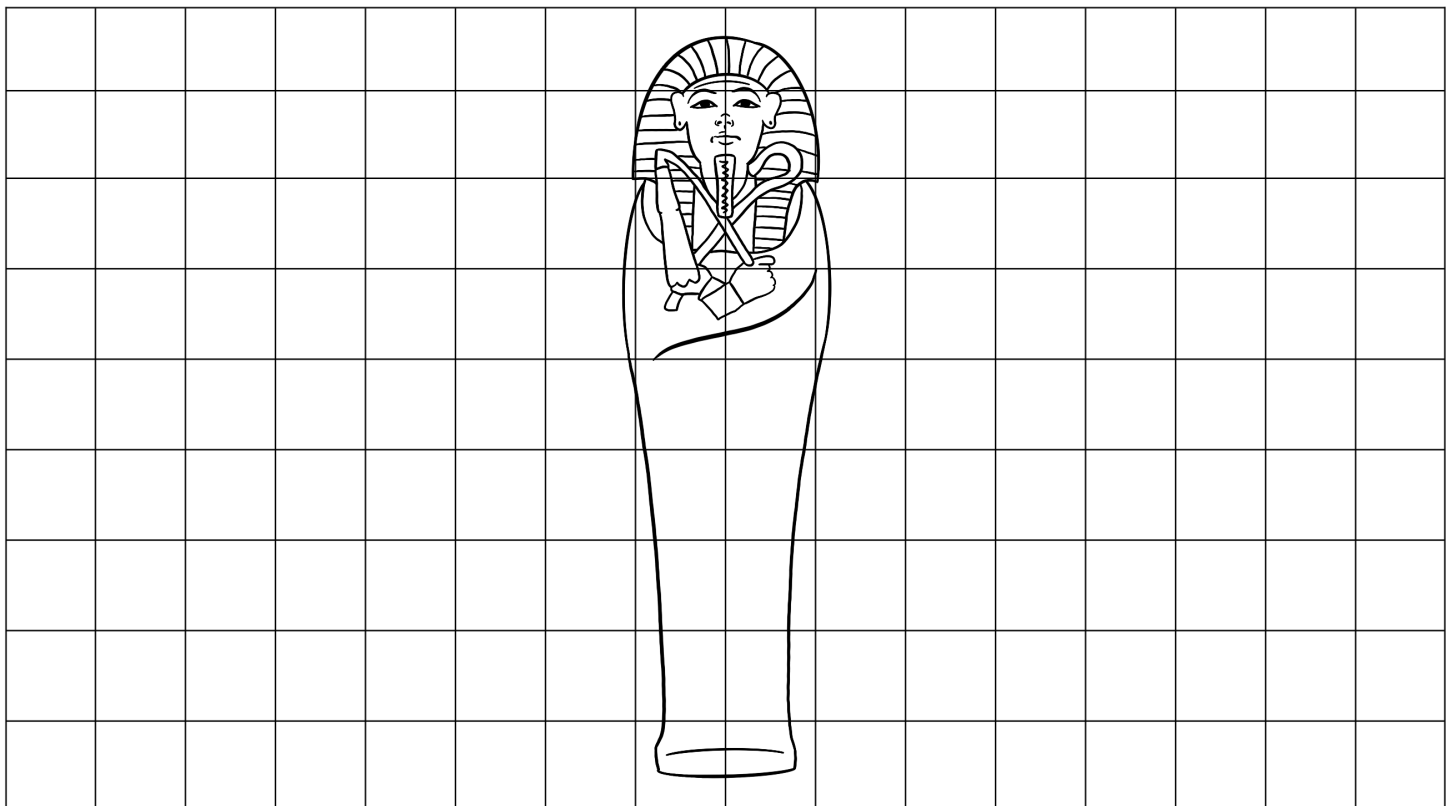


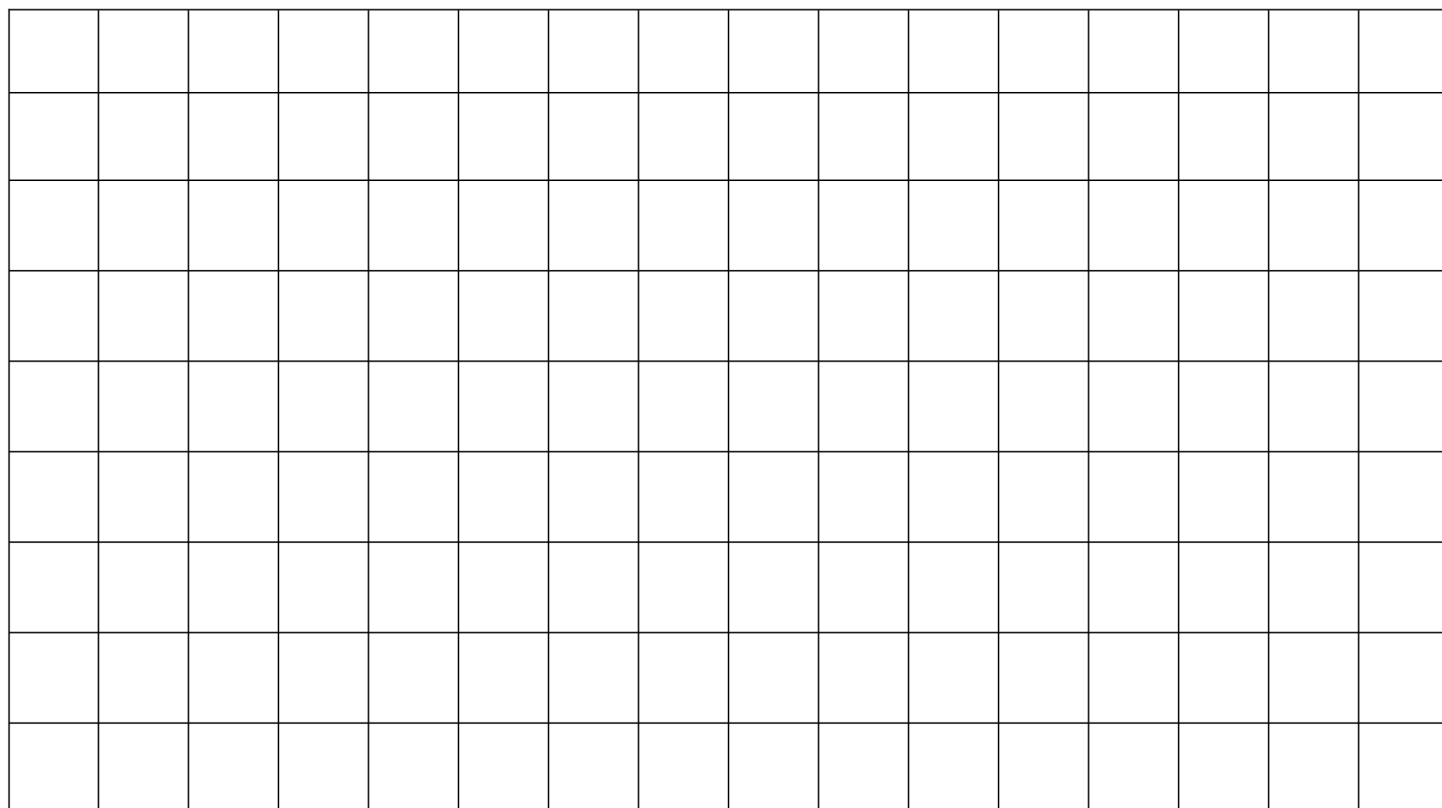
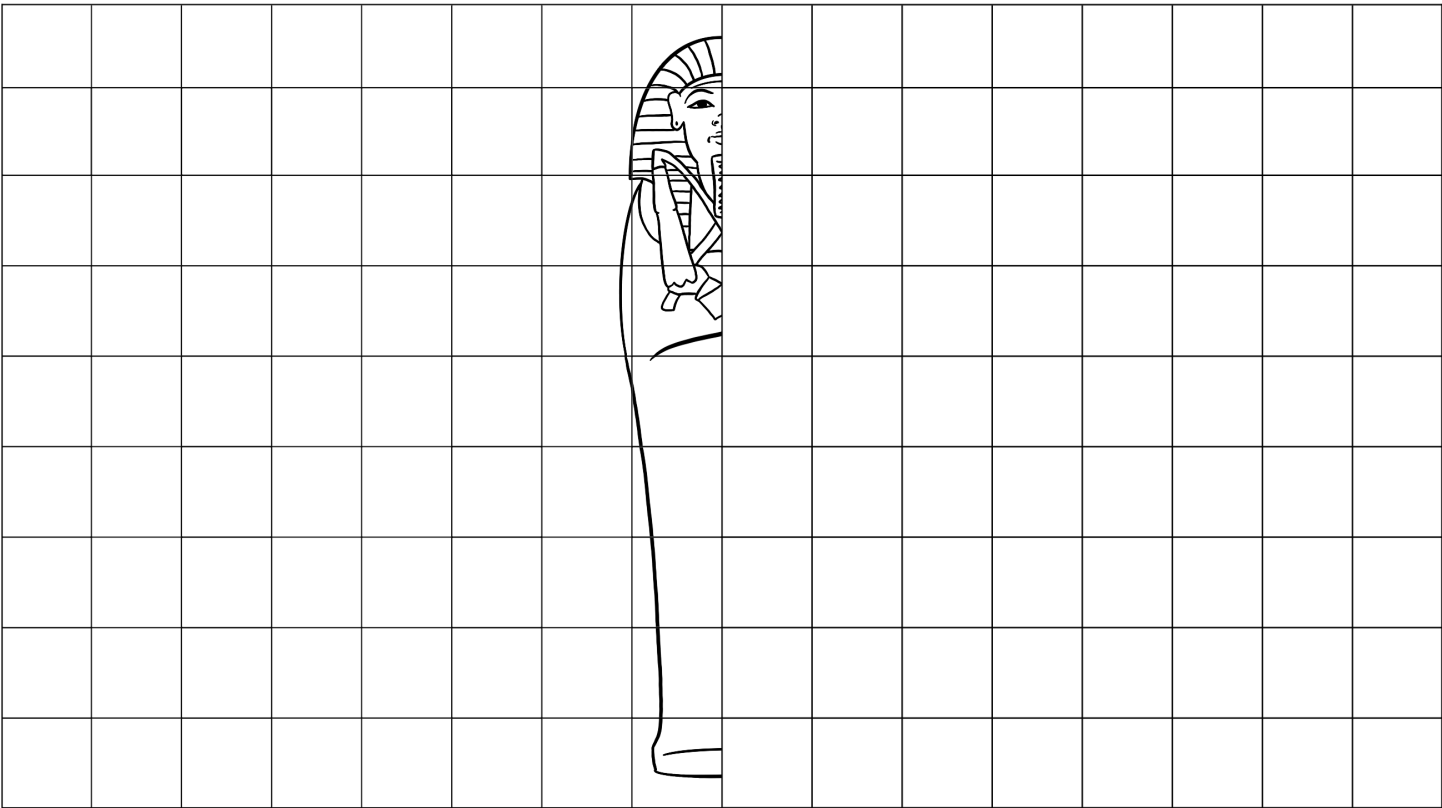
Sarcophagus

A sarcophagus was a type of coffin used by people in ancient Egypt to bury their dead. In the early kingdoms, the sarcophagus was simply a boxlike coffin. Around 1630 BC, the coffins were made to look more like a person. One end was carved and even painted to look like the head of the dead person. When a sarcophagus was to be used for royalty, it could be made from solid gold or silver. There was often a cartouche on the outside of the sarcophagus. Many sarcophagi have decorative artwork on the outside, showing the great skill of the people of the time. The artwork also often tells something about the person being buried, which helps preserve history. The mummy of the person being buried was placed inside the sarcophagus, along with things that were important to that person. Sometimes when the person buried was not of a high social standing, no identifying inscriptions were put on the sarcophagus or on the tomb. This is unfortunate because everyone has a story to tell, and not recording it deprives us of the history that could be learned.

Follow these instructions to draw a sarcophagus on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





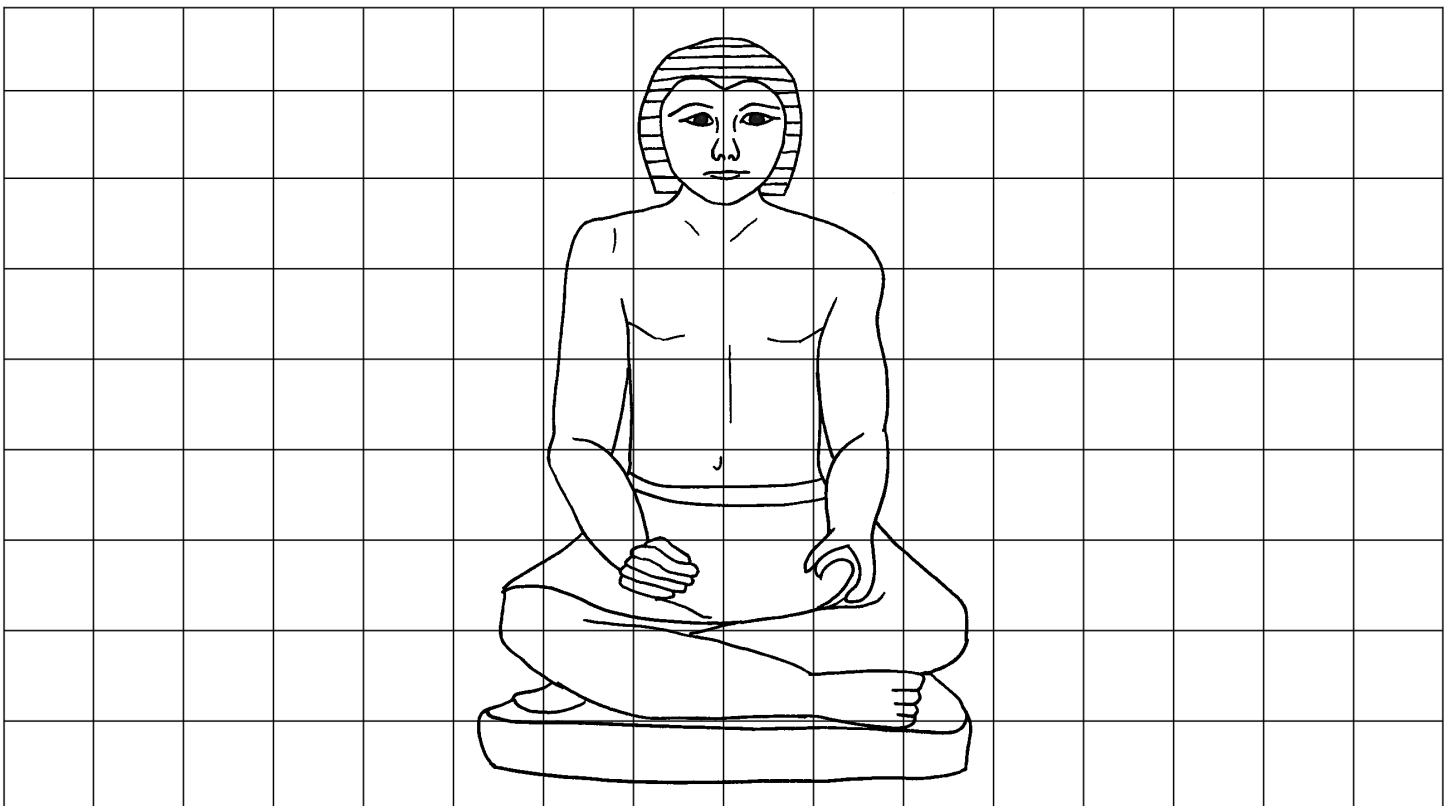
Scribe

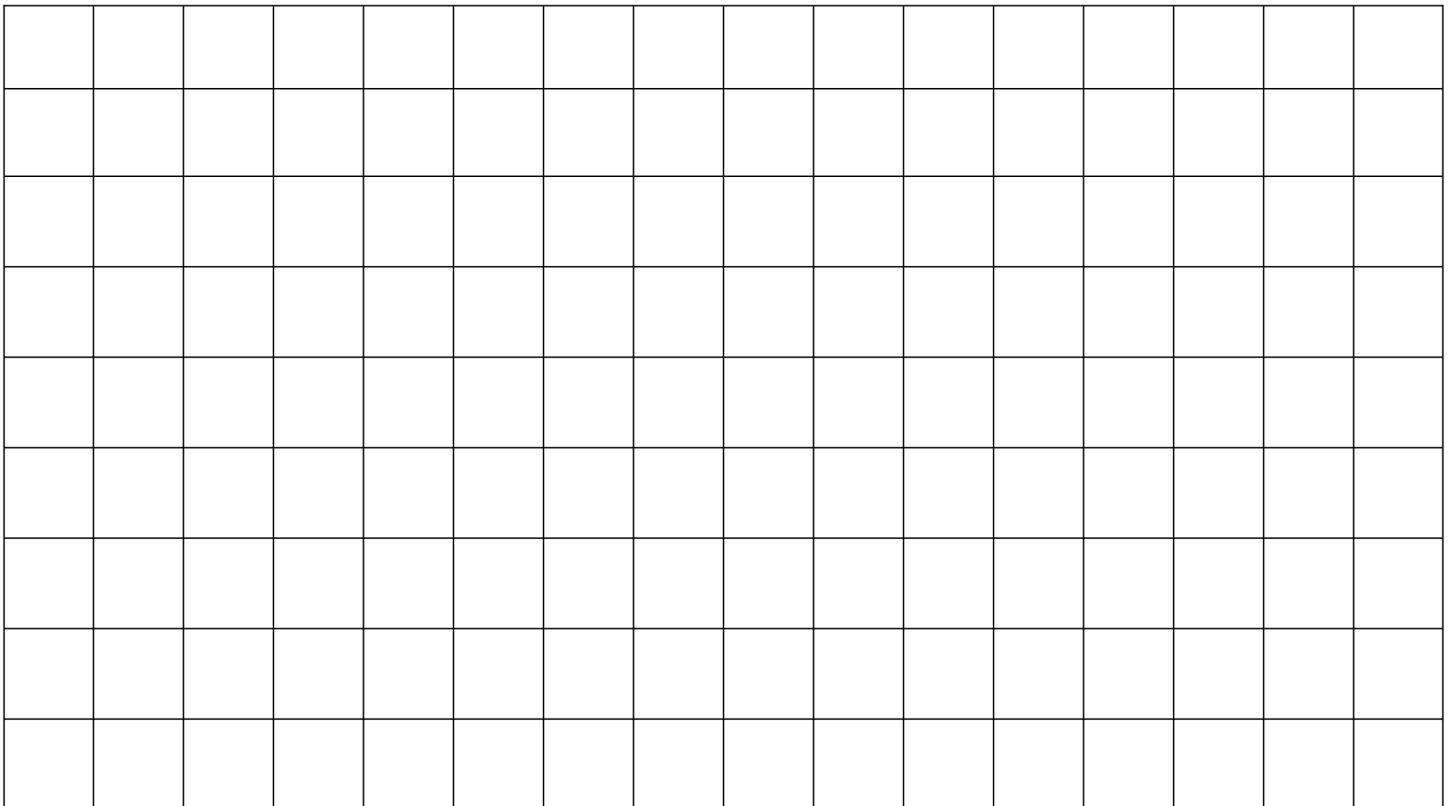
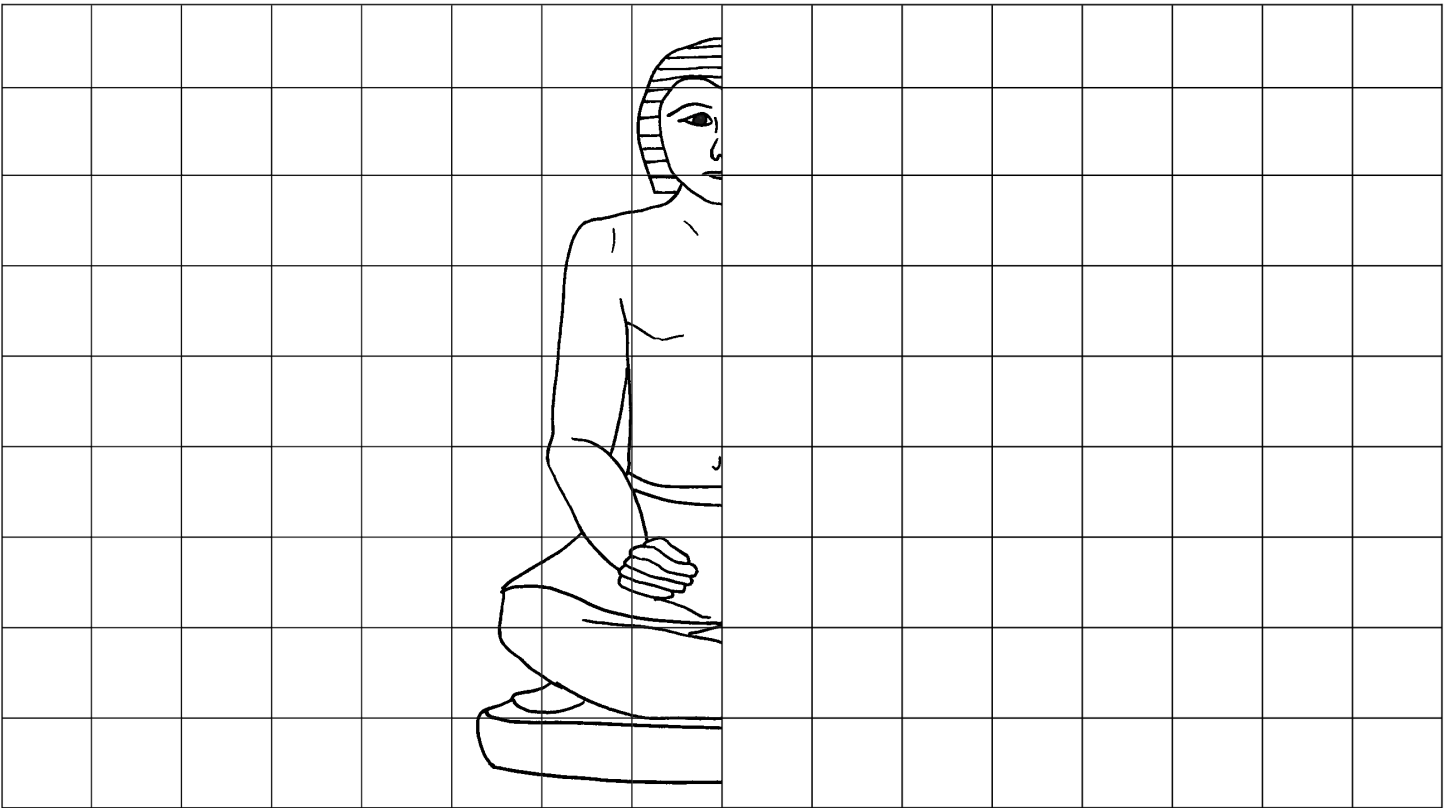
In ancient Egypt, scribes were trained to do the writings that were often in hieroglyphics. When students were 5 years old, they entered the school for writing and studied there until they were sixteen or seventeen. When they were thirteen or fourteen, they were trained in the offices where they planned to work. Discipline was severe in the schools, and memorization was a key part of learning. It was not allowed to use other forms of teaching, as this was all controlled by the officials in charge of the schools.

Scribes wrote documents for government officials, for the temple, and for other businesses. They often kept a record of business transactions for merchants. They also often made themselves available to the general public for a fee to do things such as write letters. This was very important because many of the people in ancient Egypt could not read or write, and those who did only had a basic understanding of it. When the letter was received by the person to whom it was sent, it was common to have a scribe read it to them.

Follow these instructions to draw a scribe on the next page like the one shown below:

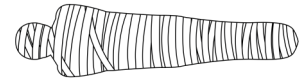
- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.



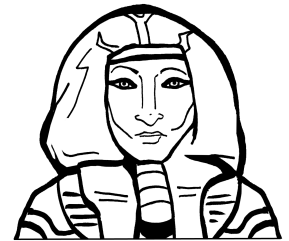
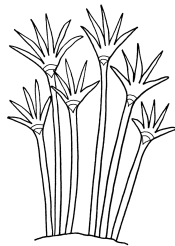


Identify the Ancient Egyptian Image

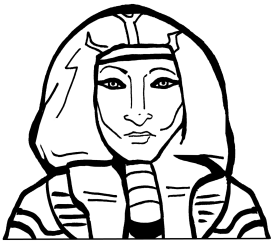
1. Which picture shows hieroglyphics? Circle it.



2. Which picture shows a pharaoh? Circle it.



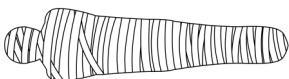
3. Which picture shows an obelisk? Circle it.



4. Which picture shows a scribe? Circle it.

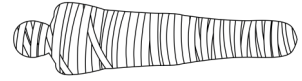


5. Which picture shows a mummy? Circle it.

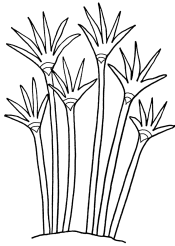


Identify the Ancient Egyptian Image (continued)

6. Which picture shows a chariot? Circle it.



7. Which picture shows a sarcophagus? Circle it.



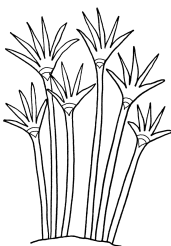
8. Which picture shows Nefertiti? Circle it.



9. Which picture shows a canopic jar? Circle it.



10. Which picture shows papyrus plants? Circle it.



Answer Key

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



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