Ancient Egypt

WebQuest Description: Discover a part of World History, Ancient Egypt! Where is Egypt, How was it discovered, Who lead the Egyptians, their language, culture, and their beliefs?

Grade Level: 6-8
Curriculum: Social Studies
Keywords: Egypt, Egyptologist, Hatshepsut, Ramses, Cleopatra, King Tut, pyramid, pharaoh, Nile River, mummification, hieroglyphics, papyrus, after life, ancient, and civilization

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Introduction

What can an Egyptologist learn about Ancient Egypt? The largest city and the capitals of Egypt is Cairo. Although many thought to believe that the Ancient Egypt also known as the "Old Kingdom" had two capitals, North Egypt - Memphis and South Egypt - Thebes. Ancient Egyptian civilization began around 3100 B.C when Egyptology grouped families of Kings/Pharaohs. There was an approximately thirty one dynasties that led into the conquest of Egypt in 332 B.C by Alexander the Great! Ordered rule under the pharaohs was however, twice interrupted. The Old Kingdom collapsed through what appears to be a social revolution in about 2280 BC until after a little more than two centuries in which order was restored during the Middle Kingdom. The second collapse, beginning late in the 18th century BC, was largely due to the incursions of the Asiatic Hyksos, who for a time ruled much of Egypt. The New Kingdom was established by about 1575 BC and flourished for about 500 years.

Cartouche - an oval frame used to surround the hieroglyphic name of any important person in ancient Egypt
Ka - a person's spirit or soul
Mummy - a dead body which has been preserved or dried
Obelisk - a tall, slender, four-sided stone pillar shaped from a single stone
Papyrus - loving plant that is best known for making paper
Pharaoh - an ancient Egyptian ruler
Pyramid - a triangular building built as Egyptian tomb
Scarab - a beetle that was sacred to the ancient Egyptians
Sphinx - an Egyptian statue having the body of a lion and the head of a man
Temple - a sacred building used for religious purposes
Tomb - a building or room used for burial
Red Sea - the sea lying directly east of Egypt
Sahara Desert - dryland located in North Africa
Silt - fine particles of soil
Thebes - the capital of ancient Egypt (south)
Valley of the Kings - an area of desert canyons where many pharaohs were buried
Hieroglyph - a picture used to write something
Linen - a fabric woven from the flax plant that was popular in ancient Egypt
Mediterranean Sea - the sea lying directly to the north of Egypt
Memphis - the capital of ancient Egypt (north)
Nile River - one of Africa's greatest rivers which flows into the Mediterranean Sea
Oasis - a fertile place in a desert that has plants and water
Archaeologist - a person who studies the lives and cultures of ancient peoples
Artifact - an object which has been made or modified by a human
Cairo - the modern capital of Egypt
Cleopatra - a famous Egyptian queen
Ramses - one of the most powerful of all pharaohs of ancient Egypt
Tutankhamon - a young pharaoh who became famous because his tomb was untouched when it was discovered

Tasks

Throughout this Webquest you will discover the many facts about Ancient Egypt, you will learn facts about the Nile River Valley, The Pharaohs, Pyramids, The Mummification Process, and King Tut. Many By the end of this webquest you will become an Egyptologist! Day 1 The Nile River - Take a journey into the river of the Ancient Egyptian Land. Access the Link to the Nile River and design your own map or model of the lay of the land. Day 2 The Pharaoh - Enjoy the facts of the Pharaohs and develop a better understanding of their artifacts through the interactive activity "The Challenge". Day 3 The Pyramids - Read the facts about the pyramids then click the link to watch the video about the great Pyramids. After you are done see if you can answer the questions about what you have learned. Day 4 The mummification process - Look at the pictures and view the facts of the process to mummification. Use the activity links to pass through the "Underworld" and Create your own mummy! Day 5 King Tut - Read the short facts and view the video and website for more interesting facts, follow up with the worksheet and finish with your own artistic design of your head piece, the next egyptologist! Assessment After you have discovered the great facts about Ancient Egypt you will be closer to becoming a great Egyptologist. Once you have completed all the assigned tasks there is and end of the Unit review. Answer all the questions and then you should be able to draw a map of your version of Egypt and your new found title the Egyptologist!

Process

Day 1: The Nile River - Take a look through the link of Day 1 Read the quick facts Do the activity - draw a map or make a 3D model of the Nile River Day 2: The Pharaohs - Take a look through the link Day 2 - Read the quick facts Do the activity - follow the link to "The Challenge" you will follow step by step instructions given Day 3: The Pyramids - Take a look through the link
Egyptsians called the Nile River "The Great River". The river flows North through Egypt into the Mediterranean Sea. The Nile River is the World's Largest, over 4,000 miles long. The Banks of the river is where most of the prestigious historical sites are located in Egypt. Ciaro and Luxor are the two major Egyptian settlements that are located along the banks. Egypt was mostly desert land and depended on the rich soil located on the banks of the river to provide generous crops. Papyrus - a plant that grew along the shores of the Nile, used to make paper, baskets, rope and sandals for the Egyptians. *Gift of the Nile* Between June and September the river would flood the surrounding areas which brought rich black soil to the land, believed to have been caused from the Goddess Isis who cried for her husband. *Activity* Draw a picture of the land along the Nile River. Use clay for a 3D model or use Paper, pencil, and colored pencils to draw a map of the Nile River, include the two settlements Ciaro and Luxor, Crops for each settlement, the pyramids, and the sphinx (where you think they may be).

Pharaohs were the most powerful people in Egypt. Jobs - Owned all the land, upper and lower Egypt, made laws, collected taxes, and defended Egypt against foreigners. Pharaoh - refers to the title of the ancient Egyptian kings. "Pharaoh" means Great House, which refers to the royal palace. Pharaohs were the God Kings - ruled between 3150 B.C. to 30 B.C. when Rome Conquered Egypt. There were 10 most known Pharaohs: 1) Tutankhamun - restored the capital to Thebes, restored worship of the old Gods2) Cleopatra - last Pharaoh of Egypt, tried to hold off the Romans under Augustus3) Ramesses II - ruled during the New Kingdom for 66 years, he built many statues and temples that still exist today4) Ramesses III - last king of the New Kingdom5) Hatshepsut - she organized military campaigns, sent out trade expeditions for exotic goods to Egypt6) Akhenaten - hieratic pharaoh, he forbad the worship of old Gods7) Khufu - built the great Pyramid8) Djoser - built the first stone Pyramid9) Thutmose III - created the largest empire in Egypt10) Amenhotep III - ruled during the peak of Egypt's power. *Activity* Now follow the link to "The challenge": http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/pharaoh/activity/main.html You will be able to become an Egyptologist and be able to match four objects to their group.

Egyptians Built Pyramids as tombs for the Pharaohs and queens. Their are relatively 80 pyramids around Egypt. The three largest Pyramids were built at Giza, the Great Pyramid - built for Pharaoh Khufu. The Great Pyramid &nbsp;took 6.25 tons of stone to build, each stone weighed between 2 and 15 tons, it took 23 years to build! View the Video about the Egyptian Pyramids. http://www.history.com/topics/ancient-history/the-egyptian-pyramids/videos *Activity* Follow the Link to interact and learn and explore a reconstruction of Khufu's pyramid complex &nbsp;Navigate through each part of the Complex clicking at each part to learn facts and view pictures of the Khufu's pyramid http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/pyramids/explore/main.html

Egypt is a very dry place, therefore when people were buried they did not rot, they dried up and turned into mummies. Around 3500 B.C. Egyptian people started a mummification process, they dried out the bodies themselves, preserving their bodies. They believed that being preserved would be useful in the afterlife. Leaving the heart was believed to host your soul and helped in your afterlife. There was a mummification process for poor and rich people. Poor - wrapping - would wrap their bodies in linens then bury Rich - em bombing - the undertakers took out your guts and put them in canopic jars, then they used a special tool that looked like a hooked stick to pull your brain out through your nostrils. Before passing into the afterlife you must pass through the Underworld using spells. Spells were written on a Papyrus scroll and buried with them in their tombs. Click below to read more about the Mummification process http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/mummies/story/main.html *Activity* 1*Follow the link to the challenge - "The Underworld* There you will interact and pick spells to make it safely out of the Underworld. http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/mummies/activity/main.html *Activity* 2*Follow the link to learn more about the mummification process and create your own mummy! http://www.childrensuniversity.manchester.ac.uk/interactives/history/egypt/makeamummy/

King Tut was nicknamed "boy king" since he regined at the young age around 10, later died around the age of 19 in 1324 B.C. He was mummified and laid to rest in the Valley of the Kings, in a golden coffin with 5000 priceless treasures. Most of his things in his tomb were gold! Read and watch the video in the link below to learn more interesting facts about King Tut! http://www.history.com/topics/ancient-history/tutankhamen *Activity* 1 &nbsp;Complete the worksheet attached to reveal what your prized possessions would be left in your tomb. *Activity* 2*Illustrate your Golden Mask Take a plain sheet of paper and design your own mask that would be laid over your face upon burial. Make sure you have at least 4 interests or hobbies that are represented within the mask.
Each section will be assessed individually through the completion of the activities. All activities will be scored according to the rubric. There will be an overall Evaluation through the test link and will be scored based on the number of questions missed.

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**Conclusion**

What have you learned about Ancient Egypt? Are you ready to become an Egyptologist? Click the link below to take the quiz on what you have learned. http://www.playbuzz.com/johnpetermiccicheiii11/what-do-you-know-about-ancient-egypt Their are many beliefs and with the latest of science and technology the beliefs will be proved to be either fiction or non fiction!

**Teacher Page**

This is an easy to follow 5 day lesson on Ancient Egypt. It allows students to learn facts about The Nile River, The Paraohs, The Mummification process, Pyramids, and King Tut. Their are multiple links to videos, interactive activities, games, worksheets and each lesson has quick facts. Each day should take anywhere from 25-40 minutes. There is also a link to a quiz that can be used for an end of the unit assessment.

**Standards**
6Th Grade Standards, Arizona
Strand 2 World History
Concept 1
PO.3, PO.4, PO.7
Concept 2 - Early civilizations
PO.2, PO.4-b, PO.5-b, PO.6-b, PO.9-d

**Credits**


**Other**