

GH47372 – Ancient Egyptian Artefacts Pack Page 1

A comprehensive pack containing a variety of Ancient Egypt replica artefacts, deities and figurines, jewellery and more to start or enhance your study of Ancient Egypt.



Contents:-

- 1) 1 x Obelisk
- 2) 1 x Canopic Jar
- 3) 1 x Seated Rameses
- 4) 1 x Hieroglyphs Poster
- 5) 1 x Anubis
- 6) 1 x Sphinx
- 7) 1 x Ankh
- 8) 1 x Scarab
- 9) 1 x Small Tut
- 10) 1 x Isis (wings open)
- 11) 1 x Pack of 18 cards
- 12) 1 x Mummification Plaque
- 13) 1 x Small Sarcophagus
- 14) 1 x Nile Clay Necklace
- 15) 1 x Cleopatra Coin

Key questions when looking at the Ancient Egyptians:

Ask the children what they already know about Ancient Egypt. Help them to group existing knowledge under headings e.g. daily life, houses, death.

- What can we learn about Ancient Egypt from one object?
- What objects survive from the time of the Ancient Egyptians?
- What did the Ancient Egyptians believe about life after death?

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All about the Artefacts in this pack

Obelisk

A tapered monolithic pillar, originally erected in pairs at the entrances of ancient Egyptian temples. The Egyptian obelisk was carved from a single piece of stone. It was designed to be wider at its square or rectangular base than at its pyramidal top, which was often covered with an alloy of gold and silver. All four sides of the obelisk's shaft are covered with hieroglyphs that characteristically include religious dedications, usually to the sun god, and commemorations of the rulers. Besides a handful in Egypt, there are also obelisks in Arles, Istanbul, Paris, London and New York. In Rome there are 13 of them standing in prominent positions and piazzas around the city.

Canopic Jar

Canopic jars are containers that were used by the ancient Egyptians during the mummification process, to store and preserve the organs (stomach, intestines, lungs, and liver) of their owner for the afterlife. They were commonly either carved from limestone or made of pottery. Hapi, the baboon-headed god representing the North, whose jar contained the lungs and was protected by the goddess Nephthys. Duamutef, the jackal-headed god representing the East, whose jar contained the stomach and was protected by the goddess Neith. Imseti, the human-headed god representing the South, whose jar contained the liver and was protected by the goddess Isis. Qebehseuef, the falcon-headed god representing the West, whose jar contained the intestines and was protected by the goddess Serqet.

https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/Y_EA57368

Seated Rameses

Rameses II (c. 1303 BC – 1213 BC), commonly known as Rameses the Great, was an Egyptian pharaoh. He was the third ruler of the Nineteenth Dynasty. He is often regarded as the greatest, most celebrated, and most powerful pharaoh of the New Kingdom, which itself was the most powerful period of ancient Egypt. He is also widely considered one of ancient Egypt's most successful warrior pharaohs, conducting no fewer than 15 military campaigns, all resulting in victories, excluding the Battle of Kadesh, generally considered a stalemate. The seated Rameses is a reproduction of four colossal (65 feet/20 meters high) statues of him sat in pairs flanking the entrance to Abu Simbel - The Great Temple of Rameses II.

Ankh

The ankh or key of life is an ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic symbol used to represent the word for "life" and, by extension, as a symbol of life itself.

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All about the Artefacts in this pack cont'd

Hieroglyphs Poster

A printed A3 poster showing the colourful Egyptian hieroglyphic alphabet and the modern-day letters they represent.

Hieroglyphs were called, by the Egyptians, “the words of God” and unlike the simple elegance of modern writing systems, this early attempt at recording words, used a number of techniques to convey meaning.

Did you know that without the discovery and deciphering of the Rosetta stone, we would know nothing of the ancient Egyptians, and the details of their three thousand years of history would remain a mystery.

<https://discoveringegypt.com/hieroglyphic-typewriter/>

Anubis

Anubis, is the god of funerary rites, protector of graves, and guide to the underworld, in ancient Egyptian religion, usually depicted as a canine or a man with a canine head.

Sphinx

The Great Sphinx of Giza is a limestone statue of a reclining sphinx, a mythical creature with the head of a human and the body of a lion. The Sphinx is the oldest known monumental sculpture in Egypt and one of the most recognizable statues in the world. The archaeological evidence suggests that it was created by ancient Egyptians of the Old Kingdom during the reign of Khafre (c. 2558–2532 BC).

Scarab

The Scarab (kheper) Beetle became an Egyptian symbol of birth, life, death, and resurrection. Since the sun was believed to die each night and reborn each morning as a beetle, the scarab took on significant regenerative powers. The scarab was one of the most popular amulets in ancient Egypt because the insect was a symbol of the sun god Re.

Mummification Plaque

A priest dressed as Anubis during the mummification process of noble Sennedjem, vital to his journey into the afterlife. Part of a highly decorated tomb in the Valley of the Nobles (West Bank, Luxor)

https://www.osirisnet.net/tombes/artisans/sennedjem1/e_sennedjem1_01.htm

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All about the Artefacts in this pack cont'd

Small Tutankhamun Bust

A small resin replica bust of the innermost coffin of Tutankhamun. A stunning piece of ancient Egyptian art and craftsmanship, made of solid gold, the coffin is adorned with intricate engravings, inscriptions, and inlaid semiprecious stones and colored glass.

The shape of the actual coffin is that of the god Osiris holding the sacred heka scepter and flail, with a vulture and rearing cobra protecting his forehead and divine beard made of gold inlaid with blue glass.

Isis (wings open)

Great mother Isis, the goddess of healing and magic, was crucial to ancient Egyptian religious beliefs. She is known today by her Greek name Isis; however, the ancient Egyptians called her Aset. Her name translates to “Queen of the Throne” which is reflected in her headdress, which is typically a throne. Isis can also be seen as a winged goddess who brought fresh air to the underworld when she went to meet her husband, Osiris.

Pack of 18 cards

Includes images of important artefacts from ancient Egypt and small Hieroglyphs and Amulets cards.

Small Sarcophagus

A sarcophagus is essentially a coffin, most commonly carved in stone, and usually displayed above ground, though it may also be buried. The word sarcophagus comes from the Greek sarx meaning "flesh", and phagein meaning "to eat"; hence sarcophagus means "flesh-eating"!

The sarcophagus was an important part of an elaborate burial process. Ancient Egyptians believed that they would live on in an afterlife. They prepared a dead person for this afterlife by embalming the body and wrapping it in linens, a process known as mummification. The body was then placed carefully into a mummy case—a box that fit between the mummy and the coffin.

<https://artsandculture.google.com/usergallery/ancient-egyptian-coffins-and-sarcophagi/SglinGKKfuSLlg>

Reference Websites:

<https://discoveringegypt.com/>

<https://www.britishmuseum.org/learn/schools/ages-7-11/ancient-egypt>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/egyptians/>

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All about the Artefacts in this pack cont'd

Nile Clay Amulet Necklace

A bead necklace with small amulet pendant made in Egypt from Nile clay.

Cleopatra Coin

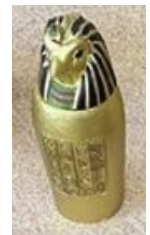
A replica of a Denarius coin depicting Queen Cleopatra and Mark Anthony. Commemorating the conquest by Mark Anthony over the Armenians in 34BC.

Activities

Activity 1 Descriptions

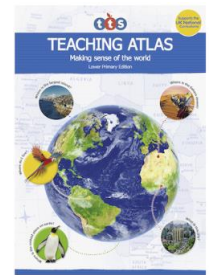
Show the children a picture or replica of an object from Ancient Egypt:

- Ask them to make a detailed drawing of the object.
- Describe the artefact and its significance.
- Place children into small groups and ask them to recreate one of the artefacts using materials like clay, cardboard, or recycled objects



Activity 2 Maps and Locations

- Use maps and class timelines to locate Ancient Egypt in time and place.
- Establish what is meant by 'ancient' and 'modern.'
- Discuss as a class how important the Nile was to the Ancient Egyptians in agriculture, that it provided water and was an important method of transport.
- Look at an atlas with children and tell them about the physical features of the Nile and how it flooded annually.
- Provide the class with materials to construct a model of the Nile River and its irrigation system, use materials from the classroom including cardboard, clay, and toy boats.
- <https://www.tts-group.co.uk/blog/2020/03/23/home-learning-activities-with-an-atlas-10-inspiring-ideas.html>



Activity 3 What life was like for the Egyptians

Give the pupils pictures of the Nile and of the Egyptian landscape. Ask them to complete a grid with two headings:

- What can we see that would make living in Egypt easy?
- What can we see that would make life difficult?

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Activities Cont'd

Activity 4 What life was like for the Egyptians

Give children pictures/postcards of ancient Egyptian objects. Ask them to sort these by:

- Materials they are made from wood, paper, pottery, stone etc?
- Which tell us about food, death, daily life, clothes, houses?
- Which tell us about rich people, poor people?



Activity 5 Importance of Museums in History

Let the children make their own mini museum in the classroom ask them to:

- Choose artefacts and pictures to add in their Museum from the pack and from what they made themselves
- Sort and group items into a display in order of chosen topics.
- Create name plaques for each item
- Produce captions giving interesting information for the audience to read.

Activity 5 Beliefs of Ancient Egyptians

Give the children information about Ancient Egyptian beliefs about life and death. Ask the children to select pictures of objects which provide evidence about:

- What the Egyptians believed about life after death.
- What happened when people died.
- Ask them to draw the objects and label them showing what the object might tell us, e.g. a mummy – the body was necessary for life after death.



Activity 6 Artefact Role-Play

- Put children into groups and arrange a role-playing activity where they step into the shoes of ancient people and interact with each other using the artefacts they would have used in their daily lives.

Activity 7 Hieroglyphics Challenge

- Place the children in small groups and ask them to use the hieroglyph symbols poster to write their name, a message or short story on Egyptian Papyrus paper using the hieroglyphic writing system.



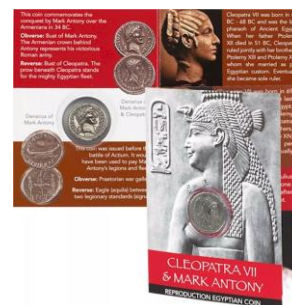
Egyptian Papyrus Paper TTS - AE-BP

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Activity 8 Learn about Cleopatra's Legacy

Cleopatra is one of the most famous queens in history. She was a beautiful woman, but she was also a skilled ruler and diplomat. She played a key role in the transition of Ancient Egypt from a Hellenistic kingdom to a Roman province.

- Read books about Cleopatra
- Create a timeline of Cleopatra's life.
- Draw a picture of Cleopatra and her family.
- Write a short story about Cleopatra's life.
- Research Cleopatra's rule of Egypt.
- What is the importance of Julius Caesar and Mark Antony to Cleopatra.
- Write a report on the Battle of Actium.
- Create a presentation on Cleopatra's legacy.

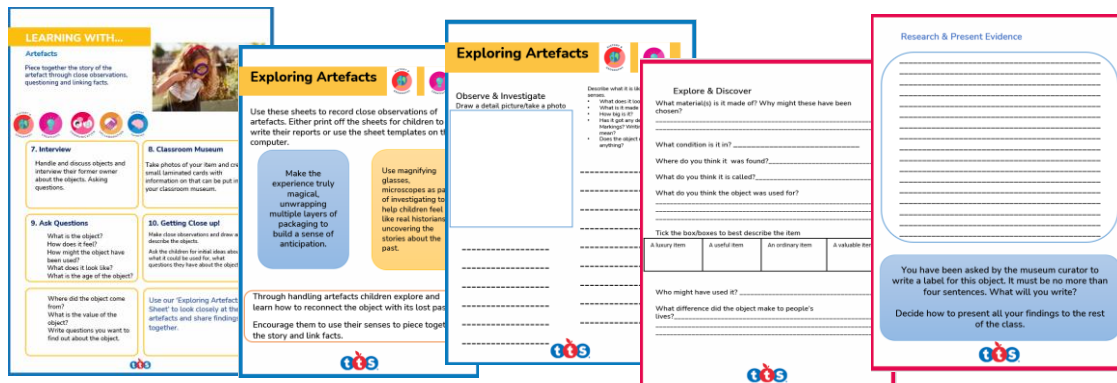


Use the coin included in the pack to encourage discussions. The coin is a Reproduction of Denarius of Mark Antony & Cleopatra and includes a leaflet with information about Antony & Cleopatra.

Learning with Artefacts

- Artefacts provide a fascinating insight into the past and allows us to develop a deeper historical understanding.
- Teach children how to handle the artefacts and learn how they can deteriorate over time and why replicas are a good alternative.
- Through handling artefacts children explore and learn how to reconnect the object with its lost past.
- Encourage Children to use their senses to piece together the story and link facts.
- Talk about how historical items can tell us about the past.

Download our learning and exploring Artefact activities on the product page



Printables

Ancient Egypt Word Search

Word searches are a fun and engaging activity that can be used to enhance learning in the classroom and can be used as a warm-up activity before a lesson or as a homework assignment.

Vocabulary Development Spelling Practice

Use the word searches to introduce new vocabulary to students. By finding words in the grid they are learning their spelling and can find out and discuss the word meanings.

Phonics Practice

As the children find the words ask them to say them out loud, this helps them to learn the sounds of letters and how they work together to form words.

Answer

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | C | R | M | B | S | I | L | N | S | P | U | B |
| A | R | E | U | A | H | S | S | F | N | C | H | P |
| E | A | G | M | F | N | B | P | I | B | M | G | V |
| A | M | Y | M | B | A | C | H | H | S | O | C | C |
| N | E | P | Y | R | A | M | I | D | O | G | Y | A |
| U | S | T | A | G | E | G | N | E | C | C | A | N |
| B | E | C | G | N | D | H | X | I | N | I | L | O |
| I | S | F | N | Q | K | U | D | C | C | T | A | P |
| S | A | L | E | U | P | H | A | R | A | O | H | I |
| S | B | O | B | E | L | I | S | K | L | H | E | C |
| N | S | C | L | E | O | P | A | T | R | A | B | R |
| M | C | I | A | N | I | L | E | G | A | R | L | G |
| H | I | E | R | O | G | L | Y | P | H | S | V | N |

Ancient Egypt Word Search

N C R M B S I L N S P U B
 A R E U A H S S F N C H P
 E A G M F N B P I B M G V
 A M Y M B A C H H S O C C
 N E P Y R A M I D O G Y A
 U S T A G E G N E C C A N
 B E C G N D H X I N I L O
 I S F N Q K U D C C T A P
 S A L E U P H A R A O H I
 S B O B E L I S K L H E C
 N S C L E O P A T R A B R
 M C I A N I L E G A R L G
 H I E R O G L Y P H S V N

ANCIENT
CLEOPATRA
MUMMY
PYRAMID
SPHINX

ANKH
EGYPT
NILE
QUEEN

ANUBIS
HIEROGLYPHS
OBELISK
RAMESES

CANOPIC
ISIS
PHARAOH
SCARAB

Printables cont'd

H i e r o g l y p h s

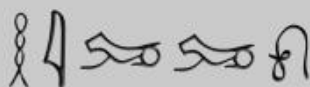
| | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| A | B | C | D | E |
| F | G | H | I | J |
| KH | L | M | N | O |
| P | Q | R | S | T |
| U | V | W | Y | Z |

Do you know how to write your name in hieroglyphs?

How many hieroglyphs are there?

Can you write your teacher's name in hieroglyphs?

Can you translate this?



Fact Pyramid

- The Ancient Egyptians used hieroglyphs for writing.
- Each symbol is a letter or sound.
- Ancient Egyptians wrote on paper made from the papyrus plant.
- Using hieroglyphs is a very slow way to write.
- The Nile is the longest river in the world.
- Bread rotted the Ancient Egyptians' teeth.
- Today there are still over 80 pyramids in Egypt.
- King Khufu built the Great Pyramid at Giza.
- Ancient Egyptian children under the age of 11 didn't wear any clothes.
- Tutankhamun is the most famous pharaoh. His tomb and its amazing treasures were discovered in the Valley of the Kings in 1922.
- Ancient Egyptian women who became pharaohs would sometimes dress up as men.