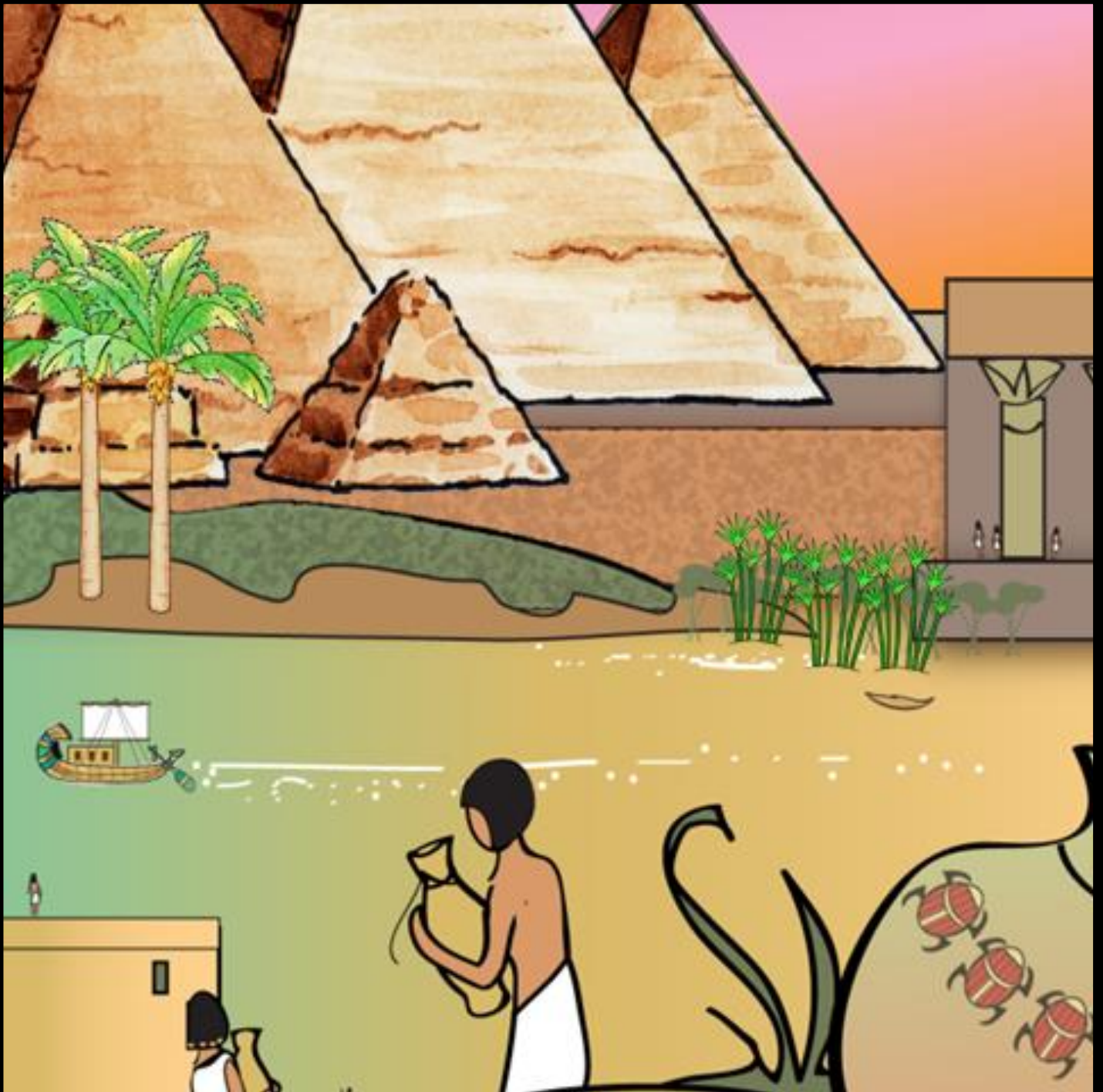


Ancient Egypt

Unit Sample
Digital + Printable Unit



Created by Gay Miller



Thank you for downloading this sample of the *Ancient Egypt Unit*. Other products may be found at

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Gay-Miller>

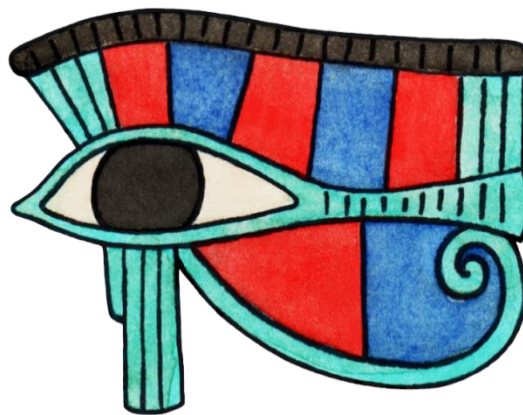
Gay Miller

This unit contains a collection of resources to help teach Ancient Egypt. The unit is divided into nine lessons with Day 10 set aside for a unit test and student presentations.

Materials are provided in both printable and digital formats.

Use this key to locate materials:

- * Book Units Teacher Website
- * Google Slides – Student Packet
- * Google Forms
- * Google Slides – Presentation
- * Printables



The Routine

This unit contains nine lessons on Ancient Egypt. Each lesson follows the same routine. Day 10 is set aside for a unit test and for students to present their individual/group projects.

Activity #1 – Vocabulary

Present the vocabulary words that are assigned for each lesson. Definitions are included in the Google Slide presentation to help with this.

Paper Option #1 - Have students create a vocabulary card for each word. Full instructions for this are included in the vocabulary section.

Digital Option #2 – The vocabulary practice pages in Google Slides has a box on the left sides of the pages for students to type definitions.

After students have gone over definitions of the words, have them complete the practice exercises in the vocabulary booklet (found in this printable) or the digital option found in Google Slides to help learn the vocabulary words for the lesson.

Activity #2 – Read the assigned article(s). You have three options for presenting this article to students.

- 1) Have students read the assignment online on my website. One advantage to this is the website contains extra pages that are not presented using the other two methods. This is great for differentiated instruction as you can assign additional reading material to your more advanced students. Another advantage is students go directly to the website to read – no downloading to Google Drive or making printable copies.
- 2) The articles are provided as Google Slides. Only the focus articles are provided. These articles are designed in text boxes, so students can highlight and/or add notes to the articles.
- 3) A printable of the article is provided. This is the option you will need if you don't have individual devices. Printables are also great to have in case the Internet is down or working slowly.

Activity #3 – Lecture/Discussion/ Note Taking

A Google Slide presentation with accompanying pages/slides for note taking is provided for each lesson. The Google Slide presentation aids in discussion of the article and emphasizes important details in the lesson. On the handout, students write or type notes [depending on which version you opt to use] in a "Graffiti Notes" [also referred to as "Doodle Notes"] exercise.

Having students draw and color notes (a left brain activity) while learning facts (a right brain activity) promotes active learning since both sides of the brain are active. The improved communication helps students focus and retain information. If you have students cut away the borders on the printable version of these notes, they will fit nicely into an interactive notebook for reference.

Activity #4 - Technology Integration

At the end of each Google Slide presentation, I have embedded YouTube videos that present the same material in short video clips. [Note: I have no control over people removing their videos from the Internet. Because of this, I have tried to provide more than one video option for each lesson.] I have also included book suggestions that you may have in your school library that will work well to supplement the lessons. I find that presenting the lesson's information using a different media really aids in student retention of the material.

Activity # 5 – Quiz

A short quiz in both Google Forms and printable versions is provided for each lesson. Depending on the level of your students, this may be provided as an open notes or closed notes quiz. Printable quizzes are found in this packet in the "Student Packet" section. You can also print quizzes directly from Google Forms. [This video](#) shows how to print Google Forms if you need to adapt the quizzes before printing.

Activity # 6 – Hands-On Activity

Activity 6 includes hands-on/interactive activities that work with the lesson. Some lessons include interactive Google Slides where students move pieces around to label maps, make timelines, etc. Some lessons contain links to sections of my website where students can complete online crossword puzzles, play hangman, and so on. Other lessons include craft suggestions and recipes that can be done in the classroom. I like to include at least two short crafts or one longer craft for each unit.

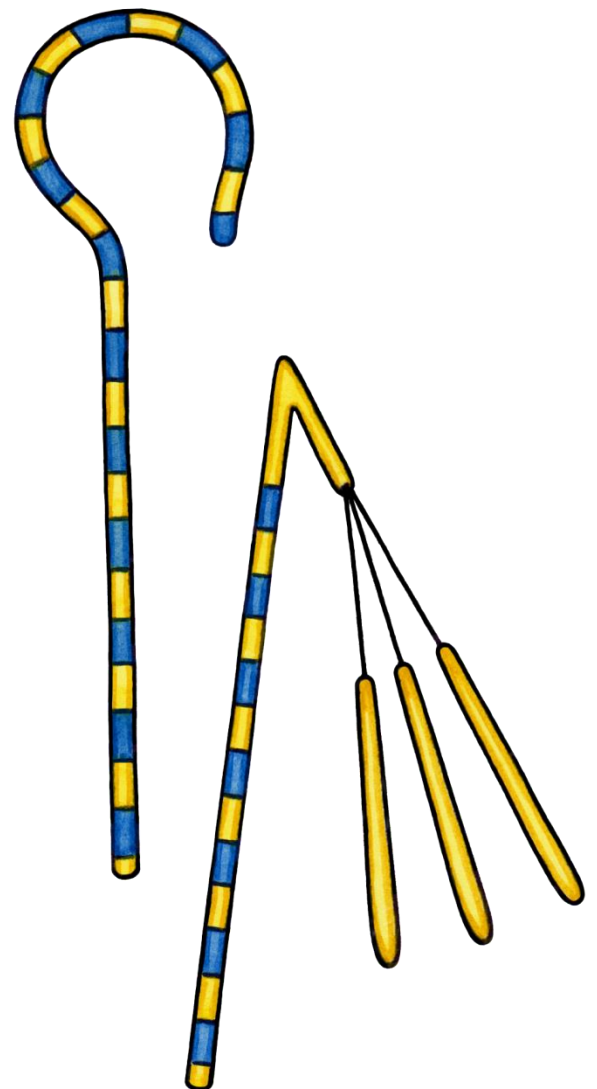
Additional Resources

- A letter to Parents - This letter contains a link to projects created by my students for students to get ideas.
- Project Grading Rubric
- Grading Rubric for the Unit

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Google Digital Resource

These links force you to make a copy of the files. You must **make a copy** of the files to your Google Drive before you can edit the slides. Remember this is also true when you assign Google Slides to your students. They must save the files to their Google Drives before they edit; otherwise, all the students are making changes to your originals.

******* YOU MUST MAKE A COPY OF THE FILES TO YOUR GOOGLE DRIVE BEFORE THEY ARE EDITABLE. *******

Teaching Materials for the Teacher

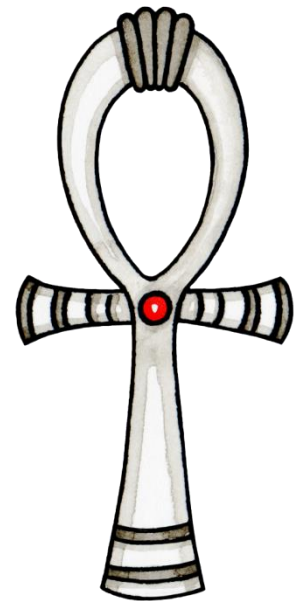
Lesson 1 [Google Slide Presentation](#)

Student Materials

Lesson 1 [Student Packet](#)

Quiz

[Lesson 1 Quiz](#)



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- If you have any questions feel free to contact me at teachwithgaymiller@gmail.com.

Lesson Plans



Use this key to locate materials:

- * [Book Units Teacher Website](#)
- * [Google Slides – Student Packet](#)
- * [Google Forms](#)
- * [Google Doc](#)
- * [Google Slides – Presentation](#)
- * [Printables](#)

Lesson Plans at a Glance

	Vocabulary/ Vocabulary Practice Booklet	Reading - Assigned Article - Discussion and Graffiti Notes	Interactive Activity	Watch Video or Read Book - Take Quiz	Projects
Lesson 1 Nile River	Page 1- Mediterranean Sea, Nile Delta, Nile River, Red Sea, The Sahara	Nile River	Interactive Map	watch video	
Lesson 2 The Birth of the Egyptian Empire	Page 2 - King Narmer [Menes], Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt, pschent [double crown]	Introduction [The Beginnings of the Egyptian Empire] and Timeline	Interactive Timeline	watch video	Joined Crowns
Lesson 3 Social Pyramid	Page 3 - monarchy, republic, democracy, totalitarianism, theocracy, social class pyramid, pharaoh, vizier, nomarch, scribe	Government, Soldiers, Slaves Optional Reading: Daily Life of the Egyptians	Interactive Social Pyramid	watch video	Recipes or Diorama of Daily Life in Egypt
Lesson 4 Key Figures	Page 4 - archaeology, archaeologist, Egyptology, Egyptologist	Menes, Khufu, Khafre, Hatshepsut, Akhenaten, Nefertiti, Tutankhamun, Ramses II Optional Reading: Other Pharaoh Articles	Interactive Key Figures	watch video Optional Reading: <i>Gift of the Nile: An Ancient Egyptian Legend</i>	Create a Life-Sized Sarcophagus
Lesson 5 Religion	Page 5 - <i>The Book of the Dead</i> , mortuary, immortal	Religion and The First Mummy Optional Reading: List of the Most Worshipped Egyptian Gods	Just for Fun Interactive Egyptian God Match	watch video	Create amulets
Lesson 6 Mummification	Page 8 - canopic jars, resin, embalm, natron, amulet, incantation, cartonnage masks, sarcophagus, procession, shabtis	Mummification and Funerals	Interactive Hangman	watch video Optional Reading: <i>Mummies Made in Egypt</i> by Alike Mummies - A Very Peculiar History	Mummy Masks
Lesson 7 Pyramids	Page 9 - mastabas, step pyramid, bent pyramid, pyramid, temple, tomb	Pyramids Optional Reading: Art	Interactive Timeline Interactive Map	watch video Optional Reading: Pyramid by David Macaulay	Diorama of a Burial Chamber, Create a Pyramid Model, or Carve a Sphinx
Lesson 8 Hieroglyphics	Page 10 - hieroglyphics, papyrus, Rosetta Stone	The Rosetta Stone and Hieroglyphics	Egyptian Calculator and Egyptian Name Translator	watch video Optional Reading: The Hieroglyphs Handbook - Teach Yourself Ancient Egyptian by Philip Ardagh	Make Papyrus-Like Paper or Create a Cartouche
Lesson 9 Fall of the Egyptian Empire	Page 11 - dynasty, kingdom, intermediate period		Interactive Crossword Puzzles #1 & #2	watch video	Frontalism Drawing
Day 10	Crossword Puzzle in Vocabulary Booklet (Pages 6-7), Unit Test, and Student Presentations				

Lesson Plan #1 (The Nile River)

Objectives	Educational Standard Addressed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the location of the Ancient Egyptian Empire on a World Map Recognize reasons that cultural groups develop or settle in specific physical environments Recognize the importance of economic systems in the development of early civilizations around rivers Identify and locate the Nile River and the regions of Upper and Lower Egypt Identify and locate: Mediterranean Sea, Nile Delta, Nile River, Red Sea, The Sahara 	

Essential Questions	<p>Why did people settle in Egypt?</p> <p>What geographical features can be found in Ancient Egypt?</p>
Lesson Vocabulary	Mediterranean Sea, Nile Delta, Nile River, Red Sea, The Sahara
Discussion & Lecture Notes	<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egypt is very dry. Except for the banks of the Nile River, Egypt is desert. Although Egypt is a big country, the majority of people live next to the Nile River. Thousands of people lived along the Nile as farmers. By 5000 BC small villages grew up around the delta. The Nile River is 4000 miles from Lake Victoria in central Africa to Mediterranean Sea. It is the world's longest river. Every summer the Nile flooded the river valley. After three months, the water would recede leaving behind a thin, rich layer of silt. The rich silt was ideal for growing crops such as wheat, barley, vegetables, figs, melons, pomegranates and vines. The area was also good for raising sheep, goats, and cattle. Due to its warm climate, people could grow 2 to 3 harvests a year. Egyptians invented the first calendar. It contained 365 days. The calendar was used to help predict flooding. <p>Cataracts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Nile River has six primary cataracts and many smaller one. Cataracts are shallow lengths where many small boulders and stone jut out from the river bed. The cataracts helped protect Egypt because, they limited boat movement. The floodplain is extremely low in these areas which limited agricultural development.

Trade

Exports

gold, papyrus, linen, grain, and artifacts that had been looted from pharaohs' tombs

Imports

- Badakhshan [Afghanistan] – gemstone lapis lazuli
 - Canaan – pottery
 - Byblos – lumber
 - Africa – ivory and ebony wood
 - Nubia – gold
 - Lebanon – cedar wood
 - Land of Punt - myrrh, malachite, and electrum
 - Anatolia –tin and copper in order to make bronze
- Egyptians traded overland using the Wadi Hammamat from the Nile to the Red Sea.
 - Another trade route was the Darb el-Arbain trade route. It passed through Kharga in the south and Asyut in the north. This route helped facilitate trade between Nubia and Egypt.
 - Shipbuilding began as early as 3000 BCE.
 - Senusret II or Senusret III of the 12th Dynast started work on a canal joining the Nile to the Red Sea (an ancient Suez Canal)

Activities

1. Vocabulary Practice – Workbook Page 1**
2. Read the article: [THE NILE RIVER](#). ***
3. Discuss the article with the aid of the [Google Slide Presentation](#)* while students take “Graffiti Notes” which is found in the [Student Packet](#) or in printable form found in this resource. **
4. Watch 1 or 2 of the videos.*
5. Have students take [Lesson 1 Quiz](#) over the material. *
6. Hands-On Activity in [Student Packet](#) – The interactive map contains place names for the students to drag into the correct locations onto the map.*

Closing

Ticket out the Door – Name one import or one export of Ancient Egypt.

Additional Materials

Students may need informational text resources containing maps of Egypt for interactive map activity.

Technology

Youtube Videos including

- Ancient Egypt Geography [4:10]
- Ancient Egypt Economy [2:30]
- Geography of Ancient Egypt [4:28]
- A Fantastic Trip to Ancient Egypt and the Nile [7:19] – mostly images

Google Slides

- Interactive Map

Printable Student Packet

[This section contains the printable articles, graffiti/doodle notes, and quizzes in a printable format. Each of these also comes in a digital format.]



Lesson I

Write a definition for each word.

Mediterranean Sea	
Nile	
delta	
Nile Delta	
Red Sea	
The Sahara	

1. Label the following locations on the map:
Mediterranean Sea, Nile River, Nile Delta, Red Sea, The Sahara



- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 2. _____ Mediterranean Sea | a) an African river that flows from Uganda northward to the Mediterranean Sea |
| 3. _____ Nile | b) an extension of the Indian Ocean northwest between Arabia and Africa |
| 4. _____ delta | c) vast North African desert extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Nile |
| 5. _____ Red Sea | d) a sea bordered on the north by Europe and Asia, and on the south by Africa |
| 6. _____ The Sahara | e) a piece of land shaped like a triangle that is formed when a river splits into smaller rivers before it flows into an ocean |

THE NILE RIVER

The Egyptians believed the earth looked like a pancake. In the center flowed the Nile River. They thought that around the Great Circle was the ocean. Egyptians also believed the sky was flat like the earth and that it was held up with four poles so that the air could flow between the earth and the sky. The Nile River begins in the mountains of Africa and flows north to the Mediterranean Sea. It flows through thousands of miles of desert. After thousands of miles, the river has many waterfalls and rapids called cataracts. At the delta the Nile calms down. It branches into many small streams before flowing into the Mediterranean.

Every summer the Nile flooded the river valley. After three months the water would recede leaving behind a thin, rich layer of silt. Hapi was the god of floods. He was always dressed as a boater or fisherman. Hapi carried a platter of wheat, barley, dates, and flax.

The Nile was the fastest way to travel through Ancient Egypt. Traveling on the Nile River was an easy task for the Egyptians. The currents flowed north. Boats could let the currents carry them to their northern destination. When the boat wanted to return south, the winds carried them southward. When the winds were not blowing, the Egyptians used paddles or long poles to move them forward.



Most of the boats were made from giant papyrus reeds tied together. The royal family and the priest had wooden boats made from cedar wood. The large wooden boats owned by the royal family were more than 100 feet long. Cargo boats carried granite, cattle, and food to people along the river. These were pulled by teams of men with many sets of oars. When the wind died down, the men had to tow the boats along the river with long ropes from the banks.

Traders used the Nile for transportation. Early trade between 6000 and 4000 BCE included pottery and artifacts.

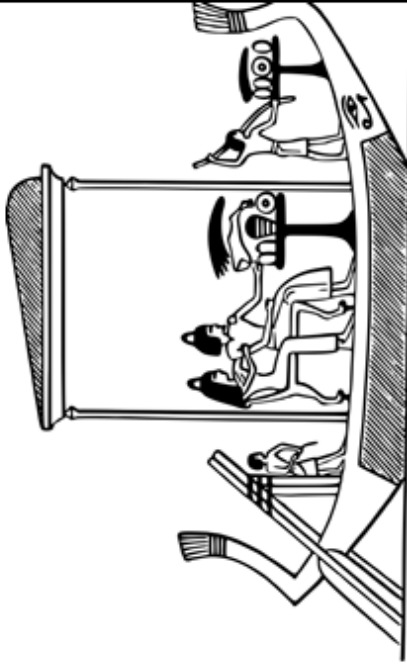
By 4000 BCE, a trade route crossing through the Wadi Hammamat was established running east and west across Egypt from the Nile to the Red Sea. At this time donkeys, camels, and horses were domesticated and used for transportation. The trade route and pack animals allowed travelers to go between Thebes and Elim.

By the end of the 4th millennium BCE, Egyptians traded with the people from Badakhshan (modern-day Afghanistan) to receive the gemstone lapis lazuli. As early as 3000 BCE, Egypt had a colony in Canaan that produced pottery for the Egyptians.

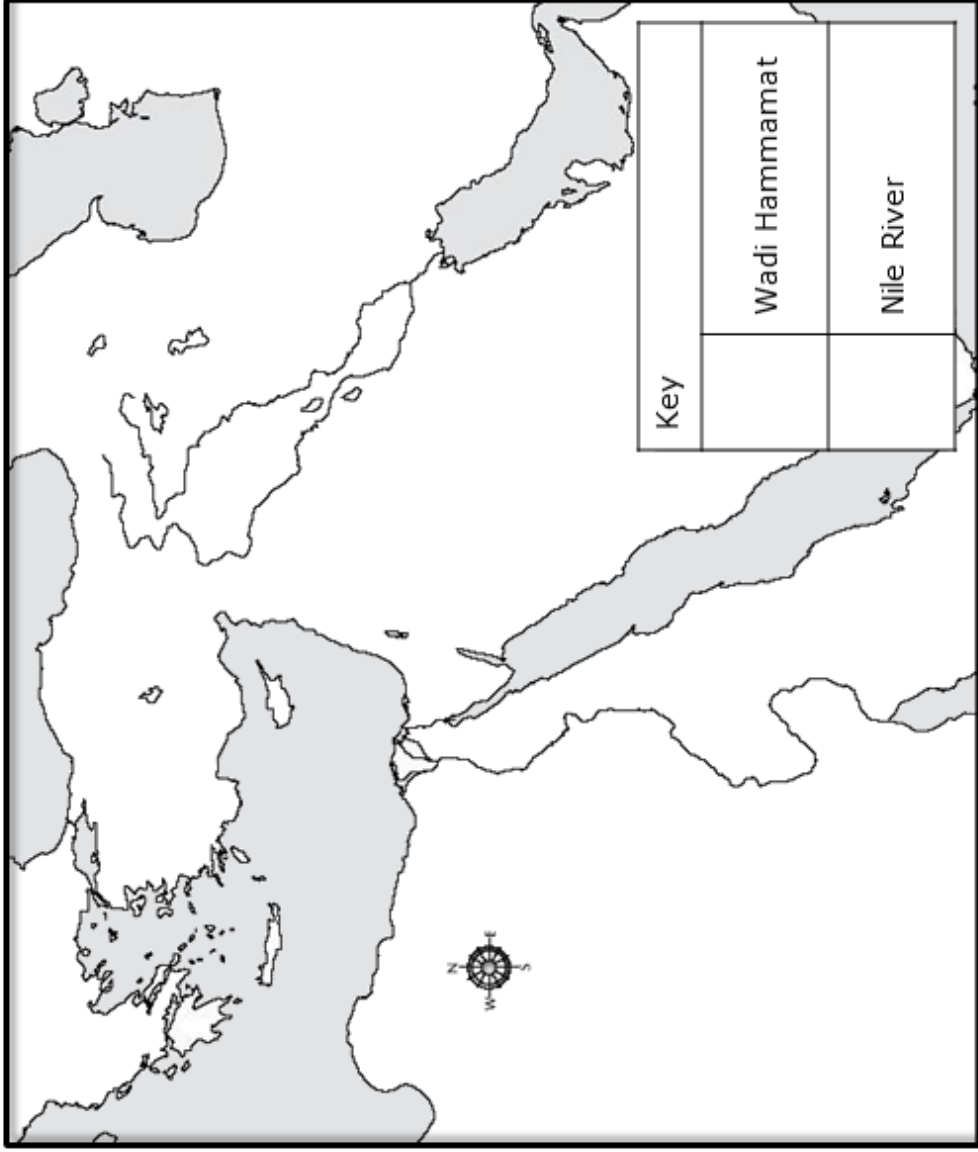
Egyptians used wood to build the hull of their ships. They lashed planks of wood together and stuffed the gaps with reeds. Egyptians used quality lumber from Byblos. This allowed Egyptians to travel greater distances.

Another trade route, the Darb el-Arbain, was established between Nubia and Egypt in the middle of the 2nd millennium. Even though Egyptian had their own gold, they traded with Nubia for more gold. Egyptians exported papyrus, linen, grain, and even artifacts that had been looted from pharaohs' tombs. Nubia was a trade corridor though between Egypt and tropical Africa. Egyptians received ivory and ebony wood from Africa through this trade route. Pharaoh Sahure imported cedar from Lebanon and myrrh, malachite, and electrum from the Land of Punt. Egypt also traded with Anatolia [Turkey] for tin and copper in order to make bronze.

The Nile River



Trade Routes



Exports

Imports

Egyptian View of the World

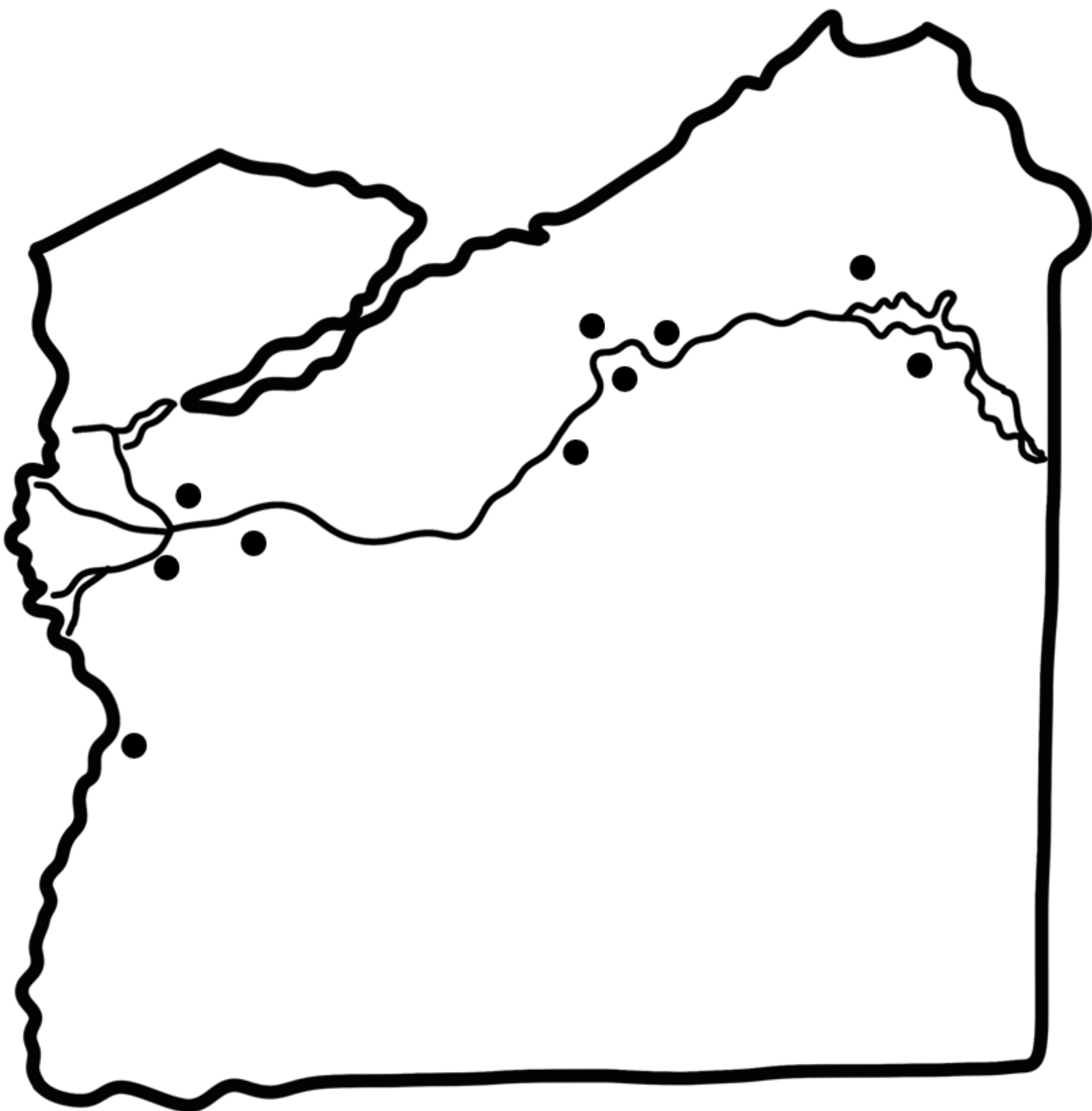
Importance of the Nile River



Egypt

Label the map with the following locations:

- Nile Delta
- Red Sea
- Mediterranean Sea
- Upper Egypt
- Nile River
- The Sahara
- Lower Egypt
- Saqqara
- Giza
- Abu Simbel
- Abydos
- Luxor
- Dendera
- Aswan
- Cairo
- Thebes
- Alexandria



Lesson 1

The Nile River

1. **What was the main crop raised by the Ancient Egyptians?**

- ☐ rice
- ☐ corn
- ☐ grain
- ☐ sugar cane

2. **On which continent is Egypt located?**

- ☐ Europe
- ☐ Asia
- ☐ Africa
- ☐ South America

3. **The seasonal flooding of the Nile River caused the land to be _____.**

- ☐ covered with large rocks
- ☐ stripped of needed minerals
- ☐ too wet and muddy
- ☐ very rich and fertile

4. **How long is the Nile River?**

- ☐ 41,755 mi
- ☐ 2,876 mi
- ☐ 2,348 mi
- ☐ 4,132 mi

5. **The first people to live in Egypt moved next to the _____.**

- ☐ desert
- ☐ Red Sea
- ☐ Nile River
- ☐ mountains

6. **When did people begin to settle in the Nile River Valley?**

- ☐ 2000 years ago
- ☐ 6000 years ago
- ☐ 1000 years ago
- ☐ 3000 years ago

7. **Egyptians invented _____.**

- ☐ the saddle
- ☐ books
- ☐ bronze
- ☐ toilets

8. **Where does the Nile River empty?**

- ☐ Mediterranean Sea
- ☐ Red Sea
- ☐ Euphrates River
- ☐ Tigris River

9. **Most of Egypt is made up of _____.**

- ☐ islands
- ☐ mountains
- ☐ desert
- ☐ forest

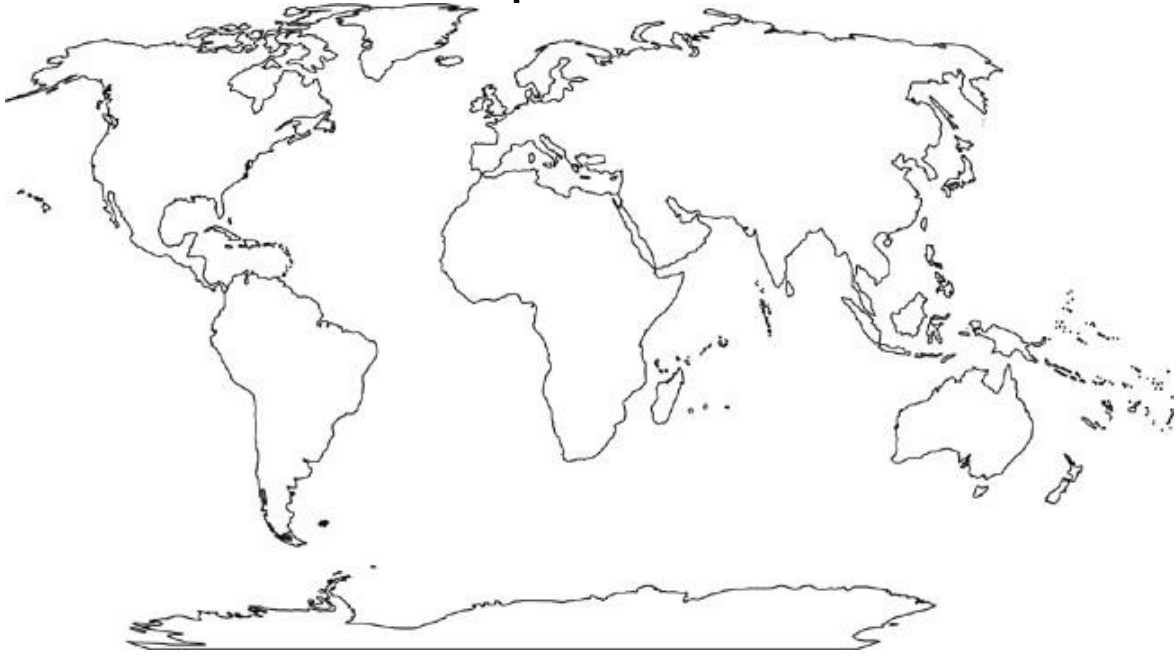
10. **The Egyptian calendar had _____ days.**

- ☐ 250
- ☐ 100
- ☐ 365
- ☐ 400

11. **Select 5 products the Ancient Egyptians imported.**

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> gemstones | <input type="checkbox"/> glass |
| <input type="checkbox"/> linen | <input type="checkbox"/> pottery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tin and copper | <input type="checkbox"/> jewelry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> papyrus | <input type="checkbox"/> lumber |
| <input type="checkbox"/> potatoes and squash | <input type="checkbox"/> ivory and ebony |

12. Which land form is shown on the map?



- ☐ mountains
- ☐ waterways
- ☐ deserts
- ☐ continents

Answer Keys

Lesson 1

Mediterranean Sea - a sea bordered on the north by Europe and Asia, and on the south by Africa

Nile - an African river that flows from Uganda northward to the Mediterranean Sea

delta - a piece of land shaped like a triangle that is formed when a river splits into smaller rivers before it flows into an ocean

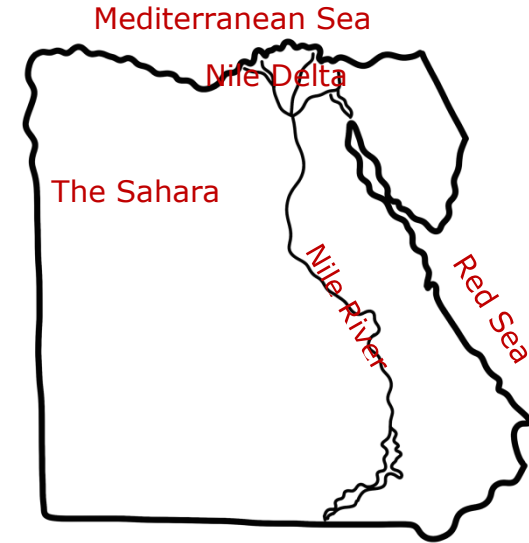
Nile Delta - an area of low land along the Nile River that is in the country of Egypt

Red Sea - an extension of the Indian Ocean northwest between Arabia and Africa

The Sahara - a vast North African desert extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Nile

Lesson 1

1. Label the following locations on the map:
Mediterranean Sea, Nile River, Nile Delta, Red Sea, The Sahara



- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 2. <u>d</u> Mediterranean Sea | a) an African river that flows from Uganda northward to the Mediterranean Sea |
| 3. <u>a</u> Nile | b) an extension of the Indian Ocean northwest between Arabia and Africa |
| 4. <u>e</u> delta | c) vast North African desert extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Nile |
| 5. <u>b</u> Red Sea | d) a sea bordered on the north by Europe and Asia, and on the south by Africa |
| 6. <u>c</u> The Sahara | e) a piece of land shaped like a triangle that is formed when a river splits into smaller rivers before it flows into an ocean |

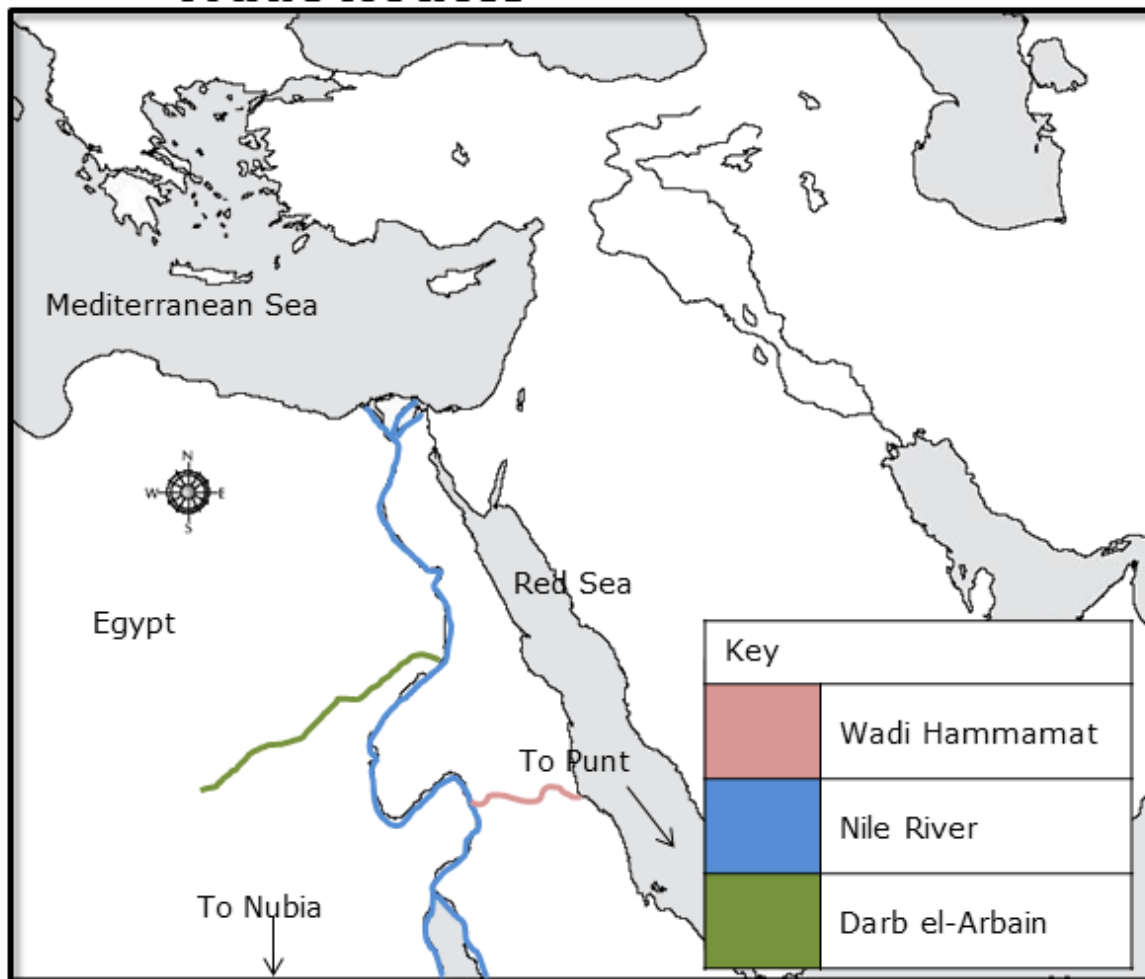
Lesson 1 Quiz

1. grain
2. Africa
3. very rich and fertile
4. 4,132 mi
5. Nile River
6. 6000 years ago
7. bronze
8. Mediterranean Sea
9. desert
- 10.365
- 11.gemstones, pottery, tin and copper, lumber, ivory and ebony
- 12.continents

The Nile River



Trade Routes



Exports

gold, papyrus, linen, grain, and artifacts that had been looted from pharaohs' tombs

Imports

Badakhshan [Afghanistan] - gemstone lapis lazuli
Canaan - pottery
Byblos - lumber
Africa - ivory and ebony wood
Nubia - gold
Lebanon - cedar wood
Land of Punt - myrrh, malachite, and electrum
Anatolia - for tin and copper in order to make bronze

Egyptian View of the World

Egyptian Beliefs
World Flat with the Nile River center of World
Poles hold up the Sky
God Hapi - god of floods

Importance of the Nile River

Rich farmland on banks of river provided food and transportation for trade.



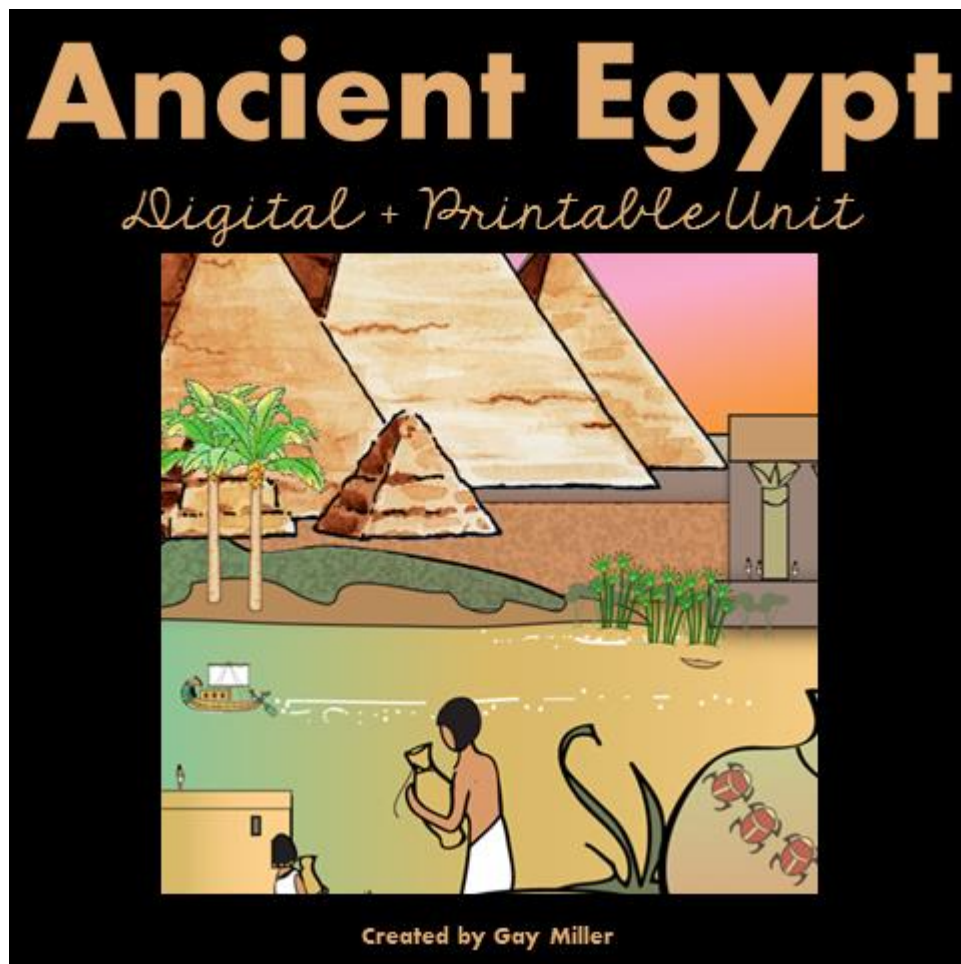


Egypt

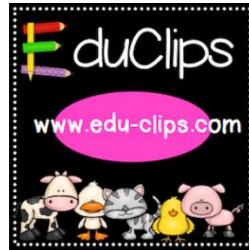
Label the map with the following locations:

Nile Delta
Red Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Upper Egypt
Nile River
The Sahara
Lower Egypt
Saqqara
Giza
Abu Simbel
Abydos
Luxor
Dendera
Aswan
Cairo
Thebes
Alexandria

I hope you enjoyed Lesson I. You can purchase the [full unit on Teachers Pay Teachers.](#)



Credits



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Gallery

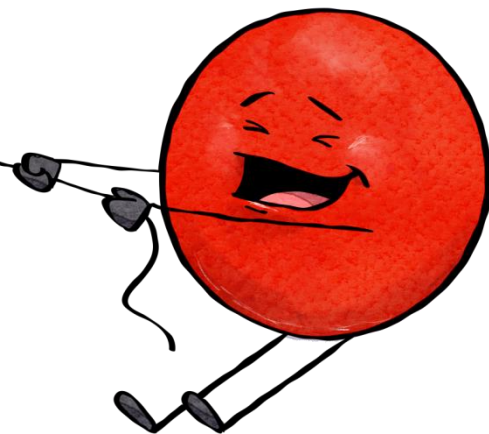


*My*CuteGraphics



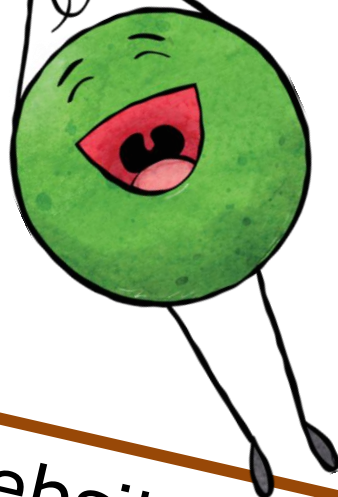
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