

HASS 7	
Term 2 Week 2	
Lesson	Content
1	<p>A Mummy Analysis. Read through the passage and underline words that you are unfamiliar with. Sought help from either an adult or the internet to get clarification of the word.</p> <p><u>Task</u> Complete the worksheet provided. Use the reading to assist you with your work.</p>
2	<p>You will need another person to read you the text. While the person is reading it to you, close your eyes and try to imagine it.</p> <p><u>Task</u> Imagine you are in the Preparation Chamber. Use the text to help you draw a scene from inside the chamber. Remember to add colour to your work. You may use coloured pencils and Textas to complete your work.</p>
3	Continue with previous day's work.
4	<p>Hatshepsut, The Female Pharaoh of Egypt. Read the text and underline any words that you are unfamiliar with. Sought help from either an adult or the internet to get clarification of the word.</p> <p><u>Task</u> Complete the worksheet provided. Use the reading to assist you with your work.</p>
5	<p>Twitter for Hatshepsut.</p> <p><u>Task</u> Complete the Twitter Sheet using the reading to assist you. You may also use the internet to gather more information about her accomplishments.</p>

ANCIENT EGYPT

A MUMMY ANALYSIS!



THE LINK BETWEEN RELIGION AND LEADERSHIP

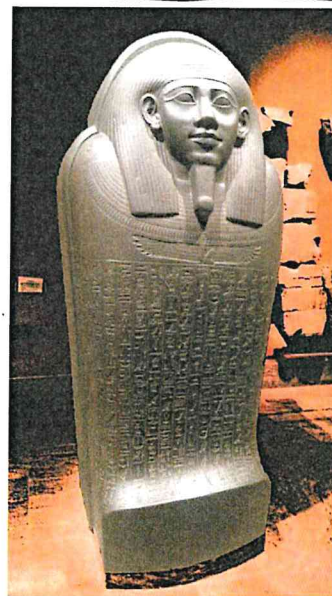
Ancient Egypt was a highly agricultural culture, with over 95% of the population living and working in farming communities. The remaining population were mostly leaders, living in cities. Due to the importance of farming, Egyptian Gods were created from the perceived need to sway nature's elements, such as the flooding water of the Nile, the sun, and the sky. The Egyptians believed that there was an afterlife when they left this one. By mummifying their bodies and being buried with their possessions, they could have a good afterlife.

In order to maintain their power, Egyptian pharaohs, or kings, claimed to be demi-gods, (decedents of gods), or living gods themselves. They had pyramids built to house their wealth and placed the mummified body in a **sarcophagus** (a stone coffin, typically adorned with a sculpture or inscription) until they entered the afterlife. Often, they had slaves, pets, and even wives killed, mummified, and sent to the afterlife with them.

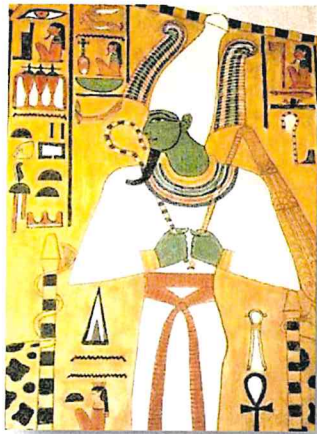
THE MUMMIFICATION PROCESS

The mummification process was considered a deeply spiritual one to ancient Egyptians. Once a person died, a chief embalmer would be responsible for mummifying the body so that it was recognizable when it reached the afterlife. Often a priest, the chief embalmer would wear a jackal mask of the God of the dead, Anubis (the God of the Dead was sometimes called Osiris). The embalmer would start by using a long hook similar to the staff the God of the Dead. It is often depicted with a hook-like tool to remove the brain from the body.

Next, a surgeon would make a long cut along the left side of the body and remove the organs so they could dry. Later, the lungs, intestines, stomach and liver were placed in jars to



One of the most popular sarcophagi is the one above for Horkhebit, Chief Priest of all Egypt, 595–589 BCE.



Osiris depicted above

accompany the body to the afterlife. The heart was the only organ that was placed back in the body.

Using special spices and wine, the body was washed and blessed by priests.

The body was then rubbed and packed with salt for 40 days. Then, sand or linens were used to stuff the body so its shape looks normal again.

Once the salt did its job, the body was wrapped in layers of linens and then placed in a special coffin called a sarcophagus.

WHAT'S ON THE SARCOPHAGUS?

Perhaps the most important part of mummification, especially for the wealthiest Egyptian nobles, was the beauty and significance of their sarcophagus. These elaborate stone, gold, or silver coffins were each very unique.

Symbols or religious scripture were often sculpted into the stone of the sarcophagus as a means to protect the dead on their journey to the afterlife and a way to remember their loved ones and favorite things back in the material world.

In addition to the sculpted symbols, brightly colored and beautiful paintings were added to the sarcophagus. These could include battles between gods, pictures of nature such as trees and the Nile and other mythological creatures. Often eyes were painted so the dead could see out their coffin on their journey. Egyptians believed the paintings would come to life in the afterlife to help the deceased. Usually their faces or heads would be sculpted or painted to make

sure the God of the Dead would recognize them when they arrived to the afterlife.

Pharaohs also had a sort of kingly seal, which included a special mark he used, his signature, and some hieroglyphs about his accomplishments in this life.

Some Egyptians could nest several sarcophaguses inside each other with the body in the smallest, inner-most coffin. In this case, the outer sarcophagus would be considered a family possession, and would be removed from one person and used for another as needed. The outer one would have the history of the family or stories about the most prominent of the family's ancestors placed in hieroglyphs or painted on it by scenes.

DID YOU KNOW?

- ♦ Egyptians used tree resin or sap to make the linen strips stick together and stay in place.
- ♦ According to Egyptian mythology, the first mummy was Osiris, the God of the Dead.
- ♦ King "Tut" Tutankhamen was a real Pharaoh, and one of the most well preserved mummies of ancient Egypt. He was mummified circa 1570-1095 BCE. Below is one of his sarcophagi.



ANCIENT EGYPT

A MUMMY ANALYSIS!

Directions: Fill in the graphic organizer from the *Ancient Egypt: A Mummy Analysis* reading.

SOCIAL CLASSES:

What percentage of people in Egypt were farmers?

MAIN IDEA: Select a portion of text that best summarizes the main idea of the reading. Write it in quotes below:

SUMMARIZE THE FIRST SECTION:

Heading:

SKETCH! Draw a quick picture of Osiris, god of the afterlife..

SELECT A PORTION OF TEXT THAT YOU FIND INTERESTING. WRITE IT BELOW.

SUMMARIZE THE SECOND SECTION:

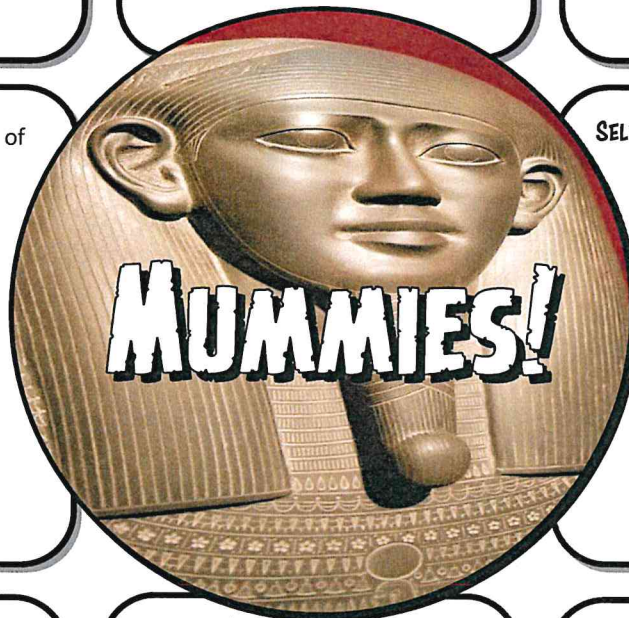
Heading:

SUMMARIZE THE THIRD SECTION:

Heading:

THE MUMMIFICATION PROCESS:

Outline the process below.



TEACHER READING: CLOSE YOUR EYES & IMAGINE

Your cousin, the great Pharaoh of Egypt, died yesterday. The echoing cries and hum of mourning songs mix with the sharp scent of cinnamon, cedar, and frankincense. Priests have been burning the fragrant mixture in giant, shallow bronze bowls. Your father's throne sits in a great hall, as empty as the hearts of those who loved him.

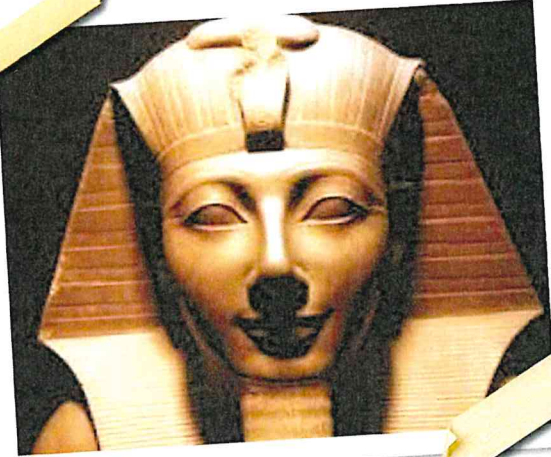
You move out of the palace and into the temple, your sandals slapping the ground and causing hot dust to cloud with each step. The temple's shiny marble steps welcome you. As soon as you enter the preparation chamber, the tang of blood and fruity wine invade your nose. The high priest is hovering over what remains of your cousin's body. The priest's light colored robe contrasts to the dark, ominous mask he wears. His jackal face turns to you when you come forward, watching your approach. The blood smell intensifies as you step to the body and watch as the priest presses linen into the carcass to build up its shape. A large pile of cloth lays in a basket a ways off, awaiting the wrapping part of mummification in a month or so.

Someone touches your shoulder and you turn to find your mother in another corner of the preparation chamber. Two tall oil torches burn, adding wisps of smoke to the room. A simple table is littered with small jars, each with a bright color filling its well. Your mother hands you a reed whose end has been shredded into a brush and encourages you to assist her with the last painting being added to your cousin's carved sarcophagus. She and her sister, your aunt, have decided that his great works in feeding his people should be displayed on a personalized sarcophagus. It will be nested in the gilded family sarcophagus until the next dead member claims it. The wooden case has been painted with scene of the Nile River's curling waters and the animals that reside there on one side, and the God of harvest and the flooding waters, Hapi with his blue skin and bulging belly, on the other. The top has a likeness of his strong chin and big eyes with hundreds of symbolic black lines, hieroglyphs, that will protect your father on his way to the afterlife. You sigh and dip your reed brush into a jar, swirling it in green paint. The paint's metallic smell hints at the malachite it was made from, made fresh for this very purpose. You nod to your mother, brush the paint into the shape of a frog near the already-painted Nile, and wonder what the future holds now that you, the only other remaining offspring in the bloodline, will be pharaoh.

Preparation Chamber

HATSHEPSUT

Born c. 1508 BCE – Died 1458 BCE



Hatshepsut was the longest reigning female pharaoh in Egypt, ruling for 20 years in the 14th century BCE. She is one of the very few women to gain the title of pharaoh and is considered one of Egypt's most successful. Hatshepsut's name means "foremost of the royal ladies." She ruled for a longer time than any other female pharaoh. During her years in power, she maintained peace and stability in Egypt.

EARLY LIFE

Hatshepsut (haht-CHEHP-suht) was the elder of two daughters born to the Pharaoh Thutmose I and his wife, Ahmose during the Eighteenth Dynasty (1539-1295 BC). Her younger sister died in childhood, making her an only child. When she was still a young girl, her parents married her to her half-brother Thutmose II, son of Thutmose I by a different wife.

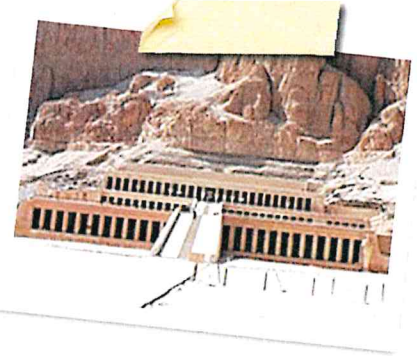
**"TO BE BORN EGYPTIAN IS
IMMENSE FORTUNE."**

(Marriages between relatives were common in Egypt.) But when her father, Thutmose I, died, his son, Thutmose II, became king and Hatshepsut was queen. Thutmose II ruled only three or four years, dying of a skin disease. He had a son, who was Hatshepsut's nephew. This son, Thutmose III, was very young when his father died. Since Thutmose III was too young to assume the throne unaided, Hatshepsut served as his regent and eventually claimed the role of pharaoh.

LEADERSHIP

Hatshepsut expanded Egypt's borders and sent expeditions to other countries. This established the trade networks that had been disrupted during the Hyksos occupation of Egypt.

This built the wealth of the eighteenth dynasty, as it brought much trade to Egypt. Hatshepsut was also one of the most prolific builders in ancient Egypt, commissioning hundreds of construction projects throughout both Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt. Hatshepsut also restored many old temples where statues were built in her likeness. Some of the pieces in these temples show Hatshepsut wearing the traditional royal robes of pharaohs.



Colonnaded design of Hatshepsut temple

LEGACY

Hatshepsut's monuments portray her as a queen chosen by the gods for her special mission of resurrecting Egypt from the damage left from the Hyksos when they invaded two centuries prior.

Hatshepsut had originally intended her daughter Neferure to succeed her as Pharaoh, but her daughter died young. Instead, her stepson, Thutmose III became ruler. After

Hatshepsut's death, Thutmose III was so jealous of her popular legacy that he ordered to remove all evidence that Hatshepsut had ever ruled. Her monuments were obscured and all mention of her erased from the walls of temples and other important buildings. Since the ancient Egyptians believed that a person's spirit lived on as long as his or her name was carved into a wall, Thutmose's decision to erase her name was probably because he thought that he would destroy her spirit as well. Despite these efforts to erase her memory, the name of Hatshepsut has endured, and along with it the knowledge that a woman once ruled the most powerful nation on Earth.

**"MY HEARTURNS...AS I
THINK WHAT PEOPLE
SAY...THOSE WHO SHALL
SEE MY MONU-
MENTS...AND SPEAK OF
WHAT I'VE DONE."**

Name _____ Period _____



HATSHEPSUT: COMMON CORE QUESTIONS

1. *Recall* where Hatshepsut reigned? _____

2. *Interpret* what Hatshepsut's name means: _____

3. *Determine* for how long Hatshepsut was a pharaoh? _____

4. From Hatshepsut's early life, what *Cause* and *Effect* changed the course of her life?

5. *Identify* the two leadership contributions Hatshepsut provided to Egypt. Quote from the reading to support your answer.

A) _____

B) _____

6. *Summarize* what Thutmose III ordered to have done after Hatshepsut's death and why. Quote from the reading to support your answer.

7. Both Ramses the II and Queen Hatshepsut left a lasting legacy in Ancient Egypt, but who was the better leader? *Differentiate* between their leadership qualities.

HATSHEPSUT TWEETS HER FOLLOWERS!

Her Job Title: _____

What is her name? _____

Location (where is she from?) _____



Post Hatshepsut's profile picture and tweet announcements about her accomplishments below (*tweets should reflect what you have learned. Always support claims with evidence when possible*):

Day, Date, Time



Day, Date, Time



Day, Date, Time



Day, Date, Time



