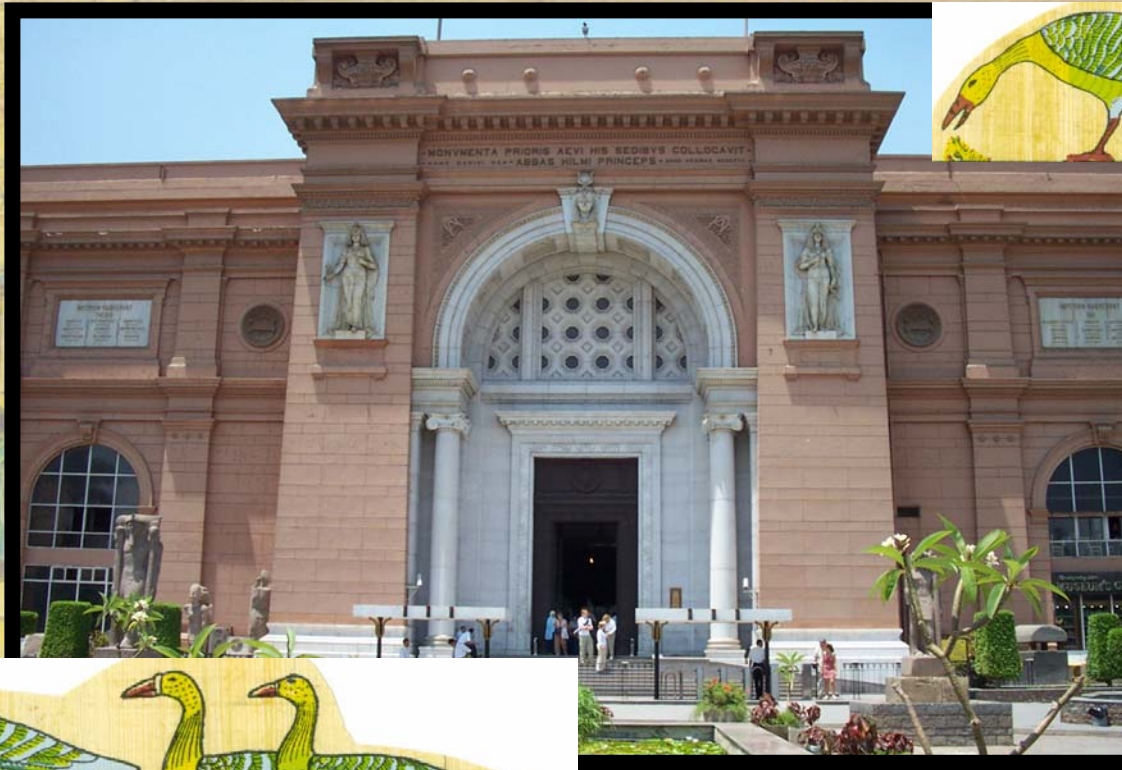


Children's Self-Guided Tour Of The Egyptian Museum In Cairo, Egypt



By Mona A. El-Bayoumi

Welcome to the Egyptian Museum



Hello. You have just entered a building that will transport you thousands of year's back! You will see things that were made by people long ago. The great Ancient Egyptian civilization dates back over six thousand years, that's a very long time! If your grandparents are sixty years

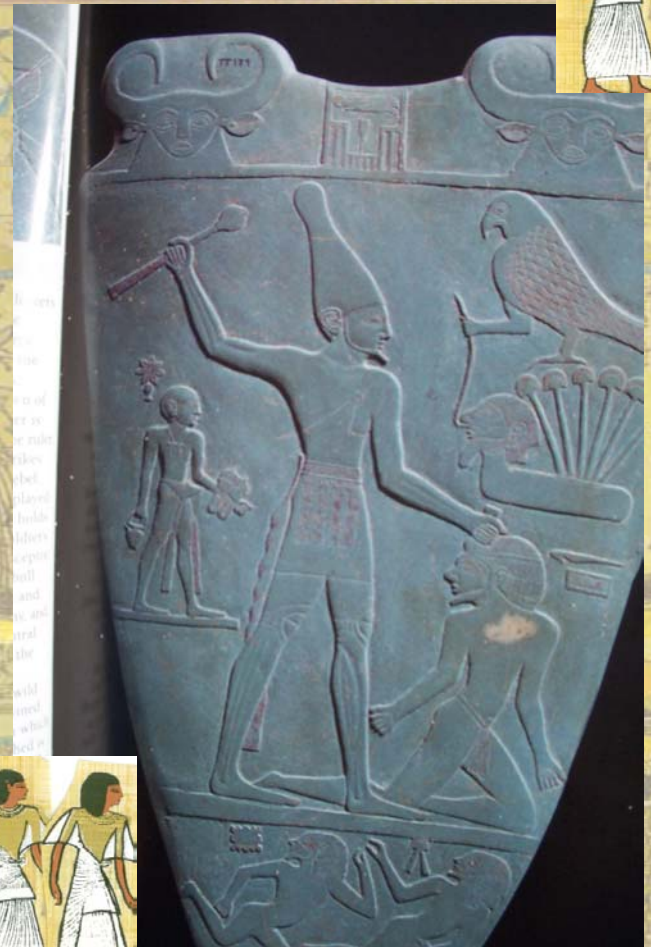


old, then multiply that by a hundred! There is so much to see and learn at the Cairo Museum, and in this pamphlet you will be introduced to a few artifacts that will hopefully encourage you to learn even more about a very interesting times in history! Now, let us start the tour. Look for the colorful #1 where you will find Narmer's Tablet. Have fun!!!

Narmer's Tablet

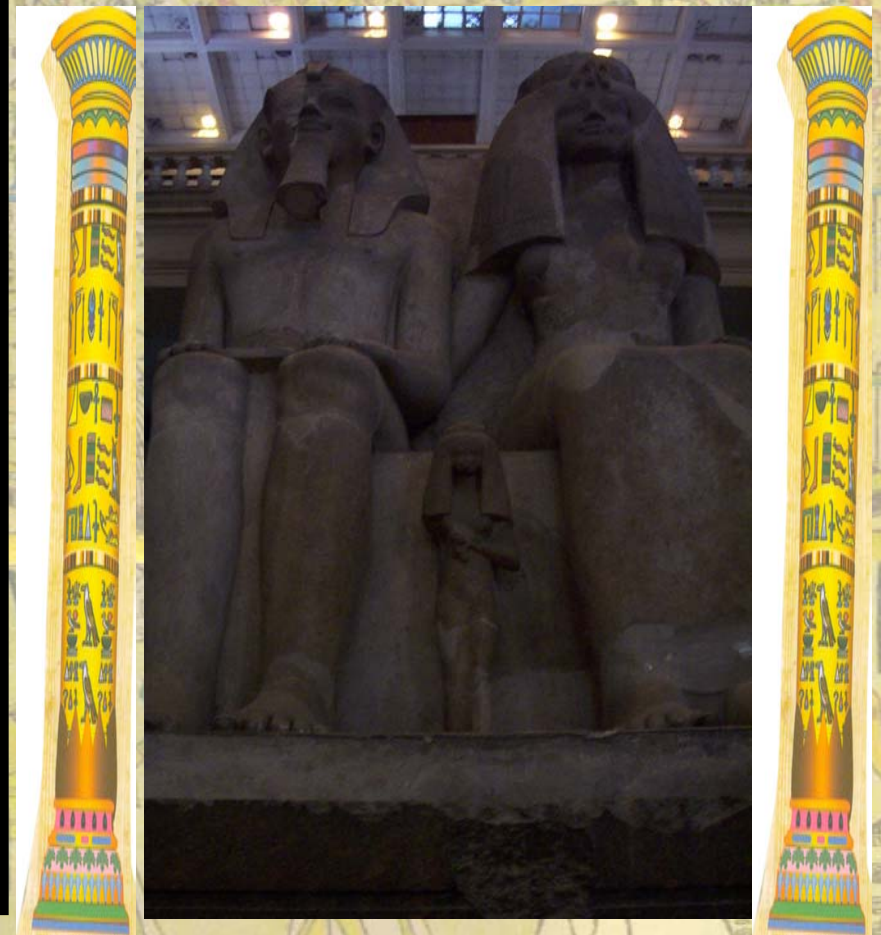
**Item #1, Reign of Narmer (3000 BC),
First Floor, Room Number 43, Dynasty 0**

This is a very important tablet. It shows the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt. At one point in history, Upper and Lower Egypt were divided, and this tablet is a symbol of the unification. On both top sides of Narmer's Tablet you will find the goddess Hathor (goddess of love, music and happiness). On the bottom of one side you will see a bull that fights the enemy and two cats with long necks. If you were to make a tablet to show what a powerful person you are, which animals would you use to exhibit your authority?



**Group of Amenhotep III
Item #2, First Floor, Central Hall,
18th Dynasty, Reign of Amenhotep III
(1387-1350 BC)**

Now, this is big!! This is the biggest statue in the building. It was found destroyed in many pieces then put back together at the Cairo Museum. You see the pharaoh Amenhotep III and his wife Queen Tye with their daughters? The Ancient Egyptians believed in an after life and wanted their children to be there with them. If you were to make a statue of your family, would you make its members different sizes, and colors to represent their characters?



**Head of Queen Hatshepsut
Item #3, First Floor, Room Number 11,
18th Dynasty, Reign of Hatshepsut (1479-
1458 BC)**

This is Queen Hatshepsut! Yes she has a beard like a man because she became king of Upper and Lower Egypt after the death of her husband Thutmose II. She is also painted in red, a color usually used for men, but you can tell she is a woman by her feminine features. Even though Hatshepsut has a beard what specific features lets you know that she is a female?



**Amenhotep IV
Item #4, First Floor, Room Number 3,
18th Dynasty, Reign of Akhenaten
(1350-1343 BC)**

When we look at this statue of Amenhotep IV we notice a difference in artistic style. During this period of the Amarna Art, faces are long and here Amenhotep is shown with wide hips. The famous Queen Nefertiti was his wife and Amarna Art shows their family in a relaxed setting with their daughters on their laps. If you were to show a picture of an important family what would you show them doing?





Statue of Ka-aper

**Item #5, First Floor, Room Number 42,
5th Dynasty, Reign of Userkaf (2465-
2458 BC)**

When this statue was first discovered, the light shown on his alabaster, crystal black-stone copper eyes made the excavators know that this priest has a quality of importance. The way he is standing, and seeming to move forward, lets us know that he is powerful. Did you notice that this statue of Priest Ka-aper is made of wood, and was one time painted with plaster? How can different body positions show authority?



**Statue of Hathor with Amenhotep II
Item #6, First Floor, Room Number 12,
18th Dynasty, Reign of Thutmosis III
(1479-1425 BC)**

Moo! The goddess Hathor is many times portrayed as a cow. Here she is protecting King Amenhotep II as a leader in the front, and is nursing him as a boy below.

Why do you think the Ancient Egyptians chose a cow goddess to protect the king? What are some other animals you see in the museum that the Ancient Egyptians used to protect the kings and queens?



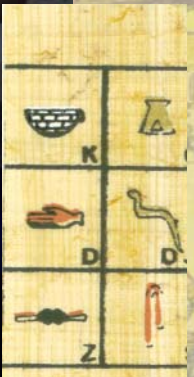


Statue of a Scribe

Item #7, First Floor, Room Number 42,
5th Dynasty, Mid 2500 Century BC

If you were a child of a pharaoh you would be one of the lucky ones to learn to read and write. Other children did not enjoy this privilege. A scribe was also one of the few people in Ancient Egyptian to know how to read and write.

Do you notice how the arms of the figure are free from the body, and how the right hand is in the writing position? The wig of the scribe is also away from the ears, so that he could hear well. What do you think the scribes of King Kauab had to write about?

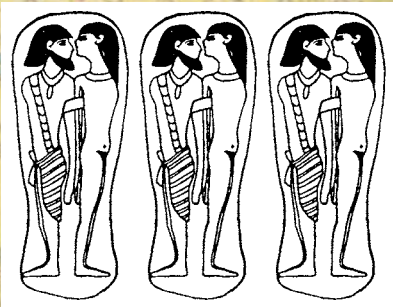
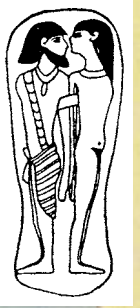


**The "Geese of Maydum"
Item #8, First Floor, Room Number 32,
4th Dynasty, Reign of Snefru
(2575-2551 BC)**



This is one of the only surviving pieces of Ancient Egyptian art in which the technique of paint on stucco was used. These geese come from a mural on a tomb painting of the Old Kingdom. They represented the assurance that the person in their afterlife would have a supply of food that would not run out. Which animal would you like use to represent that you have many things in the afterlife?

**Statue of Rahotep and Nofret
Item #9, First Floor, Room Number 32,
4th Dynasty, Reign of Snefru
(2575-2551 BC)**



These Old Kingdom statues are life-sized statues of a prince and a princess, Rahotep and Nofret, of the 4th dynasty. They were found in a tomb at Meydum, very near to where one of the very early pyramids was built. Rahotep and Nofret most probably wanted to be buried near the tomb of the pharaoh, as did most nobles, so that they would be near to the pharaoh in the afterlife. If you were to choose a special place to be buried near, what would it be?

**Stela with the Royal Family Of Amarna
Item #10, First Floor, Room Number 3,
18th Dynasty, Reign of Akhenaten
(1346-1333 BC)**



Anubis, guardian of the lower world



Anubis, guardian of the lower world

Does this look like a happy family? Here you will see a family of Amenemhat in a funerary banquet scene. The men are painted in the traditional dark red color and the women are lightly colored. This Stela shows the family hugging in a loving way. There is meat and vegetables for the family in the afterlife. What kind of food do you hope to have in your afterlife?

**Statuette Of a Hippopotamus
Item #11, Second Floor, Display Case A
Second Intermediate Period
(1781-1550 BC)**



This is a statue of a hippopotamus, an animal both worshiped and feared in Ancient Egypt. The male hippo was thought of as an evil creature because he was associated with the evil god Seth. Hippos in Ancient Egypt could overturn papyrus boats and ruin crops, so they were often hunted to prevent this from happening. On the other hand, the female hippo was worshiped as a goddess of fertility. Are you scared of hippos or do you think of them as quiet, friendly animals?



Game Boards

Item #12, Second Floor, Room Number 35



Anuris, guardian of the lower world

Senet was one of the most frequently played games of Ancient Egypt. The game is played by two people in order to find out their fate in the afterlife. The players would try to win against the forces of evil so that they could reach the kingdom of Osiris. Four sets of senet games were found in King Tutankhamun's tomb. Think of a game that would tell you the fate of something in your current life. How would it work?



Anuris, guardian of the lower world

**Wooden Figurine of a Female
Item #13, Second Floor, Room Number
34, 11th Dynasty, Middle Kingdom
(2050-1991 BC)**



Historians are not clear whether these types of structures were rattles, dolls, or symbols, placed in the tomb, of companions during their afterlife. These were made very often in the Middle Kingdom as a symbol of fertility and renewal. If you were to make a doll out of ordinary house objects, what material would you use to make the hair? Would you make it an animal, a person, or something else?

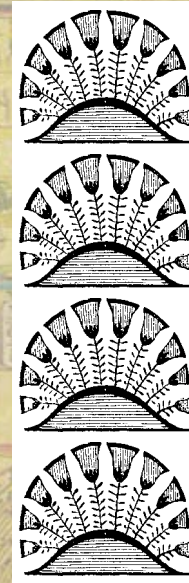
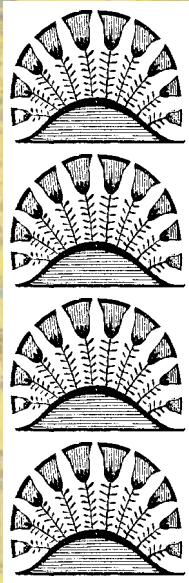


Statuette of a Harpist
Item #14, Second Floor, Room Number
34, 12th Dynasty, Middle Kingdom
(1994-1781 BC)

This statue is of a musician playing a harp. There were many types of harps in Ancient Egypt. Some harps had four strings and others had over twenty! Some were played while seated and others while standing. Some harps were as tall as the musicians who played them and others were small enough to hold in their arms. Sometimes the head of the king was on the end of the harp symbolizing that that particular harp was played in the royal court for the king. How would you design your own harp? How tall would it be? How many strings would it have?



Clappers (Musical Instrument) Item #15, Second Floor, Room Number 34



These carvings were used as musical instruments. They were held in one hand and slapped together. Two pieces would be joined together with twine made of papyrus. Other musical instruments made by the Ancient Egyptians included harps, rattles, and cymbals. Singers and dancers often joined in the music. What types of instruments would you like to learn if you were an Ancient Egyptian musician?

Flutes

Item #16, Second Floor, Room Number 34



The pipe or the flute was one of the earliest musical instruments ever made in history. These were made out of wood or reeds. Flutes were performed in many of the Ancient Egyptian ceremonies such as weddings, births, and funerals. In Ancient Egypt, people used flutes made of two pipes lined up close together, but later they made them in the shape of an acute angle. These types are still used in modern Egypt. If you were to perform a musical instrument for the king or queen in Ancient Egypt, which instrument would you play?

Throne of Tutankhamun

Item #17, Second Floor, Room Number 35



This is the famous throne of King Tut. It is carved from wood and covered in gold! On the throne are many rare and precious stones. The arms of the chair form a serpent with wings that is wearing the two crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt. The serpent is guarding the names of the king. The feet are in the shape of animal feet and the tops of the legs are animal heads. Suppose you were asked to design a king or queen's special chair. Would you use symbols of animals? Would it be made out of gold, silver, or some other material?

Container for Canopic Vases

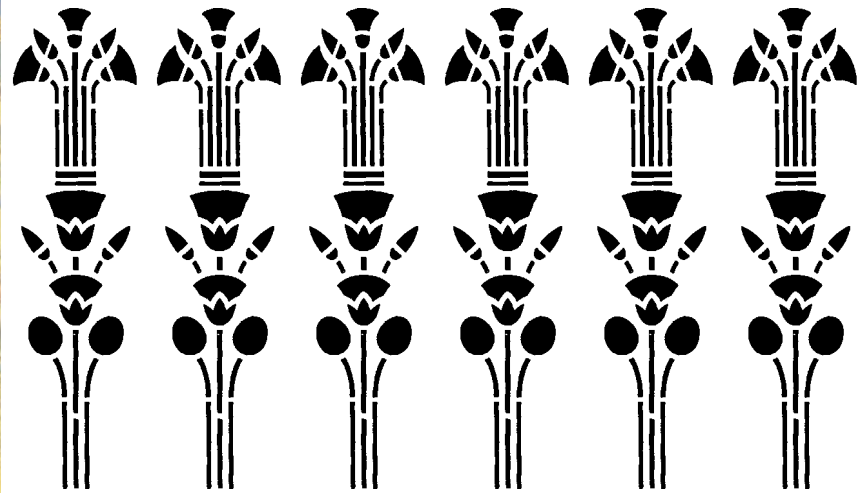
Item #18, Second Floor, Room Number 9



This container has four jars within it used for storing the organs of a mummy when he or she was buried. Ancient Egyptian embalmers, or those who wrapped the mummy, removed many of the inner organs so that the mummy could be preserved. These jars, made of alabaster, kept these organs safe so they wouldn't rot. The intestines, stomach, liver, and lungs were all dried out, wrapped in linen, and each placed in a separate jar. Why do you think they put each organ in a separate jar and not all together?



Second Gilded Sarcophagus Item #19, Second Floor, Room Number 3



This is the second sarcophagus in which King Tut was found. When his tomb was found, the archaeologists first found a large wooden shrine. Inside the shrine was a large coffin, something like a big box made of stone. Inside the coffin was a large sarcophagus made of wood and gold. Inside this sarcophagus was a smaller one, the one you see in front of you. Inside this one, there was also another one! All these layers were meant to protect the king's mummy. If you were to make many boxes that fit inside each other, would you have each box symbolize something special?

Funerary Mask of Tutankhamun

Item #20, Second Floor, Room Number 3

When King Tut's tomb was found, and his mummy opened, they found something very beautiful. A gold mask! It lay on top of his mummy and was made of 20 pounds of solid gold! On the mask, precious stones were inlaid in the king's face, such as lapis lazuli, obsidian, quartz, green feldspar, and colored glass. The vulture and the cobra on the king's forehead symbolize the king's power in both Upper and Lower Egypt. If you were to design a mask, what materials and colors would you use?





Goodbye Page

Well its time to end our tour. I hope you have enjoyed yourself at the Cairo, Museum. You were just introduced to a few artifacts from Ancient Egypt. If you live in Cairo, you are very lucky, because you'll be able to come visit the museum often and see new things every time you come. If you are visiting Cairo, I hope this tour will encourage you to read more about Ancient Egypt's great civilization and come back to visit Cairo again. Just as there is so much to learn from older people, old civilization can help us understand our present day lives. Bye Bye.

Bye Bye...



After-Museum Activities to do at Home or at School



1. Make a tablet out of any material in the shape of King Narmer's and show yourself as a king or queen with the animals that will help you to be powerful.
2. Draw a picture of your family, similar to the large statue of Amenhotep III, Queen Type, and their children; use different colors and sizes to represent your family. At the bottom of your picture, specify how large the statue will be and where you will put it.
3. Write a story about a woman who ruled over a land at a time when only men were in power. Tell about her difficulties and how she might have changed her appearance to look more masculine, the way Queen Hatshepsut did.
4. Draw a picture of a face with exaggerated features similar to those of Amenhotep IV.
5. Write a short story as if you were just uncovering priest Ka-Aper's statue, and first saw his powerful eyes shining from your lantern.
6. Draw yourself as a king or queen, with your favorite animal protecting you, the way Hathor protected Amenhotep. Write why you chose this animal.
7. Pretend you are a scribe of one of the Ancient Egyptian kings or queens, and write something this specialist may have been told to document.

After-Museum Activities to do at Home or at School (Cont.)

8. Draw an animal with a big container on its head. Cutout pictures of food that you like from a magazine and put them in the container. Just like the mural of the Geese symbolizes the abundance of food in the afterlife, the animal that you draw will carry an abundance of food for you
9. Write a short story about prince Rahotep and princess Nofret waking up in a different time and place.
10. Draw a picture of a table with all the foods that you would like to have. Look back at the Stela with the Royal Family of Amarna for ideas.
11. Make up a silly story about a famous Hippopotamus that comes to visit the Cairo Museum and sees its statue.
12. Write the rules for your version of the game Senet. Tell what kind of good fortune the players can have if they win.
13. Make a doll out of yarn and cardboard. You can also use beads to put in the hair. While you are making this doll, think of some explanation of why the Ancient Egyptians had these figures.
14. Pretend you are an Ancient Egyptian musician and you had to play one of your harps for the king and queen. Describe one of your harps and what the song you played was about.
15. Compose a song by only Clapping your hands. See if you can play the same song over and over again in the same way. Think about when you would play your song.

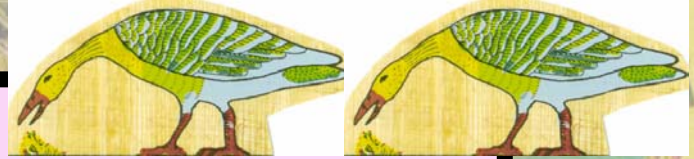


After-Museum Activities to do at Home or at School (Cont.)

16. Draw a flute with many beautiful designs on it, and write about a famous Ancient Egyptian figure that heard this flute.
17. Write a poem about Tutankhamum sitting in his chair, and what he saw and did on one special day.
18. The Canopic Vases held the intestines, stomach, liver, and lungs. Make a canopic vase out of clay and tell which organ you have inside. Why did you choose this organ?
19. Lay down on a large white piece of paper and have a friend outline your body. Decorate the outline of your figure with beautiful colors and designs similar to King Tutankhamum Gilded Sarcophagus.
20. Cut a piece of cardboard into a shape of a mask. Include eyes, nose and a mouth. Pretend that this mask will tell many things about you to people who have never met you. You can include words, pictures, drawings and other material that help describe what type of person you are.



Thank You



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Thank You (Cont.)

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- **Mr. Ahmed Khalifa,**
Cairo Museum Library, Cairo, Egypt
- **"Ostaz Issam",**
Cairo Museum Library, Cairo, Egypt
- **My Family,**
For All Their Support!

