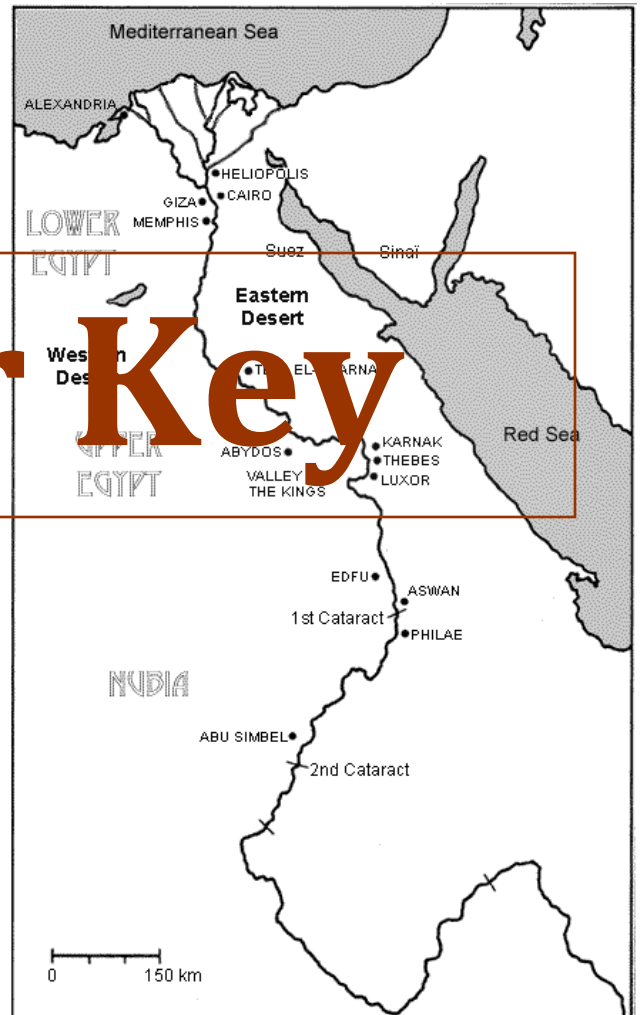
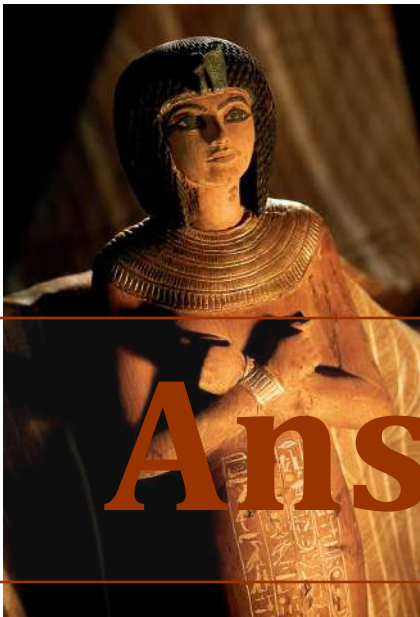


Oakland Unified School District  
 6<sup>th</sup> Grade – Ancient World Assessment Pilot  
 Fall Semester, 2009-2010

Topic: King Tutankhamen

Why was the discovery of his tomb so important?

What do the objects in his tomb tell us about Ancient Egypt?



## Part I: Introduction to King Tutankhamun

Use the following questions to guide your note-taking during the PowerPoint presentation.

1. Why is King Tut called the “Boy King”? How old was he when he became king?

Tut is called the “Boy King” because he became king at the young age of 9.
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2. Name two people in King Tut’s family and their relationship to him and role in Egypt.

Name	Relationship to King Tut	Role in Ancient Egypt
Akhenaten	father	Pharaoh who revolutionized Egypt with his worship of Aten (the sun disk)
Ankhesenpaaten	wife and half sister	daughter of Nefertiti

3. Take notes about the discovery of Tut’s tomb:

Who Discovered it?	When was it Discovered?	Where was it Discovered?
Howard Carter	November 4, 1922	Valley of the Kings

4. What can objects from King Tut’s tomb tell us about ancient Egypt? What are the four topics we will learn about?

Daily Life
Burial Practices and Religion
Geography and Trade
Power and Politics

5. Describe one object from this slideshow and a question you have about it:

Object	Questions about the object
cofinette	<p>Why did Ancient Egyptians build such elaborate objects for the Pharaoh’s burial?</p> <p>What did they believe about death and the life after death?</p> <p>Where did the gold from the coffinette come from?</p>

## Part II: Interpreting Objects From Our Time

1. Sketch the object in the space below. Include as many details as possible.



2. Describe what you see- color, text, image, and size

I see both sides of a "penny" which I know is used as money in our society. On one side I see the profile of a man, which I think is Abraham Lincoln, who was once President. On the same side of the penny it says "In God We Trust" and "Liberty." There is also a date, 2002, with a letter below. On the other side there's a man sitting on a log with some kind of tool and he's also reading. It also says "United States of America" and "E PLURIBUS UNUM"

3. What can we learn about our society through this object? Write notes about your conclusions in the following categories.

3a. Daily Life

People used money to get things. They thought work and education are important. That's why they had the man on the log on the penny.

3b. Beliefs

It says "In God We Trust" so they had religious beliefs about a god.

3c. Power and Politics

We can learn that the people who made this penny thought the idea of "liberty" which I think means freedom is important. They also must have thought that Lincoln was a good President.

3d. Geography and Trade

People obtained things with money.

4. What questions do you have about this object?

What does E PLURIBUS UNUM mean?

Were there other forms of money? How much was this form worth?


How were pennies made?


5. Summarize your thinking from 3 and 4. What is one claim you can make or big idea you can infer about our society based on this object?

A penny can tell us a lot about our society. It tells us that our society values religion and political liberty, work, and education. It also tells us that we value our history because both sides of the coin have pictures of Abraham Lincoln on them. He is said to be one of our best Presidents.



### Part III: Examining Objects from Ancient Egypt

Object 1	Fan from King Tut's tomb		
Sketch the object in the space below. Include as many details as possible.			
			
<p>Describe what you see- color, text, image, and size, and make an inference about Egyptian society. Also list any questions you have.</p>	<p>The fan shows a man in fancy clothes, hunting a big bird. It also shows servants without fancy dress, doing their job of serving him by carrying the dead bird. Since Tut is the Pharaoh he has more power that is why he has servants to do his work.</p> <p>The fan is made out of gold. Fans must have been more important during Tut's time to be made out of gold.</p> <p>Why are the two sides of the fan different? How was this gold object used to "fan" people?</p>		
By reading what else do you learn about this object?			
<p><b>Daily Life</b></p> <p>The hunted bird was an ostrich. The Pharaoh had many servants to work for him. This fan had ostrich feathers that came out of the sides.</p>	<p><b>Burial Practices and Beliefs</b></p> <p>Fans were an essential part of everyday life because it was so hot in Egypt. For this reason the fan was buried with Tut.</p>	<p><b>Power and Politics</b></p> <p>The Pharaoh wanted people to think he was a good hunter and protector of Egypt. The two sides of the fan were different because the first shows the beginning of the hunt when everything is in chaos. The second side shows how the Pharaoh killed the ostrich and returned order.</p>	<p><b>Geography and Trade</b></p> <p>The Egyptians lived in a hot climate. They used fans all the time to keep them cool. The hunt took place in the desert.</p>

Object 2	Model Boat of Amenhotep II		
Sketch the object in the space below. Include as many details as possible.			
			
Describe what you see- color, text, image, and size, and make an inference about Egyptian society. Also list any questions you have.	<p>This boat is made of wood and is 6 feet long. There are mythical creatures trampling human figures.</p> <p>People in ancient Egypt used boats for transportation on the Nile river. There were many gods that were important to ancient Egyptians. Some are depicted on this boat.</p> <p>What were the boats made of in Ancient Egypt? Wood like this one?</p> <p>Is this a toy for King Tut? What was its use?</p>		
By reading what else do you learn about this object?			
<p><b>Daily Life</b></p> <p>Egyptian society relied on the <b>fertile</b> soil carried by the river into Egypt from inland Africa. The yearly flooding of the river, which deposited the fertile soil on the land along the river, set the annual calendar. The period of flooding lasted from July to October, the sprouting season lasted from November to February, and the harvest season started in March and ended in June.</p> <p>Boats were used to transport papyrus, raw materials, and luxury items.</p>	<p><b>Burial Practices and Beliefs</b></p> <p>Boats provided symbolic transportation to the afterlife. There are various gods pictured on the boat including: Amun, the king of the gods, symbolized by the ram. Montu, the god of war, symbolized by the falcon. Thoth, the god of writing, symbolized by the baboon.</p>	<p><b>Power and Politics</b></p> <p>This boat was found in the tomb of Amenhotep II. He was Tut's great – great grandfather. The sphinxes at the front and back of the boat represent the pharaoh. He is trampling the Nubians which shows the pharaoh's ability to conquer his enemies and maintain order.</p>	<p><b>Geography and Trade</b></p> <p>To make a life-size boat like this model one, Egyptians imported cedar wood from Byblos. The current of the Nile runs north to south. It empties into the Mediterranean Sea.</p>

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Object 3	Statues of Tutankhamun as King of Upper and Lower Egypt,		
Sketch the object in the space below. Include as many details as possible.			
Describe what you see- color, text, image, and size, and make an inference about Egyptian society. Also list any questions you have.	<p>Two gold statues of a male figure. The figures look the same except for the hats they are wearing.</p> <p>Cobras represented importance in ancient Egypt.</p> <p>People in ancient Egypt lived in a hot climate and wore limited clothing and sandals.</p> <p>Is Tutankhamun using a cane?</p> <p>Why is he shown in two different statues?</p>		
By reading what else do you learn about this object?			
<p><b>Daily Life</b></p> <p>Great skill was needed to produce statues such as these. The production of these statues required a specialization of labor. Trades were passed down from father to son.</p>	<p><b>Burial Practices and Beliefs</b></p> <p>There were more than thirty statues like these discovered in Tut's tomb. The exact purpose is unknown, but they must have been important for the afterlife.</p>	<p><b>Power and Politics</b></p> <p>The long shepherd's staff in each figure's left hand symbolized the <b>pharaoh's</b> role as a guide for the people of Egypt. The stick with tassels carried in the left hand symbolized the pharaoh's power to control the people who lived in his empire</p>	<p><b>Geography and Trade</b></p> <p>Because of the different crowns worn by the two figures, we know these sculptures show the pharaoh as the ruler of Upper Egypt and of Lower Egypt. Upper Egypt was the southern part of Egypt and included the lands from Aswan to Cairo. Lower Egypt included the marshy delta area between Cairo and the Mediterranean Sea. The figure wearing the cone-shaped crown, or "white crown," represents Upper Egypt. The low, flat crown, or "red crown," represents Lower Egypt. Gold was a common resource in ancient Egypt and was obtained from the desert in the East or the Nubians to the South.</p>



Object 4	Coffinette for the Viscera of Tutankhamun		
Sketch the object in the space below. Include as many details as possible.			
Describe what you see- color, text, image, and size, and make an inference about Egyptian society. Also list any questions you have.	<p>This object is made of gold and either glass or stones. The figure is shown with a headdress that has the heads of a bird and a snake. Wings also wrap around this coffin and show that birds were important in Egyptian beliefs.</p> <p>What do the hieroglyphic texts mean? What was this small coffin used for?</p>		
By reading what else do you learn about this object?			
<p><b>Daily Life</b> To make an object such as this, first the gold had to be weighed while a scribe recorded the weight of the metal. A team of metalworkers would then melt the gold. They would use reeds to blow air into the fire to raise the temperature. The men then poured the gold into a mold to create the desired shape. Most likely the gold would then be reweighed after the metalworker finished his task to make sure he didn't keep any for himself. The object would then be given to inlay tradesmen, who added the stone and glass. Finally, another set of tradesmen who specialized in engraving added the images and spells inside the object.</p>	<p><b>Burial Practices and Beliefs</b> This miniature coffin held the liver of Tutankhamun. During mummification, Egyptians removed some organs from the body, including the liver, lungs, stomach, and intestines. Priests placed each organ in a special container, known as a canopic jar. Egyptians made canopic jars in a variety of styles and used different materials, ranging from clay to gold. Some tombs contained jars while others held small coffins such as this one. All canopic jars were inscribed with spells from the Book of the Dead. These spells protected the organs.</p>	<p><b>Power and Politics</b> The design of this container shows the many symbols of the pharaoh's power. The vulture on top of his headdress represents Upper Egypt. The cobra represents Lower Egypt. Together the two animals show that the pharaoh controlled the entire region. The pharaoh's beard is a symbol of his connection to the gods. The objects in his hands symbolize the different qualities of the king's power. The staff, which looks like a small shepherd's stick, represents the pharaoh's responsibility to guide his people. The flail, which resembles a flywhisk, shows the pharaoh's power to inflict punishment.</p>	<p><b>Geography and Trade</b> The materials used to create this object give us an idea of the resources available in Egypt as well as the many trade routes that connected Egypt to the rest of the ancient world. The gold used in this object either came from mines in the Eastern Desert or was acquired through trade with the Nubians to the south. The red carnelian stone could also be found in the Eastern Desert. Rock crystal could be found in the Western Desert. The sand needed to make glass was found everywhere in Egypt, but the technology needed to produce glass was imported from the Middle East. Obsidian had to be imported either from Ethiopia or Turkey.</p>

Object 5	Pectoral		
Sketch the object in the space below. Include as many details as possible.			
Describe what you see- color, text, image, and size, and make an inference about Egyptian society. Also list any questions you have.	<p>A necklace made of gold with many precious stones and glass.</p> <p>There is a scene depicting a pharaoh and two figures that are giving the pharaoh something.</p> <p>What does the hieroglyphic text mean?</p> <p>What are the two figures giving to the pharaoh?</p> <p>Was this a necklace? When and how was it used?</p>		
By reading what else do you learn about this object?			
<p><b>Daily Life</b></p> <p>In the Egyptian empire, people held many different jobs depending on their social position. While less-skilled tradesmen worked for the general public, the most highly skilled tradesmen, such as the ones who made this object, worked for the pharaoh. Jobs requiring less skill included stoneworker, carpenter, jeweler, potter, bricklayer, weaver, weapon maker, barber, wine maker, field worker, courier, furnace tender, sandal maker, washerman, bird hunter, and fisherman, to name just a few.</p>	<p><b>Burial Practices and Beliefs</b></p> <p>As the mediator between the gods and his people, the pharaoh had to maintain order and balance in his empire. If the pharaoh was successful at his job, the Nile would flood its banks to make the land fertile, the Egyptian people would have plenty of food, and foreign powers would not invade. The scene on this chest ornament shows the gods giving the pharaoh the divine right to rule. These same gods would protect the king in the afterlife.</p>	<p><b>Power and Politics</b></p> <p>The central scene of this pectoral, or chest ornament, the pharaoh is shown with two different gods. The god Ptah appears before the king wearing a tight-fitting cap and mummy wrappings. The hieroglyphic text seen between the two figures reads, "I give you life, dominion, and all health, Lord of Ma'at." Sekhmet, the lion-headed goddess of war, appears behind the king. She touches the king's arm. In her hand she holds a palm rib, a symbol for millions of years. The hieroglyphic text between the goddess and pharaoh reads, "Sekhmet, mistress of the sky, I am giving to you years of kingship for eternity." The four surrounding signs relate to the king and his right to rule.</p>	<p><b>Geography and Trade</b></p> <p>Pharaohs in ancient Egypt practiced diplomacy with other regions. Diplomatic agreements included marriages between ruling families and gift-giving. The practice of pharaohs marrying foreign princesses created an international court. Gift-giving allowed for the exchange of luxury goods. Gifts were made from fine materials, such as the Turkish silver used in this pectoral, to create Ptah's mummy wrappings. The blue stone known as lapis lazuli that forms the base of Ptah's throne came all the way from the land we know today as Afghanistan.</p>

Object 6	Box in the Shape of a Cartouche		
Sketch the object in the space below. Include as many details as possible.			
Describe what you see- color, text, image, and size, and make an inference about Egyptian society. Also list any questions you have.	<p>A wooden box with hieroglyphic text on the top. There are gold, white, black and red decorations on the box and with in the text. The box is rectangular in shape.</p> <p>What is a cartouche?          What do the hieroglyphs mean?          What was this box used for?</p>		
By reading what else do you learn about this object?			
<p><b>Daily Life</b></p> <p>Due to the extreme value of the material, woodworkers needed to have a high level of skill. In general, woodworkers were considered more skilled than those who worked with clay. In addition to woodworkers, a team of other tradesmen was required to complete the object. A scribe most likely laid out the hieroglyphic text. An engraver then carved the text. A painter completed the lid, and finally a metalworker added the gold leaf.</p>	<p><b>Burial Practices and Beliefs</b></p> <p>Howard Carter discovered fifty boxes and chests in Tutankhamun’s tomb. These items ranged in size from small cosmetic boxes to large chests that were carried atop long poles. This box, found in the treasury section of the tomb, contained objects related to the pharaoh’s coronation and his position as ruling king. The contents included a mirror case in the shape of an ankh, the symbol of life. Fine jewelry and a crook and a flail were also found in the box.</p>	<p><b>Power and Politics</b></p> <p>This box is in the shape of a cartouche, or oval loop used to surround a royal name, which can most clearly be seen by looking at the lid. Only the ruling class had the authority to use the cartouche. The oval shape of the cartouche symbolizes the circuit of the sun. The shape also symbolizes eternity and stability.</p> <p>The hieroglyphic text on the lid reads, “Tutankhamun, ruler of Upper Egyptian Heliopolis.”</p> <p>All pharaohs of the New Kingdom had five names. Of these names the birth name and throne name were the most important.</p>	<p><b>Geography and Trade</b></p> <p>The materials used to make this box were very rare. Egyptian wood could not be cut into strong straight planks. Wood such as pine and cedar had to be imported from Byblos. Ebony, the dark wood used on this box, was imported from Nubia.</p>



## Part IV: Developing Big Ideas

### A. Daily Life

1. Look at the notes you've collected about the objects from King Tut's tomb. List four things you've learned about **daily life** in Ancient Egypt.

In Egypt rulers had time during their days for recreation, while servants worked for them.

Egyptians lived in a hot climate. Items such as a fan were important to them, and people generally wore little clothing and sandals.

The process of making one of the objects we have seen from Tut's tomb involved many different steps and craftsmen. Egypt had a division of labor.

The flooding of the Nile determined the seasons in Egypt.

2. What's the main idea you've learned about **daily life** in Ancient Egypt

In order to develop its advanced civilization that included intricately designed objects, and servants for the Pharaoh, Egyptian society had a division of labor.

3. Here is a claim historians have made about daily life in Ancient Egypt:

*Specialization was an important characteristic of daily life in Ancient Egypt. Many people had many different kinds of jobs.*

Do you agree or disagree with this claim?

If you agree, site evidence to support this claim. If you disagree write a new claim and support it with evidence.

In order to make the cartouche box there were many steps that required a specialized labor force. Some steps included: a scribe first had to sketch the object, next a woodworker built the object, after that a craftsman inlaid the box with ivory and other stones.

The scene on the fan shows many different servants. Some had the job of holding a fan for the pharaoh, while others were in charge of carrying the ostrich home from the hunt.

### B. Burial Practices and Religion

1. Here is a claim historians have made about **burial practices and religion** in Ancient Egypt:

*King Tut's tomb shows us that burial practices were extremely important to Ancient Egyptians and they believed that their life would continue in the afterlife.*

Do you agree or disagree with this claim?

If you agree, site evidence to support this claim. If you disagree write a new claim and support it with evidence.

The detailed process of mummification shows that burial practices were extremely important to Ancient Egyptians. The “Coffinette for the Viscera of Tutankhamun” is an example of how important burial practices were to ancient Egyptians because this coffinette was so intricately crafted, but only held the liver, one small part of a person’s body.

We know that burial practices were important to Ancient Egyptians because they included elaborate objects in their tomb like the fan and Statues of Tutankhamen as King of Upper and Lower Egypt.

### C. Power and Politics

1. Here is a claim historians have made about **power and politics** in Ancient Egypt:

*King Tut’s tomb shows us how pharaohs used art and objects to convince Ancient Egyptians that he had the divine right to rule.*

Do you agree or disagree with this claim?

If you agree, site evidence to support this claim. If you disagree write a new claim and support it with evidence.

The statues of Tutankhamen as King of Upper and Lower Egypt illustrate how pharaohs used art and objects to convince Ancient Egyptians that they had the divine right to rule because the statues show Tut with the crowns of both Upper and Lower Egypt. On the crowns are symbols of god that gave him the divine right to rule. He was so powerful that he ruled over both lands.

The pectoral shows the pharaoh receiving the power to rule from the gods Ptah and Sekhmet.

### D. Greography and Trade

1. Here is a claim historians have made about **geography and trade** in Ancient Egypt:

*Geography and trade allowed Egypt to become a great empire.*

Do you agree or disagree with this claim?

If you agree, site evidence to support this claim. If you disagree write a new claim and support it with evidence.

Egyptians received goods such as lapis lazuli from present day Afghanistan and cedar from Byblos which shows how geography and trade allowed Egypt to become a great empire.

## Part V: Responding to the Prompt

You are a docent at the DeYoung museum responsible for guiding tours in the museum's exhibit on King Tut. The exhibit will have four rooms, each one about one of the following topics: Daily Life, Burial Practices and Beliefs, Power and Politics, and Geography and Trade. Each room displays objects that support a claim about the room's topic. As a docent you need to become an expert on one room and choose three objects that best support the claim made about the room you have chosen. **Write an essay that explains why your chosen objects best represent the claim made about Daily Life, Burial Practices and Beliefs, Power and Politics, or Geography and Trade.**

**Step 1:** Look through your notes. Think about which topic interested you most, and circle the topic you wish to design your room around. You may use the claims about the topics listed below or develop your own claim.

- Daily Life** *-Specialization was an important characteristic of daily life in Ancient Egypt. Many people had many different kinds of jobs.*
- Burial Practices and Beliefs** *-King Tut's tomb shows us that burial practices were extremely important to Ancient Egyptians and they believed that their life would continue in the afterlife.*
- Power and Politics** *-King Tut's tomb shows us how pharaohs used art and objects to convince Ancient Egyptians that he had the divine right to rule.*
- Geography and Trade** *-Geography and trade allowed Egypt to become a great empire.*

**Step 2:** Look through your notes on the objects we have studied to choose which objects you will display.

The objects that best support the claim that (chosen claim from above)

*"King Tut's tomb shows us how pharaohs used art and objects to convince Ancient Egyptians that he had the divine right to rule"* are (check three objects):

- Fan from King Tut's tomb
- Model Boat of Amenhotep II
- Statues of Tutankhamen as King of Upper and Lower Egypt,**
- Coffinette for the Viscera of Tutankhamun
- Pectoral**
- Box in the Shape of a Cartouche**

**Step 3:** Drafting a thesis statement

**Write a thesis sentences that states which objects from Tut’s tomb best support the claim you make. Use the following sentence frame to help, and then write a thesis statement in the box below:**

*The Statues of Tutankhamen as King of Upper and Lower Egypt (object 1), Pectoral (object 2), and the Box in the Shape of a Cartouche (object 3) are three objects from King Tut’s tomb that support the claim that (fill in claim) *pharaohs used art and objects to convince Ancient Egyptians that he had the divine right to rule.**

**Rewrite thesis here.**



**Part VI: Essay Outline**

<b>Introductory Paragraph</b>	
<b>Hook</b>  (Grab reader's attention)	
<b>Background information on King Tut</b>  (Who was he? When did he rule? Why is he important?)	
<b>Background information on King Tut's tomb</b>  (When was it discovered? What was discovered in it?)	
<b>Thesis – claim and choice of objects</b>  (Use draft from above)	

<b>Body Paragraph 1 (Object _____)</b>	
Why object 1 proves claim	
Description of object 1	
Evidence to support claim	

Evidence to support claim	
Tie back to Thesis	

<b>Body Paragraph 2 (Object _____)</b>	
Why object 2 proves claim	
Description of object 2	
Evidence to support claim	
Evidence to support claim	
Tie back to Thesis	

<b>Body Paragraph 3 (Object _____)</b>
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Why object 3 proves claim	
Description of object 3	
Evidence to support claim	
Evidence to support claim	
Tie back to Thesis	

<b>Conclusion</b>	
Restate your thesis	
Summarize key claims	
How does examining objects help us learn about cultures?	