



Any Age

King Tut

Express Lapbook

Study Guide written by Michelle Miller,
author of *TruthQuest History*™



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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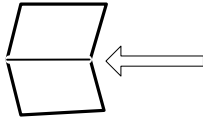
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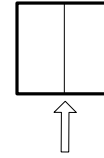
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We would like to thank Michelle Miller
for writing the study guide to this lapbook!
Check out her history products at www.truthquesthistory.com

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically

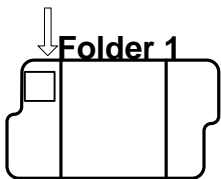


Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

Accordion Fold-This fold is like making a paper fan. Fold on the first line so that title is on top. Turn over and fold on next line so that title is on top again. Turn over again and fold again on the next line so that title is on top. Continue until all folds are done.

Cover Labels-Most of the booklets that are folded look nicer with a label on top instead of just a blank space. They will be referred to as “cover label.”

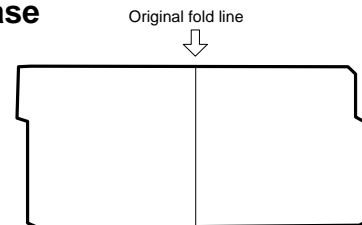
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

Folding a Lapbook Base

Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.



For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*

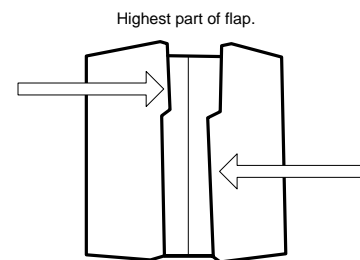


Photo of completed King Tut lapbook

KING TUT

LAPBOOK



Name _____

School Year _____

King Tut

Can you imagine being king of all the lands which you could see...while still a child? That really happened for one boy born around 1341 BC in Ancient Egypt. He had such a long name—*Tutankhamen* (spellings vary)—that few people try to say it! Instead, they use his nickname: King Tut. He became the *pharaoh* of mighty Egypt in 1332 BC after the death of his father, Akhenaten. He was just 9 or 10 years old! The same year that King Tut took power, he married Ankhesenamun, his half sister and the daughter of Akhenaten and Nefertiti. It is known that the young couple had two daughters, both likely to have been stillborn. What was Tut's life like? Let's find out!

In fact, we have more clues about the life of King Tut than most other Egyptian rulers (*pharaohs*) from so very long ago. Why? Ooh, that is an interesting story! To discover it, we need to first get some special wisdom for our exploration.

You see, on our own, we humans can only glimpse a bit of what happened long ago—the clothing, the houses, the art, the battles, the families, etc. Those are fascinating facts to learn about the *past*, but we can become wiser *now*, and for our *future*, if we ask the Lord to help us understand the hidden hearts of King Tut and his Egyptian people, so that we can see what happens when people either accept or deny the Lord God. Such decisions completely shaped Egypt's way of life, and its young pharaoh, King Tut!

So, to begin, we always need to know if people honored the true Lord God. If they did, wonderful! This also means that they would have known that people are precious, because God made them (and has offered salvation to them), and thus the common people would be valued too, not enslaved and poor. Is that what happened in Ancient Egypt? Let's see how God Himself answered that question! Here is Isaiah 19:1:

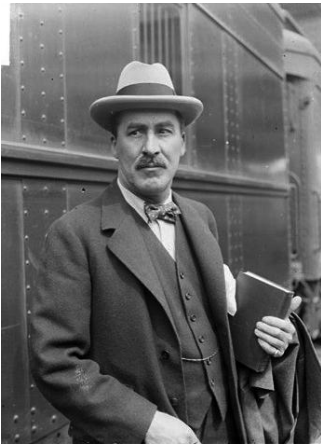
Behold, the Lord is riding on a swift cloud and comes to Egypt; and the idols of Egypt will tremble at his presence, and the heart of the Egyptians will melt within them.

Ah, that tells me—I am sad to say—that they did not honor God, and instead worshiped false gods in the shape of idols. This means that many of the values in their country were not what God would want. For example, God is life! But, as you may see in your study of King Tut, the Egyptians were very interested in death. They made a big deal about it. Those great big Egyptian pyramids that you may have seen were to highlight the death of an Egyptian pharaoh. In fact, it is precisely because a fuss was made over the death of young King Tut that we know more about him than many other pharaohs. Why? That is our next story! But as you are learning, remember to pay attention to what the people valued. If they knew and obeyed the King of Kings, all people were protected, given opportunity, and the culture could grow in truth over time. If they did not, then those with the most power—like King Tut—were valued much more than the common people, and the king would alone have freedom and wealth, while the common people faced very hard lives. See? God's way is always best for *everyone!*

As you have learned, the Egyptians—because they didn't accept the Lord God who is *Life!*—had much interest in death. They knew how to make a deceased human—or even a favorite cat—into a *mummy*. Last I knew, modern scientists are still trying to figure out exactly how they did it!

Why are we talking about this? Because, even though King Tut was pharaoh for under ten years, and was therefore still young when he passed away, Egypt made lavish preparations for his royal funeral. (Since the king was seen as a son of the gods, and much more important than commoners, vast sums of money were spent on his tomb.)

Sure, a fuss was made over the other pharaohs before and after King Tut too, but there is something special about Tut's final resting place, and it is a big part of his story. You see, the Egyptians believed that pharaohs needed clothing, expensive jewels, gold-drenched furniture, valuable tools, fine food, and more in the afterlife which they imagined. So they stocked royal tombs with rich treasures.



Howard Carter

You guessed it! Robbers would quickly dig up the valuables. Even though royal engineers cleverly hid the tombs first deep inside the pyramids, and later in long tunnels in stone, with hidden entrances covered with tons of stones and soil, still there were sneaky thieves who foiled their plans. The greatest treasures—and all they could teach us about Ancient Egypt—were long gone...except for King Tut's! His tomb managed to hide in the earth for countless centuries, and was still waiting in 1922 AD (not long before my mother was born...so quite recent in the long sweep of history) for a curious Englishman, Howard Carter, who had fallen in love with Egyptian history while first visiting the land when just 18 years old.

After that sight of Egypt, Howard returned to England, diving into books and pursuing experts. Along the way, he studied Egypt's spoken language, and its ancient, complex, symbol-writing: *hieroglyphics*. Howard was soon a budding Egyptologist, hired to work in the Egyptian city of Thebes (now Luxor), determined to find and protect royal tombs for the sake of study, not stealing. He even had to be a detective to catch thieves!

Through years of hot, hard, patient work, with seemingly endless setbacks, he realized that there was one pharaoh on the "king list" whose tomb had not yet been found: our King Tut. Yet, the "Valley of the Kings" (a royal cemetery) had already been completely explored, they thought. There were only piles of rubble left from earlier searches. Howard soon realized that he needed to dig under the heaps left by previous explorations....and there was something that hadn't been found! The door to a pharaoh's tomb! Still sealed! The robbers had not found it! What was inside?! He could hardly contain his excitement! But he faithfully promised to wait for his investor (Lord Carnarvon) to arrive from England!



Lord Carnarvon

At long last, Lord Carnarvon was on the site, and the seal was broken...or, the “first seal,” I should say, because beyond that beginning barricade were more walls...and rocks...and doors...and seals. Finally, Howard Carter broke through a small upper opening, and crawled up to peer through. Outside, everyone waited breathlessly for his report. What did he see? Finally, his eyes were able to catch a gleam in the darkness... Gold! Then he knew that the tomb had not been fully robbed from another direction. A pocket of Ancient Egypt’s history was still there to be discovered and admired! “Wonderful things!” he reported. *And were they ever!*

Think what a wonder it was to discover King Tut’s tomb untouched about 3,000 years! It is especially amazing when you remember that even the royal tombs earlier hidden inside the massive pyramids had been looted, as well as the later, known tombs tunneled into the natural rocks of the Valley of the Kings at Thebes. Yet, this one had remained hidden, Howard Carter had correctly believed before finding it, after teaching himself to read their king-lists, and realizing that King Tut’s chamber had not yet been found. His efforts had led to the greatest Egyptian discovery ever!

So, what was inside? Ooh, where do we begin?! Let’s first gaze at King Tut himself! There was his *sarcophagus*, containing layers of golden, bejeweled body-shaped, gold-covered coffins, one within another, and finally revealing his slight, teen-aged, mummified body. Each casing featured a carved, painted, and bejeweled image of Tut. Please be sure to find photos of his images, because when people around the entire world think of Ancient Egypt, this glimpse of King Tut’s “face” is what usually pops first into their minds!

While his sarcophagus was a central piece, several connected rooms were overflowing with ancient pieces. There was everything from an elegant game (rather like cribbage), to gorgeous gold-covered furniture, sturdy chests filled with more fine things, carved art pieces, handsome clothing, golden rings honoring the scarab beetle, an elegant neck-rest for sleeping which doesn’t look very comfortable, and even a whole two-wheeled chariot!

Many walls were covered in sumptuous paintings showing scenes from the short years of King Tut, and glimpses of Egyptian life. Looking again at a book offering photos of the tomb, you can peer at the paintings carefully. Do you see how these show Egyptian clothing? Do you see that most of it was made from breezy white linen, good in the intense Egyptian heat, and made from the flax plant common there? Do you see that the women wore simple linen dresses, and the men wore either simple linen tunics or what we might call a kilt? But look at the fancy arm bands, head bands, neck pieces, and belts! Do you see that one man has a spotted animal skin—perhaps from a jaguar or cheetah—thrown over his shoulder? Can you see their black wigs?

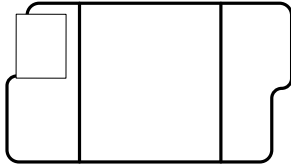
While looking at the pictures of the tomb, can you find images of animals? What about the painted wall panels showing monkeys? And do you see the carved lion? Or, is it a tiger? What of the magnificent lion-shaped, cow-shaped, and hippo/crocodile-shaped couches, animals found all around them in nature? Did you see the cobra forms on the throne? What do you think of these plentiful Egyptian animals appearing in their art?

Do you see that some walls do not show pictures, but offer writing? Do you see the challenging hieroglyphics used to tell the story of King Tut? It can be fun to work with them yourself, like a code, to spell out your name. Did you know that hieroglyphics were a mystery to the world for countless centuries, until a French soldier (fighting under Napoleon in Egypt) found a carved rock (Rosetta Stone) covered in both hieroglyphics and Greek writing, and since the latter was understood, another Frenchman, Mr. Champollion, was finally able to crack the hieroglyphic code! It is quite a story too. His discovery later meant that Howard Carter could read the records of Ancient Egypt during the time of King Tut as recorded on the walls of the tomb.

You boys may especially want to look closely at the chariot in the tomb, for a king needed a fast way to move across the desert, not just travel along the Egypt's mighty River Nile by boat. Of course, as pharaoh, King Tut was also considered the head of the Egyptian army, so he probably enjoyed appearing in a chariot when reviewing his troops or joining expeditions. Boys, you may also be extra intrigued by Tut's hunting boomerangs, his toy spark-maker, and the rare iron dagger strapped to his side!

Speaking of the River Nile, did you see the painting of an Egyptian boat on a wall of the tomb? Did you also see the several model boats—with and without sails—amongst Tut's treasures? The Nile was incredibly significant to the Egyptians, since it not only provided them with water for their fields (by irrigation and levered *shaduf*) and a way to travel, but the spring floods brought fresh soil and moisture to the fields along the riverbank. The remainder of Egypt—away from the nourishing Nile—was mostly desert.

You may also notice in the paintings and objects in the tomb that King Tut was very committed to the Egyptian worship of many gods. In fact, while the pharaoh before him (Akhenaten) had been the ruler famous for wanting just one sun god, Tut reversed that, and returned Egypt to its worship of many gods. This made the many priests of the various temples quite happy. One title for Tut was: "Perfect God, Lord of the Two Lands." And, King Tut's full name, Tutankhamen, meant: "Living Image of Amen," (*Ah-men*) another chief god. Because the people believed that he was a "son" of the gods, they even prayed to him for forgiveness of their sins, and to be healed from illnesses which they tied to sins. You can see that King Tut was very powerful, but that he was also, sadly, leading his people away from the Lord God... So, while it may seem exciting to be a boy-king, and to have your tomb be a famous treasure, it is most valuable to know the true God, for He is eternal treasure!

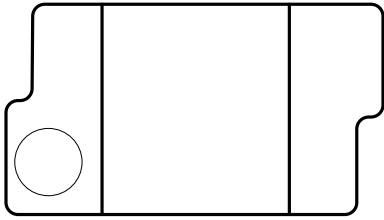


Cut out both pieces. Stack with picture on top. Staple at the top. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: As you go through this study, write down things you learn about King Tut.

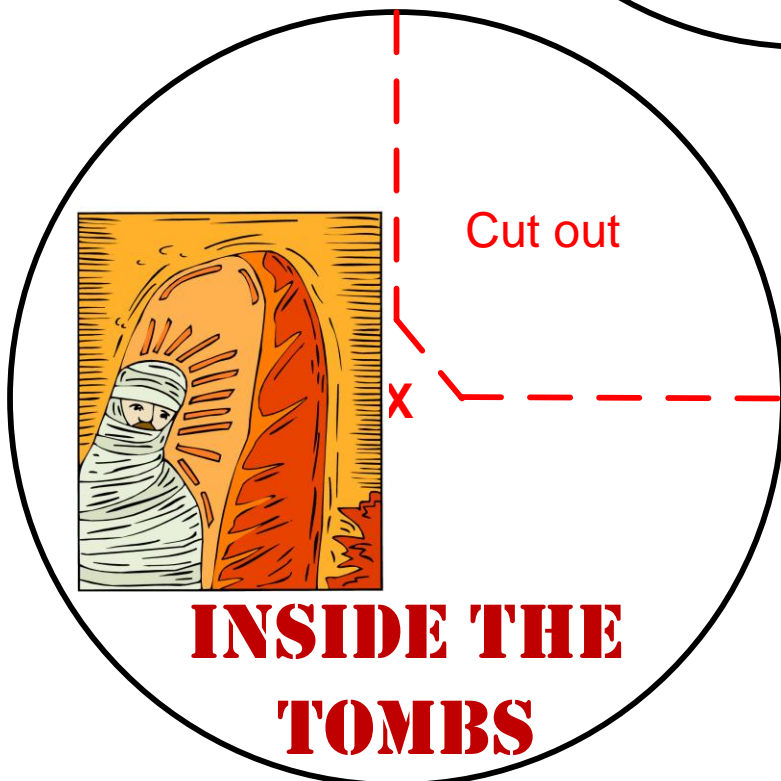
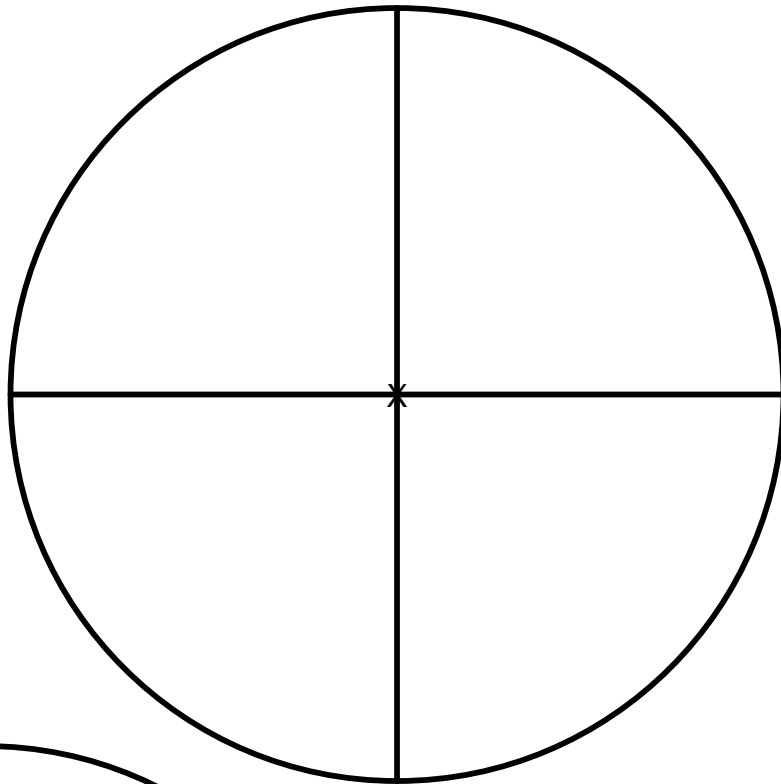


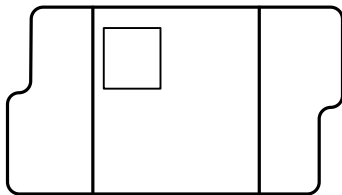
A large empty rectangular box for writing notes.



Cut out both circles. Cut out red wedge on title circle. Stack title circle on top of circle with wedges. Connect with a brass fastener in the middle so that "wheel" will turn. Glue into lapbook.

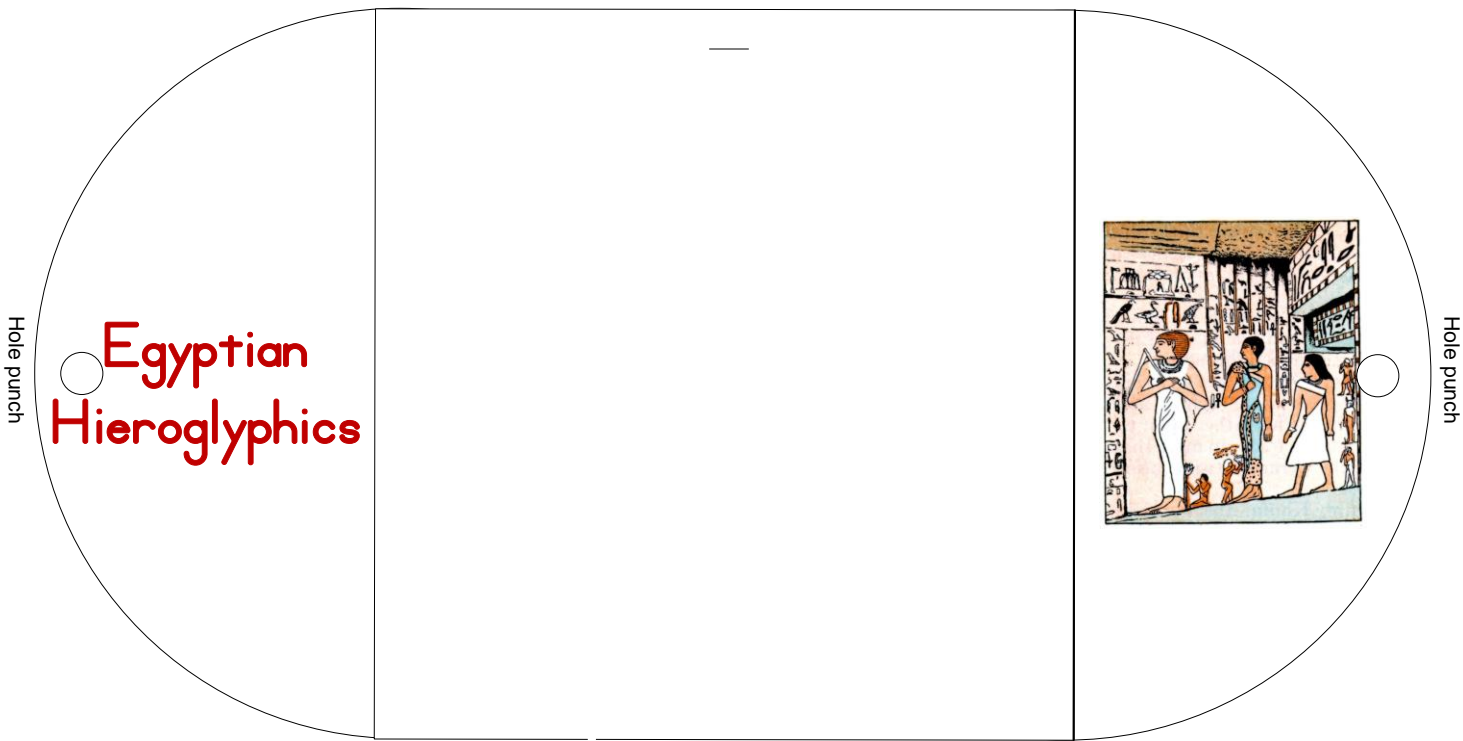
Directions: The Egyptians stocked royal tombs with rich treasures. Write four of them in the wedges.



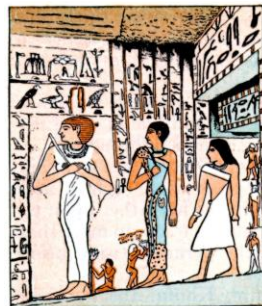


Cut out top part as one piece. Turn it over and fold each flap inward on the lines. Punch a hole on each flap (The places are marked). Cut out the two square booklets, stack them, and staple into the center of the booklet. Fold the flaps back inward and tie closed with a piece of yarn or ribbon through the holes. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Write your name in hieroglyphics inside the booklet.

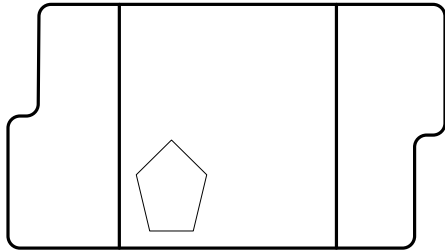


Egyptian
Hieroglyphics



THE HIEROGLYPHIC ALPHABET

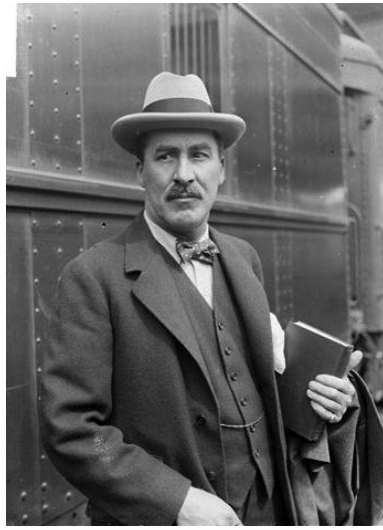
	A		B		C
	D		E		F
	G		H		I
	J		K		L
	M				N
	O			P	
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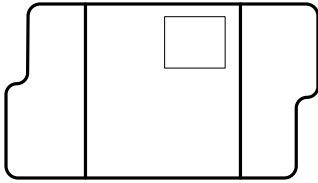


Hamburger fold in the middle. Cut out around shape. Do not cut on fold. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Write what you learn about Howard Carter inside the booklet.

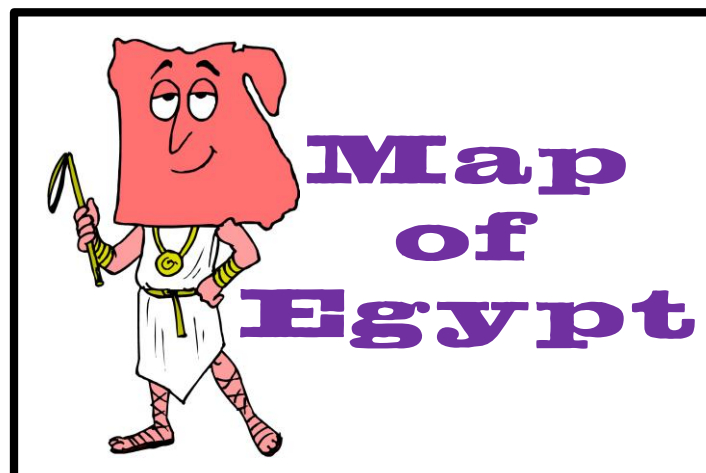
Howard Carter



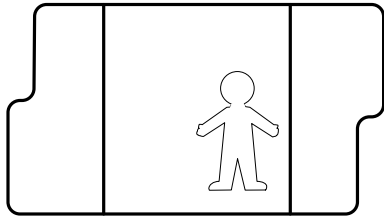


Cut out map. Hamburger fold in the middle. Cut out the title piece and glue to top. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Use this map of Egypt to find Thebes, Valley of the Kings, and the Nile River.

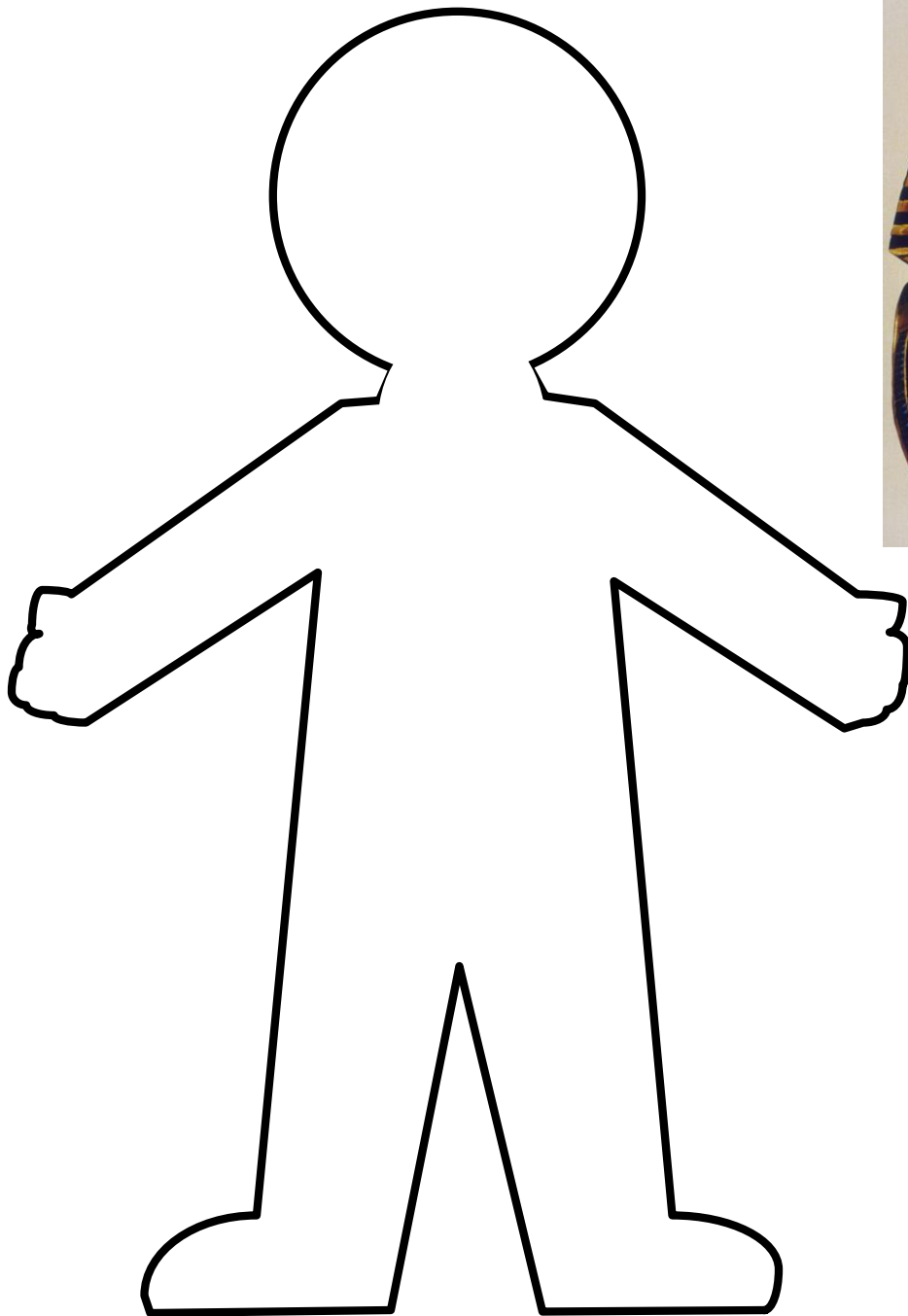


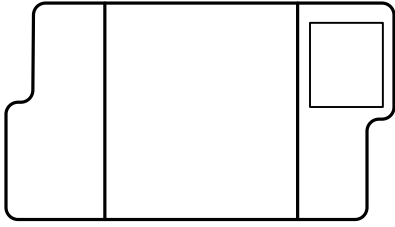
Title piece



Cut out the person and the funeral mask. Glue funeral mask onto face of person.

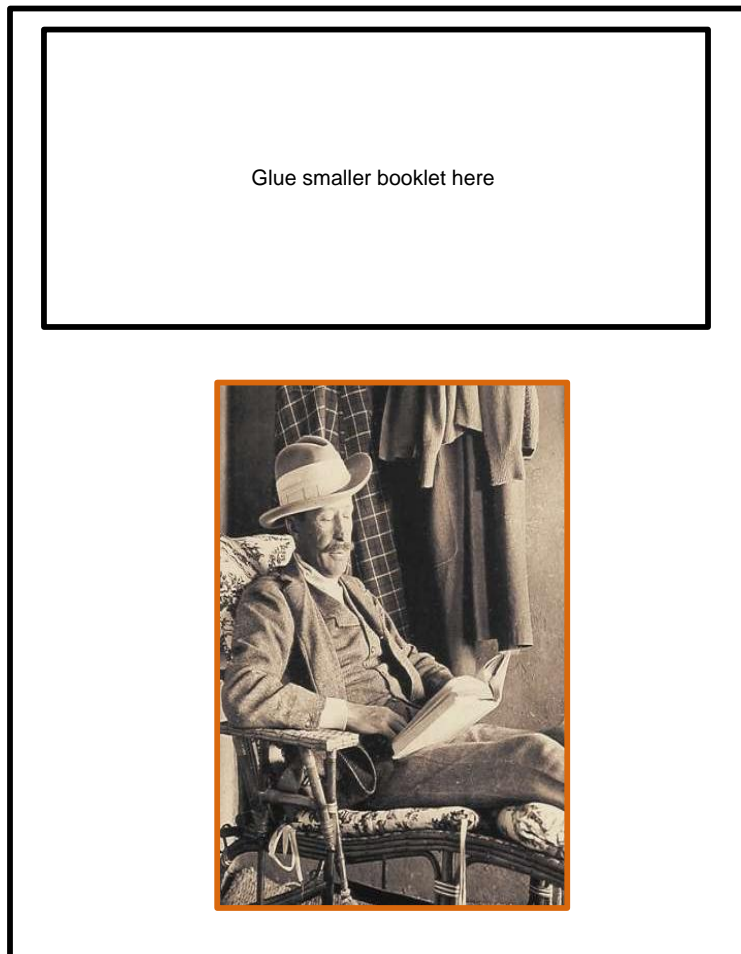
Directions: You may use gauze or tissue to make the body look like a mummy. Glue into lapbook when finished.

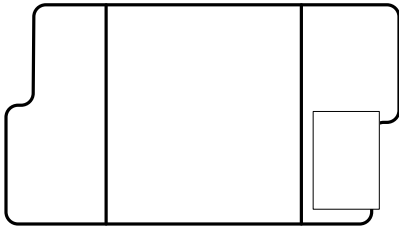




Cut out both pieces. Hamburger fold smaller booklet in the middle and glue into white space at top of bigger piece. Now glue big piece into lapbook.

Directions: Who was Lord Carnarvon? Write it inside the booklet.





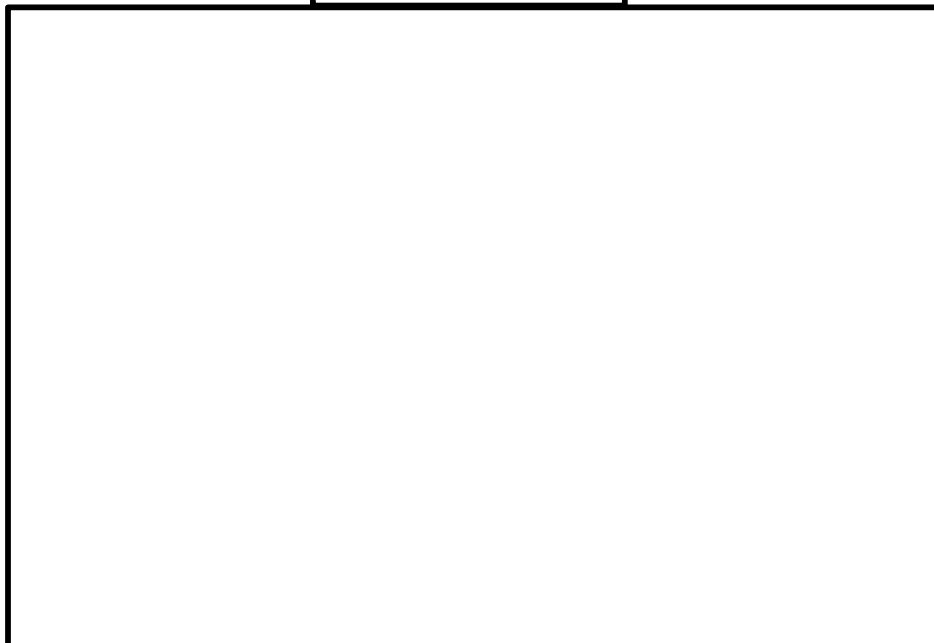
Cut out the pieces on this page and the next.. **DO NOT CUT OFF TABS.** Stack together with title page on top and staple down the left side. Glue into lapbook.
Directions: What happened in each of the years on the tabs. Write about it.



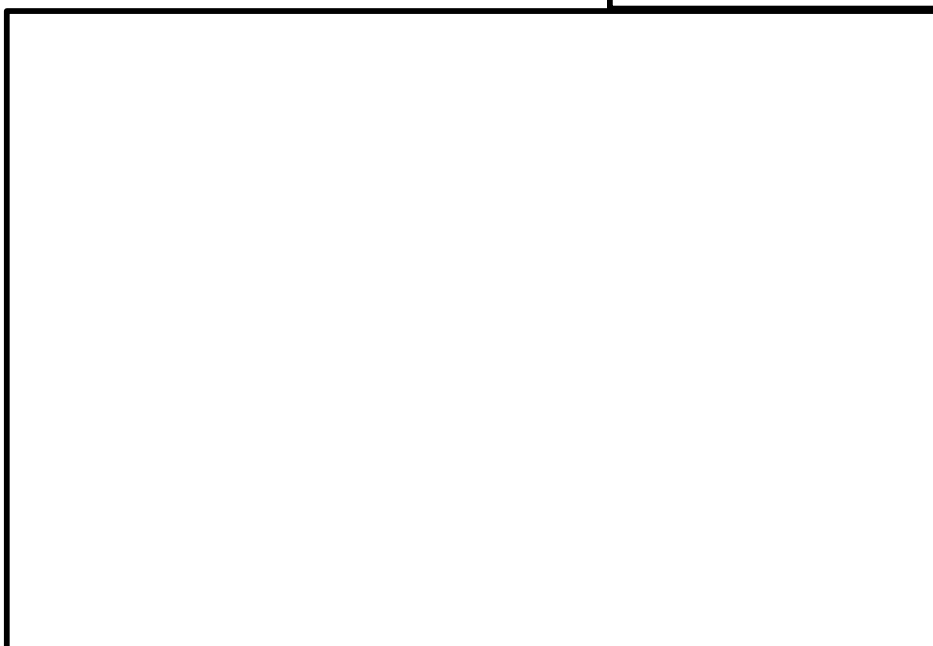
1341 BC

Blank area for writing about the year 1341 BC.

1332 BC



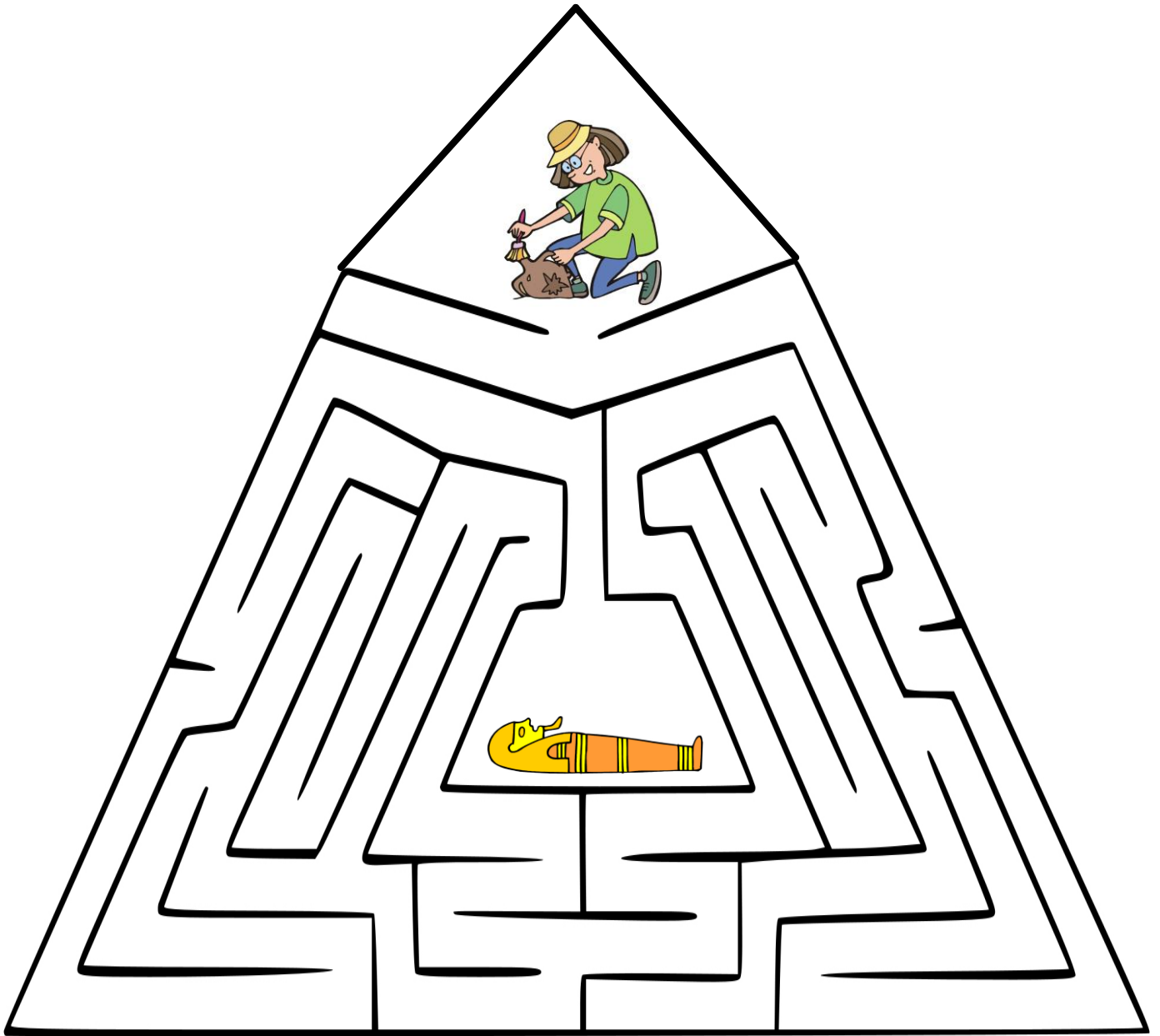
1922 AD



Color the picture



Help the archeologist reach the mummy inside the pyramid.



Write two poems about mummies or King Tut.

Couplet

A 2 line rhyme

Triplet

3 lines that rhyme

How many adjectives can you list
to describe mummies.

Resources/Bibliography--General

There are also virtual online tours of King Tut's tomb, but these wouldn't replace a good living book!

- Cottrell, Leonard. *Land of the Pharaohs* (Cleveland, OH: World Publishing, 1960)
Nicely narrative, older, "living book" covers Egypt's broad history, but begins with Howard Carter's discovery of Tut's tomb. (Main resource used in writing guide.)
- Donnelly, Judy. *Tut's Mummy: Lost...and Found* (New York: Random House, 1988)
- Glubok, Shirley. *Discovering Tut-ankh-Amen's Tomb* (New York: Macmillan, 1968)
This older (and thus usually higher-quality resource) contains abridged passages from Howard Carter's own records; it gives much detail for the especially interested reader.)
- Reeves, Nicholas. *Into the Mummy's Tomb* (New York: Scholastic, Inc., 1992)

Resources/Bibliography—Topical (Hieroglyphics, Boats, etc.)

Both of these books are nice finds, even if you must use interlibrary loan or purchase used copies online. You will be beginning a living-books library for your community!

- Rumford, James. *Seeker of Knowledge: The Man Who Deciphered Egyptian Hieroglyphs* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2000)
- Scott, Geoffrey. *Egyptian Boats* (Minneapolis: Carolrhoda Books, 1981)

Long-Beloved Fiction

- Boy of the Pyramids*, by Ruth Jones
This long-loved adventure story, set in ancient Egypt, is now being reprinted!

Off-Beat!

- Motel of the Mysteries*, by David Macaulay
Here is David Macaulay's comic poke (you know Macaulay from his classic books, *Castle*, and *Cathedral*, etc.) at archeology. He imagines future archeologists discovering a motel, called something like "Toot and Come On In," a play on King Tut's full name. Not for everyone, but some will chuckle!

Relevant Resource, But Not Recommended:

- Sabuda, Robert. *Tutankamen's Gift* (New York: Atheneum, 1994)
This richly illustrated picture-book, replete with quality writing and likely easily available in your public library, *would* be a top recommendation...except, in this commentator's opinion, it glorifies Tut's restoration of multiple idol worship, and calls it a return to "faith."

Other Products by A Journey Through Learning Lapbooks

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George Washington's
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Pioneer Days
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Wars of America (1900-now)
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My Community and It's Workers
Kindergarten Basic Skills

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constantly!**

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Exploring China
Exploring Explorers
Exploring Mesopotamia
Exploring Middle Ages
Exploring Science
Exploring South America
Exploring Space
Fish
Going West
Heading West
My Community and
It's Workers
Mammals
Pirates
Plants
Reptiles
The Earth

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Subtraction Pocket Games
Multiplication Pocket Games
Division Pocket Games
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Measurement

Science Lapbooks

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Dinosaurs
Earth Day
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Genetics
Great Inventors
Horses
Hurricanes
Inside my Body
Kingdom Animalia
My Favorite Animal
My Favorite Insect
Ocean Animals
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Researching Mammals
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America's Historical Landmark
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Earth Day
Pollution

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