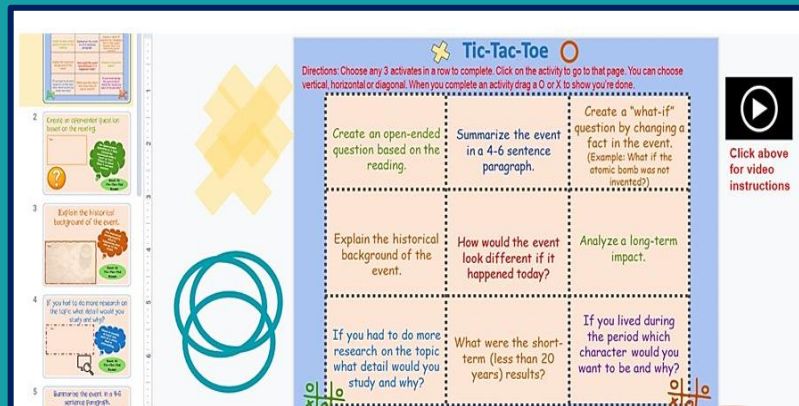


Hello, fellow teacher!

Below is the reading passage you downloaded. I hope it's helpful!

Warmest Wishes,

Joan



**Tic-Tac-Toe**

Directions: Choose any 3 activities in a row to complete. Click on the activity to go to that page. You can choose vertical, horizontal or diagonal. When you complete an activity drag a O or X to show you're done.

Create an open-ended question based on the reading.	Summarize the event in a 4-6 sentence paragraph.	Create a "what-if" question by changing a fact in the event. (Example: What if the atomic bomb was not invented?)
Explain the historical background of the event.	How would the event look different if it happened today?	Analyze a long-term impact.
If you had to do more research on the topic what detail would you study and why?	What were the short-term (less than 20 years) results?	If you lived during the period which character would you want to be and why?

Click above for video instructions

How would you like a **FREE** Google activity? It's a choice board style lesson with 2 variations: 1 generic done-for-you and one that's editable to create your own. Click [here](#) to get yours!

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

## The Achievements of Ancient Egypt

The **pyramids** are perhaps the most famous of all ancient Egyptian achievements. These massive structures were built as tombs for pharaohs and their consorts (spouse), and they remain some of the most impressive architectural feats in history. The Great Pyramid of Giza is the largest and best-preserved of the pyramids, and it is thought to have been constructed around 2560 BCE.

**Mummification** was another significant achievement of the ancient Egyptians. This process was used to preserve the bodies of the deceased for burial, and it resulted in some of the most well-preserved human remains in existence. Mummification was a complex process that involved removing internal organs, treating the body with natron (a type of salt), and wrapping it in linen. The entire process could take up to 70 days, and it resulted in bodies that were remarkably well-preserved.

**Hieroglyphics** was ancient Egypt's system of writing. This system used picture symbols to represent words or sounds, and it was used for everything from recording history to sending messages. Hieroglyphics was a complex and sophisticated system of writing, and it is thought to have been developed around 3200 BCE.

For a long time no one was able to decipher hieroglyphics. But in the 19th century, a man named Jean-Francois Champollion made a breakthrough. He realized that some of the hieroglyphics were actually phonetic symbols, which represented sounds instead of words. Using this knowledge, he was eventually able to decipher the hieroglyphics on the famous Rosetta Stone.

The hieroglyphics were written on the first paper that was made of papyrus. **Papyrus** is a type of paper that is made from the papyrus plant, which grows in the Nile Delta. The ancient Egyptians discovered that papyrus could be used to make a type of paper, and they began using it for everything from writing letters to making scrolls.

Once the Egyptians had a writing system and papyrus to write on then they needed something to write with. They invented a type of **ink** that was made from soot and animal fat. This ink was used to write on papyrus, and it is thought to be the first type of ink ever invented.

The very first **surgeries** were performed by ancient Egyptian doctors. These doctors used sharp tools to cut into the skin, and they did not have any anesthesia. What do you think they used instead of anesthesia? Hint: it is a plant that is still used today. That's right, they used opium!

One of the most common surgeries that they performed was circumcision. It is thought that they believed that this surgery would make men more fertile.

