



Gumdale Scout Group



Program –2012 – Egypt

Prayer:

Flag:

Duty Six:

Time	Activity	Equipment	Leader
5.30	Parade - Grand Howl - Flag break	Australian Flag Prayer Book	
5.35	Game: Posture Relay	Books of equal size for each six	
5.45	Discussion: Egypt	Pictures	
5.55	Game: Build a pyramid	Building Blocks	
6.10	Activity: What are these symbols?		
6.20	Activity: Make a Mummy	plasticine, plaster of paris bandages, paint, paintbrushes, scissors	
7.00	Final Parade		

Discussion: Egypt	Level 1	World Friendship	Keep a scrapbook about another country of your choice and include: (a) A map of where the country is (b) The flag of the country
Make a Mummy	Bronze	13. Handcraft	Make an item from one of the following materials: clay
Make a Mummy	Silver	13. Handcraft	Make something using a craft method which is new to you Show the tools you used and explain how to care for them
Discussion: Egypt	Gold	9. People and Cultures – International Cultures	Find out about another country Show where it is on the map in relation to Australia Note: Program does not include – discover how the people live, what they eat and the clothes they wear

Game – Posture Relay

Equipment: Books

Background:

Use your head to carry something. Maybe the Egyptians had such beautiful posture because they used their heads to carry things. Our heads and necks can be very strong if we hold them the right way. To test this method of carrying, try walking with a book or a basket of towels on top of your head. You will only be able to do it if you carry your body upright and walk smoothly.

Method: Cubs to line up in their six with a book for each six. In relay format, each cub is to walk with the book on their head, around a marker and back to the next cub. If a cub drops the book, they must take the book back to the next cub in their six and line up again for another go. First six to have all cubs successfully complete the walk is the winner.

DISCUSSION:

Where is Egypt?

Egypt is situated in the northeast corner of the Africa. (Show picture of location) The country is almost twice the size of France and the twelfth largest country in Africa. To the north of Egypt is the Mediterranean Sea, to the south is the Sudan, to the west is Libya and to the east of Egypt is the Red Sea. It is about 1085 km north to south, and 1255 east to west.

More than 90 percent of Egypt consists of desert areas. The two main deserts in Egypt are:

- the Libyan Desert (also known as the Western Desert) in the west, a part of the Sahara desert
- the Arabian Desert (also called the Eastern Desert), which borders the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez, in the east



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The deserts are separated by the river Nile which flows from the Sudan and through the length of Egypt to the Mediterranean Sea.

Egypt is one of the hottest and sunniest countries in the world. It receives very little rain. The average temperature in the Nile Valley is over 38° C from May through September. The average temperature in the region during the coldest months of the year is 15- 20° C

Egyptian Flag (show picture)

tricolour consisting of the three equal horizontal red, white, and black bands of the Arab Liberation flag dating back to the Egyptian Revolution of 1952

The flag bears Egypt's national emblem, the Eagle of Saladin centered in the white band

Animals – Cat (show picture)

Cats were very important animals in Ancient Egypt, they were both pets and symbols of cat gods such as Bast. The domesticated cat was a symbol of grace and poise because of the way it hunts its prey.

Animals – Scarab Beetle (show picture)

The most famous Ancient Egyptian insect is the Scarab Beetle. The Egyptian name for the scarab was **Kheper**. The scarab beetle was the most important *amulet worn by ancient Egyptians. It was symbolically as sacred to the Egyptians as the cross is to Christians.

*An **amulet** was worn to protect the wearer against evil and was worn on a chain, cord, or strap.

The Egyptians believed that Scarabs were associated with the Egyptian god, Khepri. It was Khepri that pushed the sun across the sky, just like a Scarab beetle would roll a ball of dung. The scarab beetle became an ancient Egyptian symbol for rebirth, the ability to be reborn. Each day the sun disappeared, always to rise again and be reborn the following day.

The scarab beetle was also a symbol of rebirth after death. When the Egyptians mummified a body they would remove the heart and put a stone carved like the beetle in its place.

Scouts in Egypt (Show Scout Emblem)

The Egyptian Federation for Scouts and Girl Guides is the national Scouting and Guiding federation of Egypt. Scouting was founded in 1914 and was among the charter members of the World Organization of the Scout Movement in 1922. Boy Scouts, Air Scouts, Sea Scouts, Girl Guides.

Most Scout troops are associated with schools, clubs, mosques and churches. Rover units are associated with high schools and universities. Egyptian Scouts play an important role in community service. They are involved in projects of desert reclamation, work camps, blood drives, medical care and other projects.

Activity – Build a pyramid

Equipment: Building Blocks

Background: (Show Pictures)



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The pyramids are the stone tombs of Egypt's kings - the Pharaohs and one of the world's greatest historical mysteries. They have stood for thousands of years, filled with many hidden secrets: clues about what life (and death) was like in Ancient Egypt.

The Egyptians believed that if the pharaoh's body could be mummified after death the pharaoh would live forever. The tombs were designed to protect the buried Pharaoh's body and his belongings

The Sphinx stands in front of all the pyramids in Giza. It has the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh. Pyramids can be wider than two football pitches, contain over two million blocks of stone and take up to 20 years to build

Most of the workmen were farmers, when their fields were flooded they worked on the pyramids to pay taxes to the Pharaoh

Before building starts, the work force prays to the god of wisdom for help with the coming project

Method: Working in sixes, the cubs have five minutes to build the tallest pyramid that they can. At the end of the five minutes, the six with the tallest pyramid is the winner

Game – What are these symbols?

Equipment:

Background:

The Egyptians used a kind of writing called Hieroglyphics. We know a lot about them because we discovered how to read their writing.

The Ancient Egyptians told of their Gods, their rulers and their way of life through painting on walls.

The Egyptians decorated the walls of their palaces, homes and tombs with brightly coloured paintings.

Sometimes the pictures were just about everyday life, sometime they told stories of their Gods and their Kings.

Archaeologists have been able to discover a lot about life in Egypt by looking at these paintings

Method:

Use the hieroglyphic cipher to work out the words on the handout. Then cubs are to write their own name in hieroglyphics.

CIPHER:

	a		g		m		s
	b		h		n		t
	c/k		i		o		u
	d		j		p		q
	e		r		f/v		w
	y		l				



Activity – Make Your Own Mummy

Equipment: plasticine, plaster of paris bandages, paint (acrylic is best but won't wash off), paintbrushes, scissors

Background:

It was very important to ancient Egyptian religious beliefs that the human body was preserved. A method of artificial preservation, called mummification was developed by the ancient Egyptians. Mummification was a complicated and lengthy process which lasted up to 70 days.

The Egyptians believed that when they died, they would make a journey to another world where they would lead a new life. They would need all the things they had used when they were alive, so their families would put those things in their graves. Egyptians paid large amounts of money to have their bodies properly preserved. Egyptians who were poor were buried in the sand whilst the rich ones were buried in a tomb. It took a very long time, from start to finish, it took about 70 days to embalm a body. The priest in charge would wear the mask of a jackal representing the god Anubis.

1. The body was washed and purified.
2. Organs were removed. Only the heart remained.
3. The body was filled with stuffing.
4. The body was dried by covering it with a substance called natron*. This substance absorbed all the moisture from the body.
5. After 40 - 50 days the stuffing was removed and replaced with linen or sawdust
6. The body was wrapped in strands of linen and covered in a sheet called a shroud.
7. The body was placed in a stone coffin called a sarcophagus.

The mummy was now ready for its journey to the afterlife.

Ancient Egyptians were buried with their belongings and the tomb walls were painted with scenes from the dead person's life. The objects included furniture, games and even food was placed in the tombs for the long After Life journey!

Method:



- Take a lump of plasticine or modelling clay and work it between your hands until it becomes soft
- Mould the lump into a mummy's body shape



- Fashion a headdress and arms for your mummy



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- Add the arms and headdress to the body.
- Smooth them on using your fingers and thumb



- The complete body will be the form for your mummy case



- Take the plaster of paris bandages and cut them into strips
- Plan how you want to wrap a mummy. Maybe start at the feet



- Dampen the strips in water and carefully wrap your mummy. Do this part fairly fast because the plaster can set quickly. Smooth the plaster with your fingers.
- Make sure you wipe your hands with a disposable cloth before you wash them



- When painting your mummy you might find it helpful to look at some mummy pictures.
- For the picture, the headdress was painted gold first, let to dry and then black outlining was added



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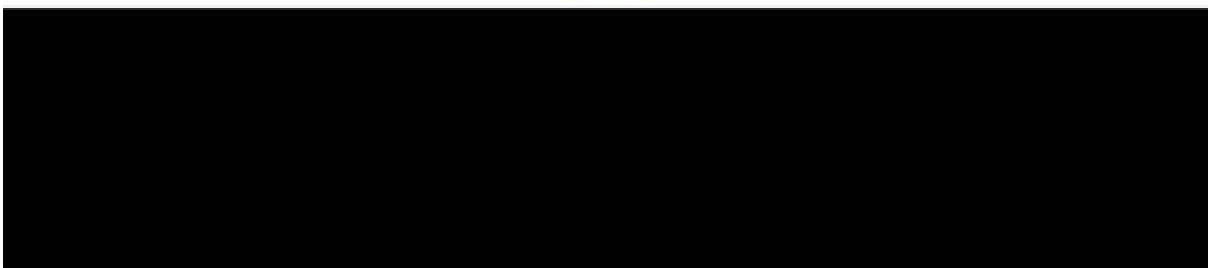
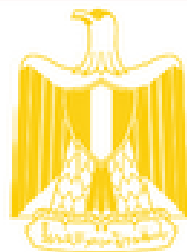


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DISCUSSION PICTURES:





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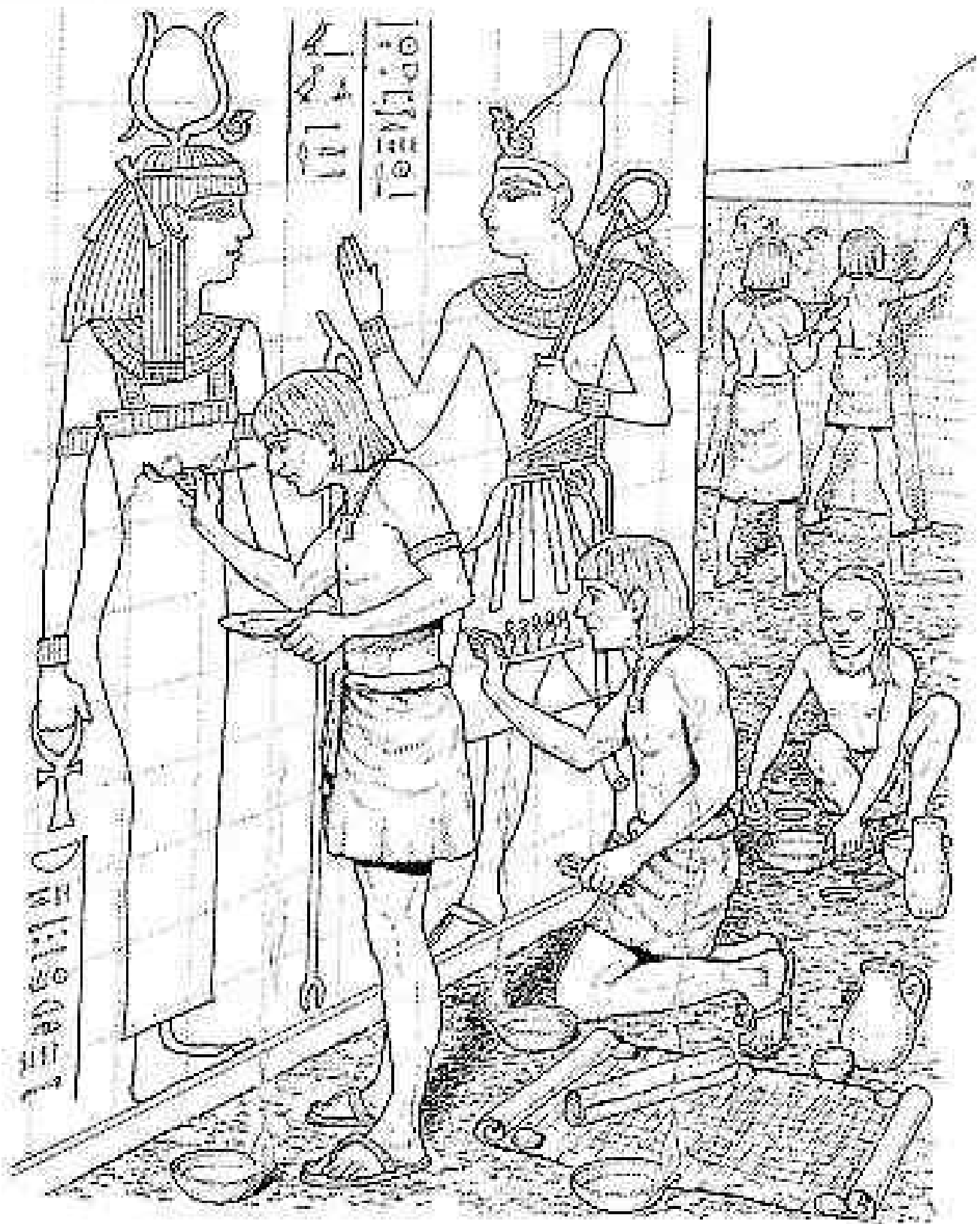
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HIEROGLYPHIC CIPHER

	a		g		m		s
	b		h		n		t
	c/k		i		o		u
	d		j		p		q
	e		r		f/v		w
	y		l				



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HIEROGLYPHIC WORDS

NAME: _____

WORD 1		WORD 2		WORD 3		WORD 4	
WORD 5		WORD 6		WORD 7		WORD 8	



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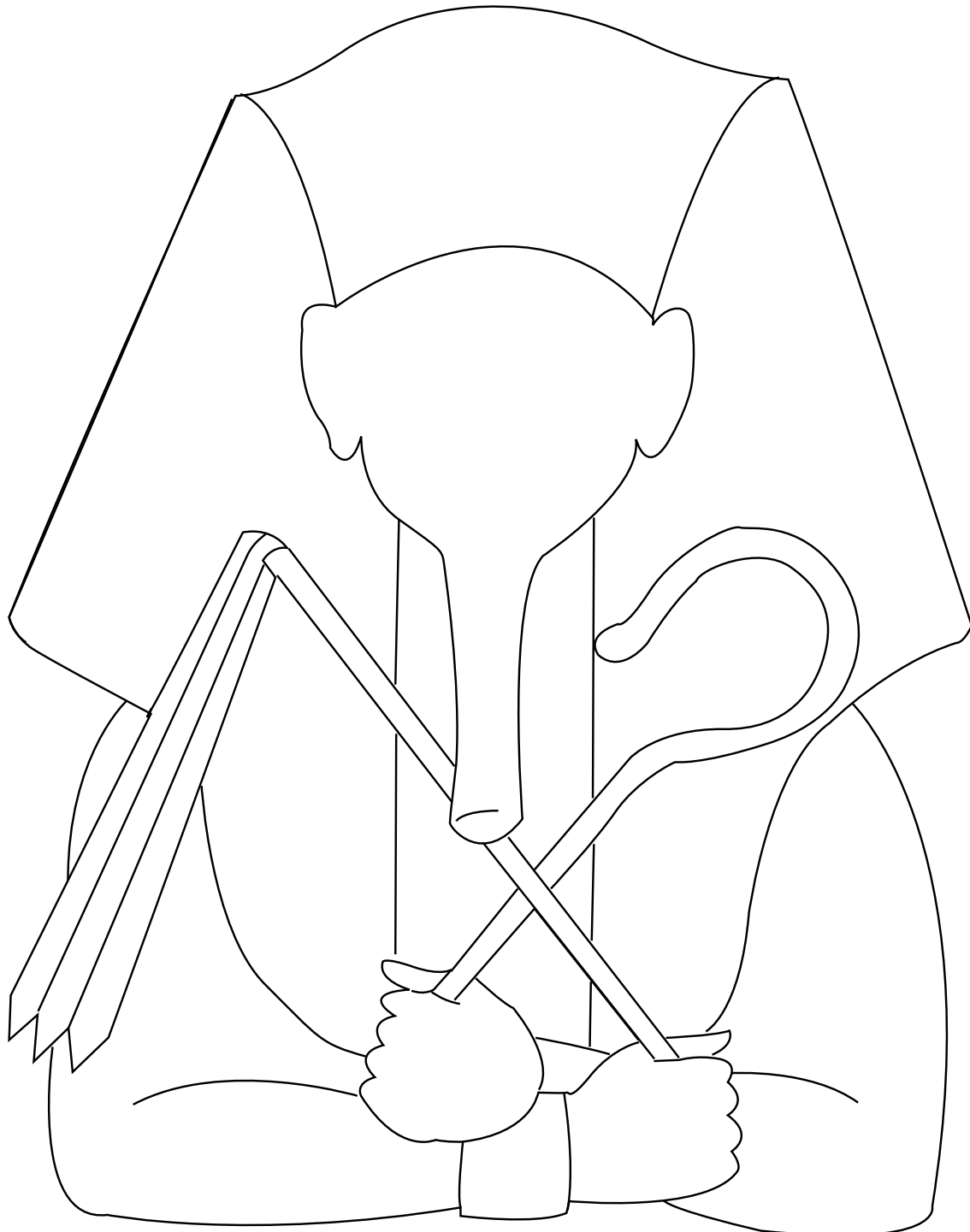
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SPARE ACTIVITY:

Death Mask

- Imagine you are a pharaoh. Design & colour your own death mask.



Why do you think the pharaohs were buried wearing death masks?