Ancient Egypt



Ancient Egypt

middle school

Table of Contents

*This product includes 12 leveled passages in the 6th-8th Grade Text Complexity Bands (the range for 6th is 855L-1165L, the range for 7th is 925L-1235L, and the range for 8th is 985L-1385L). Each passage comes with two comprehension worksheets.

1. King Tutankhamun (1250L)
2. Girl Power: Cleopatra (1060L)
3. The Great Pyramids (1120L)
4. Writings of the Past: Hieroglyphics (1090L)
5. All Powerful Pharaohs (1030L)
6. Gods and Goddesses of Egypt (920L)
7. The Mighty Nile (1070L)
8. Sarcophagi and Mummification (1240L)
9. Daily Life of Ancient Egyptians (1270L)
10. Fashion Trends of Ancient Egypt (1070L)
11. Ancient Egyptians and Their Pets (1170L)
12. Archeology in Egypt (1310L)

ABOUT LEXILE LEVELS

MagiCore is a certified Lexile® Partner. These texts are officially measured and approved by Lexile and MetaMetrics® to ensure appropriate rigor and differentiation for students.

The Lexile Framework® for Reading measures are scientific, quantitative text levels. When the Lexile of a text is measured, specific, measurable attributes of the text are considered, including, but not limited to, word frequency, sentence length, and text cohesion. These are difficult attributes for humans to evaluate, so a computer measures them.

Common Core State Standards uses Lexile level bands as one measure of text complexity. Text complexity ranges ensure students are college and career ready by the end of 12th grade. Lexile measures help educators scaffold and differentiate instruction as well as monitor reading growth.

Grade Band	Lexile® Bands Aligned to Common Core Expectations
K-1	N/A
2-3	420L-820L
4-5	740L-1010L
6-8	925L-1385L

Keep in mind when using any leveled text that many students will need scaffolding and support to reach text at the high end of their grade band. According to Appendix A of the Common Core Standards, "It is important to recognize that scaffolding often is entirely appropriate. The expectation that scaffolding will occur with particularly challenging texts is built into the Standards' grade-by-grade text complexity expectations, for example. The general movement, however, should be toward decreasing scaffolding and increasing independence both within and across the text complexity bands defined in the Standards."

King Tutankhamun

King Tutankhamun, also known as Pharaoh Tutankhamun, was an ancient Egyptian Pharaoh who ruled towards the end of the Pharaonic period. He ascended to the throne in 1332 BC at the age of nine or ten and is commonly believed to have been the son of Pharaoh Akhenaten and his chief wife Nefertiti. During his reign, Tutankhamun reversed the religious policies implemented by his father Akhenaten. He also restored traditional gods back into power. He moved Egypt's capital from Akhetaten back to Thebes and reopened temples dedicated to other deities such as Amun-Ra.

Tutankhamun died in 1323 BC at the age of 18 or 19 so there are few records documenting his reign. However, it is believed he married his half-sister Ankhesenpaaten and had two stillborn daughters. He also constructed a large tomb in the Valley of the Kings using resources from Pharaoh Akhenaten's tomb, which was likely left unfinished due to Akhenaten's religious changes.



Gold head of King Tutankhamun

Carved sculpture of King Tutankhamun



Tutankhamun passed away under mysterious circumstances, so his reign ended prematurely. Several theories exist as to how he died, including an infected broken leg, disease, or even murder. Regardless of the cause of death, Tutankhamun remains a popular figure in ancient Egyptian culture today. This is partly due to the wealth of artifacts found in his undisturbed tomb. Pharaoh Tutankhamun's popularity has endured throughout the centuries and can be seen in countless museum exhibitions held to display his artifacts. Moreover, many books, plays, and movies have been based on Pharaoh Tutankhamun's life and reign.

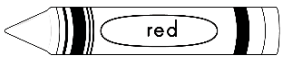
In conclusion, Pharaoh Tutankhamun was an important ancient Egyptian ruler who ascended to the throne at a young age and died prematurely. During his brief reign, he reversed religious policies put in place by his father Pharaoh Akhenaten, moved Egypt's capital back to Thebes, constructed a large tomb in the Valley of the Kings, and is remembered for bringing traditional gods back into power. Ultimately, Pharaoh Tutankhamun will always be remembered as one of ancient Egypt's most beloved Pharaohs.

©Julia Bachorz

King Tutankhamun

Answer the following questions. <u>Underline</u> the text evidence in the color indicated.

1. Read this sentence from paragraph 1.



"During his reign, Tutankhamun reversed the religious policies implemented by his father Akhenaten."

How did Tutankhamun's religious reversal affect Pharaoh Akhenaten after his death?

a. All writings and depictions of Pharaoh Akhenaten were erased.
b. His tomb was never finished, and his building supplies were used for Tutankhamun's tomb.
c. His tomb was destroyed after it was finished because it was blasphemous.
d. Pharaoh Akhenaten was unaffected by these changes.

2. This question has two parts. First, answer *Part A*. Then, answer *Part B*.



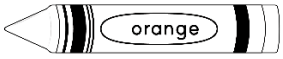
Part A: How did Tutankhamun die?

a. It was confirmed that he caught a deadly.
b. He died peacefully of old age.
c. His cause of death was confirmed as an infected broken leg.
d. No one actually knows the truth about his death, but there are theories.

Part B: Which detail from the passage supports the answer in Part A?

a. "Several theories exist as to how he died, including an infected broken leg, disease, or even murder." (paragraph 3)
b. "He also constructed a large tomb in the Valley of the Kings." (paragraph 2)
c. "Pharaoh Tutankhamun was an important ancient Egyptian ruler who ascended to the throne at a young age and died prematurely." (paragraph 4)

3. Why was Pharaoh Tutankhamun a beloved Pharaoh?

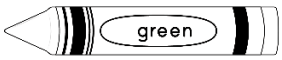


a. He built many temples.
b. He restored Egypt's original capital and traditional gods.
c. He won many wars throughout his reign.
d. He was the oldest Pharaoh in Egyptian history.

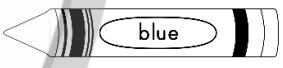
©Julie Bochoso

King Tutankhamun

4. Why were more books, plays, and movies created about Pharaoh Tutankhamun than other Egyptian Pharaohs?



5. Why do you think "reversing religious policies" and restoring "traditional gods" might have been popular with the Egyptians at the time?



©Julie Bochoso

Girl Power: Cleopatra

Cleopatra was an Egyptian queen who is remembered as one of the most powerful and iconic rulers in history. Born around 69 BCE, she was the daughter of King Ptolemy XII Auletes, a Hellenistic ruler of Egypt. Cleopatra became co-ruler with her father at just 18. Soon after he died, she took sole control over Egypt and established herself as its independent leader.

During her rule, Cleopatra sought to maintain Egypt's independence by forming strong alliances with other countries. She formed ties with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony, becoming both their lovers and political partners. With them, she devised a plan to protect Egypt from Roman conquest and preserve its autonomy. Despite these efforts, Egypt eventually fell to Rome. Cleopatra was forced to commit suicide in 30 BCE.

Cleopatra continues to be portrayed in media today. Her resilience and strength continue to inspire audiences around the world. She has been portrayed in countless books, films, and plays. These depictions showcase both her bravery and ambition as an Egyptian queen. It is these depictions that have solidified Cleopatra's place in history as one of Egypt's most beloved rulers. From Elizabeth Taylor's famous portrayal of Cleopatra in 1963 to modern adaptations such as the 2020 movie starring Gal Gadot, Egypt's beloved queen will forever remain a part of popular culture. Pop culture is fascinated by her legacy, her perceived beauty, and her strong influence.



Marble bust of Queen Cleopatra

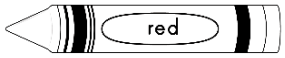
Cleopatra is remembered for her beauty, charm, intelligence, wit, and ambition. She was a powerful leader who defied expectations of gender roles during her time and championed Egypt's independence. Her legacy still lives on today as she remains one of the most famous figures in history. Through her immense accomplishments, she will always be remembered in Egypt and throughout the world.

©Julia Bachorz

Girl Power: Cleopatra

Answer the following questions. <u>Underline</u> the text evidence in the color indicated.

1. Cleopatra is arguably more famous now than she was when she lived. What evidence from the text illustrates this idea?



   a. "She formed ties with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony, becoming both their lovers and political partners." (paragraph 2)
   b. "She was a powerful leader who defied expectations of gender roles during her time and championed Egypt's independence." (paragraph 4)
   c. "Pop culture is fascinated by her legacy, her perceived beauty, and her strong influence." (paragraph 3)
   d. "These depictions showcase both her bravery and ambition as an Egyptian queen." (paragraph 3)

2. This question has two parts. First, answer *Part A*. Then, answer *Part B*.



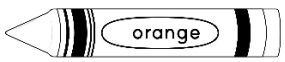
Part A: How did Cleopatra strengthen Egypt's autonomy?

   a. By building powerful alliances with other countries in power.
   b. Through marriage to Julius Caesar.
   c. By beating the Roman Empire in battle.
   d. By using her wit and ambition to trick her enemies.

Part B: Which detail from the passage supports the answer in Part A?

   a. "Cleopatra is remembered for her beauty, charm, intelligence, wit, and ambition." (paragraph 4)
   b. "Cleopatra sought to maintain Egypt's independence by forming strong alliances with other countries." (paragraph 2)
   c. "She formed ties with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony, becoming both their lovers and political partners." (paragraph 2)

3. What is the author describing in paragraph 2? <u>Select 2 statements</u> that apply.

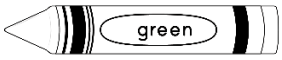


   a. Cleopatra's personal life.
   b. Cleopatra's political prowess.
   c. Cleopatra's rule and eventual fall from power.
   d. Cleopatra's fame in pop culture.

©Julie Bachose

Girl Power: Cleopatra

4. Why would someone think of Cleopatra as a great "politician"? Use evidence from the text.



5. How and why is "strength" a theme of how Cleopatra is remembered?



©Julie Bochese

Gods and Goddesses of Egypt

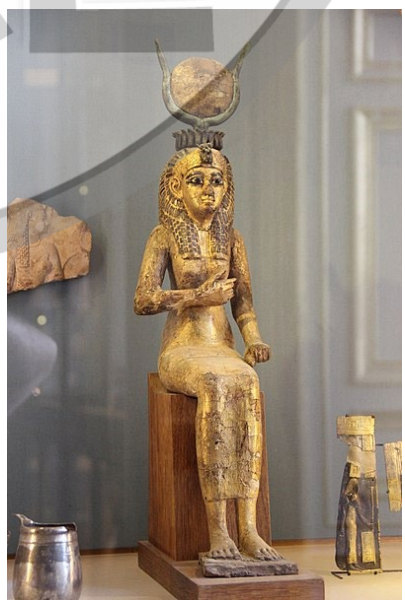
In ancient Egypt, gods and goddesses were an integral part of their culture and civilization. The Egyptians believed that these deities had the power to control natural phenomena. They also felt that these divine figures could influence their daily lives in various ways. As a result, the worship of gods and goddesses was deeply entrenched in ancient Egyptian society. It was seen as essential for maintaining harmony between humans and the forces of nature. Many temples were built throughout Egypt to honor these powerful entities. Priests conducted rituals to ensure they received proper respect from mortals. Through this practice, people hoped to gain favor with the gods so they would be blessed with fortune or protection from harm.

Osiris was an important god in ancient Egypt. He was believed to have the power to control natural events like storms and floods. He also controlled human activities like war and love. People built temples in his honor and priests conducted rituals to show him respect. People wanted the favor of Osiris so that he would bring them good fortune or protect them from harm.



Osiris, depicted on the left, receiving an offering

Isis was the "Great of Magic," a goddess associated with motherhood, fertility, and nature. She was also known as the patroness of Egypt and her worshipers credited her with creating civilization. Isis was married to her brother Osiris. Together, they had a son named Horus. Horus would, in later legends, go on to become Egypt's first Pharaoh. Isis was an incredibly powerful goddess in Egypt. Her influence was felt throughout the region. She had many magical powers, including the ability to resurrect the dead and heal disease. As a result, she was venerated as a savior and protector of Egypt.



Bronze, gold plated statue of Isis

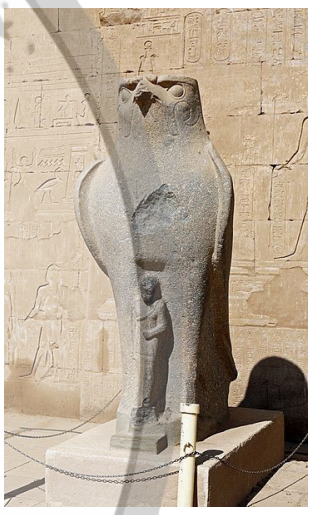
©Julia Bachorz

Ra was an important god in Egypt. He was the sun god and could control when it got light and dark. People believed that Ra gave them warmth, life, and energy. They also thought he protected Egypt from bad things like sickness and danger. Ra was one of the most powerful gods in Egypt.



Sun God, Ra

Horus was an important Egyptian god as well. He had the head of a falcon and was worshipped as the protector of Egypt. People believed he protected them from danger and bad luck. Horus helped to bring order to Egypt by fighting with Seth, the god of chaos and evil. He also had special powers like being able to fly, see in the dark, and heal people from sickness. People prayed to Horus for protection from harm.



Egyptian God, Horus

Anubis was an ancient Egyptian God; he was the God of Death and the Underworld. He was closely connected to Egypt's land, people, and culture. Anubis was responsible for guiding souls into the afterlife after they passed away. He also protected Egypt from danger and helped maintain order in Egypt by enforcing its laws. He had the head of a jackal and was seen as a protector of Egypt. He watched over the tombs and graves, making sure that no one disturbed them.



Egyptian God, Anubis, pictured on the left

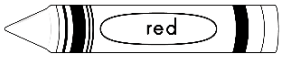
Egypt's ancient gods and goddesses played an integral role in the development of Egypt’s culture, religion, and way of life. The gods have been a part of Egypt since its earliest days and many Egyptians continue to honor their legacies through festivals, prayers, offerings, and artwork. Egypt is truly blessed by these powerful beings that help make it what it is today—a land steeped in history and mythology.

©Julie Bochoso

Gods and Goddesses of Egypt

Answer the following questions. <u>Underline</u> the text evidence in the color indicated.

1. Read this sentence from paragraph 3.

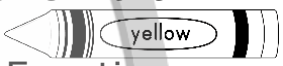


"She had many magical powers, including the ability to resurrect the dead and heal disease. As a result, she was venerated as a savior and protector of Egypt."

In the context of this sentence discussing the goddess Isis, what does the word "venerated" mean?

a. Disliked and disgusted.
b. Regarded with respect and honor.
c. Regarded with fear and devotion.
d. Thought of fondly.

2. This question has two parts. First, answer *Part A*. Then, answer *Part B*.



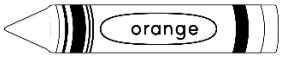
Part A: What was the god Horus's legacy and reputation within Egyptian culture?

a. He was thought of as a powerful but vengeful god.
b. He was thought of as the god that brought order and enforced Egyptian laws.
c. He was thought of as the ultimate protector and first ruler of Egypt.
d. He was thought as the god that brought sunlight and life to Egypt.

Part B: Which detail from the passage supports the answer in Part A?

a. "He also protected Egypt from danger and helped maintain order in Egypt by enforcing its laws." (paragraph 6)
b. "He was the sun god and could control when it got light and dark." (paragraph 4)
c. "Horus would, in later legends, go on to become Egypt's first Pharaoh." (paragraph 3)

3. What role did Egyptian gods and goddesses play in Egyptian culture? <u>Select 2 statements</u> that apply.

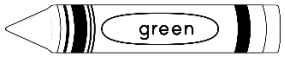


a. They were the cause of many civil wars in Egyptian history.
b. They controlled natural phenomena.
c. They provided comfort and protection.
d. They offered far more confusion than answers to the world's mysteries.

Chagi CORE
©Chagi Core

Gods and Goddesses of Egypt

4. Compare and contrast the gods Ra and Horus. What did they have in common? How were they different?



5. Describe the relationship Anubis had with mummification and the afterlife.



©Julie Bachose

The Mighty Nile

The Nile River is one of the greatest rivers on Earth. It has long been an important part of Egypt's history. For centuries, it was a source of sustenance for Egypt's inhabitants. Its waters were used to irrigate the land and sustain their way of life. It was said that Egypt wouldn't exist without the Nile and Egypt's people were dependent on it for their survival.

The Nile River has been a part of Egypt's history for centuries. It is said that Egypt wouldn't exist without the Nile, as its inhabitants were dependent on its water to irrigate the land and sustain their way of life. The river was also an important trade route. It connected Egypt with other countries in Africa and beyond. In addition to providing sustenance, it allowed people from different cultures to exchange goods and ideas. This fostered greater understanding among them. This made Egypt one of the most powerful civilizations in the world during ancient times; its influence extended far beyond its borders.



A map of the River Nile

The Nile River is still an important resource for Egypt today, providing essential irrigation and sustenance to the many farms that line its banks. The river's waters are used to irrigate crops such as wheat, rice, corn, and cotton, which in turn provide food and clothing for Egypt's population. In addition to providing water for farming purposes, the Nile also provides hydroelectric power and drinking water. These resources make it possible for Egypt's farmers to cultivate their land year-round; without them, much of Egypt would be unable to produce enough food or sustain itself economically. As a result, the Nile continues to play an integral role in Egypt's agricultural endeavors even in modern times.

©Julia Bachorz

The Nile River can be a dangerous river, with its fast-moving currents and unpredictable weather patterns. Flooding is common along the banks of the Nile. This results in loss of life and property. The river is also home to many crocodiles which pose a threat to those who venture too close to its waters. Moreover, pollutants from nearby factories often find their way into the river, creating health hazards for the people living near it. All these factors make navigating or swimming on the Nile a risky endeavor even today.



One of the Nile's greatest dangers, the Nile Crocodile

The Nile River is an ancient and powerful river that has been integral to Egypt's history, culture, and identity. It remains a vital source of sustenance for millions of people living along its banks today, providing irrigation water for crops, hydroelectric power, drinking water, and more. Even with the advances in modern technology, it still poses dangers such as flooding and crocodiles which make navigating or swimming on the Nile risky endeavors. The importance of this river cannot be understated; without it, Egypt would not exist as we know it today.

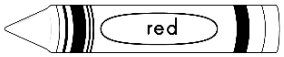


Sailing and commerce on the River Nile

©Jessica Bochoso

The Mighty Nile

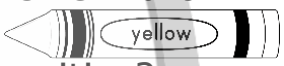
Answer the following questions. <u>Underline</u> the text evidence in the color indicated.

1. Read this sentence from paragraph 2. 

". . . its influence extended far beyond its borders."

What is the author trying to illustrate by writing about the Nile with the sentence above?

a. That the Nile enabled Egypt to expand and see its power reach into other cultures, civilizations, and nations.
b. That the Nile enabled Egypt to expand control into North America.
c. That the Nile caused floods that ruined multiple communities up and down the river.
d. That the Nile River is powerful and influenced the name of many other rivers.

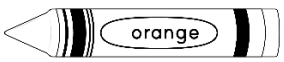
2. This question has two parts. First, answer *Part A*. Then, answer *Part B*. 

Part A: What does the Nile River represent for Egyptian communities?

a. The Nile represents the future of technology.
b. The Nile represents danger and thrill.
c. The Nile represents life and connection.
d. The Nile represents ancient Egypt.

Part B: Which detail from the passage supports the answer in Part A?

a. "Flooding is common along the banks of the Nile. This results in loss of life and property." (paragraph 4)
b. "It was said that Egypt wouldn't exist without the Nile and Egypt's people were dependent on it for their survival." (paragraph 1)
c. "Even with the advances in modern technology, it still poses dangers such as flooding and crocodiles which make navigating or swimming on the Nile risky endeavors." (paragraph 5)

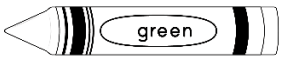
3. What is the main idea of paragraph 4? 

a. The Nile River was essential to the growth and survival of ancient Egypt.
b. The Nile River provides power and irrigation to its communities.
c. The Nile River has diverse and threatening wildlife.
d. The Nile River is dangerous; it should be both feared and respected.

©Julie Bochorso

The Mighty Nile

4. Explain the common thread of this passage—sustenance. Describe why sustenance is the primary theme and explain how it is represented throughout the passage.



5. How does the Nile River influence the economics of Egypt? What is its impact? Has it always been this way?



©Julie Bochese

Sarcophagi and Mummification



Ancient Egyptian Sarcophagus

Egypt is a land of mystery, with its ancient tombs and mummified remains that have captivated the imagination for centuries. Egypt's tombs are an important part of the country's cultural heritage, as they provide insight into the burial practices and beliefs of Egypt's ancient inhabitants. Mummification was one such practice used to preserve bodies for eternity; it was believed that by preserving a body in this way, the deceased would be able to join their gods in eternal life. In this passage, we will explore Egypt's tombs and delve into the ritualistic process of mummification practiced by its ancient people.

Egypt is an old and mysterious place that has been full of secrets for thousands of years. Egypt's tombs tell stories about how the people who lived there in ancient times believed that their dead could live forever if they were mummified. Egypt's tombs help us learn more about this ancient practice and the beliefs of Egypt's people long ago.

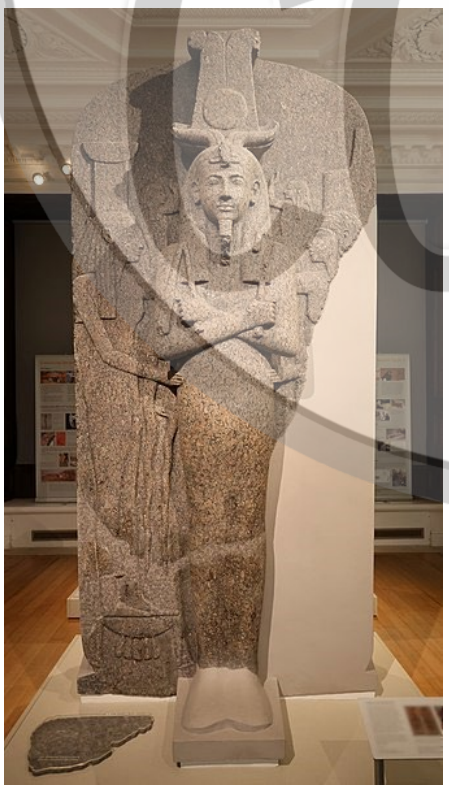
Egyptian tombs were special places where people put important things to remember their dead. Inside the tombs were mummified remains. Often, the tombs also contained many riches and personal items of the deceased. The idea was if these items were included with the mummy in the tomb, they would be able to take these items with them to the afterlife. Egypt's tombs helped people understand how ancient Egyptians believed they could live forever if their bodies were mummified.

©Julia Bachosa

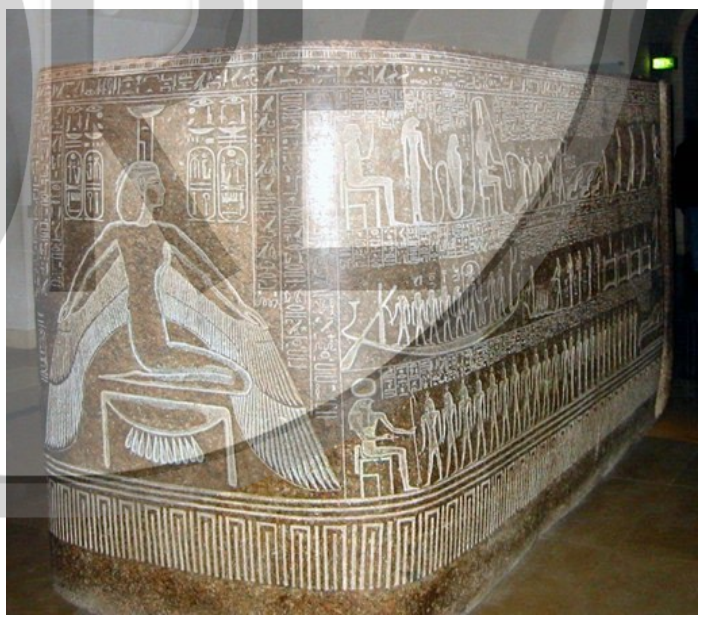
In Egypt, mummification was a special process used to help someone live forever in the afterlife. First, the insides of the body were taken out and packed with a salt called natron. Then it was wrapped in cloth and placed inside a coffin-like box called a sarcophagus. Ancient Egyptians believed that mummifying their dead would help them join their gods for eternity.

Egypt's ancient tombs were filled with valuable items, but some people called tomb raiders wanted to take those things for themselves, so they broke into the tombs and stole them. Sadly, many of Egypt's ancient tombs have been robbed by tomb raiders over time.

Egypt's ancient tombs are a source of great mystery and fascination, as they provide insight into Egypt's burial practices and beliefs. While Egypt's tombs offer us valuable information about its past inhabitants, unfortunately, many have been robbed by tomb raiders over time. Nevertheless, Egypt remains an intriguing place to explore for those wishing to learn more about mummification rituals or uncover the secrets hidden within its mysterious tombs.



The lid of Ramses III's Sarcophagus



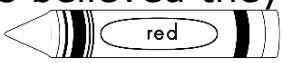
Ramses III's Sarcophagus

©Julie Bochorso

Sarcophagi and Mummification

Answer the following questions. <u>Underline</u> the text evidence in the color indicated.

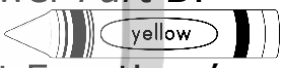
1. Read this sentence from paragraph 3.

"Egypt's tombs helped people understand how ancient Egyptians believed they could live forever if their bodies were mummified." 

How did Egypt's tombs help us understand ancient Egyptians' beliefs and lives?

a. The tombs illustrated just how afraid of death ancient Egyptians were.
b. The tombs showed us very little due to the years of aging and the impact of grave robbers.
c. The tombs showed us, through hieroglyphics on the walls, exactly what Egyptian daily life was like.
d. The tombs not only showed us the kinds of possessions that mattered to ancient Egyptians but also that they believed these could be taken into the afterlife.

2. This question has two parts. First, answer *Part A*. Then, answer *Part B*.



Part A: How did the process of mummification symbolize ancient Egyptians' connection to their deities?

a. Mummification was thought to enable you to live forever with the gods in the afterlife.
b. Mummification was thought to enable you to become one of the gods.
c. Mummification was thought to provide you protection against the gods in the afterlife.
d. Mummification was thought to cleanse your body so you would not dishonor the gods.

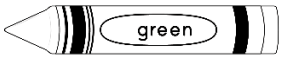
Part B: Which detail from the passage supports the answer in Part A?

a. "Egypt's tombs are an important part of the country's cultural heritage, as they provide insight into the burial practices and beliefs of Egypt's ancient inhabitants." (paragraph 1)
b. "Egypt's tombs help us learn more about this ancient practice and the beliefs of Egypt's people long ago." (paragraph 2)
c. "In Egypt, mummification was a special process used to help someone live forever in the afterlife." (paragraph 4)

©Julie Bochese

Sarcophagi and Mummification

4. Why might Egyptian tombs discovered today not paint the full picture? Why would there be missing pieces? Use evidence from the text to explain.



5. Describe the ancient beliefs surrounding Egyptian tombs and mummification. Use details from the text to support your response.



Ancient Egyptians and Their Pets

The ancient Egyptians had a long-standing relationship with their pets, often considering them as significant family members. They kept a variety of animals including cats, dogs, birds, and even lions and baboons in their homes. Egypt was home to some of the earliest known domesticated animals such as the greyhound and the saluki. Pets were given names and symbols just like humans; they were also mummified after death with elaborate funerals in order to ensure that they would be taken care of in the afterlife. It was common for families to have multiple pet companions at once - sometimes over ten!



Sarcophagus of the cat Tamiut, pet of Prince Thutmose

Ancient Egyptians were known for their love of animals and had a variety of pets in their homes. Dogs, cats, monkeys, gazelles, and birds such as ibises and falcons were all popular pets among Egypt's ancient people. Cats were particularly important to the ancient Egyptians, who believed they provided protection against evil spirits. The goddess Bastet was typically represented as a woman with the head of a cat or lioness. Dogs were also appreciated by Egyptians who used them for hunting and protection from intruders. Monkeys often lived in Egypt's temples as symbols of divine intelligence, while falcons were kept for prestige and sport.

Egypt's varied climates also allowed for a variety of other animals to be kept as pets including gazelles, pigeons, ducks, geese, cranes, and hawks. Ancient Egyptians also kept beetles that would crawl over their hands to provide comfort during times of stress or anxiety. The animals were treated extremely well; They were provided with food, adornments such as jewelry, and colorful collars made from ribbons and beads. The people would even have burial sites dedicated to their beloved animals where they could be laid to rest with appropriate ceremonies after death. Not only did these creatures bring joy to ancient Egypt’s inhabitants but they also gave them an opportunity to connect with nature in meaningful ways.

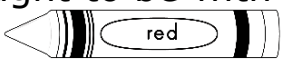
In Egypt, it was believed that these animals were sacred to the gods and would protect Egypt from any harm. From loyal cats to majestic temple guardians, Egypt was a place where humans and animals enjoyed a special bond.

©Julia Bachosa

Ancient Egyptians and Their Pets

Answer the following questions. <u>Underline</u> the text evidence in the color indicated.

1. Ancient Egyptians truly enjoyed having pets. They appreciated their animals and honored their memory. Which detail from the text supports the idea that ancient Egyptians deeply valued their pets and sought to be with them forever?



   a. "Pets were given names and symbols just like humans; they were also mummified after death with elaborate funerals in order to ensure that they would be taken care of in the afterlife." (paragraph 1)
   b. "Egypt was a place where humans and animals enjoyed a special bond." (paragraph 4)
   c. "Ancient Egyptians were known for their love of animals and had a variety of pets in their homes." (paragraph 2)
   d. "Egypt's varied climates also allowed for a variety of other animals to be kept as pets . . ." (paragraph 3)

2. This question has two parts. First, answer *Part A*. Then, answer *Part B*.



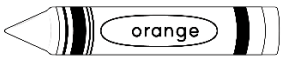
Part A: How were cats perceived in ancient Egypt?

   a. Cats were seen as a symbol of wisdom and athleticism.
   b. Cats were considered underwhelming compared to exotic pets at the time.
   c. They were unpopular pets; most ancient Egyptians preferred dogs.
   d. They were deeply valued and seen as greatly symbolic.

Part B: Which detail from the passage supports the answer in Part A?

   a. "Dogs were also appreciated by Egyptians who used them for hunting and protection from intruders." (paragraph 2)
   b. "Cats were particularly important to the ancient Egyptians, who believed they provided protection against evil spirits." (paragraph 2)
   c. ". . . falcons were kept for prestige and sport." (paragraph 2)

3. How were the pets ancient Egyptians kept unique?

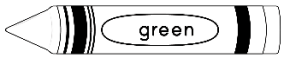


   a. They would be allowed to run wild in their homes.
   b. They primarily had cats and dogs.
   c. They loved their pets.
   d. They kept exotic pets like gazelles, monkeys, and even lions.

©Julie Bachose

Ancient Egyptians and Their Pets

4. Why would the statement, "Ancient Egyptians were very good pet owners," be justified? Use evidence from the text to justify this claim.



5. Describe how ancient Egyptians viewed pets. Use details from the text in your response.



©Julie Bochoso

Terms of Use

How Can I Use This Resource?

Thank you for trusting MagiCore. Our mission is to create resources that support teachers and promote student success. Please note that this resource is licensed for use by a single teacher in a classroom setting. If you need to use this resource with more than one teacher and/or across multiple classrooms, additional licenses are available at a discount. You can purchase additional licenses by visiting your TPT "Purchases" page and then selecting "Download Additional Licenses" or by contacting me at julie@magicorelearning.com.



Good to Go

- Use this resource personally or with your own children.
- Use this resource in your own classroom with your students.
- Provide this resource to your students to use at your instruction.
- Print and/or copy for use in your own classroom.
- Provide printed pages to a substitute teacher with the sole purpose of instructing your students.
- Share with your students via a secure document portal or electronic learning platform that requires individual user verification and limits access to only the students in your own classroom (e.g. Google Classroom).
- Review this resource with others with the sole purpose of recommending it to others for purchase, provided you share one of the links below:

https://magicorelearning.com/

https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Magicore



Not O.K.

- Share with others to use personally.
- Share with others to use in another classroom.
- Print or copy any page(s) and distribute them to other teachers or other classrooms.
- Publish or host online in a manner where any of the material is accessible to anyone who is not a student in your own classroom., including but not limited to personal, classroom, or district websites that are accessible to the general public.
- Use this resource commercially (e.g. Outschool).
- Publish, sell, or otherwise distribute this product to anyone in manner inconsistent with these terms of use.

© Copyright 2023. All rights reserved. The unlicensed reproduction or distribution of this product is strictly prohibited. Permission is granted to the original purchaser or licensee to make copies to use with students and/or to assign to students digitally providing it is only available to students assigned directly to the purchaser. Using this product in any manner that makes it accessible to the general public is strictly forbidden. Commercial use, including but not limited to online or in person classes, is prohibited. Contact julie@magicorelearning.com for commercial licensing information. Sharing without permission or hosting online in a public manner is a violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA). These terms may be updated at any time. You can see the most up to date Terms of Use at https://magicorelearning.com/terms-of-use.

Let's Connect!

www.magicorelearning.com

https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Magicore

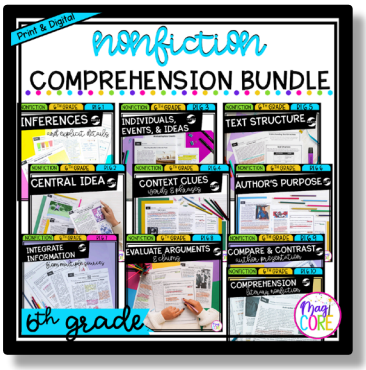
https://www.facebook.com/Magicorelearning/

https://www.instagram.com/magicorelearning

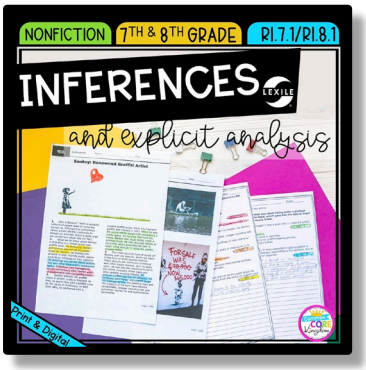
https://www.pinterest.com/magicorelearning/

Julie@magicorelearning.com

Looking for more?









CREDITS

graphics FROM THE POND
http://frampondblogspot.com

Talking with Rebecca

CREDITS

Marc Ryckaert, CC BY-SA 4.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0>, via Wikimedia Commons

Rama, CC BY-SA 3.0 FR <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/fr/deed.en>, via Wikimedia Commons

Merytat3n, CC BY-SA 4.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0>, via Wikimedia Commons

© Vyacheslav Argenberg / http://www.vascoplanet.com/, CC BY 4.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>, via Wikimedia Commons

Gary Todd from Xinzheng, China, CC0, via Wikimedia Commons

Stella, CC BY-SA 4.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0>, via Wikimedia Commons

© José Luiz Bernardes Ribeiro

V Manninen from Funland, CC BY 2.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>, via Wikimedia Commons

Robster1983 at English Wikipedia, CC0, via Wikimedia Commons

Radosław Botev, CC BY 3.0 PL <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/pl/deed.en>, via Wikimedia Commons

© Vyacheslav Argenberg / http://www.vascoplanet.com/, CC BY 4.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>, via Wikimedia Commons

Gary Todd from Xinzheng, China, CC0, via Wikimedia Commons

Daderot, CC0, via Wikimedia Commons

Vanmulondo, CC BY-SA 4.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0>, via Wikimedia Commons

File:River Nile map de.svg: * River Nile map.svg: Hel-hamathis file: Furfurderivative work: Arrow303, CC BY-SA 4.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0>, via Wikimedia Commons

kallerna, CC BY-SA 3.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>, via Wikimedia Commons

Geni, CC BY-SA 4.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0>, via Wikimedia Commons

Roland Unger, CC BY-SA 3.0 <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>, via Wikimedia Commons