

Ancient Egypt

31 Jul 17:30
Duty six : Blue

Start	Time	Activity	Requirements	Instructions	Scouter
Our time traveling machine is broken - it is randomly taking us to different places. We need to collect the time crystals every week to fix it.					
31 Jul 17:30	5	Activities : Opening	Register, beans, flag, totem and skin	Grand Howl Flag Break Register Inspection - belts and shoes	Akela
We have landed in Ancient Egypt - why are there so many mummies?					
31 Jul 17:35	10	Game : Mummy Wrap		One Cub is the Pharaoh's Guard. If the Pharaoh's guard touches another Cub they become a mummy (wrapped in cloth, so cannot move, standing still with arms crossed). Another Cub crawls through your legs to "unwrap" you.	Other
The Egyptian water clock, or clepsydra, is one of the oldest known timekeeping devices, dating back to around 1400 BC during the reign of Amenhotep III.					
31 Jul 17:45	20	Activities : Water clock	Water bottle, cut in half Water Food colouring Marker Pin	Create the Clock: For the Bottle Method: Pierce a small hole in the cap of the plastic bottle. Place the top half of the bottle inside the bottom half and fill it with water. As the water drips into the bottom, start a stopwatch to measure time Measure Time: As the water flows out, you can track the time based on how much water has collected in the jar. Colour the water to make it easier and use a marker to depict 60 second intervals. (Outflow method if you mark the top, inflow if you mark the bottom). Explain why the water slows down as the top of the bottle empties (less water pressure). This was overcome by a third tank that kept the middle one full at all times. Silver wolf: Show how to tell the time and demonstrate the importance of being punctual. Gold wolf: Know how the 24 hour clock works. Using this system, give correctly the times of the main events of your day OR show an adult that you know what time to carry out important actions during the day.	Mang
This is a game played in Egypt. It requires you to be fast though.					
31 Jul 18:05	10	Game : Drop the Handkerchief		For this traditional Egyptian game, two teams of 5 players or more gather plus one leader. Each person from the teams call out numbers, 1 through 5. The leader holds a handkerchief up between the two teams and yells out a number; the players from both teams that have that number run and try to catch the handkerchief before it falls to the ground. If you can catch it first, you get a point, but only if you can make it back to your side without the opposite team tagging you.	Akela

We have landed in Ancient Egypt - why are there so many mummies?					
31 Jul 18:15	5	Activities : Juice and biscuits		Juice and biscuit break	Other
Hieroglyphs were a complex writing style that only a few people knew how to read - a secret code of sorts					
31 Jul 18:20	30	Crafts : Walls of the Pharoah's Tomb	Brown paper roll Crayons	The Egyptian hieroglyphics alphabet consists of 24 single-consonant signs that function similarly to modern letters, forming the phonetic basis of the writing system. Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs were a formal writing system used for over 3,500 years, combining ideographic, logographic, syllabic, and alphabetic elements with more than 1,000 distinct characters. While many hieroglyphs represented entire words or concepts (ideograms), a subset of 24 symbols represented single consonant sounds, forming the Egyptian phonetic alphabet. Vowels were generally not written, so the alphabet focused on consonant sounds, similar to early Semitic scripts. Hieroglyphs could be written in multiple directions: left to right, right to left, top to bottom, or even in circular arrangements. The direction was determined by the orientation of the symbols, particularly those depicting living creatures, which faced the beginning of the line. There was no punctuation, and symbols could serve as ideograms (whole words) or phonograms (sounds or parts of words), making the system complex to learn and interpret. Hieroglyphic writing was primarily used by priests and scribes, with only about 1% of the population able to read it. It appeared around 3200 BCE and evolved into cursive forms like hieratic and later demotic scripts for practical purposes. The script was considered sacred, often associated with the god Thoth, and was used extensively in temples, tombs, and religious texts.	Baloo
Time crystals for every Cub to start collecting every week					
31 Jul 18:50	5	Activities : Closing	Totem, Skin Badges, certificates	Announcements Badge handouts Grand Howl Flag Down Prayer Dismiss	Akela

Walls of the Pharoah's Tomb

Category	Crafts
Badge	Secret Codes
Time to allocate (mins)	20
Outcome	Write and decipher a simple message in code using hieroglyphs
Resources	Brown paper roll Crayons
Instructions	The Egyptian hieroglyphics alphabet consists of 24 single-consonant signs that function similarly to modern letters, forming the phonetic basis of the writing system. Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs were a formal writing system used for over 3,500 years, combining ideographic, logographic, syllabic, and alphabetic elements with more than 1,000 distinct characters. While many hieroglyphs represented entire words or concepts (ideograms), a subset of 24 symbols represented single consonant sounds, forming the Egyptian phonetic alphabet. Vowels were generally not written, so the alphabet focused on consonant sounds, similar to early Semitic scripts. Hieroglyphs could be written in multiple directions: left to right, right to left, top to bottom, or even in circular arrangements. The direction was determined by the orientation of the symbols, particularly those depicting living creatures, which faced the beginning of the line. There was no punctuation, and symbols could serve as ideograms (whole words) or phonograms (sounds or parts of words), making the system complex to learn and interpret. Hieroglyphic writing was primarily used by priests and scribes, with only about 1% of the population able to read it. It appeared around 3200 BCE and evolved into cursive forms like hieratic and later demotic scripts for practical purposes. The script was considered sacred, often associated with the god Thoth, and was used extensively in temples, tombs, and religious texts.
Entry written by Sharon Venn of 1st Randburg	
Documents	
hieroglyphics-alphabet-printable-customize-and-print.png	