

Ancient History: Egyptians, Romans, & Greeks

Welcome to the Ancient History: Egyptians, Romans, & Greeks file folder game. On the following pages you will find a teacher script, a game key, and the game pieces both in color and in black and white. You may use the teacher script to introduce these three civilizations to your students or to review what you've already studied. If you use the script, you can show the pictures to your students as you read it. All the words illustrated in this game are underlined in the script. If your students are already familiar with these topics, you can use the game key to quickly introduce them to the illustrations in this game and then jump in.

Laminate pieces as desired.

Cut out the three large maps of the empires and mount them to the file folder.

Cut out the game pieces.

Cut out the file folder label and mount it to the file folder tab.

Cut out the cover image of the pyramids, Acropolis, and Colosseum and mount it to the outside of the folder if desired.

Store pieces in a plastic bag.

How to Play: Match each item or person to the empire it belongs to. The teacher may wish to read the description of the pieces from the key if desired.

Ancient History: Egyptians, Romans, & Greeks Teacher Script

Ancient Egypt

The ancient Egyptians built a civilization that lasted over 2,000 years. The Sahara Desert, the largest desert in the world, covers much of Egypt. But, the Nile River, the longest river in the world, runs through Egypt. This provided water needed to grow crops and build a civilization. Farming was hard work, and there was always much to do in the fields. Camels were used to carry goods and people through the desert, and canoes were one of the types of boats used in the water.

Pharaoh was the title given to the Egyptian rulers for many centuries. Nefertiti was the queen of Pharaoh Akhenaten. The pyramids were built as places to bury the mummies of the Egyptian pharaohs. The Great Sphinx near Cairo is another huge sculpture the Egyptians built.

The Egyptians had a very long process that they used to bury their rulers and other leaders. They made a mummy by treating the body and then wrapping it in linen. The Egyptians put the mummy in a sarcophagus to bury it. They decorated the tombs with many symbols. The scarab beetle was a common symbol in ancient Egypt, as were ankhs, pictures shaped like a cross that symbolized life.






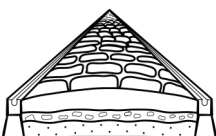
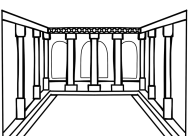



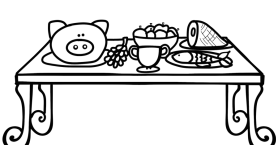




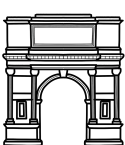


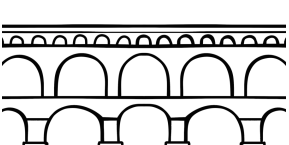
Ancient Greece

The civilization of ancient Greece was made up of groups of people organized into city-states. The Acropolis was an important center of government and religion.

Greek soldiers called hoplites were skillful and very powerful and carried round shields. Their helmets were very heavy and uncomfortable. Greek warships used both sails and men rowing oars for power.

Games and contests were an important part of Greek culture. In ancient Greece, runners were part of some athletic games. A laurel wreath was put on the head of the winner of athletic competitions like the Olympic Games.

Ancient History: Egyptians, Romans, & Greeks Game Key

	Olives (Greece)		Grapes (Rome)
	Warship (Greece)		Augustus (Rome)
	Trojan Horse (Greece)		Road (Rome)
	Bath (Rome)		Colosseum (Rome)
	Harp (Rome)		Chariot racing (Rome)
	Banquet table (Rome)		Eagle (Rome)
	Chaise (Rome)		Gladiator (Rome)
	Coin with emperor (Rome)		Arch of Titus (Rome)
	Child with toy (Rome)		Mount Vesuvius (Rome)
	Aqueduct (Rome)		

