

LITERATURE**Worksheet for *Tutankhamen's Gift*, by Robert Sabuda**

Answer the following questions:

1. Who dies because his body is old and tired?
2. Which country has enjoyed one of its most prosperous times in history?
3. Who is the pharaoh's eldest son?
4. Which god does he proclaim should be worshipped?
5. What roams through the deserted temples?
6. Who feels lost and alone without the comfort of the mighty temples?
7. How old is he when he becomes pharaoh?
8. What does he say he will rebuild?
9. Who vows to follow him?
10. How does he rule over the people?

UPPER GRAMMAR LEVEL

FINE ARTS AND ACTIVITIES

Use the instructions in *Ancient Egypt (Make it Work)* to do one or more of the following:

1. Shape a pot, using clay or salt dough.
2. Make and wear sandals and/or a tunic.
3. Make a *sistrum*.
4. If you didn't complete it, finish your mural from last week.

GEOGRAPHY

1. Continue work on your poster, lapbook, or small book of Egyptian flora and fauna. (Week 2 of 2)
2. Trace, on a map in your Bible or Bible atlas, the path that the Israelites probably took as they traveled out of Egypt to Mt. Sinai.

BIBLE SURVEY AND CHURCH HISTORY

1. Narrate the stories of the ten plagues, the Red Sea, and the various trials and deliverances Israel encountered as they traveled to Mt. Sinai. Discuss with your teacher any questions you have.
2. Fill in the left side of this chart after you read. Then, with your teacher, fill in the right column.

PLAGUE	WHAT THE PLAGUE REPRESENTED
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

4. Students were asked in the Thinking Questions, “On what basis does a person achieve good and avoid evil in the Egyptian system?”
The answer is good works. We call any such religion a works-based religion: men must be good and must perform certain rituals, prayers, and actions in order to earn their way to a good afterlife. Christianity, by contrast, is based on faith. We do not earn salvation. It is a free gift from God through Christ to those who believe on Him and confess Him as Lord.
5. Teach students that a polytheistic doctrine leads to fear and superstition, because people never know when they have sufficiently pleased their capricious “gods.” There is no assurance, and therefore no peace for the human heart, in any religion that relies on our performance!

GOVERNMENT: DISCUSSION OUTLINE

There is no Government assignment for this week.

LITERATURE: LOWER LEVEL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Answers to Lower Grammar Worksheet for *Tutankhamen’s Gift*

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|------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>pharaoh</i> | 6. <i>Tutankhamen</i> |
| 2. <i>Egypt</i> | 7. <i>ten</i> |
| 3. <i>Amenhotep IV</i> | 8. <i>temples</i> |
| 4. <i>sun god</i> | 9. <i>the people</i> |
| 5. <i>dogs</i> | 10. <i>with kindness and a true heart</i> |

Answers to Upper Grammar Worksheet for *Pepi and the Secret Names*

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|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Pepi</i> | 6. <i>Mertseger</i> |
| 2. <i>Prince Dhutmose</i> | 7. <i>wonderful</i> |
| 3. <i>Iion</i> | 8. <i>tabby cat</i> |
| 4. <i>Horus</i> | 9. <i>Lady Tmiao</i> |
| 5. <i>crocodile</i> | 10. <i>his/her secret name</i> |

Answers to Dialectic Questions on *Tales of Ancient Egypt*

Prologue

1. “[Egypt] was the most self-contained of all the countries of the ancient world.” Explain this quote.
The complete quote reads, “[Egypt] was the most self-contained of all the countries of the ancient world; it lived its own life, practiced its own religion and made up its own stories with hardly any outside influence either from or upon other civilizations.” Egypt was not dependent on any other countries for goods or income because the Nile was its means of prosperity. It was thus completely self-sufficient, and so it developed its own unique culture.
2. Explain the Egyptians’ obsession with death.
Life depended on the crops that came with the flooding of the Nile. The inundation was not a definite thing. With life depending on such an uncertain thing as the weather, death was always a near and very real possibility. “If the Inundation was too small, starvation faced Egypt, and many died of hunger if several ‘lean years’ came together at a time when the Pharaoh had had no Joseph to store grain in the good years against such a time of want. With death always so near, the ancient Egyptians developed an obsession with death, yet not one that seems to have warped their lives.”

Tales of the Gods

3. In the myths, Egyptian gods are modeled after humans—created in man’s image, so to speak. Give three examples of a god having human characteristics. Use quotes from the book.
Answers will vary, but look for quotes which express either physical actions or anatomy of humans—like walking/legs, etc.—or actions/attitudes which are decidedly ungodly (at odds with the character of the one true God)—sinful

thoughts or actions like deceit, jealousy, or revenge, or simply a lack of omniscience or omnipotence. Below are a few examples we found:

- ❑ “Then said Ra: ‘As I went on my way, I walked between the Two Lands of Egypt to look upon all I have created, I was bitten by a snake that I did not see—by a serpent that I did not make—with a poison that I do not know. It is not fire, neither is it water: yet one moment I am colder than water, and the next moment I am hotter than fire. Now my body is sweating, and now it is shivering. My eyes are clouded and I cannot see; my head burns as with the fierce beams of midsummer.’”
- ❑ “The fight was long and terrible, but in the end Harmachis flung Set to the ground, smashing his face with his iron mace, bound him in chains, and brought him before the gods in council.”
- ❑ “Zozer was in despair for, god though he knew himself to be, he could not cause the Nile to rise, and all his prayers and incantations and sacrifices to the Nine Gods of Memphis were of no avail.”

4. The Egyptians worshipped images which represented the spirit of a god. Why is this biblically wrong? What would be wrong with worshipping a statue of Jesus? Explain your answer using Scripture.

- ❑ *Egyptians believed that the spirits of the gods would actually reside in the carved images. Therefore they worshipped the images. This is biblically wrong, first of all, because there is only one true God, who is omniscient, omnipotent, and omnipresent. He is not limited to an image. Exodus 3:14 says, “God said to Moses, ‘I am who I am.’” Exodus 20:1-3 says, “I am the LORD your God, who brought you out of Egypt, out of the land of slavery. You shall have no other gods before me.”*
- ❑ *Worshipping an image is also unbiblical because God explicitly forbids it. Exodus 20:4-6 says, “You shall not make for yourself an idol in the form of anything in heaven above or on the earth beneath or in the waters below. You shall not bow down to them or worship them; for I, the LORD your God, am a jealous God, punishing the children for the sin of the fathers to the third and fourth generation of those who hate me, but showing love to a thousand generations of those who love me and keep my commandments.”*
- ❑ *Worshipping a statue of Jesus is wrong because, if we believe Him to be our God, the scriptural injunctions above warn against us worshipping an image of Him. No image of Jesus will do Him justice; no artist’s brush can capture or represent what He would actually have been like. Faith is believing in that which is unseen. A statue of Jesus is dangerous because we could begin to worship the statue instead of Jesus Himself.*

5. Explain the purpose of sacrifices.

In Egypt, sacrifices were instituted in order to earn the favor of a god. By offering the best of one’s beasts, grain, wine, etc., one could earn a god’s favor, appease a god’s anger, or invoke a specific blessing. Note with students that this constitutes a “works-based” religion, where man seeks to earn divine favor. Christians know that man can never earn divine favor through works; righteousness is the gift of God through Jesus Christ (see Ephesians 2:8-10). Even Israel’s ritual sacrifices did not earn peace with God (see Hebrews 10:4).

LITERATURE: RHETORIC DISCUSSION OUTLINE

Literary Background

There is no literary background information for this week from the anthology itself, since we have now covered Foster’s preface. Please make sure, however, that your students have carefully studied Supplement 2 on Egyptian mythology. We have shortened the poem selections and discussion outline for this week’s literature in order to give you time to discuss the supplement and History Background information (found in the Teacher’s Notes for this week) with your student. We encourage you to take advantage of this opportunity to explore a Christian view of mythology!

Discussion Outline

This week, we will be discussing the following poems, which focus on Egyptian gods and the spiritual attitudes of ancient Egyptians. Many of their beliefs are startlingly parallel to those of Christians, testifying to the fact that human nature (both sin nature and the longing for God that is imprinted on the human soul) has not changed from ancient times to the present. Although contemporary writers claim that our society has progressed beyond the need for “dogmatic creeds” and the “crutch of religious belief,” we still see in their work the same sin, guilt, suffering, and longing that has existed in human literature since Adam and Eve fell. That is one reason why we study ancient literature: to demonstrate man’s unchanged sinful condition and his ongoing need for a savior.

With such weighty material for discussion, we will focus mostly on content this week, and devote comparatively little attention to form. Your student should still be conscious of formal patterns, vivid words, and so forth (and you