

# Kolbe Academy Home School

## GRADE THREE EGYPTIAN HISTORY *Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt*

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**Teachers' Notes:** Begin every class with a prayer. This is a good way to help the child memorize new prayers. Repeat the same ones every day until they are known. Be sure to explain the meanings of the prayers. Repetition in all areas of study is most important. In most cases, Fridays have been left open. You may do a four-day week or use Friday as a "catch-up" day. While art and music should be worked in during the week, Friday is also a good day to concentrate on those subjects.

Your student may not need all of Week 8 for review. You can use this time to catch up and then go over the subject matter. If you intend to use the sample tests provided, look them over before teaching the subjects and make sure you teach the material in the tests. Some children have a difficult time doing written exams, but it is important for them to learn how to take them. If your third grader does poorly on them, give them to him orally a couple days after he has taken them and average the grades.

**COURSE TITLE:** Egyptian History

**COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course is designed to introduce the student to the great figures of ancient Egyptian history and myth, and to trace the historical rise and lasting influence of the Egyptian civilization. Particular attention is paid to people and events that figure in the Scriptures.

At some time during the course, students should research and write a report on modern Egypt. This is a good opportunity to start introducing students to the library and research. An encyclopedia article will give students sufficient information. Students may also check a travel guide out of the library and outline a tour of modern Egypt based on their studies.

The student should also complete brief reports on Egyptians who are saints of the Church, such as St. Athanasius, St. Cyril of Alexandria, St. Anthony of Egypt, St. Mary of Egypt, etc.

**COURSE OBJECTIVES:**

- ❖ To familiarize the student with the great figures of ancient Egypt that contributed to the thought and culture of Old Testament times
- ❖ To help the student become more familiar with the flow of history and the chronological relationships between events
- ❖ To continue to introduce the student to cultural and historical perspectives that will help him recognize and criticize the assumptions of our own age from a Catholic standpoint

**SCOPE AND SEQUENCE:**

1. For a course outline, consult the course plan.
2. The textbook should be supplemented with material from other sources, particularly encyclopedias for the writing of brief research reports.

**SKILLS TO BE DEVELOPED:**

- ❖ Memorization (of important dates)
- ❖ Research (using the encyclopedia)
- ❖ Report-writing

**COURSE TEXTS:** *The Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt*

**COURSE PLAN METHODOLOGY:** *The Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt* is represented by the abbreviation **PAE**. Teacher's notes, hints, and other commentary are located next to the corresponding assignment.

Kolbe Academy has worked diligently to create the best possible course plans with the home schooling family in mind. Remember, however, that our program is intended to be flexible. Per the principle of subsidiarity, these course plans are a **suggested** course of study. As the teacher, you should adapt and modify these course plans to meet the individual learning needs of your child. **Do not feel obligated to follow these course plans exactly.**

## ◆◆◆ FIRST QUARTER ◆◆◆

WEEK 1	
<b>PAE</b> Pages 3 – 9	While under attack In August 1799 soldiers from Napoleon Bonaparte's Egyptian Expeditionary Force, under the command of Major Pierre Bouchard, came across a large stele while digging trenches for protection. (A stele is a stone slab with inscriptions.) This stele is called the Rosetta Stone. On it are inscriptions in three languages one of which was hieroglyphics, which no one at that time could read.
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Notes</div>	
WEEK 2	
<b>PAE</b> Pages 10 – 14	The birth of archeology in Pompeii, comes to age in Egypt. Archeology is the study of ancient peoples and cultures. The Rosetta Stone was a trilingual proclamation. scholars could read the Greek, and over time deciphered the unknown writing, which was named Demotic, but Hieroglyphics was still indecipherable.
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Notes</div>	
WEEK 3	
<b>PAE</b> Pages 16 – 19	Jean Francois Champollion deciphered Hieroglyphics by first figuring out the name of Ptolemy, then Cleopatra, and eventually deciphered enough of the language to create a dictionary of Hieroglyphics.
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Notes</div>	