

# PHARAOHS

Flip Book. Fold on dotted line.



## Instructions for Flip books.

Cut out the six mini flip books. Three are famous pharaohs and three famous queens of Egypt.

Glue Pharaohs on one side flap and queens on the other side flap.

Color if you want title caption "Pharaohs" and "Queens" and glue above the mini books. Caption "Pharaohs" is on Pharaoh page and caption "Queens" is on "Queens" page.

Use the information on the next two pages for the inside of your mini books or research your own about each pharaoh and queen.

Refer to lapbook layout picture for placement of minbooks.

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Tutankhamen

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Ramses II

Facts about Ramses II - glue inside flip book.

PHARAOH FROM  
1279 B.C. - 1213 B.C.

Ramses II also known as Ramses the Great was the third Egyptian pharaoh of the nineteenth dynasty.

He is often regarded as Egypt's greatest, most celebrated, and most powerful pharaoh. He is believed to have taken the throne in his early 20s. The early part of his reign was focused on building cities, temples and monuments.

On his death, he was buried in a tomb in the Valley of the Kings; his body was later moved to a royal cache where it was discovered in 1881, and is now on display in the Cairo Museum.

Facts about Tutankhamen - glue inside flip book.

PHARAOH FROM  
1184 B.C. - 1125 B.C.

Tutankhamen was an Egyptian pharaoh of the 18th dynasty during the period of Egyptian history known as the New Kingdom. Tutankhamen was nine years old when he became pharaoh and reigned for approximately ten years. As Tutankhamen began his reign at such an early age, his vizier and eventual successor Ay, his uncle, was probably making most of the important political decisions during Tutankhamen's reign.

He is remembered because of the 1922 discovery by Howard Carter of Tutankhamen's intact tomb. Tutankhamen's burial mask remains the most popular art of Ancient Egypt.

Facts about Menes - glue inside flip book.

PHARAOH FROM  
3100 B.C. - 298 B.C.

Menes is the name of the Egyptian king credited with founding the First dynasty, sometime around 3100 BC. Menes was seen as a founding figure for much of the history of Ancient Egypt.

Ancient Egypt was divided into Upper and Lower Egypt. Each kingdom has it's own king. Menes was the king of Upper Egypt.

Egyptian legend credits a pharaoh by this name with uniting Upper and Lower Egypt into a single, centralized monarchy. Menes was the first to wear the double crown.