

Nasco ARTWORKS



Imagine you're Cleopatra or King Tut



with this Egyptian-Themed Activity

A cartouche (pronounced "kartoosh") is a protective emblem that identified the gods and pharaohs of ancient Egypt. The symbols in an individual's cartouche were hieroglyphic symbols chosen to represent character traits that the individual was believed to possess or hoped to attain. Each hieroglyphic symbol illustrated a positive, empowering, or protective characteristic.

Students may choose to carve their name or initials on their personalized cartouche. However, there are many other significant symbols that can be chosen to embellish one's cartouche.



Supplies:

- NASCO Safety-Kut™ Printmaking Blocks, 6" x 12" (9705051), one per student
 - Lino Cutters
 - Tracing Paper
 - Drawing Pencils
 - Drawing Paper, 6" X 12," several pieces per student
 - Ruler
 - Masking Tape
 - Hard Rubber Brayers
 - NASCO Water-Soluble Block Printing Inks (9718146)
 - Inking Trays
 - Canvas Duck, 8" x 20½", one piece per student
 - Glue Gun or Craft Glue
 - Wooden Dowels, ½" x 10," 2 per student
 - Twine or Decorative Ribbon
 - Beads
- For Extensions on Back Page:
- Washable Markers or Washable Jumbo Stamp Pads (SB29228)
 - Papyrus Paper (9711879)



Directions:

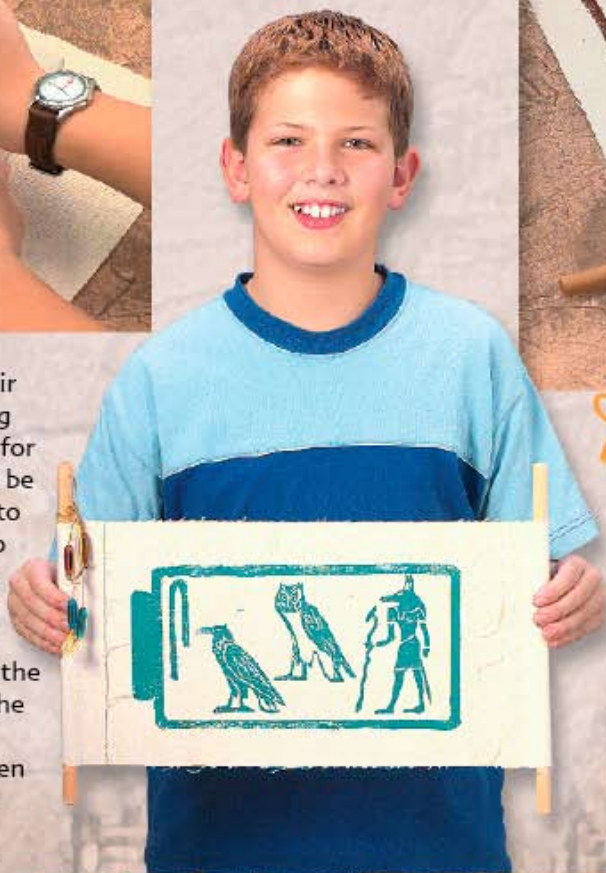
1. Discuss the meanings of the different hieroglyphic symbols with the class and how the symbols apply to their own lives. (See back of this flyer for a list of symbols and their meanings.) Give students several 6" x 12" pieces of paper and drawing pencils. Have students select and draw their symbols on sheets of paper.



2. Give each student one piece of NASCO Safety-Kut™ and show them how to lay their design face down on the block and rub the back with a ruler to transfer the design. Give students a quick demonstration on the safe use of lino tools and let them use the rest of the class period to carve their designs.



3. Have students print their designs on scrap paper using washable markers to check for any areas that may need to be carved deeper. (It is better to check the print now than to ruin a print later.) Students should select water-soluble printing ink colors for their project. Tape the canvas to the table measuring 3½" from the top & bottom — this will allow room for a casing when finished. Students then ink the Safety-Kut™ and print their symbols. The ink may not totally adhere to the fabric — this imperfect effect adds to the charm of the piece and gives it a more ancient look. Allow to dry overnight.



4. Give each student two 10" dowel rods. Dowel rods may be notched with a saw ahead of time. Using approximately 24 inches of string, lay the string across the dowel rod and through the notches. Use glue or tape next to the notches so that the string doesn't pull out. Fold the top of the muslin over the dowel rod until fabric touches fabric. Using a hot glue gun or craft glue, make casing for dowel. Do this on the top and bottom of canvas. (Only the top requires string.)

5. The final piece can either be hung on the wall or rolled up and made to look like a scroll. Twine or decorative ribbon and beads can be used to embellish the scrolls.



Extensions:



Use washable markers or Jumbo Washable Stamp Pads (SB29228) and a 4" x 6" piece of NASCO Safety-Kut™ (9704655) to print the final piece on papyrus paper (9711879).

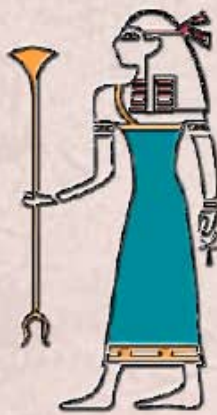
Papyrus was the most important writing material in the ancient world. The oldest known books today are in the form of papyrus rolls. Similar to paper, this writing surface was made from a triangular reed, cyperus papyrus, that grew along the banks of the Nile. The Egyptians cut the reeds into 1- or 2-ft. sections and pressed the fiber of the reeds to eliminate the water and flatten the reed. The fibers woven together and pressed between heavy stone slabs for several days. When dry, the papyrus sheet was an ideal piece of paper for writing and painting.



Anubis, a god of mummification — protected the dead from deception and eternal death



Thoth, a moon deity — god of writing, counting, and wisdom.



Isis, wife of Osiris, mother of Horus and Mistress of Magic — giver of life and food to the dead

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Eye of Horus — amulet against injury & evil



Sun God Ra — his name is thought to mean creative power



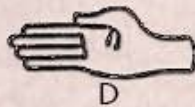
A



B



C&K



D



E&I



F



G



H



J



L



M



N



O



P



Q



R



S



T

No "U" in ancient Egyptian. Substitute another vowel or leave out.
No "V" in ancient Egyptian. Use "F" for Vicky



W

No "X" in ancient Egyptian. Use "K" and "S" for Xavier



Y



Z