

History

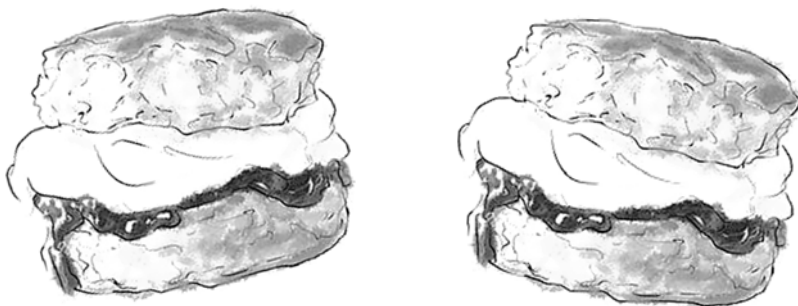


Find out about The Egyptian House's past...

Hello! Welcome to The Egyptian House! My name is Eddie Lanvin. In 1834 when I was 8, my father bought two cottages on Chapel Street in Penzance. I was very upset as I didn't want to live in town. I wanted to stay living on the cliff by the sea. Draw a seaside cottage in the space below:



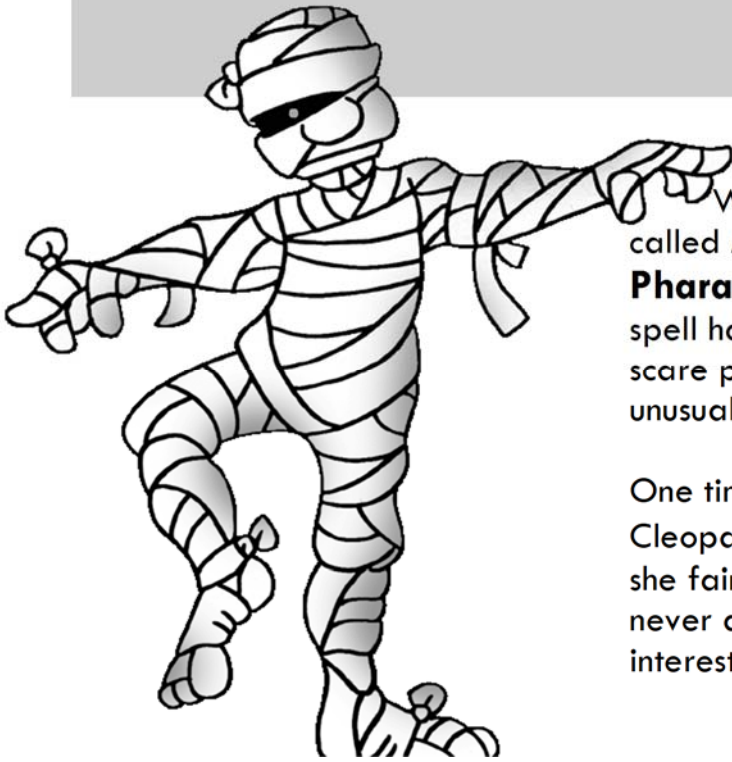
A year later mother, father, John (he's my annoying younger brother) and I went into Penzance to get a cream tea as a treat. Father made us walk the long way on Chapel Street. I was so hungry and could hear my tummy rumbling. As we were walking I spotted an amazing looking house. I couldn't believe it; Father had turned the cottages into an Egyptian style house! Underneath was his shop full of fossils and gems for sale.



Fact:

A **pharaoh** is an ancient Egyptian king.

Now I couldn't wait to move in. No-one else had a home like mine, everyone at school was so jealous. They all wanted to come and play.



When my friends came over we would play a game called Mummies. We would pretend that we were **Pharaohs** who had been turned into mummies and a magic spell had brought us back to life. We would hide and try to scare people who came into the shop to look at all our unusual rocks.

One time my friend Lily was pretending to be Queen Cleopatra as a **mummy**. She scared Mrs Cobb so much that she fainted! Father was very angry and told us that we were never allowed to play mummies again! He was only interested in trying to find more silly rocks.

Fact:

An Egyptian **mummy** is very different to your mummy! An ancient Egyptian mummy is a dead person who has been wrapped in bandages. The dead person's insides have been taken out and put in jars (eww). They did this as they believed it would let the person live on in the afterlife.

I loved books and reading, especially ones about the ancient Egyptian gods. My favourite god is called Sekmet. He would drink blood! Yuk! Sometimes when John was annoying me I would scare him and tell him that I would drink his blood like Sekmet!

When I grew up I had my own book business. I used to sell all sort of books. I even had a book made out of papyrus! (Say 'pap-i-rus') That's a sort of paper made of reeds that the ancient Egyptians used to write on.

I wish I had become an archaeologist (say 'ar-kee-ol-o-jist'). Archaeologists study things found underground to help understand a place's history. They are the people that found out all about ancient Egypt!

The Egyptian House had lots of owners but was never looked after very well. It was very sad. But don't worry; this story has a happy ending! The Landmark Trust saved and repaired it so that you can be here today. I hope you enjoy your stay here!



Unruly Rulers



Who were the Georgians?

The **Georgians** were nobles from Germany. George I was King James I's great grandson. So when Queen Anne died with no heirs George became king. They are called **Georgians** because they are all called George (apart from William – but he wasn't meant to be king anyway!) Their surname was **Hanover** so this time is also called the **Hanoverian** (say 'han-o-ver-ee-an') period.



1714 **King George I**

A king from Germany who couldn't speak much English. He kept his wife in prison for 32 years - how mean!



King George II 1727

A boring king who only liked to fight battles. He died on the toilet of constipation, pooh!

1760 **King George III**

A popular king who went mad. He started talking to an oak tree in Windsor thinking it was Frederick the Great! Poor Georgie, he had to stop ruling as he was so mad.



George III's son George IV had to step in and rule as Prince Regent. This was called the **Regency Period**.



King George IV 1820

A bad king who ruined all his dad's hard work. He loved to drink, eat and party!

1830 **King William IV**

A simple king who wanted to be a sailor but was too stupid to command a ship. He would sometimes offer people a lift in his carriage!





Meet King William IV **– who ruled when this Landmark** **was built.**



Hi Will!

So when did you become king?

I became King on 26 June 1830 when I was 65.

What is your favourite thing to do?

I love to sail, I joined the Navy when I was thirteen. They told me I was too stupid to command a ship. Well who's silly now, I rule the Navy and a country now!

What is the best thing you did as king?

Ooh that's tough. I made it illegal for children to work in factories and I abolished slavery in the British Empire.

Design



What does The Egyptian House look like?

Can you walk all the way around it?

Can you use any of these words to describe the building? Draw a circle around the ones that do.

Does the Egyptian House look similar to other buildings in the area?

Castle

Tall

Pretty

Industrial

Stone

Brick

Symmetrical

Home

Square

Elegant

Friendly

Low

The Egyptian House was originally built as a two cottages. When John Lavin brought them in 1834 he made them taller and completely re-designed the front. John Lavin used the Egyptian House as a shop where he sold maps, guides, stationery and minerals (they are special and unusual looking rocks!).

Lots of discoveries were made in Ancient Egypt in the 1800s and early 1900s. It became very fashionable to copy ancient Egyptian figures and patterns.

Fact:

In Egypt there is a place called Giza (say 'Gee-za') where they have found lots of pyramids. Outside the Great Pyramid there is a **sphinx** (say 'sf-in-cs').

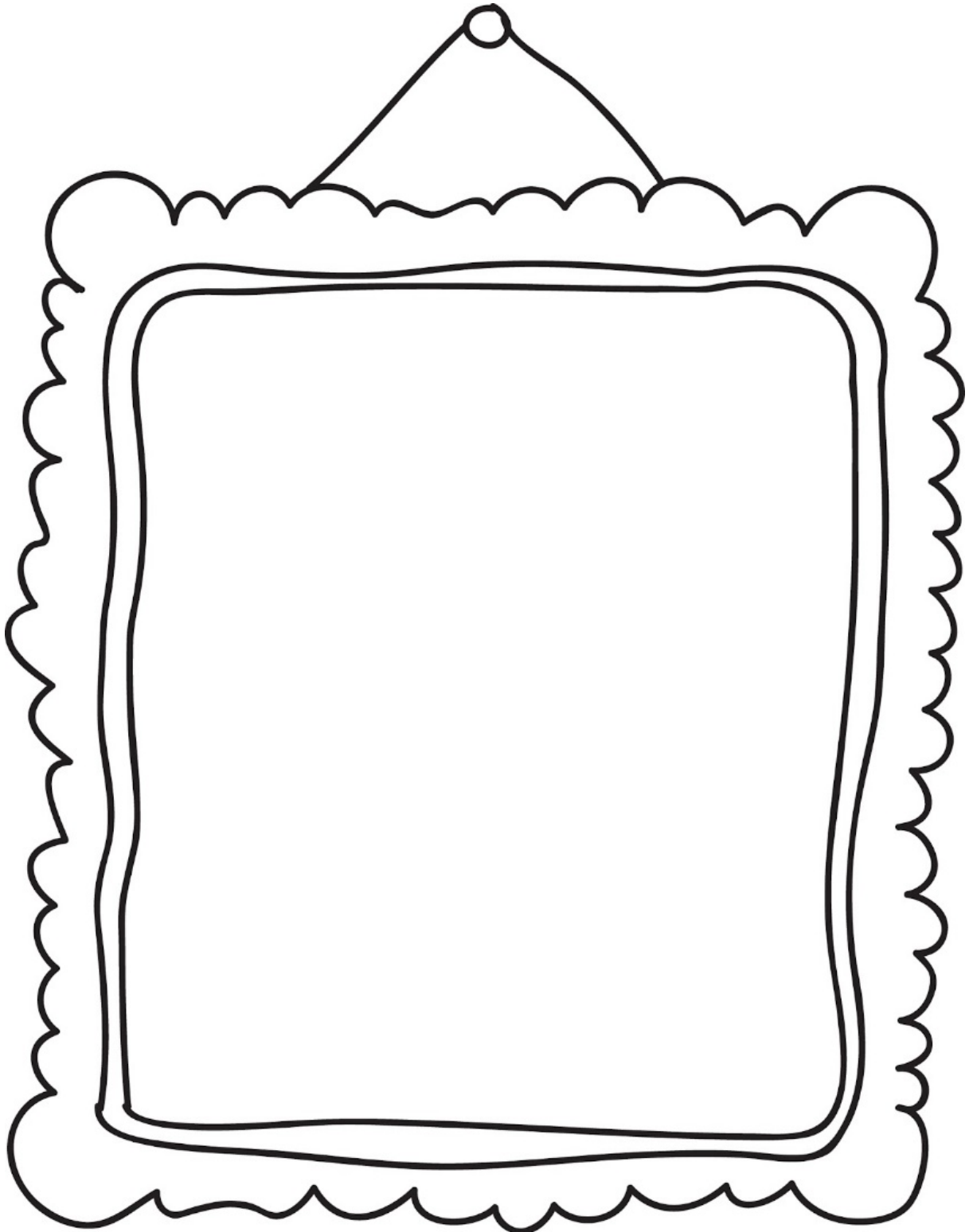
The sphinx has a human head and a lion's body. It is carved from rock and is the world's oldest and largest statue.





Buildings are quite easy to draw. They are usually made up from lots of geometric shapes, like squares, triangles and circles. Not as many are as decorated as the Egyptian House though! **Have a go at drawing your favourite part of the front of The Egyptian House.**

Please tell an adult where you are going as the road may be busy outside!





What is the Egyptian House built from?

The Egyptian house is very unusual. Did you notice all the figures and shapes that stand out from the wall? I bet you've never seen a house as fun and brightly coloured as this!

The people who built this house made the figures and shapes out of artificial stone (say 'art-if-i-shal'). Artificial means that it is made by humans to copy something that is natural. The artificial stone used at the Egyptian House is **cement**.

It would have been very expensive and taken a lot of time to use real stone to carve the figures. It cost less and was much easier to make them out of cement.

How they made the figures:

1. Using clay they would make a model of a figure and let it dry hard.
2. Put plaster around the clay model to make a mould.
3. Once dry lift the mould off the clay model.
4. Pour wet cement mix in the plaster mould and wait for the cement to go hard in the air.
5. Once the cement is hard the plaster mould is taken off.
6. The builders fix the cement figure to the building with metal rods.
7. The figures would then be painted.

Fact:

Cement is a powdered lime (a sort of chalk) and clay. If you mix cement with water, it sets very hard. If you mix cement with water and sand, you get **concrete**. It also sets very hard. Cement and concrete hold buildings together.



This picture shows the face being re-painted.

Quest



Discover more about The Egyptian House

The Egyptian House was bought in 1834. That's about 200 years ago! During that time The Egyptian House hasn't changed that much. Follow this quest to discover more about it.

Can you find this coat of arms?

This is the royal coat of arms used by the King or the Queen of Britain. The coat of arms would have been put on the building so that it was ready for when Queen Victoria came to the throne in June 1837.



Can you find this?

This is an eagle. In Ancient Egypt the eagle was the symbol of the Sun God Amun-Ra.

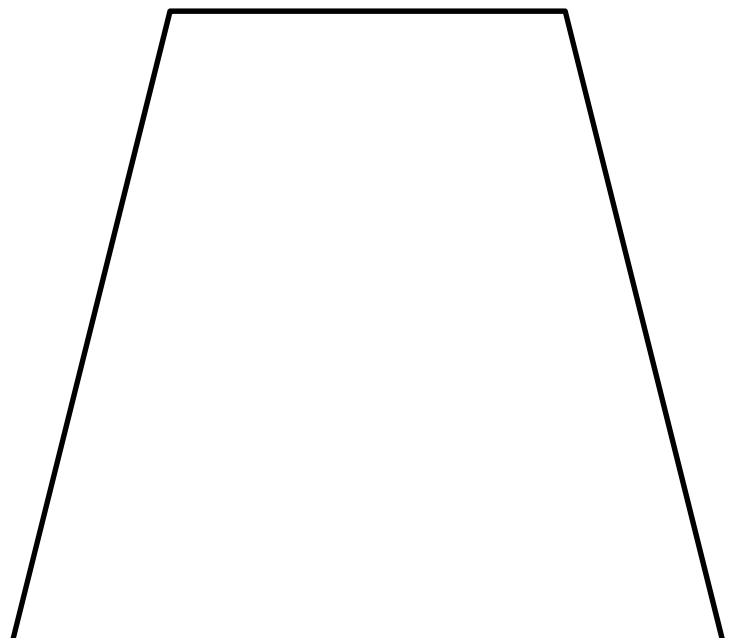
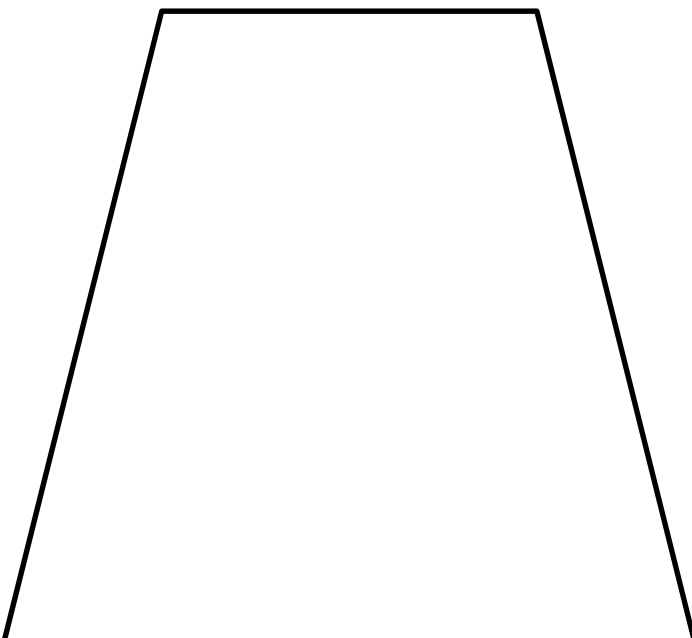


Fact:

Ancient Egyptians believed that eagles were wise as they can fly high above the clouds, close to the sun and see more of the world.

Can you find this?

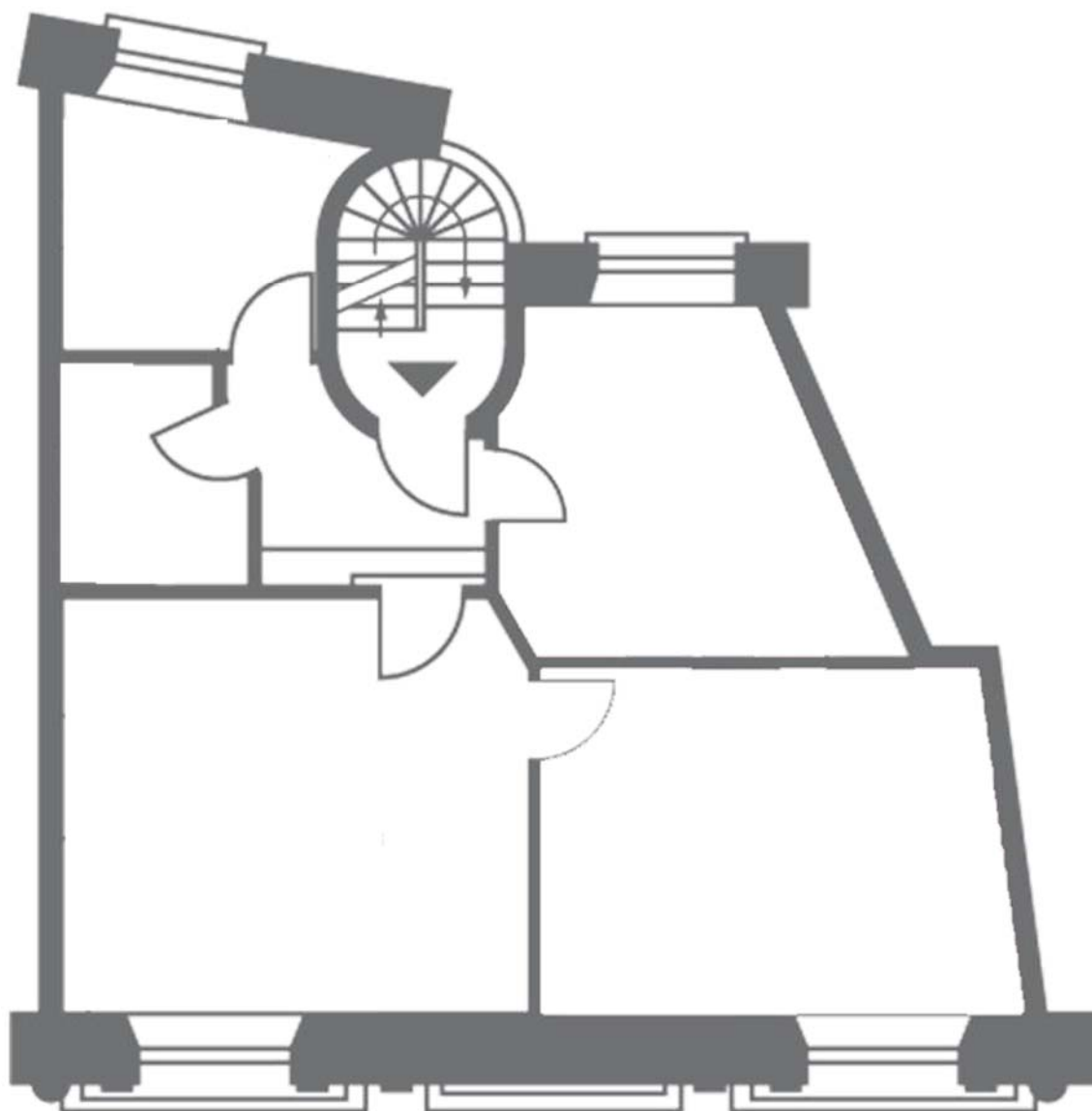
Have you noticed that on each floor the windows have different patterns? In the boxes below copy your favourite window pattern in one and design your own window pattern in the other. The shape of the boxes is called a trapezoid.





Living in The Egyptian House

The floorplan of a building is a map of the rooms. The Egyptian House has three floors but they are separate apartments for you to holiday in. The plans below show you the shape of each room. Take a walk around each room. Can you identify the rooms and write on the plan how they are used today?



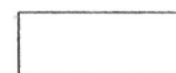
Floor Plan

The name of the street is:.....

We use these symbols to show where beds, tables and bathrooms are. Add the symbols on to the floorplans to show where the furniture is.



Bed



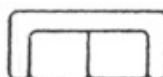
Rectangular (or a round) table



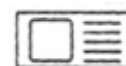
Bathroom



Cooker



Sofa



Kitchen sink



Can you find an example of each of these things inside The Egyptian House. Describe, or draw the object when you find it.

Your favourite chair

The fireplace (is it an open fire or does it have a stove?)

The pattern of a rug on the floor

Fact:

They have found over 130 pyramids in Egypt built by the ancient Egyptians. The biggest is the Great Pyramid in Giza built for Pharaoh Khufu. The Great Pyramid is 481 feet tall! That's the same height as 33 double decker buses on top of one another!

In the space below, draw the view from your bedroom window. What can you see in the distance? Can you see the sea?



Can you answer these questions correctly?

1. What are hieroglyphs?

Egyptian boats

Statues of Egyptian gods

Picture writing

Another name for a mummy

2. Which of these gods and goddesses like to drink blood?

Sekhmet

Isis

Amun-Ra

Horus

3. Why did ancient Egyptians make mummies?

To remember the dead

To preserve the bodies of the dead so they could live on in the afterlife

To decorate their homes

To honour the gods

4. How many mummies did archaeologists find inside the Great Pyramid at Giza?

12

0

1

3

5. What was the ancient Egyptians favourite animal?

Cat

Snake

Crocodile

Dog

6. What was papyrus?

Paper

Type of fruit

A God

An ancient dance

7. Where is Egypt located?

Australia

Europe

America

Africa

8. Which of these is not true about make-up in ancient Egypt?

Both men and women wore it

It protected their skin from the harsh sun

Thought to have special powers

It was against the law to wear make-up

To find the answers skip two pages...





Ancient Egypt Word Search

Now have a go at the word search. Think about different parts of the building when filling in the word search.

D T E M P L E O L B O G A
E L O G H G C A I U S O F
S N I C A D N D K R W D T
E Y S C R O L L N I T S E
R C L E O P A T R A K X R
T D E M A B H A C L S R L
S E T R H P Y R A M I D I
P L P A P Y R U S P J Y F
H I E R O G L Y P H I C E
I N K I N G D O M F O T S
N M U M M Y S C R I B E A
X D N A S P I H S R O W D

PHAROAH

MUMMY

PAPYRUS

DESERT

BURIAL

SCROLL

GODS

TEMPLE

SAND

SPHINX

PYRAMID

NILE

WORSHIP

CLEOPATRA

KINGDOM

SCRIBE

GOLD

AFTERLIFE

HIEROGLYPHIC

CAT

How many of these words did you find? Put your score in the box.

/
20



Which God is which?

Each God has their own specific power and role. Match the God to their name and role, and then colour them in.

OSIRIS

God of the afterlife, the underworld and death.

RA

God of the sun. He ruled the sky and earth.

SET

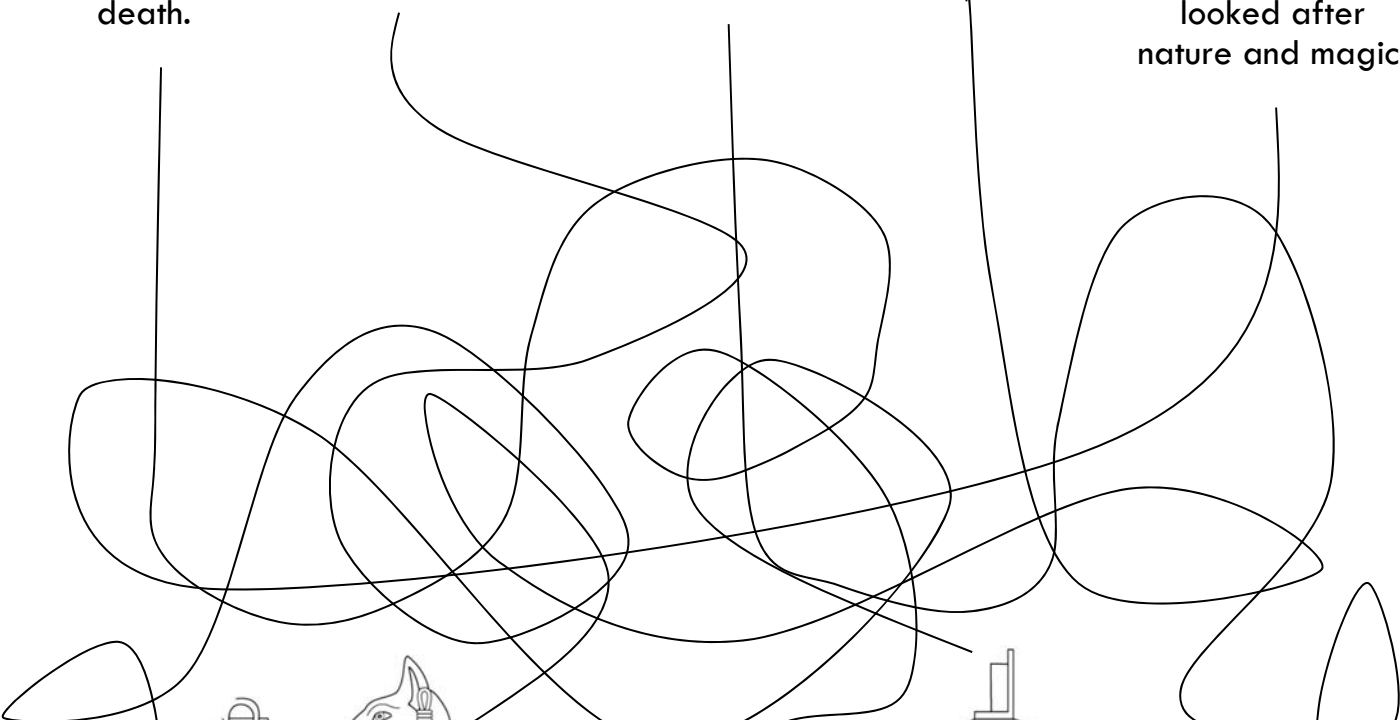
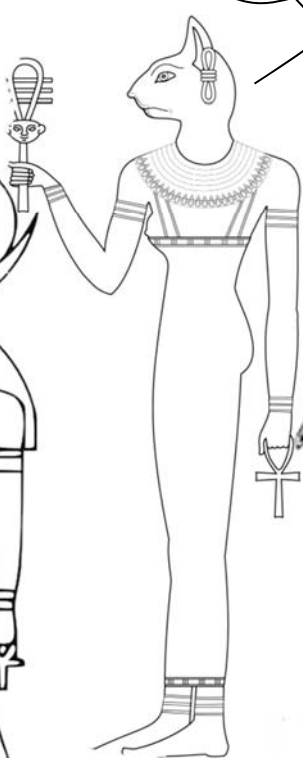
God of war, disorder and violence

BASET

Goddess of warfare.

ISIS

Goddess who was the ideal mother and wife. She looked after nature and magic.



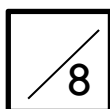


Answer sheet:

Quiz answers:

1. Picture writing
2. Sekhmet
3. To preserve the bodies of the dead so they could live on in the afterlife
4. 0 – they had all been robbed by grave robbers!
5. Cat
6. Paper
7. Africa
8. It was against the law to wear make-up

How many did you get right?



Fact:

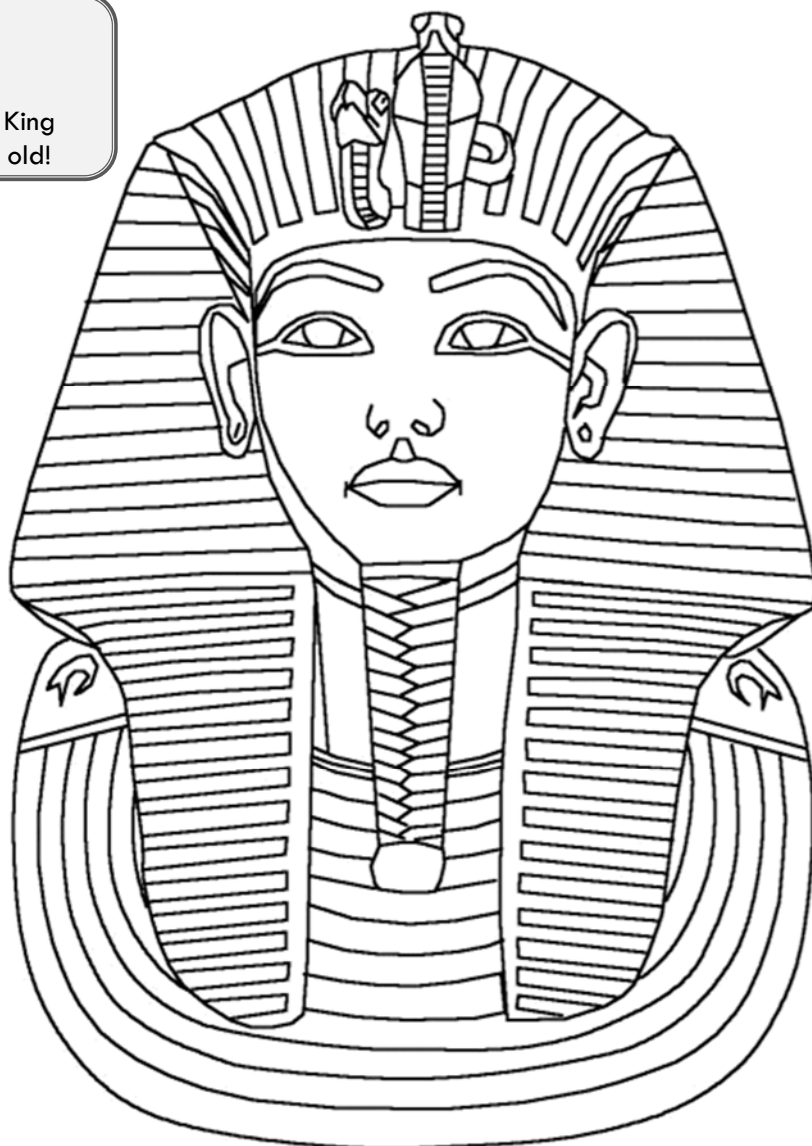
Ancient Egyptians believed that after death their soul would return to their body in the afterlife. A **death mask** was used so that the soul would find their body in the afterlife and protect them from evil spirits.

The death mask would be put on top of the mummified body. Did you know that the ancient Egyptians would take out all the insides of the body and store them in jars.....Gross!!

Colour in Tutankhamun's (say 'Toot-an-car-moon') death mask below!

Fact:























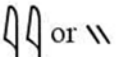







Did you know that **Tutankhamun** became King when he was just 9 years old!



Write your name in hieroglyphics

Ancient Egyptians used hieroglyphics (say 'hi-ro-glif-ics') instead of letters to write. The ancient Egyptians had more than 700 hieroglyphs. Imagine having to remember all those! Sometimes one hieroglyph could be a whole word.

The ancient Egyptians didn't always write left to write across, it would always change (like one big puzzle all the time). You can tell which way to read by the way the animal or person is facing. If the hieroglyph faces right you would read right to left. But if the hieroglyph faces left, you would read left to right. Confusing stuff!! Ancient Egyptians would write on papyrus (say 'pap-i-rus'). Papyrus was made from plants and was a bit like paper. The ancient Egyptians would write on long rolls of papyrus.

A 	H 	N 	U 
B 	I 	O 	V 
C  or 	J 	P 	W 
D 	K 	Q 	X 
E  or  or 	L 	R 	Y 
F 	M 	S 	Z 
G 	T 	SH 	

Have a go at writing your name in hieroglyphs below using the alphabet. Which direction will you write in? Remember Egyptians used lots of colour in their writing!



Make an origami pyramid

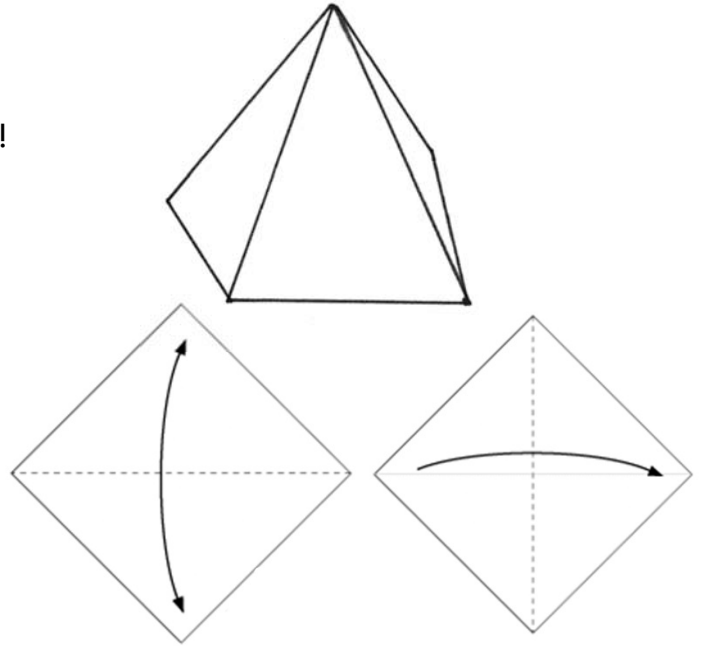
Have a go at making your own origami pyramid!

- You will need:
- Paper
 - Scissors
 - Colouring pencils

Step One:

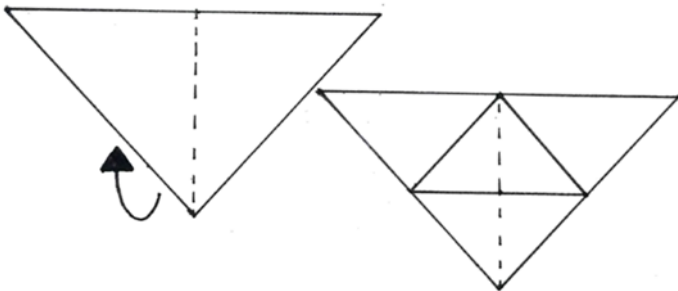
Cut the A4 piece of paper into a square. Follow the dotted lines on the sheet on the next page.

Then fold in half one way to make a crease, then open it up and fold it in half the other way. Leave folded.



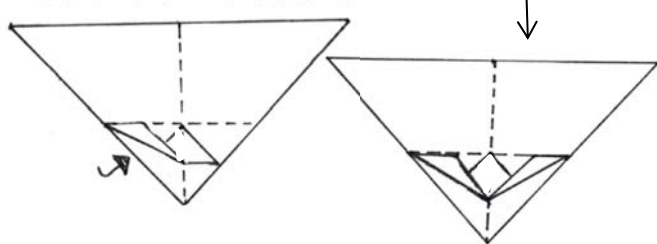
Step two:

Fold both layers up one side to reach the middle. Unfold the bottom one.



Step four:

Fold in the top layer again so that one edge touches the centre and the other the original middle fold. It should look like this.



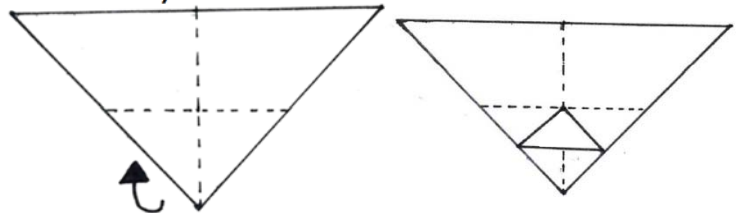
Step six:

Following the old creases fold the top two layers together to the position between the middle and tip of the diamond. Fold both layers under so that you can't see the extra paper.

Then follow the folds that fold into the centre fold. Fold both top layer again inwards.

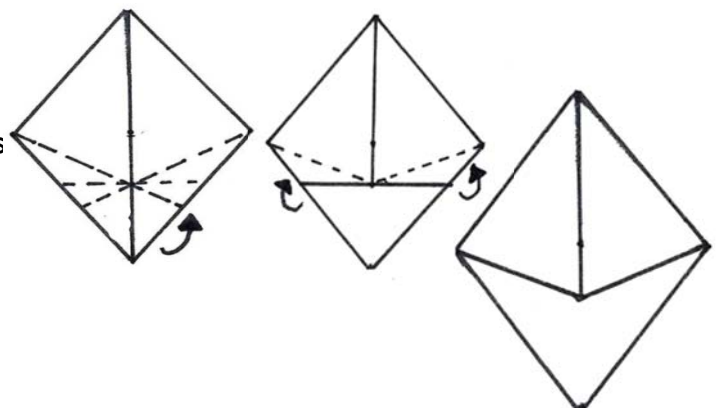
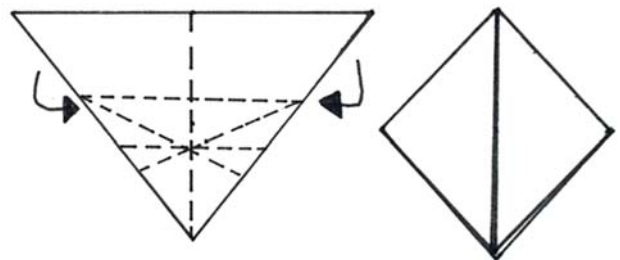
Step three:

Unfold the top layer and then fold up both layers again, this time into the middle of the crease you have just made. Unfold the bottom layer.



Step five:

Unfold and then fold in both edges to make a diamond.

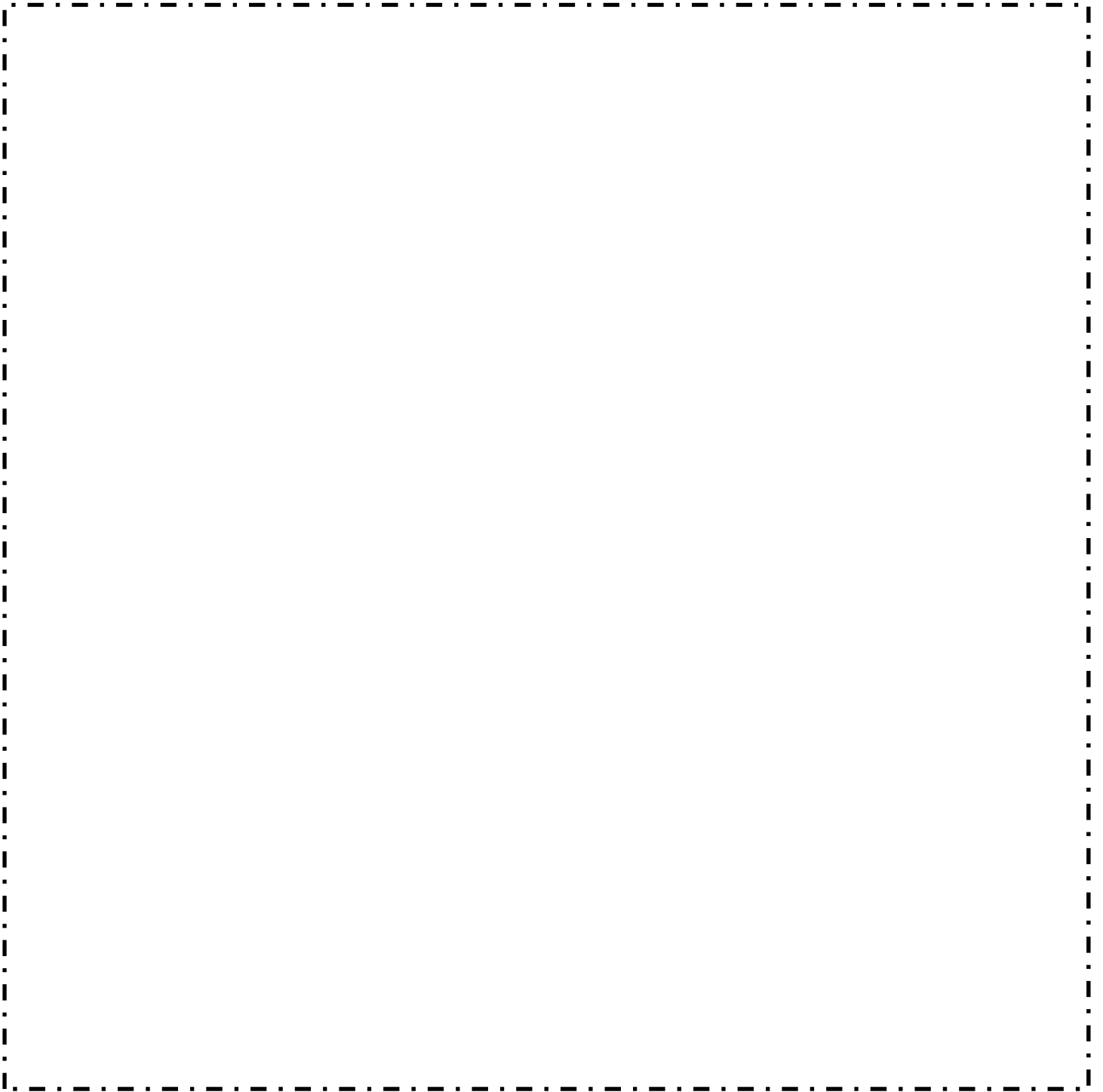
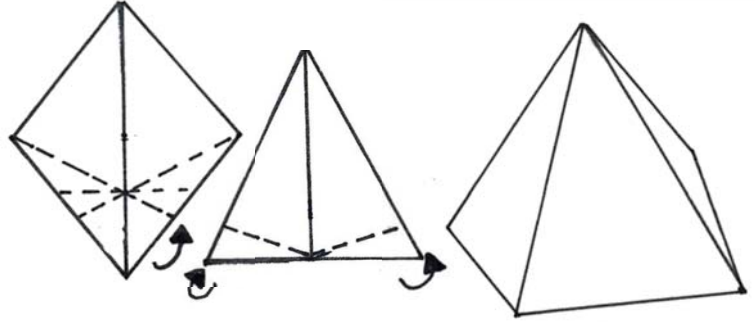




Step eight:

Turn the piece of paper over. Repeat step six for this side, this time only using the remaining layer of paper. Remember to fold inwards again.

You have now created your pyramid! If you want you can colour it in!





Bake some scones

If you haven't ever had a scone you are missing out! Devon and Cornwall are famous for their scones. They are plain cakes that you cut in half and spread clotted cream and jam on each side. This is called a cream tea. Mmmm I could eat scones all day!

Here's a simple recipe for you to try. You might need the help of an adult.

75g of butter

1 large egg

225g of self-raising flour

2 tbsp milk

Pinch of salt

Clotted cream

40g caster sugar

Jam

Pre-heat the oven: fan 220 °C : 425 °F : Gas 7

- Grease a baking tray.
- Sift flour and salt into bowl. Rub butter into the mixture until it looks like breadcrumbs. Add the sugar.
- Beat the egg and buttermilk together in a separate bowl.
- Add the egg and milk mixture to the flour mixture. Mix it all together with a spoon and then with your hands. This is called dough (say 'doh').
- Put some flour on the work top and then put the ball of dough onto it.
- Roll the dough into a circle (about 2.5cm thick). Then cut out the scones (if you don't have a cutter use a glass, making sure it too gets flour on the rim).
- Put them onto the baking tray and brush them with milk. Bake on the top shelf for 10-12 minutes.
- Let them cool and then serve with lots of clotted cream and jam! Yum!



