

FRAGILE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

A crate has arrived for you, packed with ancient treasures for the museum.

Unpack it to complete your exhibits. Each pop-up treasure comes with easy-to-follow instructions. Just find the right room on the museum guide and get building. Then add the extra display items as finishing touches before the museum opens.

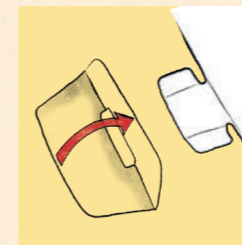
Good luck!

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

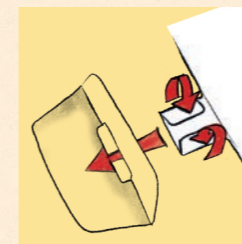
Check out the colour-coded pieces!

Every piece has a label and a number, plus coloured dots to help with assembly. Read these instructions and get going!

1) Each pop-up attaches to the page in the same way. The page has tabs cut into it. Fold these along the fold line to reveal a slit.



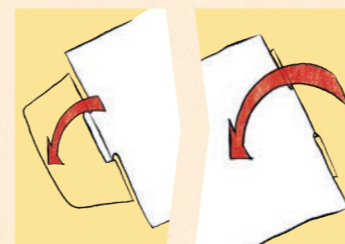
2) Fold in the edges of the tab on the pop-up piece and push it through the slit.



3) Once through, open out the edges of the tab again - this will hold the piece in place.



4) Fold down the page tab and then fold the piece over, along the fold line on the tab.



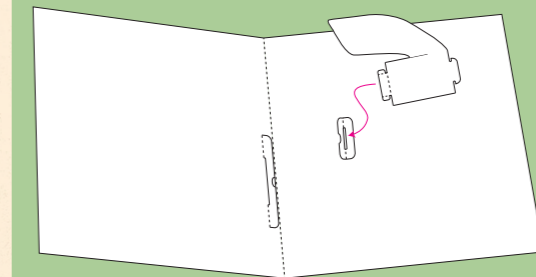
You may find it easier to assemble by closing the page slightly first, or by folding the tab on the piece over before slotting it into the page.

Finally, add the extra display items, which all have labels and colour-coded tabs to help you.

LAMASSU

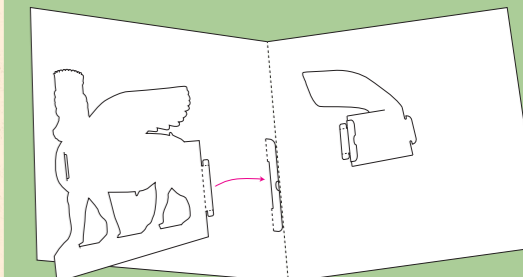
You will need pieces: 1 and 2

1



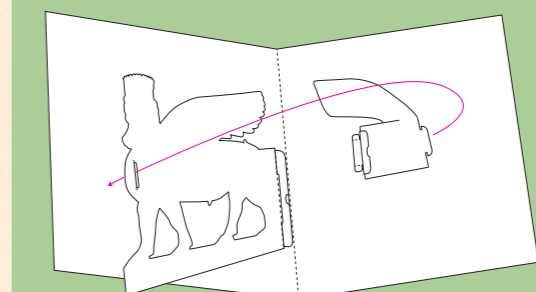
Take the rear wing (1) and slot it into the right-hand page, matching the colours.

2

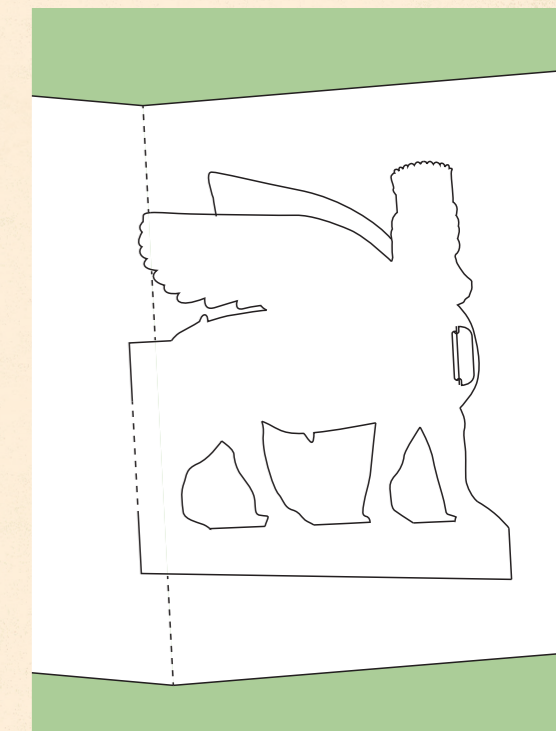


Take the main body (2) and slot it into the left-hand page.

3



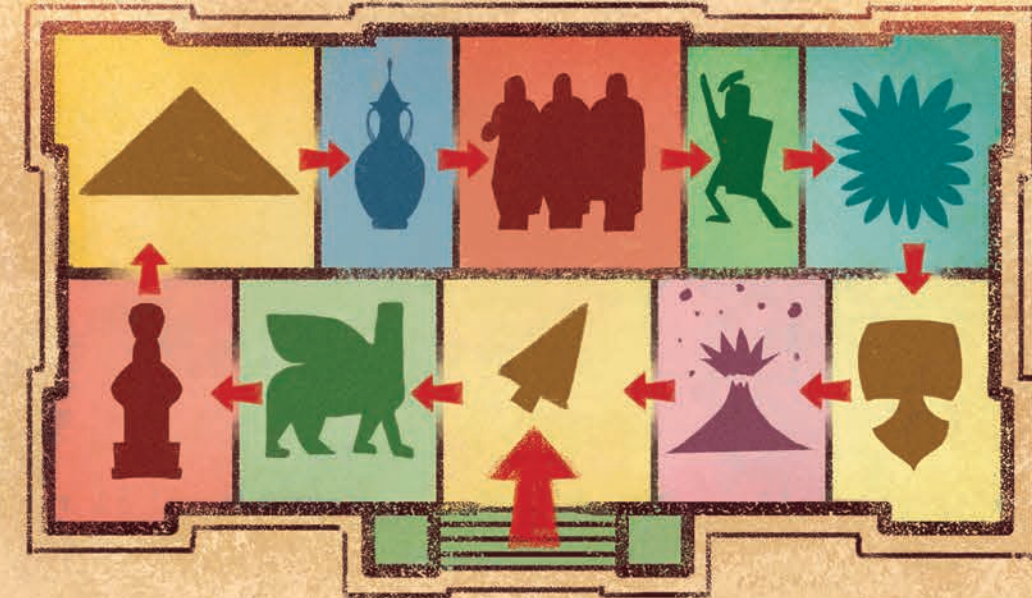
Fold the rear wing (1) over and slot the tab on piece 1 into the slot on piece 2. Then fold the whole piece over to the right.





HISTORY MUSEUM

"Welcome to the History Museum! We need your help getting the exhibits ready for the grand opening. Open your crate of ancient treasures, then find your way around using the museum map below."



- 4-5: Ancient people
- 6-7: Mesopotamia
- 8-9: Indus Valley
- 10-11: Egypt
- 12-13: Greece
- 14-15: China

- 16-17: Rome
- 18-19: Maya
- 20-21: Vikings
- 22: Where in the world?
- 23: Rise and fall



Harriet Boyd Hawes
(1871-1945)

"Hi, I'm Harriet. I'm named after my hero, Harriet Boyd Hawes. She unearthed lots of amazing treasures from ancient Greece and was the first American woman to become a world-famous archaeologist."



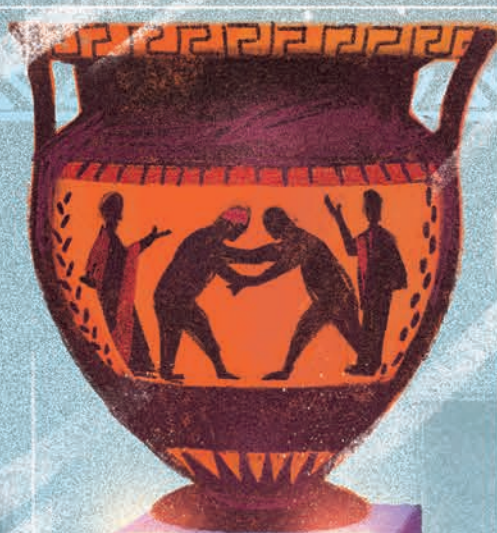
Kwang-chih Chang
(1931-2001)

"Hi, I'm KC. I'm named after my hero, Kwang-chih Chang. He was an archaeologist who discovered art and tools from ancient China, then taught people about how they were made and used."



ANCIENT PEOPLE

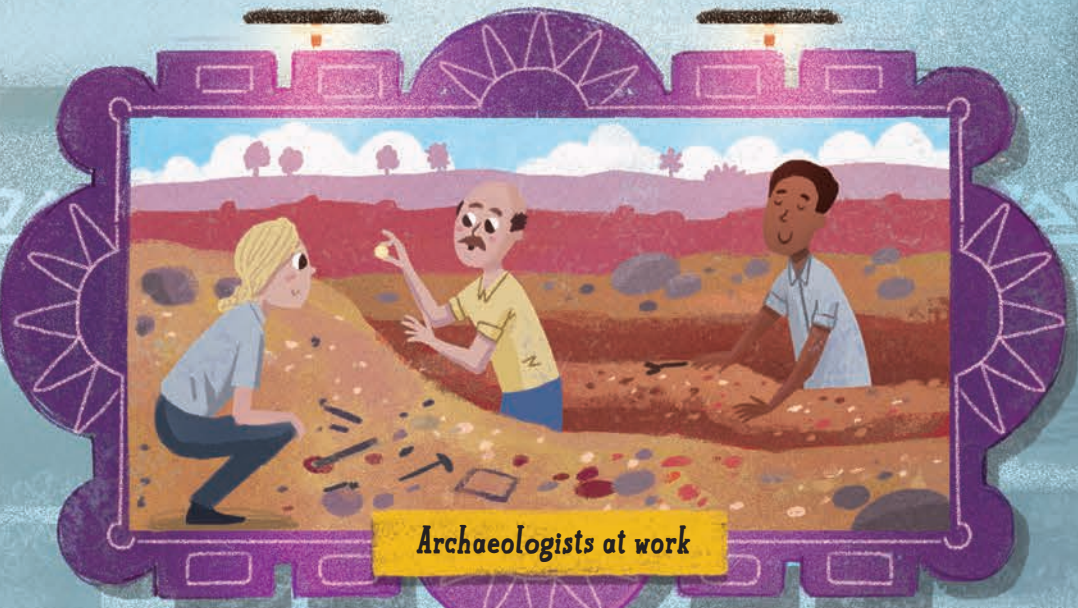
We can learn many things about ancient people from the objects and buildings they left behind. We can find out about their lives from their houses, pots and jewellery. We can learn about ancient kings and queens from the pyramids and palaces they built.



Greek pottery

FANTASTIC FINDS

Soft materials, like paper and cloth, usually rot away when they get old. Luckily for us, buildings and objects made of stone, clay, metal or jewels can survive for thousands of years.



Archaeologists at work

"Tools like these stone arrowheads are the oldest treasures in our museum! Find two more in your crate to finish this display."

DIGGING FOR TREASURES

Archaeologists are people who hunt for ancient things. They often have to dig in the ground, very carefully, to find them.



Stone Age arrowheads

EARLY CIVILIZATIONS

Around 5,000 years ago, the world's first cities started to grow. The people who lived in them were leaders, merchants, craftspeople and farmers. These were the earliest civilizations. The word *civilization* comes from the Latin word for 'city'.

"This timeline shows the civilizations in our museum, but there were many other amazing ancient civilizations around the world."



Nok statue, Nigeria



Inca statue, South America



Aboriginal rock art, Australia



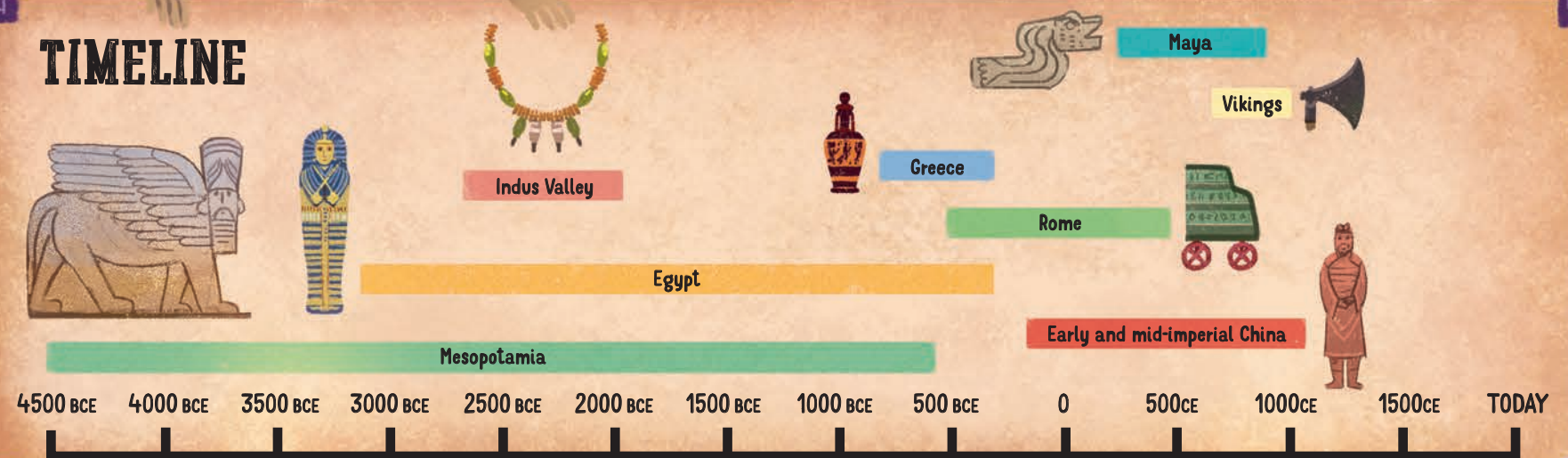
Bronze Age sword, Germany



Jōmon pottery, Japan



TIMELINE



EGYPT

While Indus Valley people were building cities, the ancient Egyptians were building pyramids. A pyramid held the dead body of an Egyptian ruler, called a pharaoh ('fair-oh'). The pyramids are proof of the Egyptians' organization, maths and construction skills. Some of them are still standing today!

GOD OR PHARAOH?

The Egyptians thought pharaohs were gods on Earth. When pharaohs ordered statues of themselves, they made them look as godlike as possible. In this statue, Pharaoh Ramesses II has a lion's body.

Sphinx of Ramesses II

OH, MUMMY!

When a pharaoh died, their body was mummified (preserved), so they could journey safely into the afterlife. First, the stomach and other organs were removed, then the body was dried and wrapped in cloth. Finally, the mummy was placed in a decorated coffin, known as a sarcophagus.

"Help me put this sarcophagus on display. Don't disturb the mummy!"

Sarcophagus

CANOPIC JARS

After the organs were taken out of a mummy, they were dried, wrapped and placed in pots called canopic jars. These were often decorated with animal heads and hieroglyphics.

Canopic jars

SHINING PYRAMIDS

A pyramid's shape represented the Sun's spreading rays. Pyramids were covered in polished white stone, so they shone across a great distance. Inside, passageways led to burial chambers.

Model of the Pyramid of Khufu

"Hieroglyphics were a way of writing that used pictures instead of words."

Statue of Anubis