



History & Geography

For geography, you can read through *The Cat of Bubastes Geography Guide* down below.

We have selected 5 maps for your family to study, including a map of Africa for tracing and map drills. For further exploration of the Biblical timeline, please refer to this link:

https://www.conazarene.org/hp_wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Bible-Timeline.pdf

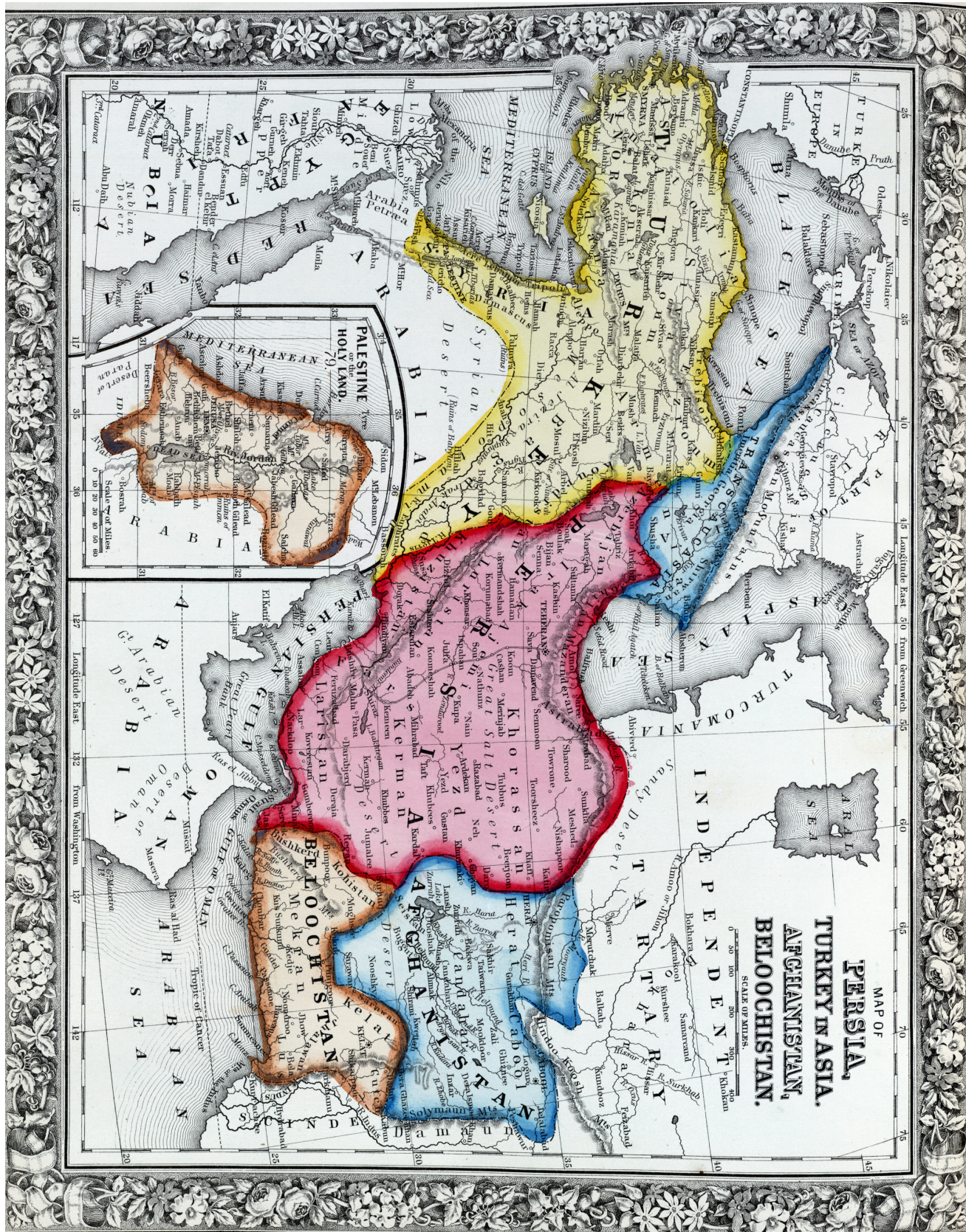
Additionally, we have included a lesson on the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World for you and your family to enjoy!

"By knowing one reaches belief. By doing one gains conviction. When you know, dare."

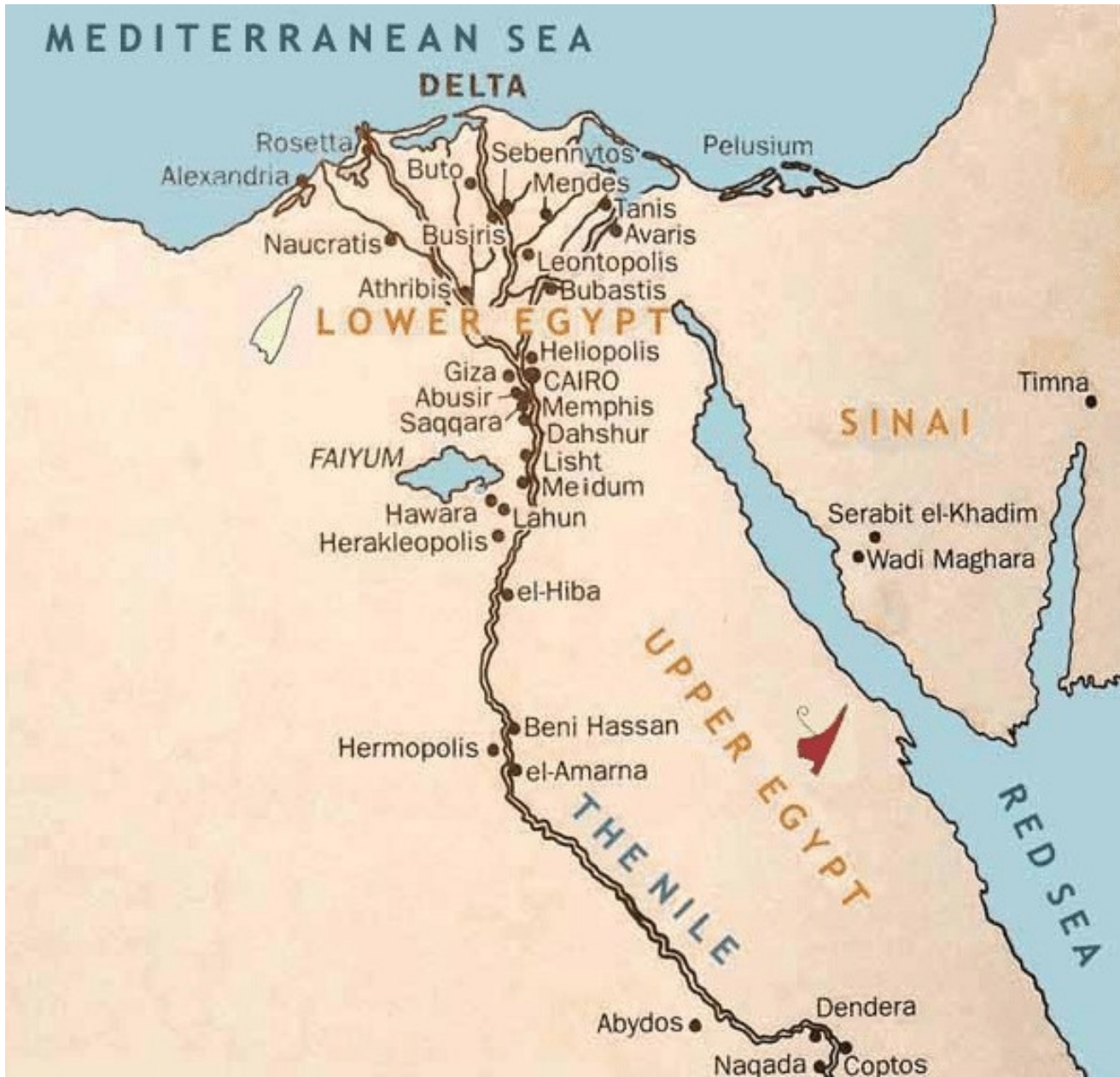
~ Egyptian Proverb

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Map 1



Map 2



Map 3



Use this map of Africa for map tracing and map drills. If you prefer not to use The Cat of Bubastes, look up a few of the countries to learn about their cultures, topography, and history.



The Cat of Bubastes Geography Guide

Chapter 1

Look at your old world map 1 and identify Persia, the Caspian Sea, and Egypt.

Chapter 2

Learn about the Egyptian chariots and how they were used at the link here:

<http://www.touregypt.net/featurestories/chariots.htm>

Chapter 3

The Rebu people were marched to Egypt across desert land, countries like Syria, and through Memphis, down to Thebes. Follow the route you think they might have marched across Map 1 and Map 3.

Chapter 4

Amuba and Jethro find themselves in the household of the Egyptian high priest Ameres. In Ancient Egypt they believed in many gods, and those beliefs shaped their culture. You can learn more about those gods and beliefs here:

<https://www.worldhistory.org/article/885/egyptian-gods---the-complete-list/>

Chapter 5

We learn Ameres prefers plain food as he is subjected to a feast. One fun way to learn more about other cultures is through food. Date-stuffed cookies have been a staple at Egyptian celebrations for centuries. We like the recipe for Middle Eastern Maamoul cookies, similar to those in Egypt, shared here:

<https://www.thedeliciouscrescent.com/maamoul-cookies/>

Chapter 6

The Egyptians were excellent hunters and fishers. Learn more about how they accomplished these activities at the link here:

<http://www.touregypt.net/featurestories/hunting.htm>

Menna and Family Hunting in the Marshes, Ancient Egypt, Date: c.1422 - c.1411 BC.

Chapter 7

Ruth is unhurt in part because her garments were different from those of the Egyptians. Find more about the Ancient Egyptians' clothing here:

<https://www.historymuseum.ca/cmhc/exhibitions/civil/egypt/egcl06e.html>

Compare and contrast that to the description of Israelite clothing here:

<https://www.ancient-hebrew.org/culture/ancient-hebrew-clothing.htm>

Chapter 8

The actual system of Egyptian marriages was not too dissimilar from the modern world.

*Please preview this content before reading it to your children or allowing them to read it themselves :

<https://www.ancient-egypt-online.com/ancient-egypt-marriage.html>

How do you think their marital system affected their culture?

Chapter 9

Many pagan societies had very intricate burial customs. You can learn more about the burial customs of ancient Egypt here:

https://www.worldhistory.org/Egyptian_Burial/

Try drawing a sarcophagus or tomb wall art depiction in your book of centuries.

Follow this tutorial to make your own canopic jars:

<https://www.yac-uk.org/activity/make-your-own-canopic-jars>

Chapter 10

As Ameres explains the "mysteries" of the Egyptian religion and gods to Chebron, he speaks of men creating the many little, often petty, gods to fill the void left by not knowing the One true God.

Discuss the attributes he gives to the original 8 gods of Egypt, how the people would deal with the accidental killing of the cat, and how Ameres justifies their worship of the images and gods with what you know of the character of God, His mercies, and how he instructed the Israelites to stay away from worshipping false gods of other peoples.

Chapter 11

The slaying of many animals in Ancient Egypt was considered terrible. The cat was considered the most sacred of all. Even to slay on accident meant death. To see which animals were considered sacred, visit this site and then record your favorite of the animals into your geography notebook:
<https://www.readingmuseum.org.uk/blog/sacred-animals-ancient-egypt>

Chapter 12

The boys are staying with an embalmer to remain safe from the mob. The process of mummification is covered in detail. One of the most popular experiments for learning about mummies is to mummify a chicken. You can find the directions to do so here:
<https://www.livingwellspendingless.com/how-to-make-a-chicken-mummy/amp/>

Chapter 13

The men are hiding in tombs cut into the rock of the hillsides. This is a common practice in the Middle East and wherever there is much desert and sand. Why do you think this is? Learn more about the tombs of ancient Israel here:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rock-cut_tombs_in_ancient_Israel

Chapter 14

In this chapter, there are lots of disguises, intrigues, and traipsing through the countryside to find Misa. Ancient Thebes is a World Heritage site and includes the Valley of the Kings. Use our sugar cookie recipe below to make triangle-shaped cookies and ice them to look like the great pyramids.

Chapter 15

The journey away from Thebes begins on the Nile. Water transportation was the main form of transportation in Egypt for thousands of years. Learn more about their different watercraft here:
<https://www.historymuseum.ca/cmhc/exhibitions/civil/egypt/egcl04e.html> and record a picture in your book of centuries or geography notebook.

Chapter 16

The Nile River is the longest river in the world. As the company of traveling refugees makes their journey toward the sea, there is much to see. Learn more about the Nile River here:

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/geography/physical-geography/nile-river-facts/>

Chapter 17

While traveling, elephants rampaged through the stores the travelers were carrying. African elephants are the largest land animal known to the world. Learn more about elephants and add an entry to your nature journal from the facts listed here:

<https://animalfactguide.com/animal-facts/african-elephant/>

Chapter 18

The camels came in use for transportation and defense. Learn more about these helpful and versatile creatures here:

<https://egyptiangeographic.com/en/news/show/344>

Chapter 19

Weapons of war are mentioned often in our story. Read about Egyptian weapons here and discuss which one you'd prefer to use in battle:

<https://www.history.com/news/ancient-egyptian-weapons>

Draw, write, or tell an overview of The Cat of Bubastes and the journey through Egypt the characters have taken.

If you need a little help, remember to include: Who, What, When, Why, Where, and How.

7 Ancient Wonders of the World

The seven ancient wonders of the world are the Great Pyramid of Giza, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Artemis, the Statue of Zeus at Olympia, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the Colossus of Rhodes, and the Lighthouse of Alexandria. Sadly, most of these great structures and monuments were destroyed by natural disasters over the years. Today, there are many debates over which places in the world are part of the Seven Wonders of the World.

The first of the Wonders is the Great Pyramid of Giza, located in Egypt. It was the tallest man-made structure for nearly 4,000 years! Around 2.5 million blocks were needed to build this massive monument. Giza remains standing today and is one of the oldest ancient wonders.

The next, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon in modern-day Iraq, is the only one of the Ancient Wonders whose location has not been officially labeled and for which very little archaeological evidence exists. This Wonder was known for its full variety of trees, shrubs, and vines, resembling a large mountain built from mud bricks. The Hanging Gardens were built for King Nebuchadnezzar II, according to legend.

The third is the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus in modern-day Turkey. Artemis was a Greek goddess of the hunt and the wilderness. Much of it has been destroyed, but a few remnants can still be seen today. It was rebuilt two times, once after a tragic flood and the second time after an act of arson in 356 BC.

The Statue of Zeus at Olympia, Greece, was another ancient wonder. It was a large statue that stood 41 feet tall. It was built by Phidias, a Greek sculptor, painter, and architect, around 435 BC. Phidias created several statues dedicated to Greek gods and goddesses, but the Statue of Zeus was his most notable creation. In Greek mythology, Zeus was the god of sky and thunder.

The fifth is the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, which can be found in Halicarnassus in modern-day Turkey. Mausolus was the ruler of the region of Caria. Halicarnassus was the capital of Caria. Mausolus was a satrap, an ancient governor. This elaborate tomb was about 148 feet high and was built between 353 and 351 BC. The Mausoleum was destroyed in an earthquake and the bricks were used for buildings.

The sixth is the Colossus of Rhodes, dedicated to Helios, the Greek Sun God. It was the tallest statue in the ancient world, standing 108 feet tall. It shattered during the earthquake of 226 BC, although some parts were found.

Lastly, the Lighthouse of Alexandria was built around 280 BC by the Greeks and the Ptolemaic Egyptians. For many centuries, it also was the tallest man-made structure in the world, standing at over 330 feet. It survived several earthquakes before being finally destroyed in the 1303 Crete Earthquake. In 1916, several of the submerged, ancient ruins were discovered.