

Rosicrucian Museum Project Kit

Congratulations! You're going to the Rosicrucian Museum! Use these project ideas to enrich your educational experience. Read through them before you go to make sure you understand the terms and concepts, and to help you determine if you want to expand upon any of them. **You'll find fun facts and printable worksheets at the end of this packet.**

a- elementary level activity b- middle school level activity c- high school level activity

Language Arts

There is so much to see at the Rosicrucian Museum! Choose one of the exhibits that you'd like to explore deeper. Then complete one of the activities below:

- a. Imagine you come from another planet! Explore your favorite exhibit and talk about how it might look or feel if you were from another planet. Do you have things like this where you come from? What would you use it for? Use your exploration to create a story and tell your story to others. You can even draw a picture for your story and write it down if you want!
- b. Imagine you were going to teach about your favorite exhibit to a class of students just like you! How would you get your students excited about it? What would you teach them? Write a short lesson plan and then find someone to give your lesson to. Don't forget to include questions to get your student(s) thinking!
- c. Imagine you lived during the time of one of your exhibits. Write a short essay on what life would be like. What would like better about living then, and what do you like better about living now?

Materials required: Notebook, pen/pencil

Submission: A copy of your writings/drawing, and any pictures/videos

Teaching or learning notes:

Applied Math

The Egyptians were phenomenal at math. Find examples of math throughout the museum.

- a. Go on a shape hunt! Find all the shapes you can, and create a short report with pictures/drawings of the shapes you found, their use, and importance.
- b. Explore the math needed in one of your favorite exhibits. What kinds of math does the creator/designer need to know in order to make it function properly? Of the math used, what do you already know, and what would you need to learn? Write a short report on the math involved in your favorite exhibit.
- c. Identify math in one of the exhibits. Using estimates or measurements, run through a few of the equations needed to create that exhibit. Draw a diagram of the exhibit and label where your math is applicable and the equations you used.

Materials required: Notebook, pen/pencil, calculator or smartphone (optional)

Submission: Your calculations, estimations, and conclusions, and any pictures/videos

Teaching or learning notes:

Science

Egypt was filled with scientists, often treated as magicians for their ability to do things that seemed out of this world. Learn more about one type of science Egyptians are known for, mummification.

- a. Learn about what mummification is and what it does. Talk about it or draw a picture.
- b. Why did they mummify their dead? Do more research on this topic and write a brief research paper.
- c. How did the Egyptians mummify their dead? What tools did they use? What chemicals or herbs did they use? Do more research and write a brief research paper on this topic.

Materials required: Notebook, pen/pencil

Submission: A copy of your drawings, diagrams, maps, or designs, and any pictures/videos

Teaching or learning notes:

Social Studies

Egypt has a rich history. Use the museum to learn more about Egypt and its history.

- a. Choose one exhibit and think about what sorts of problems in society the subject of the exhibit was designed to solve. How would you solve that problem? What kinds of things do you think they did to test and find solutions? Discuss the developmental history of the exhibit you chose and/or write a short paragraph about it.
- b. Learn more about the timeline of events covered at the Rosicrucian Museum and draw your own timeline complete with any important events and people.
- c. Choose one person or event to learn more about. Do independent research and write a short essay on the significance of that person or event and as many details pertaining to it as you can find.

Materials required: Notebook, pen/pencil, smartphone (optional)

Submission: A copy of your writings/drawings, and any pictures/videos

Teaching or learning notes:

FUN FACTS

- The Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum began with one small artifact, a Sekhmet (lion goddess) statue, which stood on the desk of H. Spencer Lewis, the founder of the Rosicrucian Order, AMORC.
- San Jose is the third safest large city in America.
- San Jose has some of the best weather, with an average of 300 sunny days every year.
- In the 1920s AMORC supported the excavations of the Egypt Exploration Society in Tell el-Amarna (Akhetaten), the city of the Pharaoh Akhnaton. In gratitude, the Egypt Exploration Society donated several artifacts from their finds to AMORC.
- Today the Museum, with over 4,000 artifacts, houses the largest collection of authentic ancient Egyptian artifacts on display in Western North America. The Museum hosts more than 100,000 guests per year, including 26,000 school children.
- Pharaoh Pepi II (2246-2152 B.C.) had the longest reign in history—94 years. He became Egypt's king when he was only 6 years old.
- On average, only an inch of rain falls in Egypt per year.
- The famous Great Pyramid at Giza was built as a burial place for King Khufu (2589-2566 B.C.) and took more than 20 years to build. It is built from over two million blocks of limestone, each one weighing as much as two and a half elephants. It stands about 460 feet (149 m) high—taller than the Statue of Liberty. The base of the Great Pyramid takes up almost as much space as five football fields.
- Ancient Egyptians mummified not only people but animals as well. Archeologists discovered a 15-foot- (4.5-m-) long mummified crocodile. The crocodile is known as the “devourer of human hearts” in the ancient Book of the Dead.
- Ancient Egyptian women had more rights and privileges than most other women in the ancient world. For example, they could own property, carry out business deals, and initiate divorce. Women from wealthy families could become doctors or priestesses.
- The ancient Egyptians were the first people to have a year consisting of 365 days divided into 12 months. They also invented clocks.

The Rosicrucian Museum

1. Draw a picture of your favorite exhibit at the museum.



2. Describe your favorite exhibit and why you love it.

3. What is one thing you learned about the Nile River?

4. Describe or draw a an example of Egyptian architecture.



5. Describe or draw an example of Egyptian mythology/religion..



6. What is one thing you learned about Egypt's geography?

BONUS:

Discuss the importance of learning about cultures like the ancient Egyptians. How are museums like this vital to our civilization?

