



# Ancient Egypt Memory Game

The jewelry of ancient Egypt can tell us a lot about what was important to ancient Egyptian people. Jewelry like diadems, rings, hairpins, necklaces, earrings, pendants, and bracelets often contained important symbols and images of gods and goddesses. By looking closely at these symbols and images, we are able to discover some of the ideas of the artists who made them, and learn about the hopes and beliefs of the ancient Egyptians who wore the jewelry.

Discover more about seven ancient Egyptian gods and goddesses, and other important symbols by playing the memory game and matching each picture to its description.

You can find out more about ancient Egyptian jewelry by visiting Glencairn Museum's [online exhibit on Google Arts and Culture](#) or [booking a ticket to visit the Museum and exhibition in-person!](#)



## Instructions to make the game:

1. Print the cards on thick, plain paper or cardstock.
2. Cut out each card along the solid outline, and through the middle on the dotted line.
3. Color the images if you like!

## Instructions to play the game:

1. You can play this game alone, or with others!
2. Shuffle all the cards and lay them out, face down.
3. Turn over any two cards. If you have found a matching image and description, keep the cards and go again. Keep going until they do not match. Use the answer sheet to check if needed.
4. If the cards do not match, flip them back over. It is the next player's turn. Watch and remember the cards that they flip.
5. The game is over when all the image cards have been matched to their descriptions. The player with the most matches wins!



### OSIRIS

The body of Osiris is shown wrapped like a mummy. His special crown, called the *atef*, is adorned with two ostrich plumes, horns and protective *uraei* (rearing cobras.)



### ISIS

Isis, Egypt's most popular goddess, was worshipped far and wide. She was a protective and caring wife for her husband and a nurturing mother to her child, Horus. As mother to Horus, Isis was also thought of as a mother of the ruling king.



### HORUS

The son of Isis and Osiris, Horus was a god of kingship who is usually shown as a man with a falcon head.



### THOTH

The god of wisdom, Thoth can appear as an ibis, a baboon, or an ibis-headed man. He was the patron of scribes and was thought to have invented hieroglyphic writing.



### SEKHMET

A fierce goddess who takes the form of a lioness-headed woman, Sekhmet was a protective deity who could ward off evil. Her gentle counterpart was the cat goddess, Bastet, a protector of house and home.



### TAWERET

A goddess with a bizarre composite form, Taweret had the head of a hippo, the tail of a crocodile, and the legs of a lioness. Because she was made of all these potentially dangerous creatures, she had the power to ward off evil. She protected pregnant women and children.



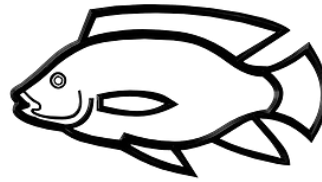
### BES

Bes is an unusual looking god. Unlike most other deities, he appears frontally. He is small in stature, usually wears a feathered headdress, and has a fearsome expression. He often holds knives, and was responsible for scaring off evil, but especially protected the house and home.



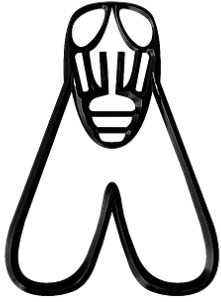
### LOTUS

Certain flowers were of special significance to the Egyptians. The lotus (or more correctly, the water lily) was a symbol of rebirth and regeneration. In some versions of the Egyptian creation myth, the sun god appeared atop a lotus at the moment of the creation of the world.



### FISH

Given the importance of the Nile River, it is not surprising that fish imagery is found among Egyptian amulets. The tilapia was a symbol of rebirth and regeneration. Fish amulets may also have been worn to guard against drowning.



### FLY

The fly was a popular form for amulets. Given as a reward for brave service in battle, the fly may have represented a wish for resilience. It is also possible that small fly amulets were worn in the hope of warding off pesky attacks from these bothersome creatures.



### SA

The word *sa* in ancient Egyptian means "protection." This hieroglyph may represent a type of life preserver made of papyrus reeds. It frequently appears in combination with images of the goddess Taweret, who protected pregnant mothers and children.



### DJED

The *djed* hieroglyph is a word translated as "enduring" or "stability." *Djed* pillar amulets first appeared in the late Old Kingdom (ca. 2350 BCE), and were often placed within the wrappings of a mummy to safeguard the deceased. The symbol came to be connected with the backbone of the god Osiris.



### WADJ

Amulets of papyrus (or *wadj*) columns were very popular in ancient Egypt. Papyrus is a riverine plant that thrived in ancient times. This type of amulet is usually made of a material with a greenish color that was emblematic of life and the potential for rebirth.



### NEFER

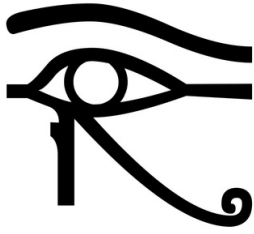
The word *nefer* means "happy" or "beautiful." The sign depicts an animal's heart and windpipe. *Nefer* ornaments are frequently found on broad collars and are usually made of gold. The word *nefer* is often incorporated into ancient Egyptian names like Nefertiti, Nefertari, and Neferhotep.



### TYET

Similar in shape to the ankh hieroglyph, which means "life," the *tyet* sign was a symbol of Isis. It may have represented a knotted female garment. This amulet is sometimes referred to as a "Girdle of Isis." *Tyet* amulets are usually fashioned from material with a red color.

### WEDJAT



• The *wedjat* eye, or "eye of Horus," represents the eye of that god, which had been damaged in a battle with his uncle, the god Seth. The injured eye, restored by means of magic, became whole and healthy again. The word *wedjat* means "healthy" or "sound," and this amulet was worn as a wish for protection and health.

### CARTOUCHE



• In ancient Egypt a person's name was of particular importance, and the remembrance and recitation of it after death was a primary concern. Royal names were offered a special sort of protection (and identification) by being placed inside a cartouche.

# Ancient Egypt Memory Game Answer Sheet



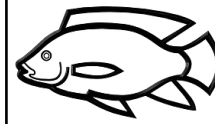
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