

Cleopatra VII Activity Book

Solve Puzzles and Learn About Roman Egypt



Based on "Cleopatra VII: Egypt's Last Pharaoh"

by Laurel A. Rockefeller

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Table of Contents

CLEOPATRA’S STORY	3
WORD MATCH: ANCIENT CITIES	11
WORD SEARCH: EGYPTIAN GODS & GODDESSES	12
WORD SEARCH: CAESAR’S BATTLES AND CONQUESTS	13
WORD SEARCH: GEOGRAPHY	14
DOUBLE PUZZLE: THE LAST PHARAOH	15
DOUBLE PUZZLE: FRIENDS, LOVERS, AND FAMILY.....	16
CROSSWORD PUZZLE: EGYPTIAN HISTORY	17
CROSSWORD PUZZLE: GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR’S ENEMIES	18
CROSSWORD PUZZLE: CLEOPATRA’S LIFE AND TIMES.....	19
ANSWER KEY	20
EXCERPT FROM “CLEOPATRA VII: EGYPT’S LAST PHARAOH”	35

Cleopatra's Story

Word Bank

Note: some words are used more than once

Memphis Greek Cleopatra Serapis Pompey custom
Thebes Cornelia Egyptian riots Roman Republic
Great Library Hollywood Assyrians Octavian Caesar
Assyrian Ptolemy Soter pharaoh Judea Hasmonaean
69 Ptolemy Ptolemaic governor civil wars Triumphs
African tomb victory suicide Actium Antonia
Selene wedded bliss noble Alexander
Auletes Caesarion bribe charm forum Nile affair
Octavia Gaius Julius Caesar talents education Venus
Theatre of Pompey Shakespeare senate alliance
Ides of March villa legends Alexandria Cydnus
Republic daughter executed Egypt
Greece married divorced exotic convenience
Mediterranean Antioch Tarsus Octavian
Marc Antony Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus money

Cleopatra is one of the best-known rulers in Egyptian history. Born a _____ and likely with little to no _____ blood at all, she nonetheless made such an impact on her world that more than two-thousand years after her death, we still talk about her today.

Much of what most people think they know about Cleopatra comes from _____ which in turn based its ideas about Cleopatra on what Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus, also known as _____ or simply Caesar Augustus, had to say about her.

Cleopatra VII Thea Philopator was born in ____ BCE to King Ptolemy XII and his sister Queen _____ V Tryphaena, the same year Gaius Julius Caesar's first wife _____ died, and a full fourteen years before her brother _____ XIII's birth. She was the last of the Greek _____ Dynasty established in Egypt by Alexander the Great to rule in her own right and the only Greek ruler of Egypt to speak the native _____ language.

In the first century BCE, Egypt was weak and an easy target for conquest. Unlike other conquerors like the _____, the Greeks refused to rule Egypt from either _____ (the capital of lower Egypt) or _____ (the capital of upper Egypt until the _____ invasion in 676 BCE). Instead, Alexander the Great designed the city of Alexandria to be his capital in Egypt with half-

brother _____ in charge of overseeing the building and, in time, making him _____ of Egypt. Upon Alexander's death, Ptolemy declared himself _____, ruling exclusively from Alexandria. Despite creating the _____ of Alexandria and merging _____ and Egyptian religious pantheons through the god _____, Ptolemy and his descendants remained hated by the Egyptian people. _____ were frequent in Alexandria.

To make an already unstable situation worse, the Ptolemies were frequently at odds with each other. _____ between siblings were common. Pharaoh Ptolemy X made this worse by invading Cyprus, _____, and involving himself in the _____ wars for control over Judea and its neighbours, efforts that further weakened Ptolemaic control over Egypt. Shortly before his death in 88 BCE, Ptolemy X bequeathed his kingdom to the _____.

It was a tactical mistake. Though Ptolemy IX prevailed over his son Ptolemy X in their civil war, Rome now held a claim over Egypt just as a young Gaius Julius Caesar was rising up in Rome, facing personal and political perils that would drive him into military service and into his infamous conquests. Factions formed. Ptolemy XII _____ aligned himself with General _____ the Great, Caesar's mentor and patron at the time.

For ten years, the alliance between Ptolemy XII and the ambitious _____ seemed to work. As Pompey annexed or conquered first Syria, then Judea, Egypt itself remained free—as long as the pharaoh paid Pompey and his protégé, _____ the promised 6000 _____ of gold, a _____ that also helped Ptolemy defeat his daughter Bernice in yet another civil war.

In 51 BCE Ptolemy XII died, leaving the throne to Cleopatra VII and younger brother Ptolemy XIII. Under the terms of their father's will, Cleopatra and Ptolemy were to marry and rule jointly in accordance with Egyptian _____. Ptolemy XIII, under the influence of three very powerful Egyptian officials who hated _____, decided he deserve to rule independently of his older and much wiser sister.

Unfortunately for both Ptolemy XIII and for Pompey, the civil war in Egypt raged just as _____ gained the upper hand over the old Roman general. When in defeat Pompey fled to Alexandria, he found a divided country and in Ptolemy XIII an ally only too willing to betray him in exchange for Caesar's favour. Ptolemy XIII had Pompey executed only to discover that Cleopatra's combination of intellect, _____, and advanced _____ had already convinced Caesar that she was the better choice for the Egyptian throne. In

47 BCE Ptolemy XIII faced the Roman conqueror at the Battle of the _____ and lost, the Nile claiming his body after he drowned.

Cleopatra was now fully sovereign in her own right—and Caesar's willing lover. After several romantic months together, Caesar returned to Rome to hold all four of his _____ at once, leaving behind his beloved Cleopatra and their new born child, a boy she named Ptolemy Caesar and nicknamed _____.

The following year, Cleopatra brought her son to Rome to visit his father. Not worried about what his enemies in the _____ thought, Caesar brazenly provided a comfortable _____ for them at which he visited them frequently, flaunting his _____ with the beautiful queen. If this was not humiliation enough for Caesar's wife Calpurnia, he erected a status of Cleopatra in the Temple of _____.

After more than a year and a half of this brash disregard for Roman family values, _____'s enemies had had enough. They murdered him at the _____ (not the _____ as described in the play written by _____) on the _____ (March 15th), 44 BCE. Realizing the Roman people hated her, Cleopatra and Caesarion attended Caesar's funeral before heading home to Alexandria.

With no legitimate children to outlive him, Gaius Julius Caesar named his great nephew _____ his heir, renaming him _____
_____ officially.

Almost immediately, conflicts broke out between Caesar's friend _____ and Caesar's heir in Octavian. What started as a disagreement about money quickly spilled into another expensive civil war.

Within three years time, Marc Antony found himself desperate for _____ and needing a rich patron to finance his war with Octavian. As the _____'s richest woman, Cleopatra knew Antony needed her wealth if he hoped to defeat Octavian.

Antony's plea for her help came in the spring of 41 BCE. Gliding up the _____ River in _____ in her gilded royal barge, Cleopatra brazenly displayed her wealth and power for all to see. Asserting herself further, she refused to disembark from her barge and demanded that _____
_____ pay his respects to her there instead of a neutral location within Tarsus itself.

A love affair of _____ ensued, Antony and Cleopatra each using the other for her or his own needs. After a few months, Antony returned to Rome to marry Octavian's sister _____, unaware that Cleopatra was pregnant.

Cleopatra gave birth to their twins _____ Helios and Cleopatra _____
mere weeks before Octavia gave birth to their daughter _____ the Elder.

Staying in Rome for another two years, Antony tried his best at “ _____
_____ ” with the kind and _____ Octavia in the settled, peaceful life
Octavian Caesar offered him. A normal man would have felt grateful and happy,
but for Antony, it was a cage. He needed the _____ delights of the Eastern
Empire, including Cleopatra’s bed. Not waiting for the pregnant Octavia to give
birth to their second daughter, Antony summoned Cleopatra and their twins to
_____ for a grand ceremony at which he formally and legally recognized
the twins. Another set of twins by Cleopatra soon followed only a few months
after Octavia gave birth to their second daughter _____ the Younger.

For five years Antony held on, legally _____ to both Octavia in Rome
and Cleopatra in Egypt before finally divorcing Octavia. When at last the
_____ finalized, brother Octavian’s response was swift and violent. He sent
his fleet to _____ to fight and ultimately defeat Marc Antony at the Battle
of _____ before chasing him back to _____. This time Antony won the day
at the Battle of _____ on July 31st, 40 BCE.

It was an empty _____. Knowing that Octavian still had the upper hand
and unwilling to be made a toy for Octavian’s benefit before being executed as

traitors to the _____, Marc Antony and Cleopatra committed _____ together two weeks later in their secret _____. Octavian seized their financial assets and _____ both Marc Antony's first-born son by his wife Fulvia and Cleopatra's son by Gaius Julius Caesar. The children Antony fathered by Cleopatra, however, he sent back to Rome where _____ raised them as her own. Nothing is known of Cleopatra's two sons by Antony, but the _____ survived and married a north _____ king, perhaps having children whose descendants might yet still survive to this day.

The relationship between Marc Antony and Cleopatra VII was not the love match we have all heard about. It was more political _____ and a mutual using of the other. Yet still do we remember their names: Julius Caesar, Marc Antony, Cleopatra. They have become _____ as brilliant as the stars in the heavens, ever immortal in our memories for all time.

Word Match: Ancient Cities

Match these ancient cities to their location.

Ancient Cities

Köln

Tarsus

Pompeii

Thebes

Rome

Memphis

Italy

Province of Naples

Lower Egypt

Germania Inferior

Upper Egypt

Southern Turkey

Word Search: Egyptian Gods & Goddesses

Egyptian Gods and Goddesses

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

Serapis
Sobek
Mut

Hathor
Horas
Ra

Osiris
Thoth
Bast

Anubis
Isis

Word Search: Caesar's Battles and Conquests

Caesar's Battles & Conquests

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

Vercingetorix

Britannia

Pharsalus

Germania

Hispania

Nile

Alesia

Zela

Alexandria

Gaul

Word Search: Geography

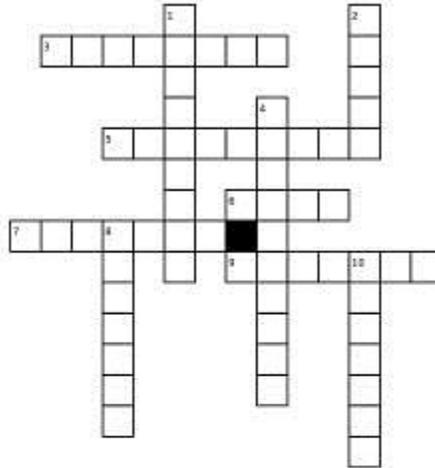
Geography

BWRSUNXOVIWSOYXYMGIY
MAZYGEUURCQXKHHVEDRE
YNFBIZXHEKSOAKJPDVGU
NILERIVERBKHCTTLIPAF
YKPOFTUBQQCRTOTGTOLA
HQAJVZKPCAGJIHKHEMEL
JLXNGAWQRSACUJTARPXU
ADFPEFIUCYUOMQMOREAL
ZQQLRIMXJCLEDYSTAINS
VKORMXETTWJBRRDDNIDA
USQRADKRLMDHTOJVEGRP
VHGBNJTICJIIJAQUTAGIR
NGZQIPMRGENERLLBNEAE
LYZMAKXOVYBMSPOHSYBJ
RUBICONRIVERUWMVEFDN
FZVBZFHCRHJGSQJRAUIW
RVQJBPNBTROMELEYRTDQ
IVPEVQCNBUTYZUHKBQOI
DTATYHAE E P J ZCTOEGAVK
ICBYVICOACXNTXWSGXSE

Mediterranean Sea	Rubicon River	Alexandria	Nile River
Germania	Pompeii	Rome	Tarsus
Actium	Gaul		

Crossword Puzzle: Egyptian History

Egyptian History



Down:

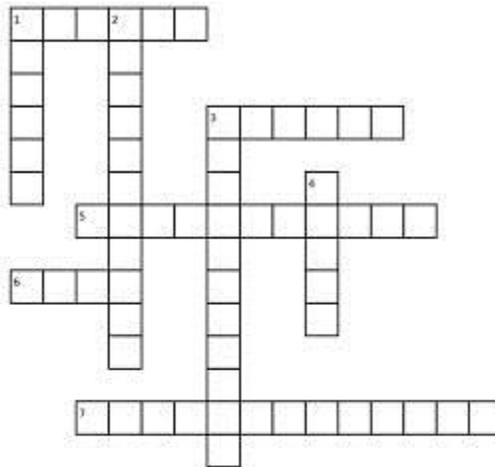
1. Often confused with his "great" father, and associated with the Exodus a drought in 1200 BCE cost him his Canaanite colonies
2. The last Egyptian stronghold in Canaan during the New Kingdom. A fire here in 1125 BCE ends Egyptian occupation of Canaan.
4. The only woman to rule Egypt in her own right during the New Kingdom. Her reign lasted 21 years.
8. First appearing in the Hebrew Bible, this is the Hebrew name for the nisu, the rulers of ancient Egypt.
10. Starting in 600 BCE, this became the main script used for writing Egyptian.

Across:

3. Used for almost 1500 years, this was the "cursive" version of Hieroglyphics used across the Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms.
5. The only Greek ruler of Egypt to actually speak Egyptian.
6. One of Egypt's most important goddesses, Cleopatra VII claimed to be an incarnation of her.
7. The Old Kingdom capital of lower Egypt. Remained important to Egyptian religion well into the Ptolemaic Dynasty.
9. 1458 BCE. Thutmose III's victory here gives him control over most of Canaan.

Crossword Puzzle: Gaius Julius Caesar's Enemies

Gaius Julius Caesar's Enemies



Down:

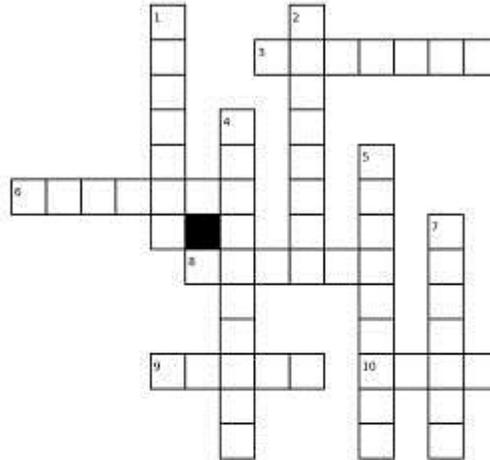
1. Name of the Gallic-Germanic confederation who defended their lands against Caesar's invasions.
2. Following Caesar's landing of more the 2000 troops in 628 ships, the first tribe to be forced into a client-kingdom relationship with Rome.
3. Cleopatra VII's younger brother and co-sovereign, Caesar defeated him at the Battle of the Nile in 47 BCE to make Cleopatra sovereign over Egypt.
4. Roman Dictator who forced Caesar into a military career by stripping him of his income and titles.

Across:

1. The most famous of the many senators who helped stab Caesar to death.
3. Though for many long years Caesar's greatest patron and benefactor, a falling out between the two men led to civil war.
5. Caer Colun, the Roman capital city in Britain after Caesar's invasion.
6. Location where Caesar landed in both his invasions of Ynys Prydain (Britain) in 55 and 54 BCE.
7. Defeated at the Battle of Alesia in 52 BCE, this Gallic leader nearly stopped Caesar's advance into modern day France.

Crossword Puzzle: Cleopatra's Life and Times

Cleopatra's Life and Times



Down:

1. Though Marcus Antonius divorced her, she raised her ex-husband's children by Cleopatra after their deaths.
2. In victory, Octavian has himself declared this word meaning "majestic" or "venerable" in 27 BCE.
4. Ten months after Actium, Marc Antony won this final battle against Octavian's armies.
5. The nickname of Ptolemy Caesar, Cleopatra's son by Gaius Julius Caesar.
7. The given name of Cleopatra's father, two younger brothers, and two of her sons.

Across:

3. Gaius Julius Caesar crossed this North Italian river in 49 BCE at the start of his civil war with Pompey.
6. The method by which both Marc Antony and Cleopatra died to avoid capture.
8. Better known as the birth place of an early Christian saint, this is the city where Marc Antony and Cleopatra first met in person.
9. Though it actually happened at the Theatre of Pompey, this is where Shakespeare said Julius Caesar met his demise.
10. The 15th of March.

Answer Key

Cleopatra's Story

Cleopatra is one of the best-known rulers in Egyptian history. Born a **Greek** and likely with little to no **Egyptian** blood at all, she nonetheless made such an impact on her world that more than two-thousand years after her death, we still talk about her today.

Much of what most people think they know about Cleopatra comes from **Hollywood** which in turn based its ideas about Cleopatra on what Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus, also known as **Octavian Caesar** or simply Caesar Augustus, had to say about her.

Cleopatra VII Thea Philopator was born in **69** BCE to King Ptolemy XII and his sister Queen **Cleopatra** V Tryphaena, the same year Gaius Julius Caesar's first wife **Cornelia** died, and a full fourteen years before her brother **Ptolemy** XIII's birth. She was the last of the Greek **Ptolemaic** Dynasty established in Egypt by Alexander the Great to rule in her own right and the only Greek ruler of Egypt to speak the native **Egyptian** language.

In the first century BCE, Egypt was weak and an easy target for conquest. Unlike other conquerors like the **Assyrians**, the Greeks refused to rule Egypt from either **Memphis** (the capital of lower Egypt) or **Thebes** (the capital of upper Egypt)

until the **Assyrian** invasion in 676 BCE). Instead, Alexander the Great designed the city of Alexandria to be his capital in Egypt with half-brother **Ptolemy Soter** in charge of overseeing the building and, in time, making him **governor** of Egypt. Upon Alexander's death, Ptolemy declared himself **pharaoh**, ruling exclusively from Alexandria. Despite creating the **Great Library** of Alexandria and merging **Greek** and Egyptian religious pantheons through the god **Serapis**, Ptolemy and his descendants remained hated by the Egyptian people. **Riots** were frequent in Alexandria.

To make an already unstable situation worse, the Ptolemies were frequently at odds with each other. **Civil wars** between siblings were common. Pharaoh Ptolemy X made this worse by invading Cyprus, **Judea**, and involving himself in the **Hasmonaean** wars for control over Judea and its neighbours, efforts that further weakened Ptolemaic control over Egypt. Shortly before his death in 88 BCE, Ptolemy X bequeathed his kingdom to the **Roman Republic**.

It was a tactical mistake. Though Ptolemy IX prevailed over his son Ptolemy X in their civil war, Rome now held a claim over Egypt just as a young Gaius Julius Caesar was rising up in Rome, facing personal and political perils that would drive him into military service and into his infamous conquests. Factions formed. Ptolemy XII **Auletes** aligned himself with General **Pompey** the Great, Caesar's mentor and patron at the time.

For ten years, the alliance between Ptolemy XII and the ambitious **Pompey** seemed to work. As Pompey annexed or conquered first Syria, then Judea, Egypt itself remained free—as long as the pharaoh paid Pompey and his protégé, **Gaius Julius Caesar** the promised 6000 **talents** of gold, a **bribe** that also helped Ptolemy defeat his daughter Bernice in yet another civil war.

In 51 BCE Ptolemy XII died, leaving the throne to Cleopatra VII and younger brother Ptolemy XIII. Under the terms of their father's will, Cleopatra and Ptolemy were to marry and rule jointly in accordance with Egyptian **custom**. Ptolemy XIII, under the influence of three very powerful Egyptian officials who hated **Cleopatra**, decided he deserve to rule independently of his older and much wiser sister.

Unfortunately for both Ptolemy XIII and for Pompey, the civil war in Egypt raged just as **Gaius Julius Caesar** gained the upper hand over the old Roman general. When in defeat Pompey fled to Alexandria, he found a divided country and in Ptolemy XIII an ally only too willing to betray him in exchange for Caesar's favour. Ptolemy XIII had Pompey executed only to discover that Cleopatra's combination of intellect, **charm**, and advanced **education** had already convinced Caesar that she was the better choice for the Egyptian throne. In 47 BCE Ptolemy XIII faced the Roman conqueror at the Battle of the **Nile** and lost, the Nile claiming his body after he drowned.

Cleopatra was now fully sovereign in her own right—and Caesar's willing lover. After several romantic months together, Caesar returned to Rome to hold all four of his **Triumphs** at once, leaving behind his beloved Cleopatra and their new born child, a boy she named Ptolemy Caesar and nicknamed **Caesarion**.

The following year, Cleopatra brought her son to Rome to visit his father. Not worried about what his enemies in the **senate** thought, Caesar brazenly provided a comfortable **villa** for them at which he visited them frequently, flaunting his **affair** with the beautiful queen. If this was not humiliation enough for Caesar's wife Calpurnia, he erected a status of Cleopatra in the Temple of **Venus**.

After more than a year and a half of this brash disregard for Roman family values, **Gaius Julius Caesar**'s enemies had had enough. They murdered him at the **Theatre of Pompey** (not the **forum** as described in the play written by **Shakespeare**) on the **Ides of March** (March 15th), 44 BCE. Realizing the Roman people hated her, Cleopatra and Caesarion attended Caesar's funeral before heading home to Alexandria.

With no legitimate children to outlive him, Gaius Julius Caesar named his great nephew **Octavian** his heir, renaming him **Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus** officially.

Almost immediately, conflicts broke out between Caesar's friend **Marc Antony** and Caesar's heir in Octavian. What started as a disagreement about money quickly spilled into another expensive civil war. Within three years time, Marc Antony found himself desperate for **money** and needing a rich patron to finance his war with Octavian. As the **Mediterranean's** richest woman, Cleopatra knew Antony needed her wealth if he hoped to defeat Octavian.

Antony's plea for her help came in the spring of 41 BCE. Gliding up the **Cydnus** River in **Tarsus** in her gilded royal barge, Cleopatra brazenly displayed her wealth and power for all to see. Asserting herself further, she refused to disembark from her barge and demanded that **Marc Antony** pay his respects to her there instead of a neutral location within Tarsus itself.

A love affair of **convenience** ensued, Antony and Cleopatra each using the other for her or his own needs. After a few months, Antony returned to Rome to marry Octavian's sister **Octavia**, unaware that Cleopatra was pregnant. Cleopatra gave birth to their twins **Alexander** Helios and Cleopatra **Selene** mere weeks before Octavia gave birth to their daughter **Antonia** the Elder.

Staying in Rome for another two years, Antony tried his best at "**wedded bliss**" with the kind and **noble** Octavia in the settled, peaceful life Octavian Caesar offered him. A normal man would have felt grateful and happy, but for Antony, it

was a cage. He needed the **exotic** delights of the Eastern Empire, including Cleopatra's bed. Not waiting for the pregnant Octavia to give birth to their second daughter, Antony summoned Cleopatra and their twins to **Antioch** for a grand ceremony at which he formally and legally recognized the twins. Another set of twins by Cleopatra soon followed only a few months after Octavia gave birth to their second daughter **Antonia** the Younger.

For five years Antony held on, legally **married** to both Octavia in Rome and Cleopatra in Egypt before finally divorcing Octavia. When at last the **divorce** finalized, brother Octavian's response was swift and violent. He sent his fleet to **Greece** to fight and ultimately defeat Marc Antony at the Battle of **Actium** before chasing him back to **Egypt**. This time Antony won the day at the Battle of **Alexandria** on July 31st, 40 BCE.

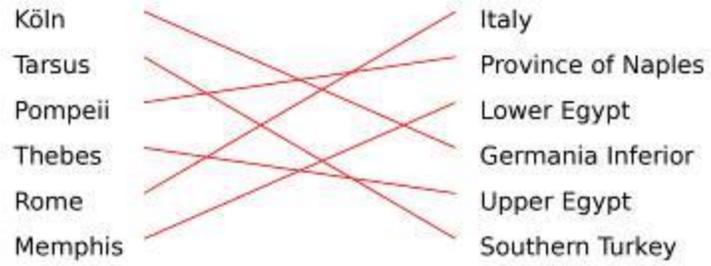
It was an empty **victory**. Knowing that Octavian still had the upper hand and unwilling to be made a toy for Octavian's benefit before being executed as traitors to the **Republic**, Marc Antony and Cleopatra committed **suicide** together two weeks later in their secret **tomb**. Octavian seized their financial assets and **executed** both Marc Antony's first-born son by his wife Fulvia and Cleopatra's son by Gaius Julius Caesar. The children Antony fathered by Cleopatra, however, he sent back to Rome where **Octavia** raised them as her own. Nothing is known of Cleopatra's sons by Antony, but the **daughter** survived and married a north

African king, perhaps having children whose descendants might yet still survive to this day.

The relationship between Marc Antony and Cleopatra VII was not the love match we have all heard about. It was more political **alliance** and a mutual using of the other. Yet still do we remember their names: Julius Caesar, Marc Antony, Cleopatra. They have become **legends** as brilliant as the stars in the heavens, ever immortal in our memories for all time.

Word Match: Ancient Cities

Ancient Cities



Word Search: Egyptian Gods and Goddesses

Egyptian Gods and Goddesses

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

Serapis

Hathor

Osiris

Anubis

Sobek

Horas

Thoth

Isis

Mut

Ra

Bast

Word Search: Caesar's Battles and Conquests

Caesar's Battles & Conquests

XLSZVCSLSZCQSUV
NEZEE MUBGTLNEJH
ZIAL E VBLRYAFIQO
BOLARNXHKOXCFLT
GSAEYPHDZMQVUSD
EAVERCINGETORIX
RLSRA PHARSALUSC
MEHG I JFBHTSMSYW
AXKAKEPF ALESIA X
NALUFEMP NJHHXUQ
INTL IHYIULVTD PZ
ADOHISPANIA YDBR
CRGHHDETVEDONWW
FI BRITANNIA MMR
FAAGEAQBDLVUCN

Vercingetorix

Britannia

Pharsalus

Germania

Hispania

Nile

Alesia

Zela

Alexandria

Gaul

Word Search: Geography

Geography

BWRSUNXOV IWSOYXYMGIY
MAZYGEUURCQXKHHVEDRE
YNFBIZXHEKSOAKJPDVGU
NILERIVERBKHC TTLIPAF
YKPQFTUBQQCRTOTGTOLA
HQAJVZKPCAGJIHKHEMEL
JLXNGAWQRSACUJTARPXU
ADFP E F IUCYUOMQMOREAL
ZQQLRIMXJC EDYSTAINS
VKORMXETT WJBRDDNLDA
USQRADKRLMDHTTOJVEGRP
VHGBNJ TICJ IJAQUTAGIR
NGZQIPMRGENERLLBNEAE
LYZMAKXOVYBMSPOHSYBJ
RUBICONRIVERUWMVEFDN
FZVBZFHCRHJGSQJRAUIW
RVQJBPNBTROMELEYRTDQ
IVPEVQCNBUTYZUHKBQOI
DTATYHAE E P JZCTOEGAVK
ICBYVICOACXNTXWSGXSE

Mediterranean Sea	Rubicon River	Alexandria	Nile River
Germania	Pompeii	Rome	Tarsus
Actium	Gaul		

Double Puzzle: The Last Pharaoh

Cleopatra VII Thea Philopator

Gaius Julius Caesar

Octavian Caesar

Marcus Antonius

Lucius Cornelius Sulla

Battle of Actium

Battle of the Nile

Ptolemy Caesar

Alexander Helios

Cleopatra Selene

Secret Message: No one will ever find her tomb

Double Puzzle: Friends, Lovers, and Family

Ptolemy Caesar

Alexander Helios

Cleopatra Selene

Gaius Julius Caesar

Ptolemy XII Auletes

Marcus Antonius

Fulvia

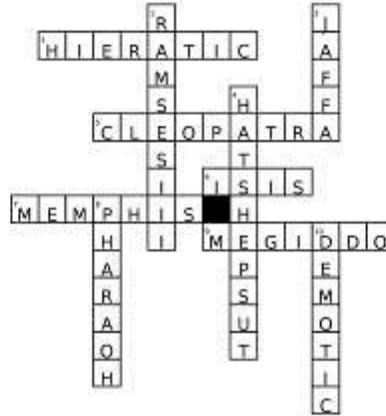
Octavia

Antonia the Elder

Secret Message: Rome Conquers Egypt

Crossword Puzzle: Egyptian History

Egyptian History



Down:

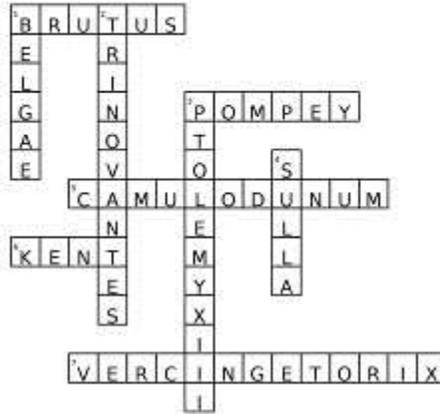
1. Often confused with his "great" father, and associated with the Exodus a drought in 1200 BCE cost him his Canaanite colonies.
2. The last Egyptian stronghold in Canaan during the New Kingdom. A fire here in 1125 BCE ends Egyptian occupation of Canaan.
4. The only woman to rule Egypt in her own right during the New Kingdom. Her reign lasted 21 years.
8. First appearing in the Hebrew Bible, this is the Hebrew name for the *nisu*, the rulers of ancient Egypt.
10. Starting in 600 BCE, this became the main script used for writing Egyptian.

Across:

3. Used for almost 1500 years, this was the "cursive" version of Hieroglyphics used across the Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms.
5. The only Greek ruler of Egypt to actually speak Egyptian.
6. One of Egypt's most important goddesses, Cleopatra VII claimed to be an incarnation of her.
7. The Old Kingdom capital of lower Egypt. Remained important to Egyptian religion well into the Ptolemaic Dynasty.
9. 1458 BCE, Thutmose III's victory here gives him control over most of Canaan.

Crossword Puzzle: Gaius Julius Caesar's Enemies

Gaius Julius Caesar's Enemies



Down:

1. Name of the Gallic-Germanic confederation who defended their lands against Caesar's invasions.
2. Following Caesar's landing of more the 2000 troops in 628 ships, the first tribe to be forced into a client-kingdom relationship with Rome.
3. Cleopatra VII's younger brother and co-sovereign, Caesar defeated him at the Battle of the Nile in 47 BCE to make Cleopatra sovereign over Egypt.
4. Roman Dictator who forced Caesar into a military career by stripping him of his income and titles.

Across:

1. The most famous of the many senators who helped stab Caesar to death.
3. Though for many long years Caesar's greatest patron and benefactor, a falling out between the two men led to civil war.
5. Caer Colun, the Roman capital city in Britain after Caesar's invasion.
6. Location where Caesar landed in both his invasions of Ynys Prydain (Britain) in 55 and 54 BCE.
7. Defeated at the Battle of Alesia in 52 BCE, this Gallic leader nearly stopped Caesar's advance into modern day France.

Crossword Puzzle: Cleopatra's Life and Times

Cleopatra's Life and Times



Down:

1. Though Marcus Antonius divorced her, she raised her ex-husband's children by Cleopatra after their deaths.
2. In victory, Octavian has himself declared this word meaning "majestic" or "venerable" in 27 BCE.
4. Ten months after Actium, Marc Antony won this final battle against Octavian's armies.
5. The nickname of Ptolemy Caesar, Cleopatra's son by Gaius Julius Caesar.
7. The given name of Cleopatra's father, two younger brothers, and two of her sons.

Across:

3. Gaius Julius Caesar crossed this North Italian river in 49 BCE at the start of his civil war with Pompey.
6. The method by which both Marc Antony and Cleopatra died to avoid capture.
8. Better known as the birth place of an early Christian saint, this is the city where Marc Antony and Cleopatra first met in person.
9. Though it actually happened at the Theatre of Pompey, this is where Shakespeare said Julius Caesar met his demise.
10. The 15th of March.

Excerpt from “Cleopatra VII: Egypt’s Last Pharaoh”

Chapter One:

Antirrhodos Island glittered in orange and gold with the rosy-fingered dawn as waves from the Mediterranean Sea lapped noisily into Cape Lochias. Across the cape from the island with its magnificent palace, the mighty Pharos Lighthouse kept watch over the many commercial, pleasure, and military vessels dancing, heaving, and sighing their way across to the royal harbour, to the Poseidium, and to the main port of Alexandria. Labourers emerged from their beds in their chitons and protective sandals as they welcomed what they hoped would be a profitable new day. The smell of baking bread filled the salty sea air. An ordinary day for Alexandria—or so everyone hoped.

Across the Nile Delta in the marshy port of Pelusium workers also headed to the docks to receive cargo from merchant vessels and to load empty ships with exotic goods from Arabia and from far flung routes stretching all the way along the Silk Road to Chang-An itself. Trumpets blared, forcing workers to stop what they were doing.

“Make way! Make way! Make way for his supreme majesty! King Ptolemy Theos Philopator, son of Zeus, king of kings and lord of lords!” cried the herald first in Greek and then in Egyptian as the pharaoh sitting on a cedar chair carried by eight strong slaves disembarked from the golden barge along with dozens of retainers and courtiers.

As Ptolemy processed through the port to his royal mansion, his tutor, Theodotus paced quietly near the king’s throne, a report clenched in his fist. Theodotus bowed deeply as the slaves brought Ptolemy’s chair to a rest and helped him to his feet, “How was your journey, Sire?”

“I’m tired,” complained Ptolemy, “tired and bored. I want some sport! Are there any criminals we can put in the arena today? I need to see blood!”

“You may get more bloodshed than you desire if these reports are accurate,” previewed Theodotus.

“What do you mean?”

“Your sister, Cleopatra Thea Philopator has returned from Syria.”

“If she is so stupid as to return, then we shall strike her down!” cried Ptolemy resolutely.

“If she were alone, that might be possible, Sire. I regret to inform you that she is not. Our enemies in Syria have come to her defence. They hate you almost as much as the Jews do and will do anything to see you dethroned with your body floating in the Nile for the crocodiles to dine upon. Even now her Syrian army marches on this city. In less than a fortnight we will be surrounded by land, river, and sea if we do not retreat to Alexandria,” observed Theodotus.

“But I just arrived and I want blood! Her blood!” demanded Ptolemy.

“That may not be possible, Sire.”

“Where is our ally—Pompey? Surely, he can help me get rid of Cleopatra! Surely he will secure my throne for me!” insisted Ptolemy.

“Defeated by Caesar at Pharsalus in Thessaly. He was last seen retreating aboard his flagship, headed for Egypt if the reports I read are accurate.”

“Excellent! We will consult with him when we see him!”

Four days passed. As Cleopatra’s armies closed the net around Pelusium, a Roman ship quietly pulled into the harbour. War-weary and covered in cuts and bruises earned in battle, General Pompey the Great furtively disembarked from his ship, his short grey-streaked hair covered by his palla as he slipped his way towards Ptolemy’s palace.

General Achillas stopped him, “Who are you and what are you doing in this part of the palace?”

Pompey whirled around to face him, “Pompey, general of Rome and friend to the pharaoh.”

“You reach us on the eve of a great siege. Are you here with an army to help us—or is it Egypt’s help you seek?”

“You would not ask that question if you did not know the answer already, General Achillas. Yes, I know who you are. I would conference with Pharaoh Ptolemy this night.”

“His majesty is indisposed,” declared Achillas.

“What indisposes him?”

“A fit of irrational thinking. Cleopatra tightens the noose yet he would indulge in frivolities and delusions of victory. We have no victory, not while Cleopatra lives.”

“Cleopatra is shrewd and well-educated—but she is only a woman!” scoffed Pompey.

“May I remind you that Ptolemy and Cleopatra’s sister Bernice was also a woman—yet she wrestled power from their father, Ptolemy Auletes before she was in turn deposed and executed?”

“You Egyptians are fond of your civil wars and murders,” observed Pompey.

“A habit Rome picked up from Egypt, no doubt,” theorized Achilles. “And if not, perhaps Romans and Egyptians are not so different in their instincts as many in your Senate might suggest.”

“I am not here to murder your young Pharaoh,” asserted Pompey.

“But will you murder Cleopatra should the opportunity strike?”

“That is a conversation I must have with Ptolemy. Now, if you please, let me pass!”

Achillas met his eyes as his hidden hands gestured towards soldiers waiting in nearby shadows, “I think not!”

Suddenly twelve soldiers leapt from among the shadows, surrounding and quickly disarming Pompey. Pompey glared at Achilles, “What is this?”

“My lord pharaoh’s wishes enacted. We sail for Alexandria while we still can,” declared Achilles as his soldiers dragged Pompey away.

Dawn broke over Pelusium. Rising early from her bed on her royal barge, Cleopatra accepted a report from the hands of one of her most trusted guards before turning and allowing her maids to dress her. Putting down the wax tablet to make her maid’s job easier, Cleopatra pondered the latest report. If Pompey were now in Pelusium then Ptolemy would respond with one of two possible actions: either stay in Pelusium in hopes of turning her siege against her or flee back to Alexandria. That of course depended on Pompey’s value to him as an ally. On that matter she knew Pompey was himself on the run from Julius Caesar. Logically Caesar would be in pursuit. But where would Caesar go? To Alexandria, of course! reasoned Cleopatra. Alexandria was the capital. Alexandria was the seat of power for both of them—even if the Ptolemaic hold on the city and on Egypt was tenuous at best. Thanking her maids for their assistance she pulled out fresh wax tablets and wrote instructions out for the captain of her barge in Egyptian on one and for her generals in Greek on the other before handing them off to be

delivered. An hour later she felt the ship lurch forward as its sails unfurled and the ship glided back into the sea. Destination: Alexandria!

The Poseidium gleamed golden in the morning light, its massive statue of Poseidon watching over the harbour and the cape beyond. The gilded points of the god's trident glowed imposingly, a warning to all who would invade Alexandria. Silently Cleopatra's royal barge glided up to the landing steps. Covering her head and forehead with her light wool epiblema, Cleopatra found herself barely able to see as she disembarked from her ship and quietly slipped through a back entrance through secret passages to the hidden mansion within.

"Are you certain you are comfortable, my lady?" asked one of Cleopatra's ladies-in-waiting as she brought a plate of bread and fish and a pitcher of wine, the torches on the chamber walls offering the room's only light.

"Better a dark room where my presence remains secret than the all the comforts of the palace," smirked Cleopatra. "I am comfortable enough. Let Ptolemy live in luxury while he can at the palace. When I am done with him he will be grateful for the gift, that fool!"

"You have a plan?"

"Always!"

"Shall I send for your generals?"

"And betray my location to Ptolemy? No! Not yet. They have their instructions. They know where I am. When this Gaius Julius Caesar arrives at the palace they will come to me! It is all arranged."

"I am glad to hear of it," answered the lady-in-waiting as she bowed to leave.

"Stop!"

The lady-in-waiting stopped.

"Have you tasted this?"

"No, my lady I have not."

"Taste it!"

"My lady I am sure it is fine!"

"Taste it!" insisted Cleopatra.

Fearfully the servant tore a small piece of the bread and put it in her mouth before taking a small bite of the fish and two sips of the wine.

“Now we wait,” glared Cleopatra confidently as she sat down upon a couch. Nervously the servant paced for ten minutes before feeling a burning in her chest and collapsing in death. “Ptolemy is already returned to Alexandria. It will not be long now!”

The next morning Cleopatra slipped out of her hidden apartment and knelt at the main altar to Poseidon. Four sacred wells surrounded the fifteen-meter-tall statue that seemed tiny compared to the megalithic version overlooking the harbour. A priestess drew water from each of the wells into a single, massive chalice. Saying prayers over the chalice, she handed it to Cleopatra reverently, “May Poseidon answer your prayer, milady!”

“Thank you,” answered Cleopatra in Greek. Dismissed, the priestess left her to pray. Cleopatra sipped the holy water, “Show me what to do, mighty lord of the seas! Do I come to Julius Caesar or does he come to me? Grant me your vision, your insight through this water that I may understand what escapes me. For though I am Isis reborn, I cannot see everything. —but you can, mighty lord!”

Go to the Temple of Isis, replied a voice in Cleopatra’s head as she drank the holy water.

“Isis! Yes! Yes of course! The temple lies on the other side of Antirrhodos Island from the palace! If there is a place to watch and wait, to hear news of both Julius Caesar and Ptolemy’s movements, it would be there!”

Night fell. Under the cover of darkness Cleopatra slipped alone across the narrow channel separating the temple of Poseidon from the temple of Isis. Across smooth-paved secret paths she navigated her way to the priestess’s living quarters, found an empty bed, and fell fast asleep.

The next morning Cleopatra woke to a loud clamour as Roman soldiers marched through the temple halls. The high priestess of Isis stopped them, “Why are you here? What business do you have with the Goddess Isis?”

“Pompey’s body—where is the rest of it?” demanded one soldier.

“I have no idea what you are talking about,” asserted the high priestess.

“This morning your Pharaoh Ptolemy the thirteenth presented my lord Julius Caesar with the head of Pompey which he hoped would please the general and secure his favour. We are here to offer Pompey a proper funeral and cremation.”

“Do you Romans seek to resurrect Pompey from the dead? Is that why you come seeking Her help?”

“Resurrection? No! We are glad to see Pompey gone—but not this way! Not murdered by your Ptolemy as a gift to Julius Caesar! We seek dignity for what was once one of the greatest of our people.”

“Pompey is not here—but his body is likely to either be on board my lord pharaoh’s barge—or still in Pelusium if that is where he lost his head.”

The soldiers bowed respectfully, “Thank you, Mistress! We will search there!”

As the soldiers disappeared from sight and sound, Cleopatra slipped into the sanctuary, “You serve me well.”

“What else can I do for Isis reborn?” smiled the high priestess.

“Is it safe for me to seek Julius Caesar?”

“Not openly, Your Majesty. Though the distance is short, the palace remains well guarded by both soldiers and spies.”

“Well then, it is a good thing I have magic on my side!” laughed Cleopatra quietly.

“Any news?” asked Gaius Julius Caesar as he and one of his aides marched back into the lavish apartment the general chose to be his headquarters in the palace.

“Pompey’s body was found back in Pelusium,” reported the aide.

“Excellent. Is his funeral done then? All of him?”

“As you have commanded so it is accomplished,” affirmed the aide.

“And our efforts to locate Cleopatra?” asked the general.

“The last time she was seen was two days ago while at prayer at the Poseidium—but she has not been seen since.”

“She’s laying a low profile,” concluded Julius Caesar. “Very wise. Clearly reports of her intelligence are not overrated.”

“Well she *is* widely considered one of the most intelligent and highly educated of all the women in the world,” noted the aide. “What she lacks in perfection in her flesh she more than makes up for in her wit, charm, and wisdom. I would not wish to be against her—in love or war.”

“Beauty is not always about the roundness or size of a woman’s breast nor in the complexion of the skin. Beauty has many forms.”

“As no doubt your sexual conquests have proven,” hinted the aide playfully.

“Meaning?” asked Julius Caesar sternly.

“I mean no disrespect, Sir!”

Julius Caesar waved for him to leave, “No bother! My reputation is well-earned. No one I fancy refuses my bed. No one!”

“Is that so?” asked Cleopatra as she emerged from a shadow on the edge of the room. “You are Gaius Julius Caesar, I presume?”

Julius Caesar approached her, his gait like a jaguar assessing powerful prey as he extinguished the candle on the desk in front of him, “Cleopatra the Seventh Thea Philopator, I presume?”

“You may simply call me Isis if that is simpler, General.”

“How about Cleopatra? Oh, I know it is Egyptian custom to be distinguished by many bynames. Given how intermarried you Ptolemies are, it is perhaps the only way to know who is whom. Your brother is the thirteenth Ptolemy—in what? Two hundred fifty years?”

“You are well informed,” noted Cleopatra as she circled the general gracefully, her own movements as elegant as those of the goddess Bast.

“How did you get in here?”

“Magic!”

“Magic? Or were you in that carpet that mysteriously appeared in this room four hours ago?”

“A goddess never reveals the secrets behind the miracles she creates.”

“In that she is like every other woman,” retorted Julius Caesar as he extinguished another torch from the wall.

“I heard your aide imply you know something about the subject of women.”

Julius Caesar extinguished another torch, “Women and men! If I fancy someone for my bed, I am never refused!”

“Never?”

Julius Caesar met her eyes, “Not once, not ever!”

“I may prove your boast wrong.”

“No! You won’t!” flirted the general as he extinguished the last torch in the room and put his arm around her waist.

The story continues in “Cleopatra VII: Egypt’s Last Pharaoh.”

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