

Excavating Ancient Jericho: The Board Game

Help archaeologist Kathleen Kenyon to find the lost files and objects of the Ancient Jericho excavation!

Before you start:

- ✧ Read through our online exhibition website, otherwise this may be quite difficult!
 - ✧ Prepare the map provided (you can print this out, or open it on a laptop, desktop, or phone).
 - ✧ Make a paper dice or use your own 6-sided dice (use the model we have provided, you can make it by cutting out the outline, folding, and gluing once printed out).
 - ✧ (Optional) Print file and object cards provided.
 - ✧ Each player needs:
 - A pen or pencil
 - Several sheets of blank paper
- A single timer is also needed, shared by all players

Ages:

7+

Players:

2+

Playing the Game:

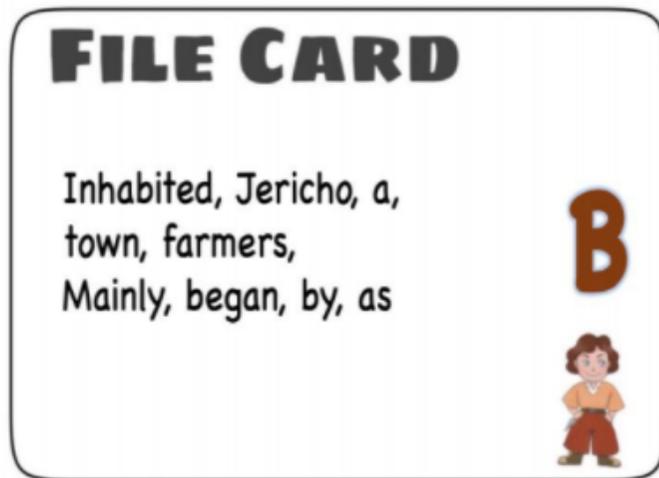
- The youngest player starts. The order of play is clockwise.
- Throw the dice to determine the number of steps you can advance in each turn.
- If you roll an even number, you can choose to move backwards half the number of steps you rolled (e.g. if you rolled a 6 you can move back 3 steps). This will allow you to collect cards you may have missed.
- Each step contains an object or file card. To gain a point at each step you must successfully complete the card's task.
- The aim of the game is to collect the most card points by the end of the game.
- Each player should keep a tally on one of their sheets of paper of their card point score.
- The game is at an end when all players have finished the final task.



When a file card is landed on:

- Locate the file card with the corresponding letter to the space you have landed on.
- The description of the file card has been jumbled. Your task is to verbally unscramble the description.
- You have 45 seconds to complete this.
- A fellow player can check your answer (see below answers).
- You gain one point if you can complete it within the time.
- If you are not able to, you must progress to the next step (after it is your turn to role again) without the card point.

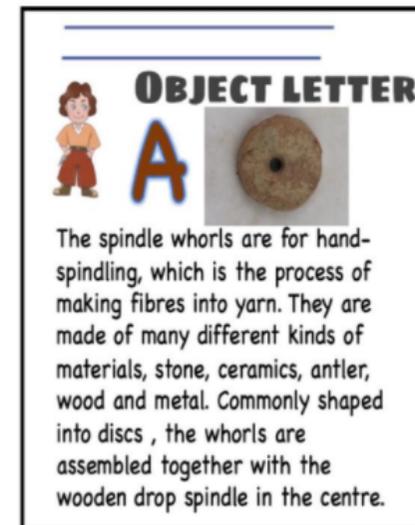
Example file card:



When an object card is landed on:

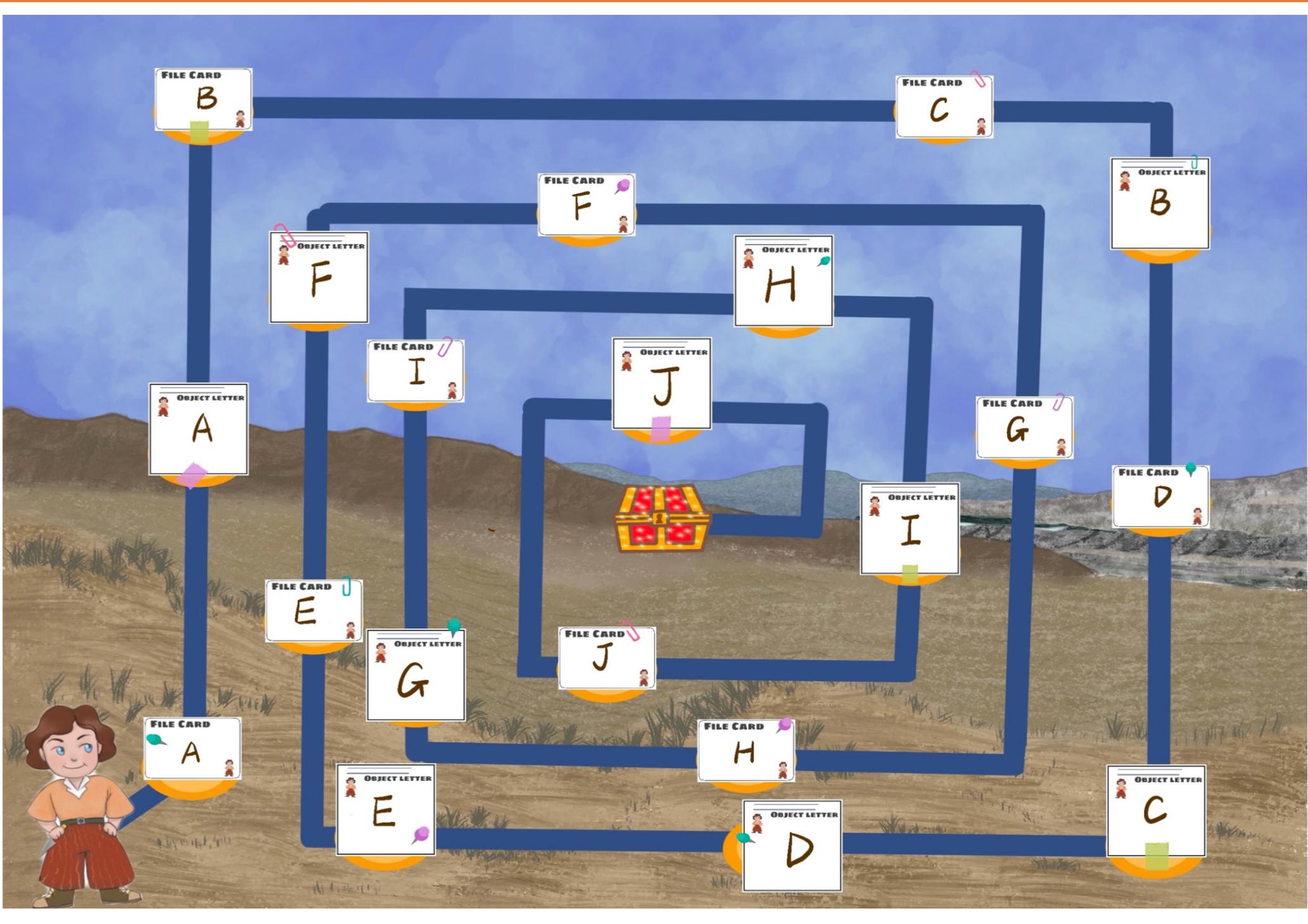
- Locate the object card with the corresponding letter to the space you have landed on.
- Each card has a photograph of an object excavated from Kenyon's excavations in Ancient Jericho.
- Your task is to sketch the object on your piece of paper within the time it takes for one of your fellow players to read the description on the card.
- You gain one point if you can complete this task within this time.
- If you are not able to, you must progress to the next step (after it is your turn to role again) without the card point.

Example object card:



Unscrambled answers for the file cards:

- A. During the Middle Bronze Age, the Jericho inhabitants built walls with defensive structures like towers and ramparts.
- B. Jericho began as a town inhabited mainly by farmers.
- C. During the Early Bronze Age, Jericho was destroyed several times, either by military action or an earthquake, but each time was rebuilt even bigger.
- D. Kathleen Kenyon was a pioneering archaeologist whose excavations at Tell es-Sultan were extremely important in the field of archaeology.
- E. Kathleen Kenyon excavated at Tell es-Sultan from 1952 to 1958. Her work led to the site being dated as one of the oldest cities in the world and influenced the field of archaeology by setting a new standard for excavation.
- F. Kenyon worked on various sites in Africa, Britain, and West Asia and was one of the most influential female archaeologists in the field.
- G. Stratigraphy is the method of excavating the site layer by layer, according to the strata.
- H. Every layer represents a period in the site's history with the lower strata being older than those above them and the higher strata being younger.
- I. The correct way to treat the pottery found during the excavation process is to place them in a basket marked with the level they were found in.
- J. The actual excavation involved the workmen removing the soil and then a supervisor recording what was found in each layer of earth and any changes in the colour or texture of the soil.



FILE CARD
B

FILE CARD
C

FILE CARD
F

OBJECT LETTER
B

OBJECT LETTER
F

OBJECT LETTER
H

FILE CARD
I

OBJECT LETTER
J

FILE CARD
G

OBJECT LETTER
A

FILE CARD
D

FILE CARD
E

OBJECT LETTER
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FILE CARD
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OBJECT LETTER
I

FILE CARD
H

FILE CARD
A

OBJECT LETTER
E

OBJECT LETTER
D

OBJECT LETTER
C

FILE CARD

built walls, the Jericho inhabitants, During the Middle Bronze Age, like towers and ramparts, with defensive structures

A



FILE CARD

was, in the field of, Kathleen Kenyon, a pioneering, archaeology. archaeologist, ,at Tell es-Sultan, were extremely important,

D



FILE CARD

Stratigraphy, the strata. is the method of, layer by layer, excavating the site, according to,

G



FILE CARD

Inhabited, Jericho, a, town, farmers, Mainly, began, by, as

B



FILE CARD

and influenced the field of archaeology, Kathleen Kenyon, excavated at Tell es-Sultan, Her work, by setting a new standard for excavation. led to the site, being dated as, one of the oldest cities in the world, from 1952 to 1958.

E



FILE CARD

represents a period, Every layer, and the higher strata, in the site's history, with the lower strata being older than, being younger. those above them,

H



FILE CARD

was destroyed, During the Early Bronze Age, Jericho, either by military action or an earthquake, even bigger, but each time, was rebuilt, several times,

C



FILE CARD

and was one of the most influential female archaeologists, Kenyon worked on various sites, in the field. in Africa, Britain, and West Asia,

F



FILE CARD

they were found in. The correct way, to treat the pottery found, is to place them, in a basket marked with the level, during the excavation process,

I



FILE CARD

involved the workmen removing the soil, of the soil. what was found in, each layer of earth, and then a supervisor recording, and any changes in the colour or texture, The actual excavation,

J



OBJECT LETTER

A



The spindle whorls are for hand-spindling, which is the process of making fibres into yarn. They are made of many different kinds of materials, stone, ceramics, antler, wood and metal. Commonly shaped into discs, the whorls are assembled together with the wooden drop spindle in the centre.



OBJECT LETTER

C



A pestle and mortar would have been used to grind substances into a powder or paste. Mostly found in the kitchen, these tools have been used since the Stone Age to prepare ingredients.

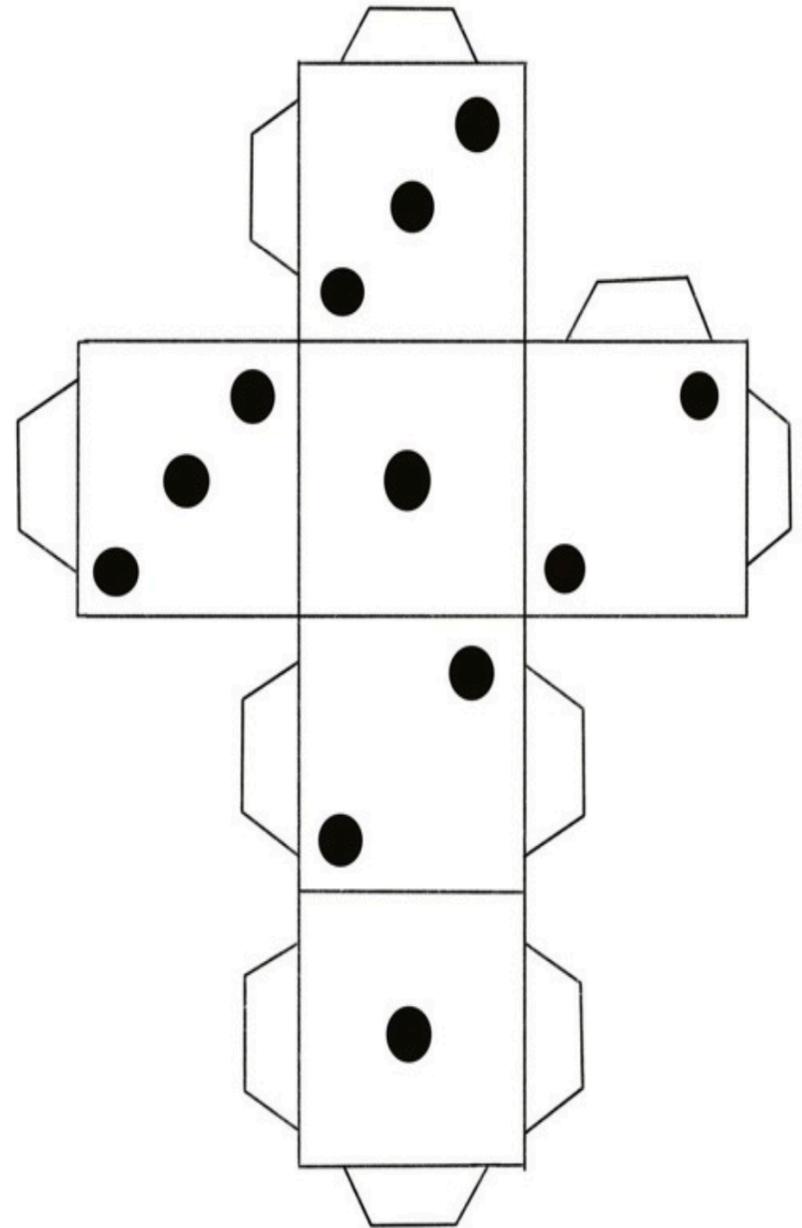


OBJECT LETTER

B



The oil lamp provides a moveable, protected and controllable light for society in Ancient Jericho. The saucer would have been filled with oil, most likely olive oil.





OBJECT LETTER

D



This bowl is made of pink clay flecked with white and orange grit. The blackened part of the exterior suggests that it may have been burnt.



OBJECT LETTER

F



The bronze dagger was found inside a tomb. It may have been an offering or could have belonged to the person buried there. Bronze was a precious metal at that time, suggesting that the person in the tomb might have been of high status.



OBJECT LETTER

H



This object is a handmade burnished juglet which would fit in the palm of your hand. Although incomplete, the broken rim has been reconstructed. Small juglets like this could have been used to contain oils and perfumes.



OBJECT LETTER

J



These 16 red and white beads were pierced lengthwise to form a hollow centre. They were probably strung together to make a necklace, to bury with the dead.



OBJECT LETTER

E



There are lines near the neck, most likely throwing lines from shaping the clay. The shape of the edge of the cup is irregular, which suggests that it may have a handle that could lift the entire cup. The cup may originally have had a spout as there is a hole in the body.



OBJECT LETTER

G



This spherical jar could have been used to hold an offering to the dead. The jar is paler than most of the other pottery as it is made of a different kind of clay. The clay is much finer which, combined with the decoration, indicates it may have been more valuable.



OBJECT LETTER

I



This pottery sherd comes from the neck of a jug. The neck is blocked with a piece of pottery with eight holes drilled in it to form a strainer. It is possible that this jug was used for cooking.