

Match-It Card Game

Instructions:

1. Download and print the cards double sided.
2. Cut out the cards. To make the cards more sturdy, print on cardstock, or attach cut-out cards to cardstock or index cards.
3. Shuffle the cards. Place them face down in rows on the playing surface.
4. Take turns picking up two cards at a time, looking for a pair with the same image.
5. If a player successfully matches a pair, they get to keep the cards, and that player gets another turn.



Owl Skyphos

A *skyphos* is a drinking cup from ancient Greece with a deep body, flat bottom, and two small handles. The owl represents Athena, the Greek goddess of knowledge, wisdom, and strategic warfare, as well as the patron goddess of Athens.



Italo-Corinthian Alabastron

An *alabastron* is a type of small jar used to store oil or perfume. Ancient Greeks and Romans would apply scented oil to their bodies after bathing. The narrow neck of the jar controlled the amount of oil that poured out, and could be corked.



Animal-shaped Askos

An *askos* is a vessel used for pouring liquids, such as oil. What animal does the askos look like to you? Could it be a sheep or a goat?



Fish Plate

This plate shows three fish: two perch and a torpedo ray. Plates like this one were used in daily life but were also commonly placed in tombs for the deceased to use in the afterlife. The ancient Romans made a fermented fish sauce called garum, which was likely put in the circle in the middle of the plate.



Tawaret Amulet

An amulet is an object worn for protection, or to represent an idea, a wish, or a spell. Tawaret is the ancient Egyptian goddess of childbirth, meant to protect mothers and babies. She is depicted as a pregnant hippopotamus with the tail of a crocodile.



Sandal

This sandal looks very similar to flip-flops and sandals we still use today. This one is made of palm fiber and was worn to protect the foot.



Bread

A 2,000-year-old loaf of bread! The climate in Egypt is so dry that ancient food is sometimes preserved even to the present day. This loaf comes from Karanis, where lots of different kinds of ancient foods have been discovered.



Garlic

These are the remains of ancient garlic cloves. They were excavated at the site of Karanis, a Graeco-Roman Egyptian town in the Fayum, the largest oasis in Egypt.



Cosmetic Spoons

These bone spoons would have been used to apply oils, pigments, and other cosmetics onto the body.



Comb

This is a wooden comb, used to brush hair and hold it in place.



Back Amulet

On this amulet, we see a man harvesting wheat. On the other side are the words “for the back.” It looks like he has a backache! This was used to treat back pain—like ancient aspirin.



Leocamp Fresco

In ancient Greek and Roman mythology, a leocamp is a sea god with the torso and head of a lion and the tail of a fish. This fresco, or painting done on wet plaster, likely came from a Roman bathhouse.



Votive Eyes

In ancient Rome, people in need of healing could buy a votive offering at a temple. They would then dedicate the votive to the god or goddess of the temple, and ask for healing in return. Votive offerings came in many forms; this one is an example of an offering to heal the eyes.



Votive Leg

Some ancient Romans believed disease was caused by evil spirits or curses. This votive leg might have been offered to a healing god or goddess in the hope that the deity would expel the evil from the diseased limb.















