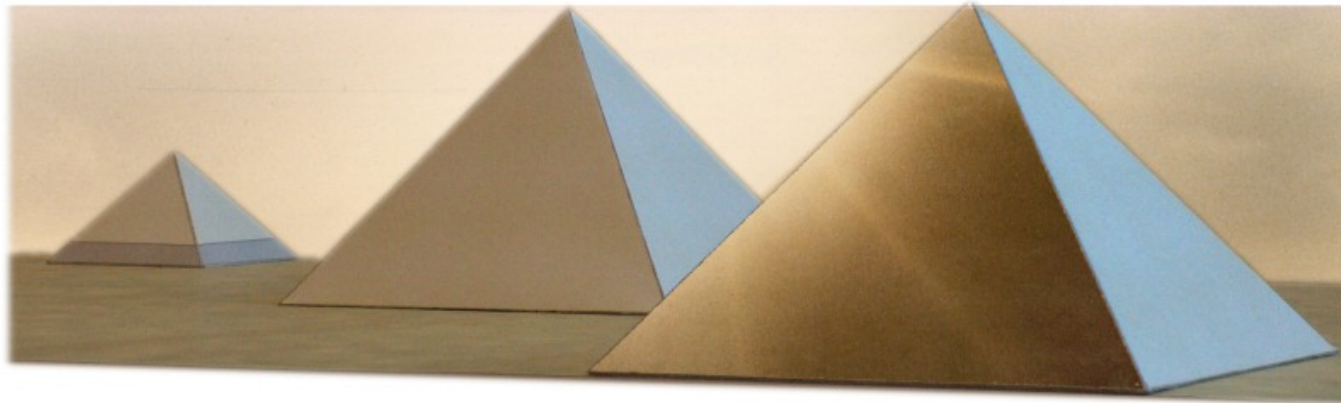


This is Armada's easiest model to construct and represents the three main pyramids at Giza Necropolis as they would have appeared over 4000 years ago, with their smooth white polished surfaces.

The rulers of ancient Egypt were called pharaohs, meaning "Great House". They were thought to be divine and had absolute power. The Egyptians believed in an eternal life after death, where the deceased started a new existence in a perfect vision of Egypt. After their bodies had been preserved by embalming, pharaohs were buried in pyramid tombs. These immense pyramids were a tangible demonstration of the power and prestige of the Egyptian Monarchy. The Pyramid Age of ancient Egypt, known as the "Old Kingdom", ran from 2685 BC to 2180 BC. Initially, Egyptian pyramids were stepped constructions but after a relatively short period in favour, these were superseded by true smooth-faced constructions with white polished limestone casing.



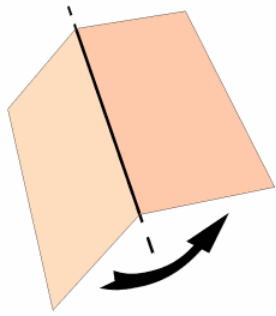
This model depicts the greatest of the smooth-faced pyramids - those that form the Giza Necropolis. It is created at a very small scale to fit on an A4 base - its longest side representing a distance of over a kilometre.

From the largest to the smallest, the pyramids were created for the pharaohs Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure. Khufu's pyramid, one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world, is also known as the Great Pyramid. All of the Giza pyramids were clad entirely in limestone, except for Menkaure's which had a part granite casing. Today, the limestone casing has been shed from all but the very top of Khafre's pyramid. In their heyday these finely crafted structures must have been immaculate, looking, from a distance, almost as if they had been fashioned from a single solid object.

# Instructions

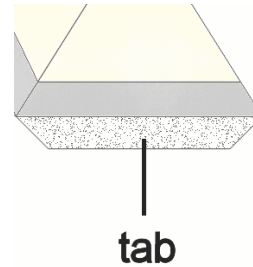
This model of the pyramids at Giza Necropolis requires 2 sheets of 160gsm white card to build.

The tools required for card modelling (referred to as paper modeling in the USA) are generally to be found around the home. This model requires scissors or a knife to cut out the components, a ruler for scoring straight lines and some glue (PVA white-glue, used sparingly is best but Uhu, Bostick or even Pritt Stick will do). Careful scoring of fold-lines is the key to accuracy of shape. Score-lines can be made using a pin or perhaps a blunt craft knife.

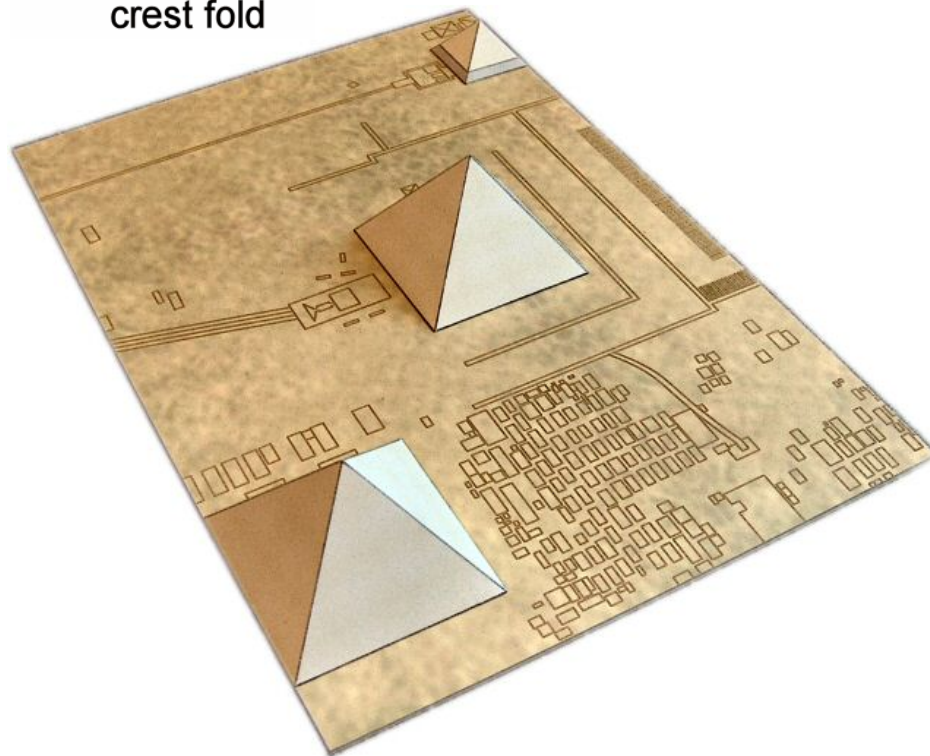


crest fold

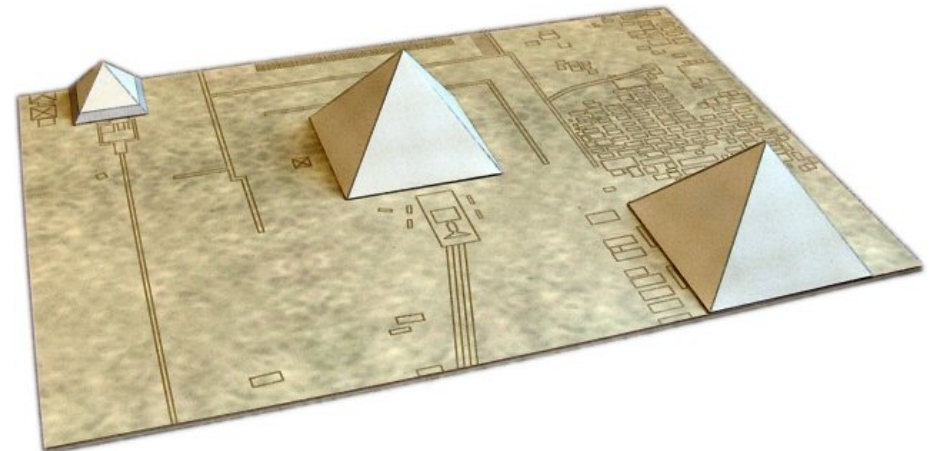
Glue-tabs are denoted by a stippled pattern. All glue tabs should be scored and folded. Look at the assembly diagram carefully. Fold lines will need to be scored before cutting items from their sheet. All components are folded back on themselves as viewed from the printed side (so called crest folds).

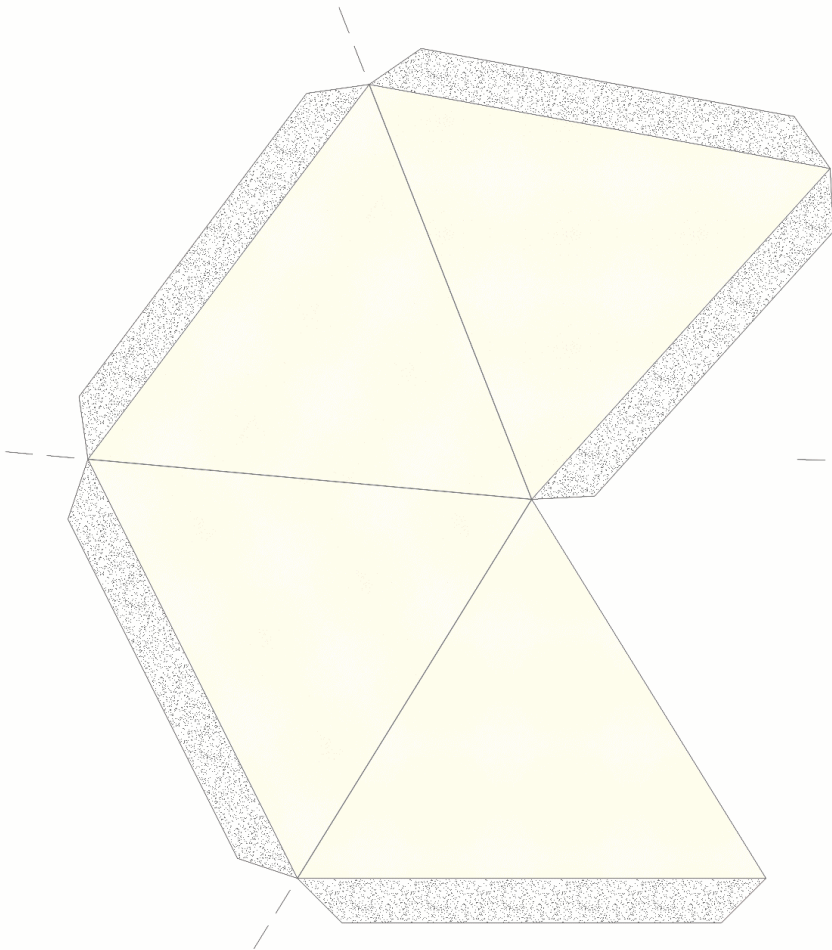


tab

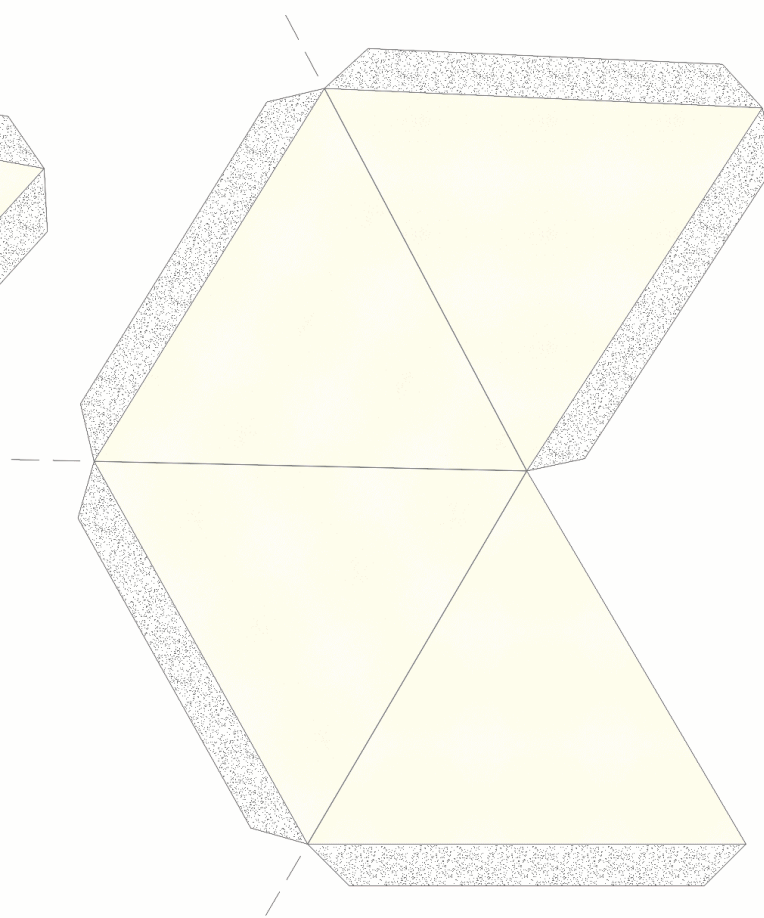


Work on a flat table or workbench to keep all parts as straight as possible. It is a good idea to fix the base to a sheet of mounting board, to make the model more robust. As with all card models, the white edges of the cut components can be disguised by applying water colour paint of the same shade.

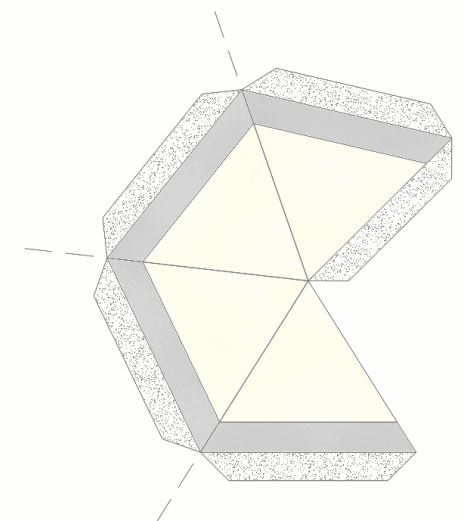




Pyramid of Khufu



Pyramid of Khafre

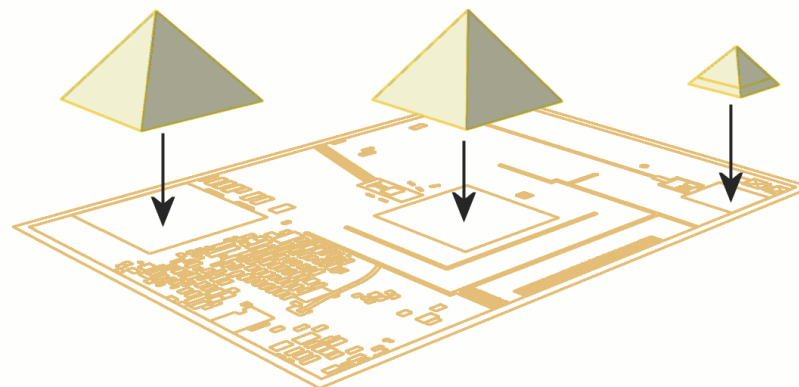


Pyramid of Menkaure



Pyramids of the Giza Necropolis

SM06  
Sheet 1 Revision 0



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Pyramids of the  
Giza Necropolis

Pyramid of Khufu



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Pyramid of Khafre

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Pyramid of  
Menkaure