The game is played on a rectangular board consisting of 30 squares called “houses”. At the beginning of the game the seven pawns per player alternate along the 14 first squares.

Your goal: to move all the pawns off the board

The pawns move according to the throw the die. Move one of your pawns a number of squares equal to the number of points you rolled. When a pawn reached a square already occupied by an opponent pawn, they have to exchange their positions.

The special squares have the following effects on play:
Square 15: House of Rebirth, starting square and the return square for the pawns reaching square number 27.
Square 26: House of Happiness, a mandatory square for all the pawns.
Square 27: House of Water, a square that can be reached by the pawns located on squares 28 to 30 which moved back when their throws did not allow them to exit the board. They have to restart from square 15.
Square 28: House of the Three Truths, a pawn may only leave when a 3 is thrown.
Square 29: House of the Re-Atoum, a pawn may only leave when a 2 is thrown.

The winner is the first to move all of their pawns off the board.
חיילי המשחק שלך
6
שנה לפני הספירה. במשחק זה עלייך להעביר את
3000-
.isPlaying the snake game, was played in ancient Egypt even before 3000BC. The idea of the game is to move your
six counters around the snake towards its head and get them back safely to the tail before your opponent’s lion eats them.

Mehen

Mehen The snake game, was played in ancient Egypt even before 3000BC. The idea of the game is to move your
six counters around the snake towards its head and get them back safely to the tail before your opponent’s lion eats them.

Each of the two players has 6 counters and a lion of the same colors. Each player throws the die at his turn. You need to throw a ‘1’ to start each counter off. You must start each of your counters on the board before moving any of the others. Once you have reached the snakes head with 1 of your counters you should turn it over to start the return journey back to the tail. When you have made it back to the tail with 1 of your counters you can start your lion counter.
Move your lion counter around the snake towards the head like the other counters, but on the way back your lion can eat up any of your opponents counters that get in its way. The winner of the game is the person whose lion has eaten the largest number of counters.
Seega An ancient Egyptian two player game that is still played by young Egyptians today.

Each player has three identical pieces. Set the board as show at the picture:

Player take it in turns to move 1 of their pieces 1 or 2 squares on the board. Players can move in any direction but cannot move over another piece. The winner of the game is the first player to get 3 pieces in a straight line (diagonal included) other than the starting line.