

The background of the slide is a composite image. On the left, there is a vertical strip showing a bright, hazy sunset or sunrise over a body of water. The main part of the background is a reproduction of an ancient Egyptian tomb painting. It features a large figure on the left, possibly a deity or a noble, with arms raised in a gesture of offering or protection. Above this figure is a horizontal register of smaller figures, likely family members, each holding a lotus flower. To the right of the central text is another register of figures, and below that, a larger figure holding a staff. The entire scene is set within a tomb-like environment with hieroglyphs and symbolic elements.

Ancient secrets Forgotten lives

ANCIENT EGYPT

Holly Crofts
Home learning 5



Steps To Success

- 1) To know why some people were mummified.
- 2) To identify the different stages of mummification.
- 3) To create your own mummy!



Why make a mummy?

So, they tried to preserve the body so that the soul could use it again in the afterlife? Interesting stuff!



Ah, yes! However, it needed the body in order to be reborn again!

How did they do it?

AWFUL EGYPTIANS



Tah Dah!
Click to
watch!

Can you mummify
someone or
something at home?
What things will we
need?

Click me or take
a look at the
picture cards to
help!

They even
mummified
animals!
Click here
to please
the gods!

The body is transported to the
place of purification, the ibu, on
the west side of the Nile.

After washing with natron salt and
water, the body is moved into the
wabert, a mud brick building.

The hook is jiggled about to break
up the brain.

A small cut has been made on the left
side of the body.

The organs have been treated with
natron salt. Place them in the canopic
jars ready for the tomb.

Organs

Lungs
Liver
Intestines
Stomach

Imsety Qehesrenes Duemutef Hapy
Humen Pales Jerhel Saken

Clean the body with palm wine and
spices.

Cover the body with natron salt and
allow it to dry out for 40 days.

The body has been covered with resin
now wrap it with up to 375m² of linen
fabric.

Finally, the mummy is placed in a
special coffin called a sarcophagus and
taken to its final resting place in the
pyramid.

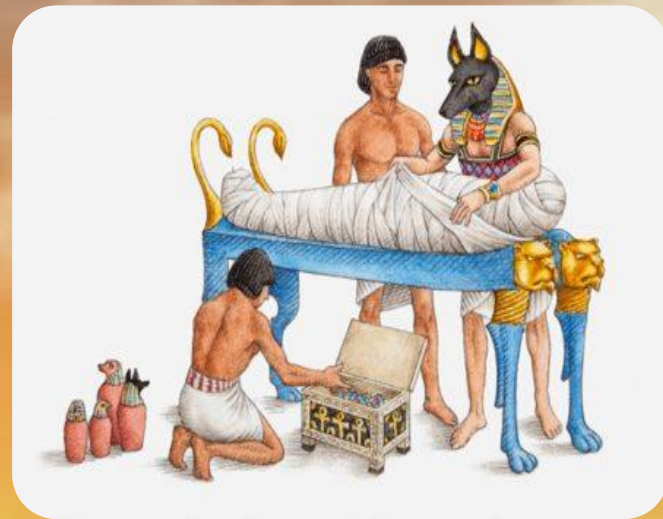


Your Task



He was the
god of
embalming!

Anubis



Let's take a look

[Click here for
some recent
news!](#)

Canopic Jars

The **canopic jars** had four different heads representing the four sons of Horus.

Hapi

Baboon headed God.
Looked after the lungs.



Imsety

Huma headed God. Looked after the liver.



Duamutee

Jackal headed God. Looked after the stomach.



Qebehsenuef

Falcon headed God.
Looked after the intestines.

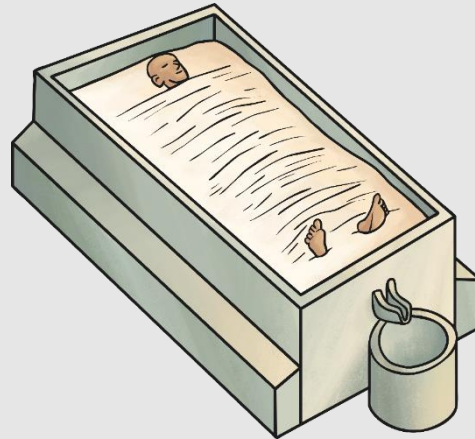


Natron

75% of the body is water.

Wet things rot very quickly so the body was dried inside and out with natron.

Natron absorbed the moisture but it could take 40-50 days.



Later, I'll show
you how to
make your
own natron!



Wrapping

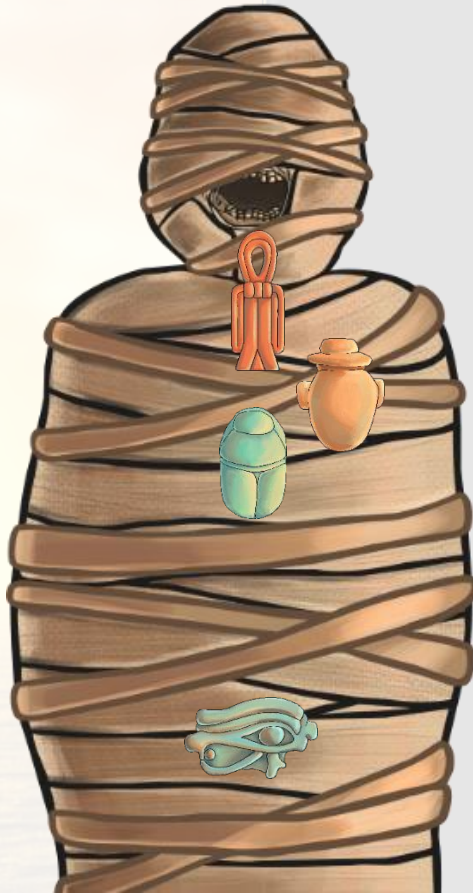
The head and neck would be wrapped first, then the fingers and toes wrapped individually.

The arms and legs were wrapped separately.

Between the layers of linen they would place amulets, which would protect the dead person in the afterlife.

As well as amulets, inscribed pieces of papyrus were placed between the layers. Words from the book of the dead were placed between the hands.





Amulets

The **isis knot** or **tyet** would be placed at the neck to protect the body.



The **heart** amulet was placed over the heart to protect it.



The **scarab** was placed over the upper abdomen. It was a dung beetle which represented rebirth and the rising and setting of the sun.



The **Udjat** or **Eye of Horus** was placed on the abdomen, over the cut to remove the organs. It was a symbol of good health that was shaped like the eye of the falcon God Horus.



Egyptian Coffins



The mummy is put in a wooden coffin. This wooden coffin might be put into another wooden coffin. Perhaps even another wooden coffin.

These coffins would be elaborately decorated. The first coffin might be shaped and painted like a body. The box shaped outer coffin might have eyes painted on it so the person could see, a false door on the inside so the person could step out, and hieroglyphics on the outside.

A death mask, that looked like the person when they were alive, was made and put on top of the mummy so that their soul (Ba) could find them.



Watch and Learn

Coming to a
toy store
near you!
(Click to watch)



Let's Investigate with fruit!



You will need:

1 tomato

A small bowl

4 tablespoons of Sodium Bicarbonate

1 tablespoon of Table salt

A sandwich bag

1 knife

1 small spoon



Method:

1. Take the tomato and make a small incision on the side.
2. Scoop out the inside of the tomato with the spoon.
3. Mix the sodium bicarbonate and salt together and put it inside the tomato cavity.
4. Place the tomato in the sandwich bag and seal it up.
5. Place the bag in a nice, warm, airy, place.
6. Wait for about 3 weeks...

Investigative Steps



What you need to think about:

- What are you trying to find out?
- What are your predictions?
- What are you going to measure?
- How will you measure it?
- How will you record your observations?

THIS WEEK'S SONG
[HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CN7JTPJ4ZSG)
[/WATCH?V=CN7JTPJ4ZSG](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CN7JTPJ4ZSG)

(CHORUS)

ANCIENT EGYPT DOWN BY
THE NILE,
MUMMY'S GONNA BE IN A
TOMB FOR AWHILE
FAIR GO PHARAOH
IT'S NOT FUNNY,
TELL KING TUT
I WANT MY MUMMY.

Steps Check

1) To know why some people were mummified.

2) To identify the different stages of mummification.

3) To create your own mummy!



Useful websites

<http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/mummies/story/page8.html>

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/egypt/mummies.htm>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-social-studies-ks2-mummification-in-ancient-egypt/zdcrkmn>