



WESTON
MUSEUM

Mummification in Ancient Egypt

In Ancient Egypt, it was very important that the human body was preserved after death.

A method of artificial preservation - called mummification - was developed by the Ancient Egyptians.

Mummification was a complicated and lengthy process which lasted for up to 70 days.

This week, we are going to be exploring the mummification process, and the Ancient Egyptian afterlife beliefs.



First Activity - Questions About Death In Egypt

What are Mummies?

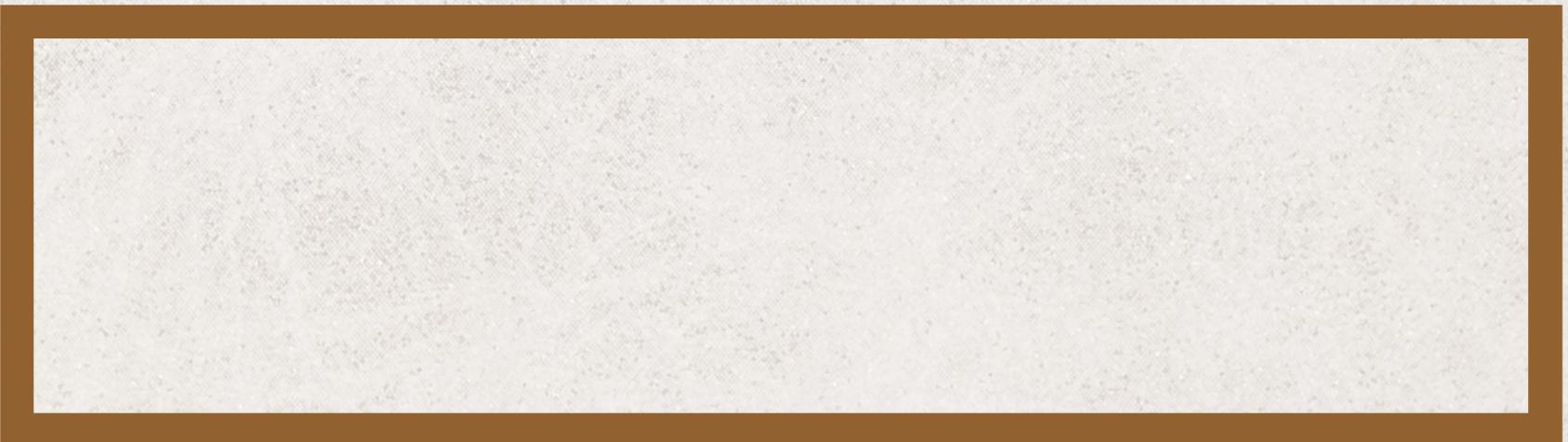
Why did the Egyptians make
Mummies?

Where were Egyptians who were
poor buried?

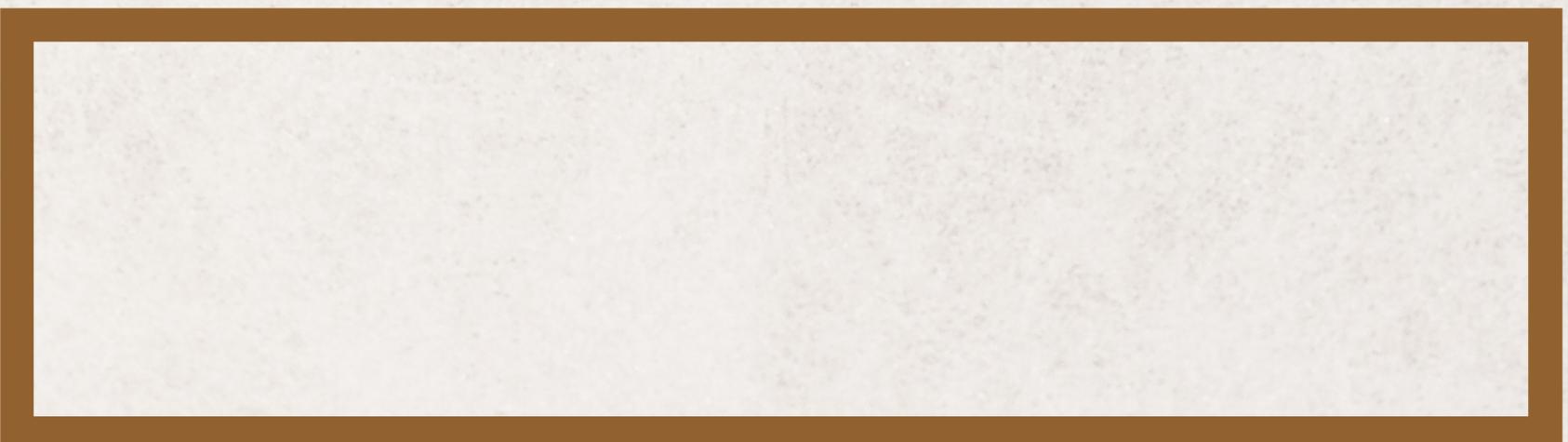
**Where were Pharaohs
buried?**



What are pyramids?



**Why did the Ancient Egyptians
build pyramids?**



Second Activity - How Were Mummies Made?

The Most Costly Method of
Mummification



The Less Costly Method of Mummification



The Method of Mummification for the Poor



Third Activity - Gods of the Afterlife

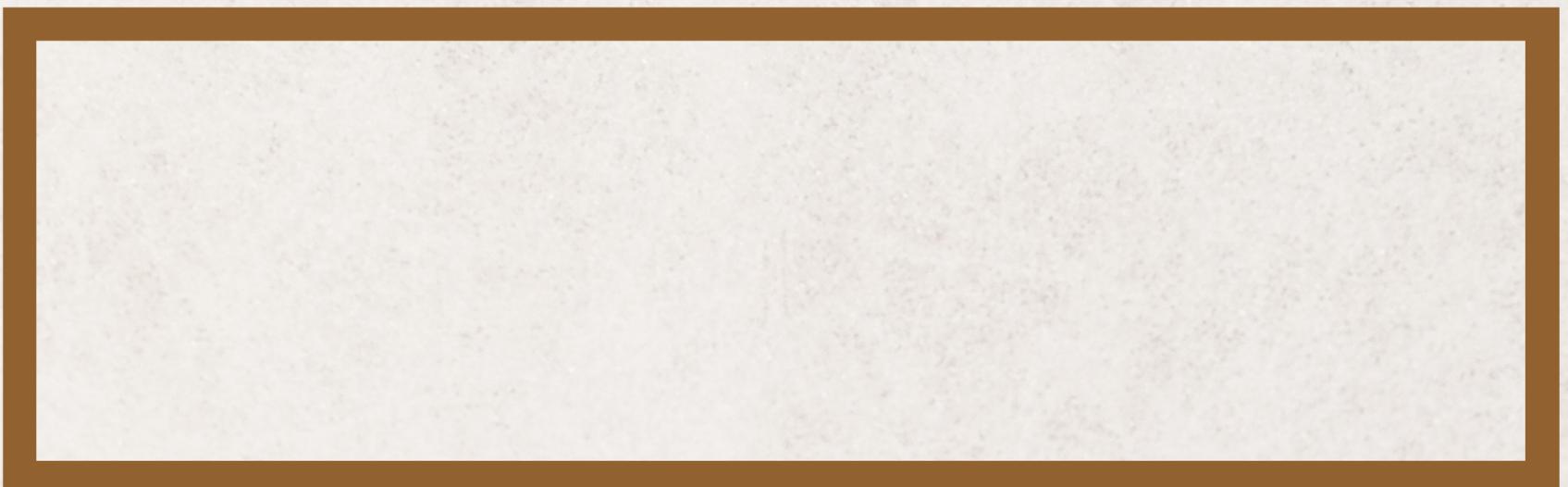
There are 7 different Deities of the Afterlife in Ancient Egypt, and we are going to be exploring them.

We are looking for 2 sentences about each Deity.

Osiris



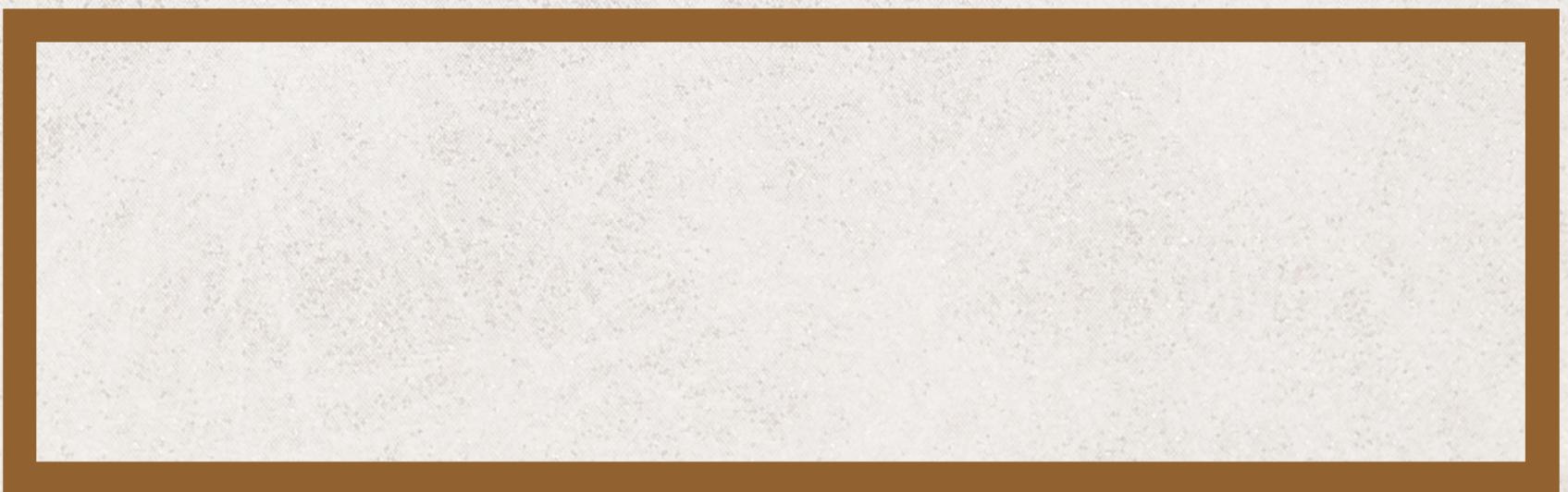
Isis



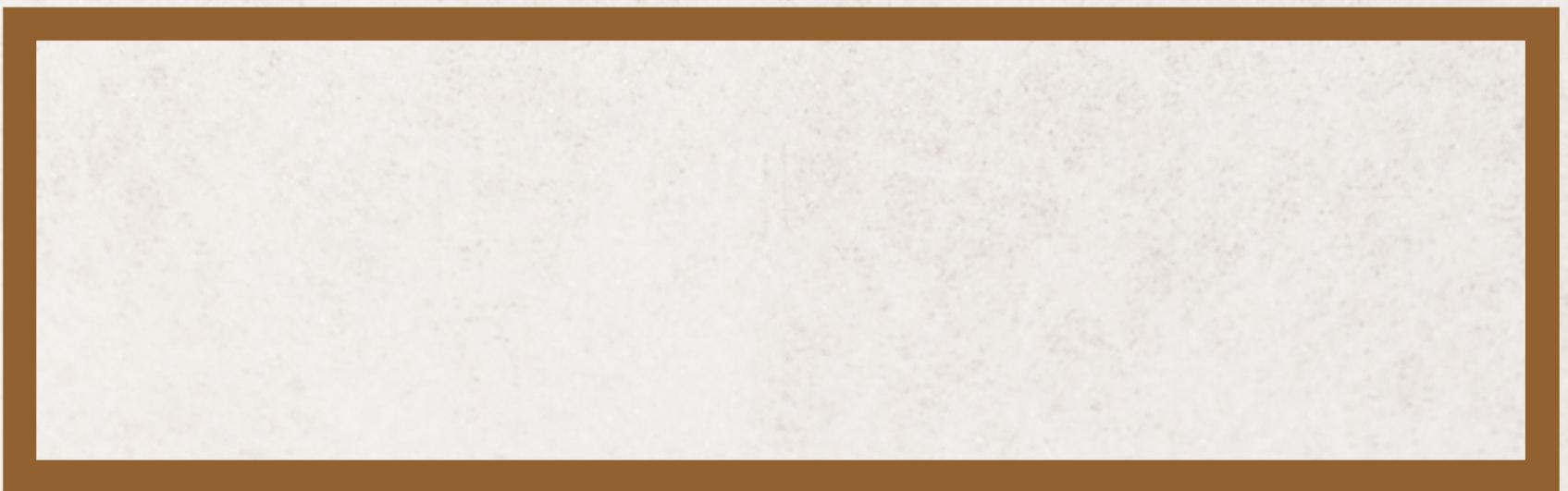
Horus



Anubis



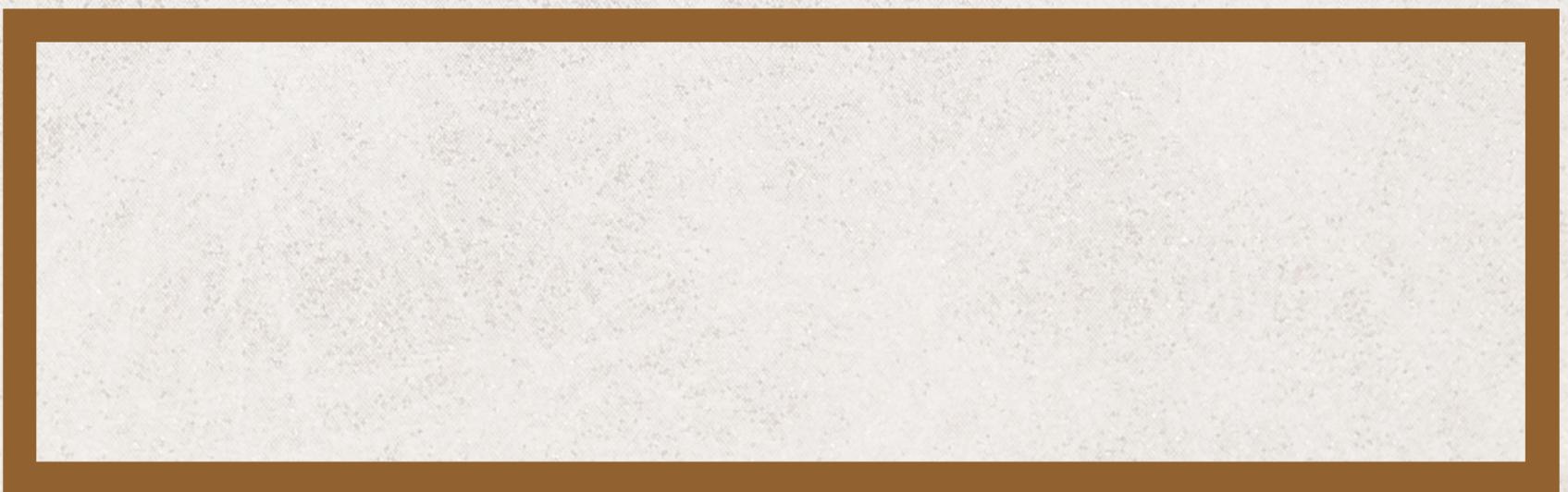
Maaf



Ahemait



Nehebkau



Final Activity - Glossary

We have come across lots of new words, and we might have had to look up what some of them mean.

These are 5 words you should have come across, write the definition in these boxes!

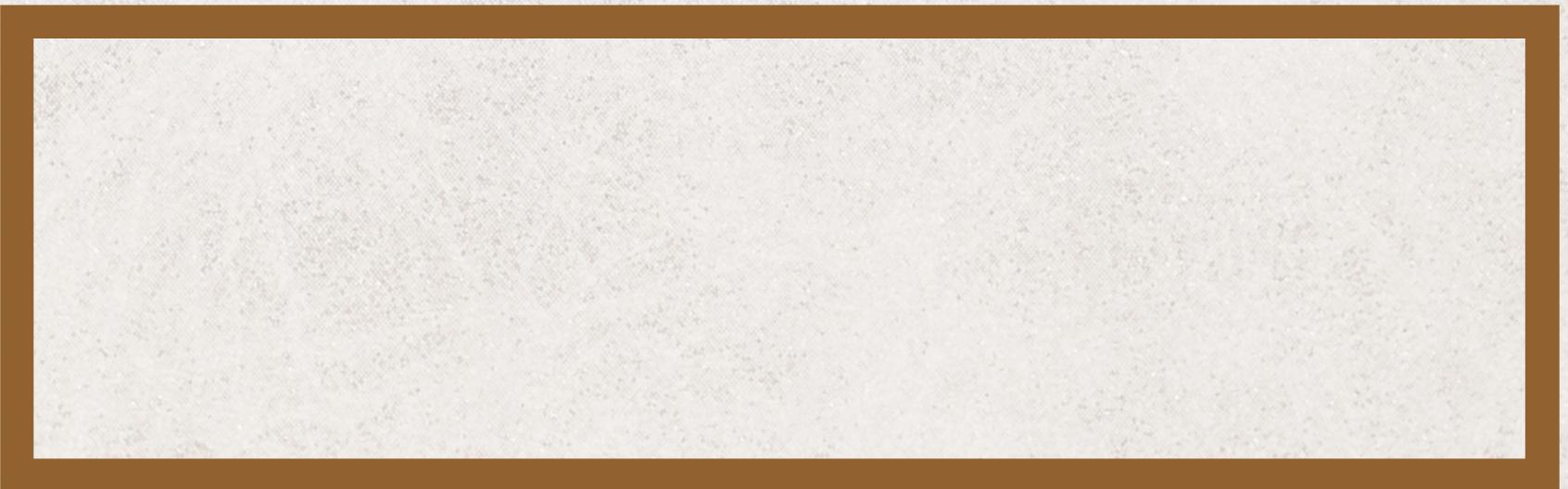
Natron

Canopic Jars

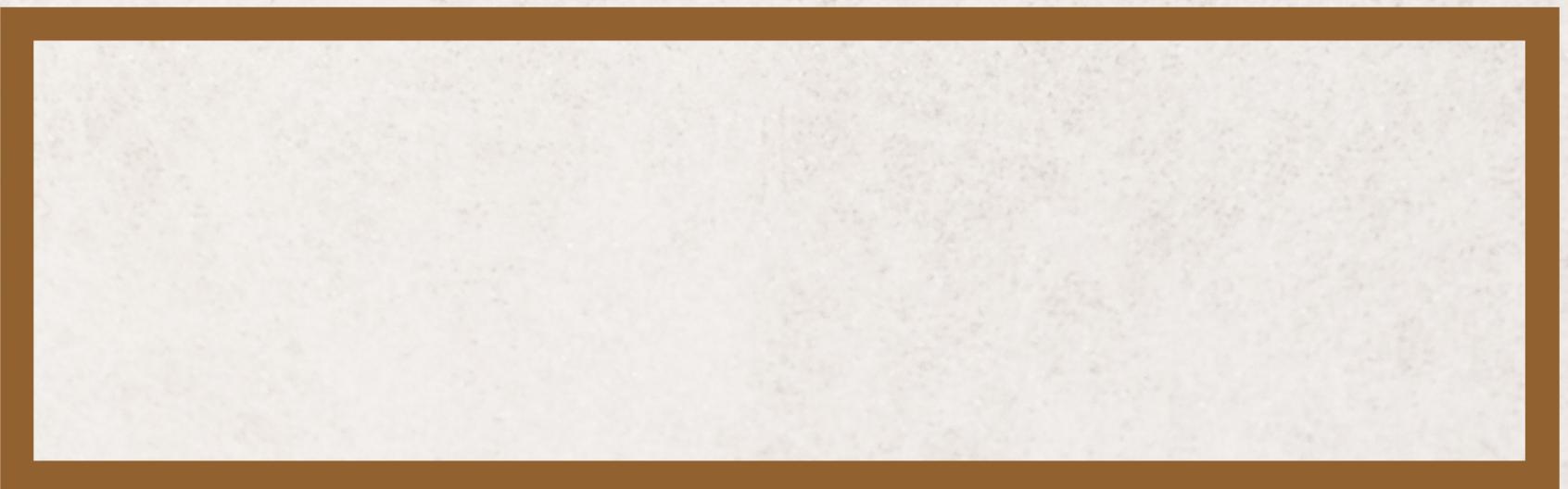
Coffin



Sarcophagus



Hieroglyph



Did You Know?

Here are several facts about Ancient Egypt!

Did you know these facts?

Egyptian men and women wore makeup.

It was thought to have healing powers, plus it helped to protect their skin from the sun!

They were one of the first civilisations to invent writing. They also used ink to write and paper called papyrus.

The Pharaohs kept their hair covered. It was not to be seen by regular people.

Ancient Egypt was one of the greatest and most powerful civilisations in history. It lasted for over 3,000 years from 3,150BC to 30BC.

Cats were considered sacred in Ancient Egypt.

Ancient Egyptians loved board games, and often played games called "Mehen", "Dogs and Jackals" and also "Senet".

Pharoah Tutankhamen might have been killed by a hippopotamus! *

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Surprisingly little is known about the life of the boy Pharoah Tutankhamen, but some historians believe they know how he died.

Scans of the young king's body show that he was embalmed without his heart or his chest wall.

This drastic departure from traditional Egyptian burial practice suggests that he may have suffered a horrific injury prior to his death.

According to a handful of Egyptologists, one of the most likely causes for this wound would have been a bite from a hippopotamus.

Evidence indicates that the Egyptians hunted these beasts for sport, and statues found in King Tut's tomb even depict him in the act of throwing a harpoon.

If the boy pharoah was indeed fond of stalking dangerous game, then his death might have been the result of a hunt gone wrong.

Fun Fact!

In 1981, a mummy was unwrapped at the
Bristol Museum.

This significant event was witnessed by
one of our volunteers - Sue Green - and
we have created and uploaded a video
to YouTube of her explaining the
process and the reasons behind the
unwrapping.

Either scan the QR Code or click the link
below to watch the video!



SCAN ME

link to
YouTube
video