

**Text: Dorling Kindersley: Ancient Egypt**

Egyptian Mummies: <https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/ancient-egypt/egyptian-mummies/>

(Day 3)

Focus: **Retrieval**

Read the section (preferably the online version as it has great visuals) about Egyptian mummies.

There is a screenshot of the information on the final pages of todays work.



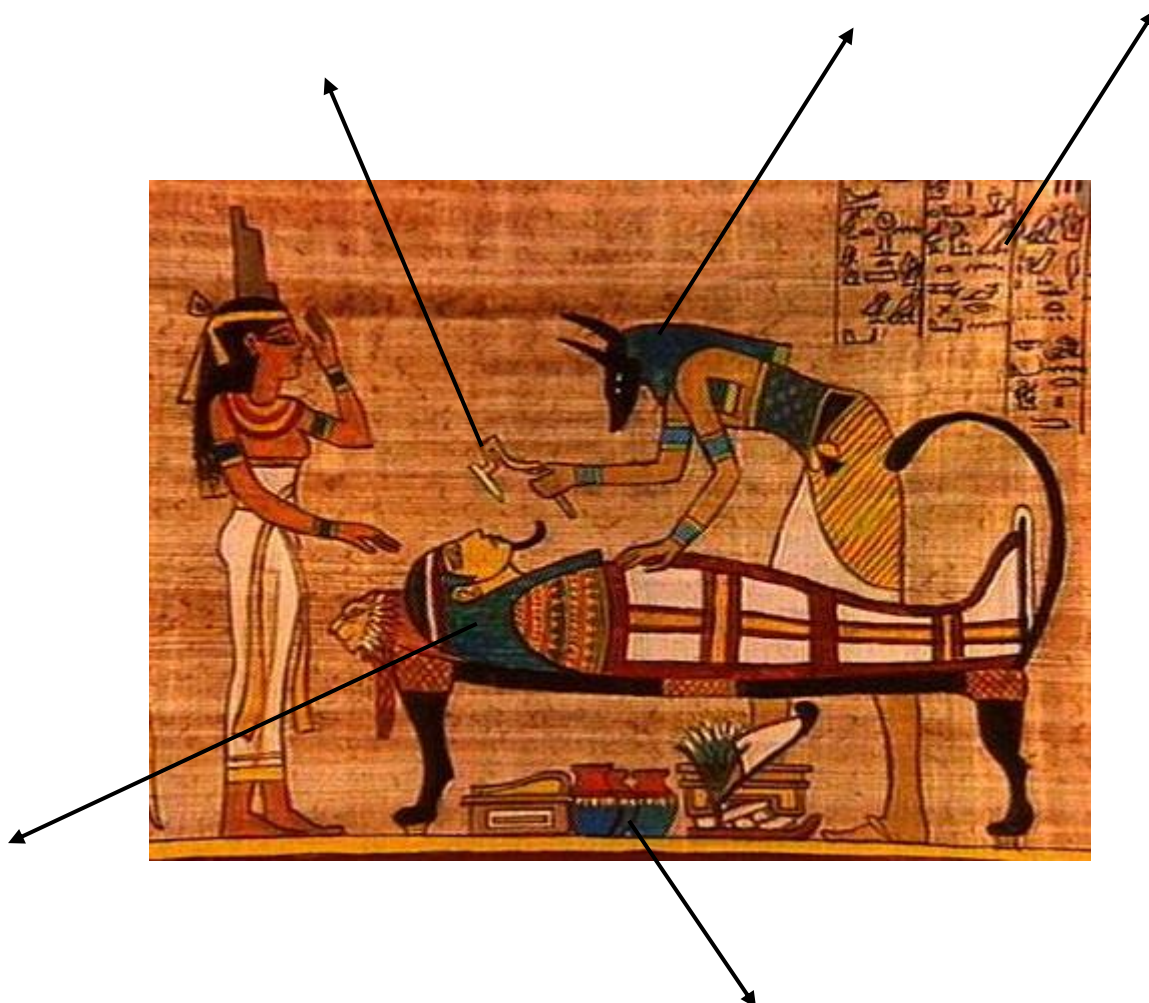
Check that you know the meaning of these words in context:

robes	gold leaf	innermost	technique
internal organs	natron	amulets	linen

Make sure you read the process for making a mummy very carefully as it will help you with your writing outcomes this week.

Copy this picture and create labels based on facts and vocabulary you read today:

(The priest wears a mask to make him look like the God of death: Anubis)





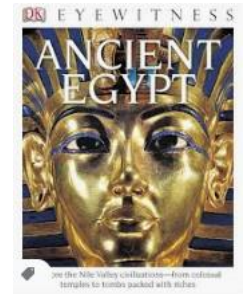
**Steppingstone activity**

**Day 3**

**Text: Mummies:** <https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/ancient-egypt/egyptian-mummies/>

Focus: Retrieval

Try to look at the online book with an adult.

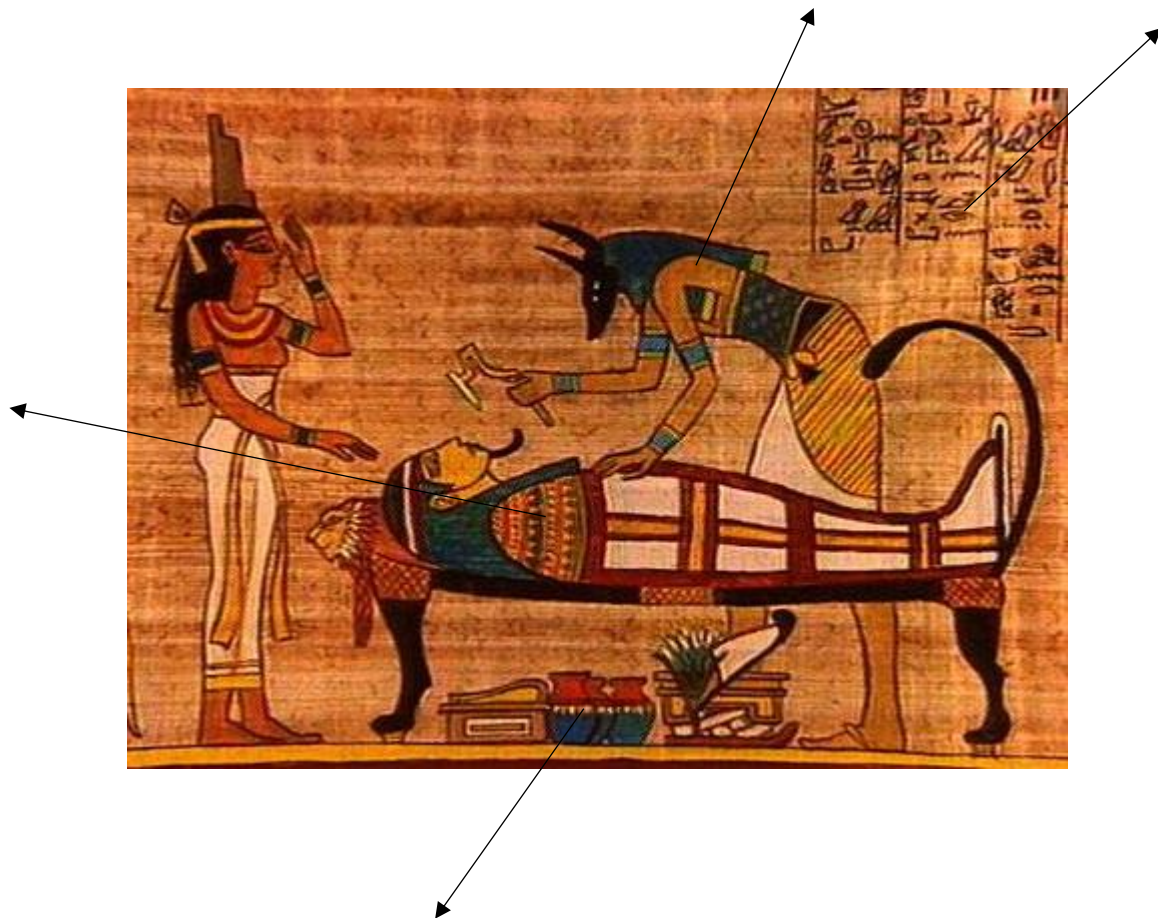


Click and explore the mummies.

Copy this picture and put the labels in the correct place.

Labels:

Priest with a mask	spells	canopic jars	mummy
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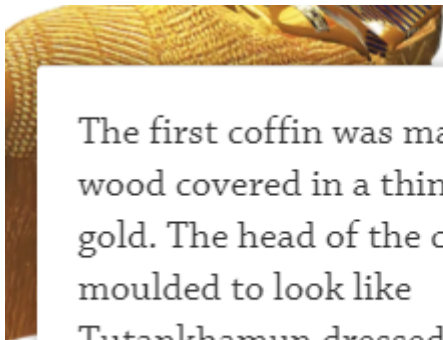


# Egyptian mummies



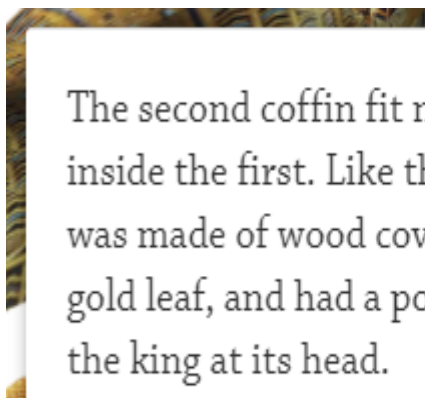
The Ancient Egyptians believed that, if your body rotted or was damaged after you died, your spirit would suffer in the afterlife (the world of the dead). To make sure their souls were safe, rich Egyptians arranged for their bodies to be preserved after death. These preserved bodies are called mummies, and some are still intact to this day. The mummies of the pharaohs were buried in rich coffins, often surrounded by gold and jewels.

**The inner coffin of Tutankhamun is made of solid gold weighing 110kg (296lb). That's more than a grown man.**



The first coffin was made of wood covered in a thin layer of gold. The head of the coffin was moulded to look like Tutankhamun dressed in the crown and robes of a pharaoh.

First coffin



The second coffin fit neatly inside the first. Like the first, it was made of wood covered in gold leaf, and had a portrait of the king at its head.

Second coffin

Inner coffin

The third, innermost coffin was made of solid gold. It is one of the most valuable ancient objects ever found.

Inner coffin

Tutankhamun's coffins lay inside a giant sarcophagus, or stone box. The sides of the box were carved with images of four goddesses who protected the body inside.

Mummy

Sarcophagus

Inside the third coffin lay the body of Tutankhamun. It wore a gold mask and jewellery, and was wrapped tightly in bandages. The Egyptians who buried the body used a technique called mummification to dry out the flesh so it would not rot away.

Second coffin

Inner coffin

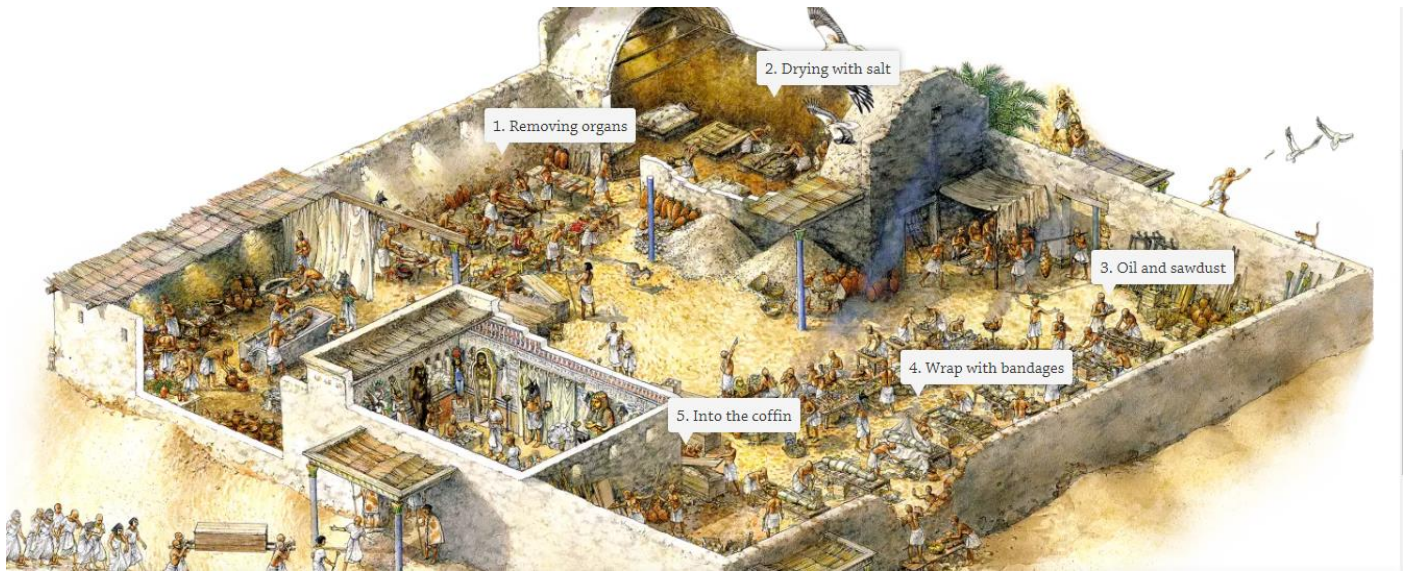
[Making a mummy ›](#)

Mummy

## Making a mummy



The bodies of some Ancient Egyptians still survive to this day as dried-out mummies. This is because, when an important Egyptian died, priests and servants rushed to preserve the body before it started to rot. The process was called mummification, and took 70 days.



**1. Removing organs**



After washing the body in wine, priests removed the internal organs. They used special hooks to pull the dead person's brain out through their nostrils.

Once the body had dried out, it was washed with wine, then packed with sawdust and linen. The skin was rubbed with oils and perfumes and varnished with resin (a special tree sap).

The hollowed-out body was packed with a special salt called natron, which drew water out of the flesh. This part of the process took 40 days.

**2. Drying with salt**



**3. Oil and sawdust**



The mummy was wrapped in layers of bandages. Amulets (pieces of jewellery with magical powers) were added to keep the spirit safe on its journey. The finishing touch was a mask decorated to look like the dead person's face.



**4. Wrap with bandages**

The finished mummy was placed in a coffin, which was often decorated with a picture of the dead person. Rich mummies were often put inside several coffins, one inside the other.



**5. Into the coffin**