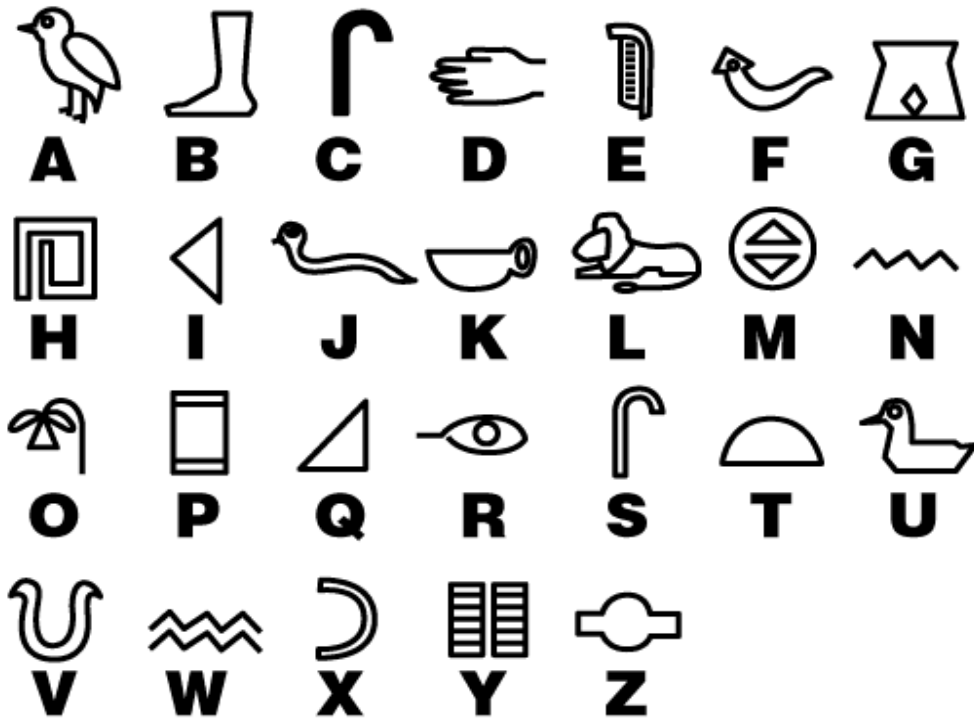


# HIEROGLYPHICS



Spell the following words and colour them in carefully.

WORD	WORD IN HIEROGLYPHICS
SCHOOL	
WRITE	
HOUSE	
GIRL	
BOY	
SCRIBE	

# RA, THE SUN GOD, KING OF KINGS.

Ra was the God of the Sun. He sailed across the heavens in a boat called the 'Barque of Millions of Years'. At the end of each day Ra was thought to die and sailed on his night voyage through the Underworld, leaving the Moon to light the world above.

The boat would sail through the twelve doors, representing the twelve hours of night-time. The next dawn, he was born again.

It was not always smooth sailing. During the day Ra had to fight his chief enemy, a snake called Apep. He was helped by the other gods, such as Seth and Bastet.

Ra was the greatest of the gods and he kept his power in his secret name, which only he knew. He had started to grow old, and sometimes he dribbled. Isis collected some of his saliva and made it into a snake. She hid the snake where Ra would walk.

When Ra trod on it, it bit him, and Ra screamed in pain. All the gods gathered round, but none could heal him. Isis said "If you tell me your secret name, this will give me enough magic power to heal you." Ra didn't want to do this, but eventually the pain was so bad that he had to. Isis healed him, and ever since then she has the magic powers that Ra had.



*If YOU had magic powers what sort of things would you do?  
Would you be good or bad?  
What would your secret name be?*

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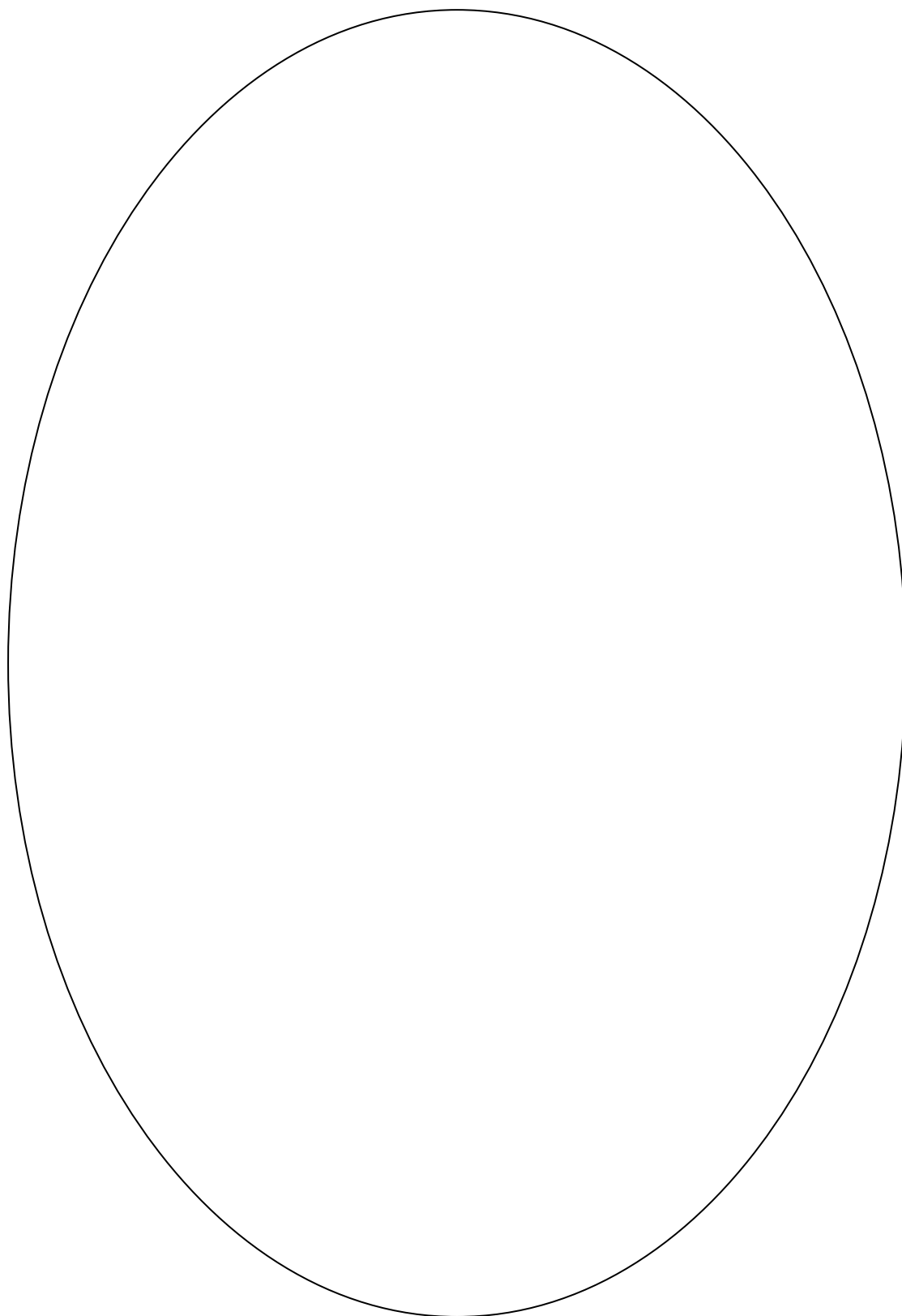
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# HEADRESSES OF ANCIENT EGYPT

 <p><b>WHITE CROWN</b></p> <p>The White Crown symbolised the pharaoh's control over Upper Egypt, and was worn on occasions involving Upper Egypt only.</p>	 <p><b>RED CROWN</b></p> <p>The Red Crown symbolised the pharaoh's control over Lower Egypt, and was worn on occasions involving Lower Egypt only.</p>
 <p><b>DOUBLE CROWN</b></p> <p>The Double Crown was a combination of the Red Crown of Lower Egypt and the White Crown of Upper Egypt. It symbolised the joining of the two lands, and the pharaoh's control over the two lands.</p>	 <p><b>BLUE CROWN</b></p> <p>The Blue Crown (the Khepresh) was a blue cloth or leather headdress decorated with bronze or gold discs. The Blue Crown was worn in battles, as well as on ceremonial occasions.</p>
 <p><b>ATEF CROWN</b></p> <p>The Atef Crown was a white headdress decorated with ostrich feathers. It was worn during some religious rituals.</p>	 <p><b>NEMES HEADRESS</b></p> <p>The Nemes Headdress was a blue and gold striped head cloth.</p>

What kind of crown would you have chosen to wear? On the next page design your own crown, give it a name and make sure you colour it in so we can see what it looks like.

THIS IS MY DESIGN FOR A PHARAOH'S HEADDRESS



# MAKING A MUMMY

Read the following and answer the questions in full sentences.

It took 70 days to make a mummy and the place where the mummy was made was called the per nefer. The chief embalmer wore a jackal mask to look like Anubis, the god of mummification. His assistants were called wetyw.

When the body arrived one of the assistants made a cut on the left side of the abdomen so that the internal organs could be removed. It was thought to be bad to 'hurt' a body like this so the other assistants would throw stones at the one who made the cut. This was not supposed to hurt him it was just part of the ceremony.

The brain was removed from the body through the nose. The Egyptians did not think that the brain was important enough to be preserved.

After the organs had been removed, the body was washed with wine and rubbed with spices. This killed the bacteria which caused decay. The body was then covered with natron for 40 days and left to dry out. At the end of this time it was shrunken, wrinkled and leathery. It was cleaned again and rubbed with oils to soften the skin.

When the body was fully dried and cleaned it was decorated with jewellery. It was packed inside with linen coated with scented oils so that it had the proper shape. The body was then bandaged in lots layers of linen. Small charms or amulets were put into the bandages to protect the spirit on its journey. Each layer was coated with resin, which made a waterproof seal. This part of the process could take as long as a week.

After wrapping, the head was covered with a painted mask so that the spirit would recognise it. The mummy was then put into several gilded coffins and then finally into a sarcophagus.

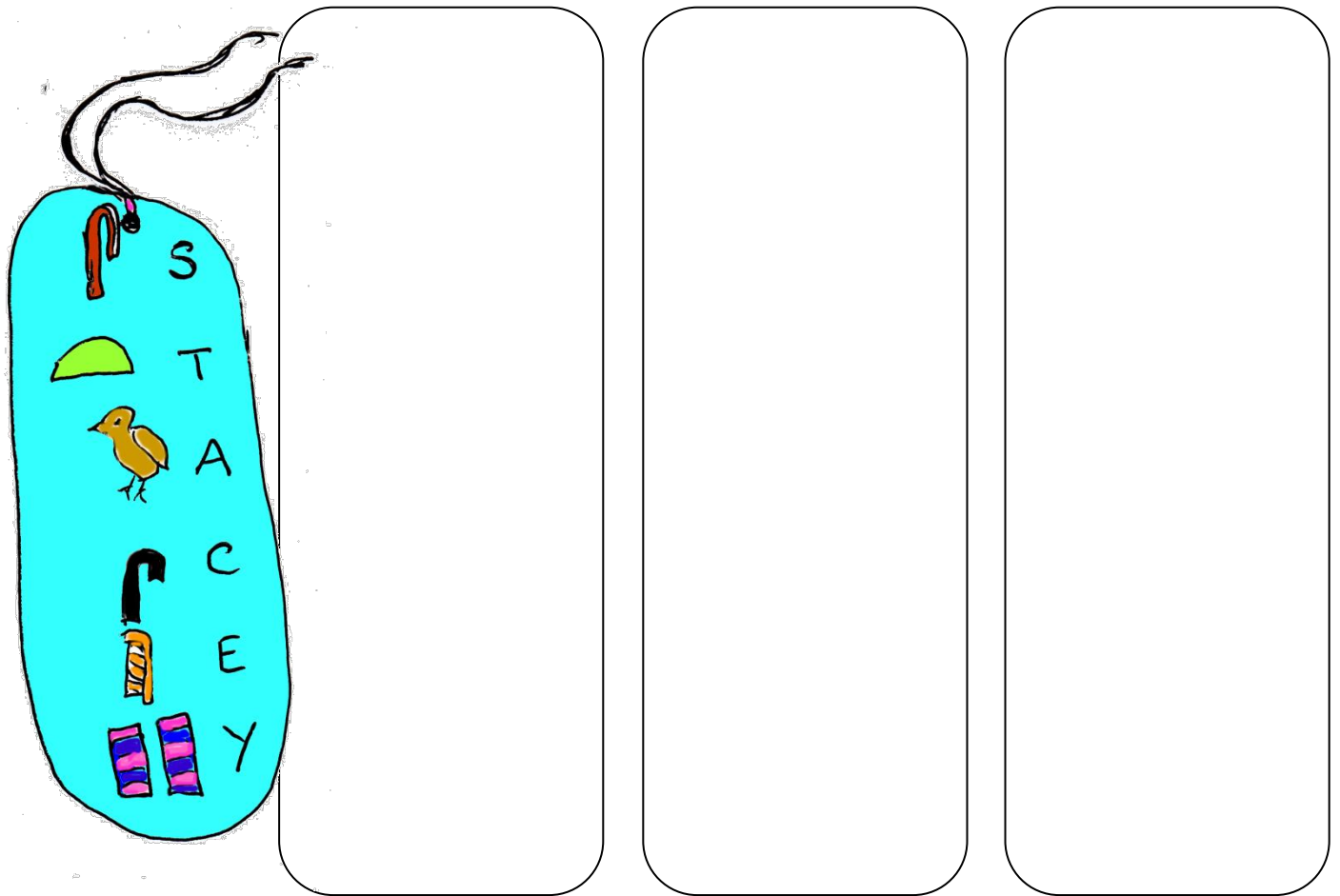
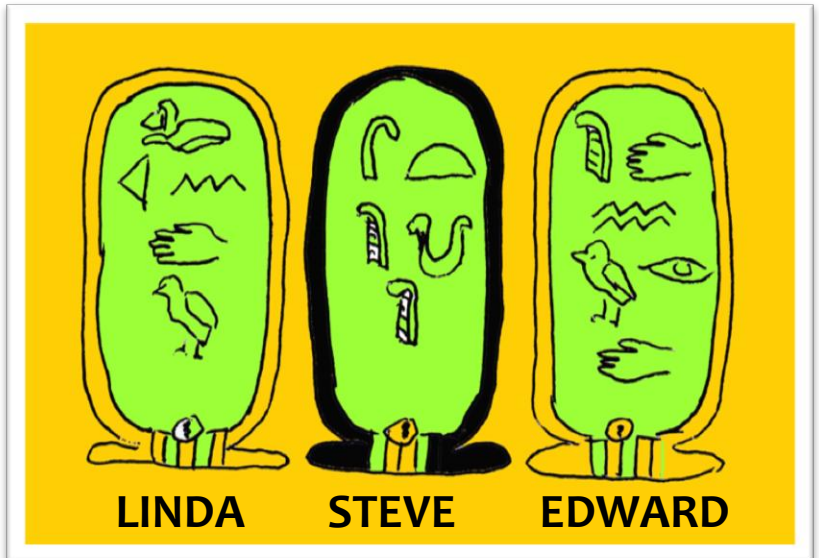
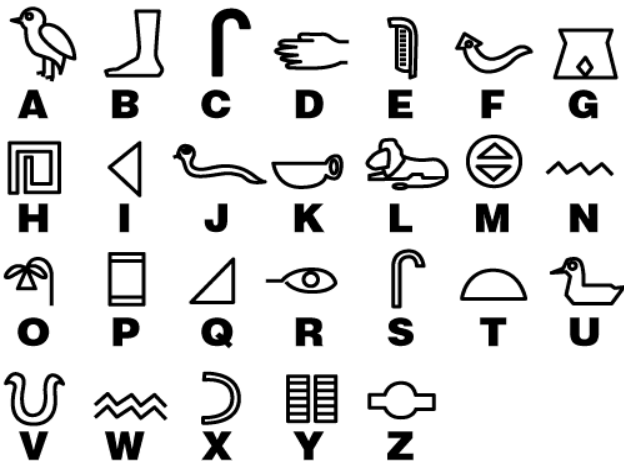


# DESIGN YOUR OWN CARTOUCHE

You can see from the cartouches below, that you can easily write your own name in hieroglyphics.

Write **your** name and some of your friends' names in the blank cartouches.  
When finished colour them in.

## ANCIENT EGYPT HIEROGLYPHICS



# DISCOVERY OF TUTANKHAMUN'S TOMB

"At last have made wonderful discovery in Valley; a magnificent tomb with seals intact; re-covered same for your arrival; congratulations."

In 1907 Howard Carter went to work for Lord Carnarvon, who having been injured in a car accident found the hot temperatures of Egypt good for his health during England's cold winters. After taking up archaeology as a hobby, Lord Carnarvon, who was a rich man, agreed to join with Howard Carter to try to find King Tut's tomb.

Howard Carter had worked in Egypt for 31 years before he found King Tut's tomb.

Carter did not have much to show after five years of excavating in the Valley of the Kings. Lord Carnarvon made the decision to stop the search. After a discussion with Carter, Carnarvon gave in and agreed to one last look.

By November 1, 1922, Carter began his final season working in the Valley of the Kings by having his workers expose the workmen's huts at the base of the tomb of Rameses VI. After exposing and documenting the huts, Carter and his workmen began to excavate the ground beneath them.

By the fourth day of work, they had found something - a step that had been cut into the rock.



Work continued on the afternoon of November 4th through the following morning. By late afternoon on November 5th, 12 stairs (leading downwards) were revealed; and in front of them, stood the upper portion of a blocked entrance.

To protect the find, Carter had his workmen fill in the stairs, covering them so that none were showing. While several of Carter's most trusted

workmen stood guard, Carter left to make preparations. The first of which was contacting Lord Carnarvon, who was back in England, to share the news of the find. On November 6th, two days after finding the first step, Carter sent a cable:

"At last have made wonderful discovery in Valley; a magnificent tomb with seals intact; re-covered same for your arrival; congratulations."

It was nearly three weeks after finding the first step that Carter was able to proceed. On November 23rd, Lord Carnarvon and his daughter, Lady Evelyn Herbert, arrived in Luxor. The following day, the workers had again cleared the staircase, now exposing all 16 of its steps and the full face of the sealed doorway. Now Carter found what he could not see before, since the bottom of the doorway had still been covered with rubble - there were several seals on the bottom of the door with Tutankhamun's name on them.

On the morning of November 25th, the sealed doorway was photographed and the seals noted. Then the door was removed. A passageway emerged from the darkness, filled to the top with limestone chips.

By the following afternoon, the fill along the 26-foot-long passageway had been cleared away to expose another sealed door, almost identical to the first. Having made a small hole in the top corner of the door, Carter held a lighted candle up to the hole.

"At first I could see nothing, the hot air escaping from the chamber causing the candle flame to flicker, but presently, as my eyes grew accustomed to the light, details of the room within emerged slowly from the mist, strange



animals, statues, and gold - everywhere the glint of gold"

Using the information in this text and the diary on the next page fill in the details for each day of Howard Carter's adventure



# NOVEMBER 1922

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# WORDSEARCH

i e t r h e d a n s h t f e r l a t d  
g e g o p i i a h r t e n d g s r o t  
u o r y m s m c g o n c e t n z o l e  
n u d a p e p e b n i e a o y v r t t  
s w r d l t s r s f r a h o c c a h b  
j y i b e c i d s a r t s i r o a d s  
p a o h o s q u e e n i n b e t m i t  
e n h t e s s r f d r y a r u i a t s  
r h l o o o c i d i i l e e e h e u a  
l l c u t a s a s r e m r a f d r c h  
g o o u w f m t t t t e a t s y r a d  
l a o h o n u d r f i n x y p e s i e  
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p n f u s c r i b e s r p e i a n l m  
n s m t i y h a t r e e n h i n l r e  
t m t t f g t t c h e a d d r e s s d  
y s n o u r n f t r s p e r k b d o n  
h r e l m a l i s i i t f t s f g u t  
d a l b l b i f k a o f t h e h v d m

**FIND the following words.**

cartouche, headdress, nobleman, pyramid, papyrus, scribes,  
goddess, osiris, farmer, egypt, horus, queen, mummy, tomb,  
king, seth, yaru, nile, god, cat, ra.