

# Virtual Discovery Kit.

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## Egypt: Be Curious.

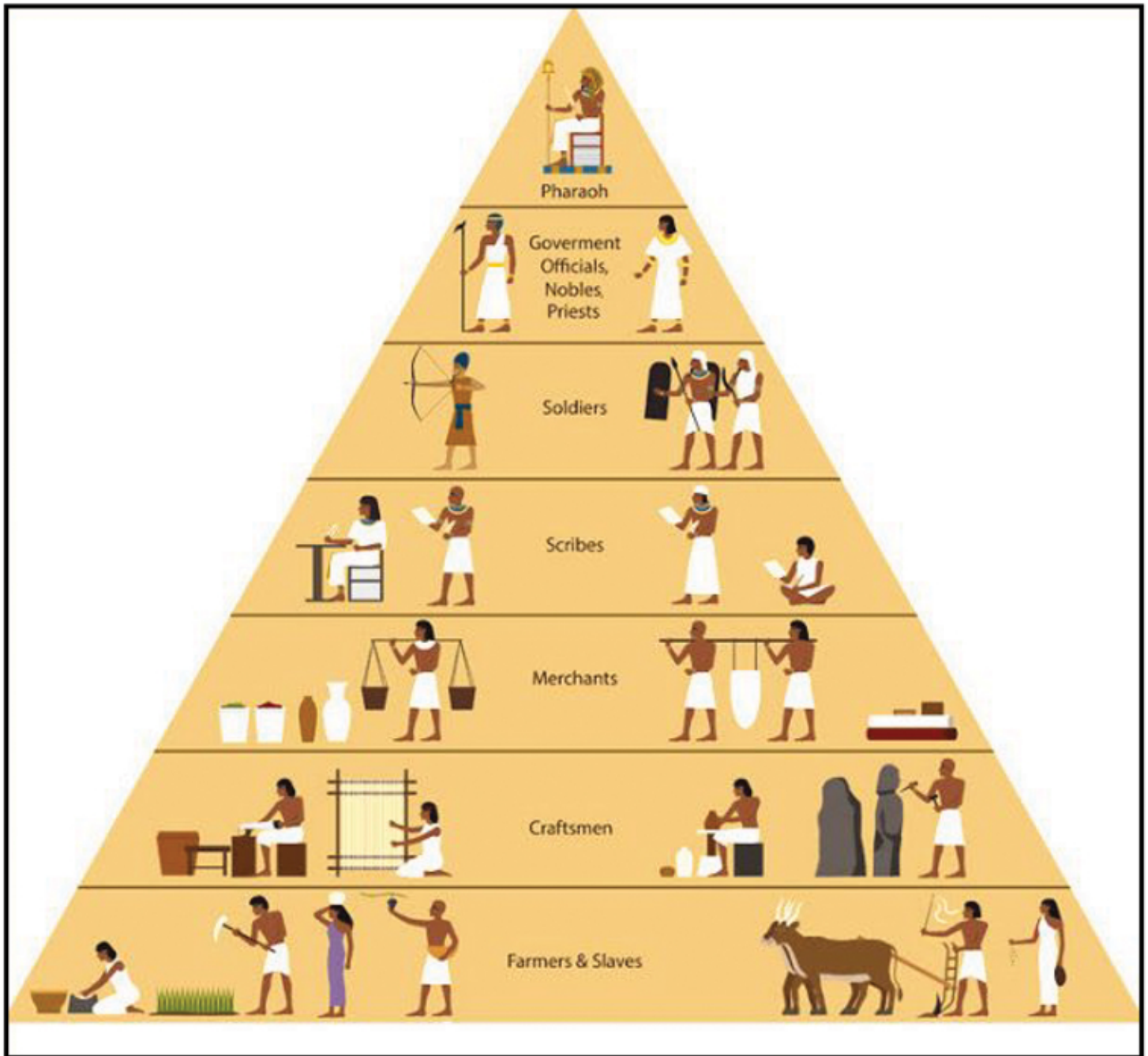
This Collection will introduce you to ancient Egyptian beliefs in life and the afterlife. Widespread settlement began in ancient Egypt around 8,000 years ago in 6000 BCE, and the first pyramids of Egypt were built approximately 4,000 years ago, around 2000 BCE. Many of the items in this Collection are from this period! Explore the ancient artifacts in the GRPM digital Collections at <https://grpmcollections.org/Detail/occurrences/357> then have fun with these activities.



## Ancient Egyptian Social Pyramid

In ancient Egypt, all work was considered important, noble and worthy of respect. While the lower classes provided the means for those above them to live comfortably, the upper classes supported those below them by providing jobs and distributing food so that all needs were met.

- If you had to work in ancient Egypt, what job would you most want? Why?



### References:

- <https://www.ancient.eu/article/1073/jobs-in-ancient-egypt/>
- <https://stravaganzastravaganza.blogspot.com/2017/01/society-social-structure-of-ancient.html>

## Ancient Egyptian Gods and Goddesses

Egyptians worshipped over 2,000 deities. These are 12 of the most well known.

- Which Egyptian god or goddess do you find most interesting? Why?
- If you could have an animal likeness, what would you choose and why?

Name	Animal Likeness	Role
Amun	Ram	God of air.
Anubis	Jackal	God of the dead and mummification.
Bastet	Cat	Goddess of cats, childbirth, family, women's secrets and protector of the household.
Hathor	Cow	Goddess of love, joy, beauty, music, dancing, women's health and childbirth.
Horus	Falcon	God of the sun, sky, and kingship.
Isis	Woman	Goddess of healing, magic, marriage, motherhood and protector of mankind.
Khepri	Scarab Beetle	God of the sun, creation and rebirth.
Osiris	Bull	God of the afterlife, ruler of the underworld and judge of the dead.
Ptah	Man	God of creation, builders, craftsmen, sculptors and truth.
Ra	Hawk	God of the sun.
Sobek	Crocodile	God of procreation, medicine, surgery, water and unexpected death.
Thoth	Baboon and Ibis	God of writing, wisdom, truth, integrity and libraries.



### References:

- <https://www.ancient.eu/article/885/egyptian-gods---the-complete-list/>
- <http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/gods/explore/main.html>
- <https://www.egyptabout.com/p/egyptian-gods-and-goddesses.html>



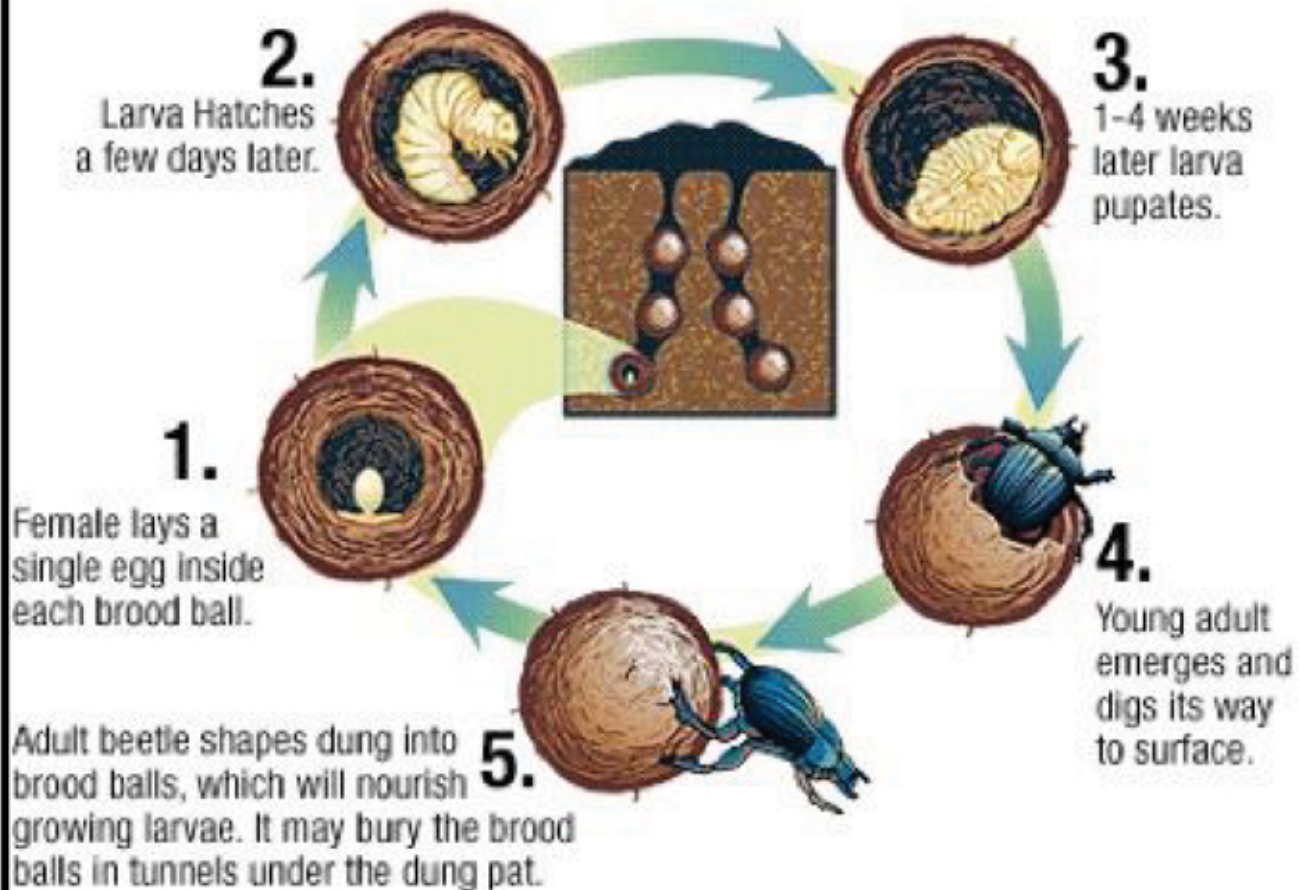
## Scarab Life Cycle

Scarabs, also called dung beetles, were worshipped throughout ancient Egypt because they symbolized rebirth. Many people had seals or stamps designed as beetles, often with their name inscribed on the flat side. These seals were often decorated with unique patterns.



- Draw your own scarab seal design!

## Dung Beetle Life Cycle















### References:

- <https://sites.google.com/site/scarabfacekhepri/scarabaeus-sacer>
- <http://archaeologicalmuseum.jhu.edu/the-collection/object-stories/ancient-egyptian-amulets/scarabs/>

## Amulets in the Afterlife

- Do you have any good luck charms? If so, what are they?
- Which amulet would you most want to wear? Why?
- Sketch your own amulet! What are its magical powers?


Image	Name	Role
	Ankh	Gives everlasting life.
	Backbone of Osiris	Gives balance, preservation, stability, rebirth, new life and hope.
	Buckle of Isis	Protects from every kind of evil.
	Eye of Horus	Gives endurance, energy, health, rebirth, wisdom and protects from negativity.
	Frog	Gives eternal life.
	Golden Collar	Gives strength and power to free the body from mummy wrappings.
	Headrest	Protects from decapitation.
	Heart Scarab	Gives resurrection, transformation and protects the heart from speaking evil during the soul's judgement.
	Papyrus Column	Gives renewed energy, endurance and eternal youth.
	Serpent Head	Protects from snakebites.
	Two Fingers	Gives power, strength and protects the body from being entered by evil forces.
	Vulture	Protects the dead.

**References:** <https://www.egyptian-witchcraft.com/ancient-egyptian-amulets/>

- <http://myweb.usf.edu/~liottan/funeryamulets.html>

## Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphics A to Z

- Spell your name using ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics

	A	vulture		L	lion		W	chick
	B	leg		M	owl		X	cloth
	C	cup		N	water		Y	feathers
	D	hand		O	chick		Z	bolt
	E	feather		P	stool		CH	tether
	F	viper		Q	hill		KH	sieve
	G	pot		R	mouth		SH	basin
	H	wick		S	cloth		MAN	
	I	feather		T	loaf		WOMAN	
	J	cobra		U	chick		ANKH	
	K	cup		V	viper	<div>www.egyptabout.com</div> <div>©Scott Peters</div>		

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## The Makings of a Mummy

Step	Action
1	The brain was removed through the nostrils with a hook and thrown away because ancient Egyptians did not believe it was important.
2	The intestines, liver, lungs and stomach were removed through a cut in the left side of the body, embalmed and placed in separate containers called canopic jars.
3	The heart was mummified and returned to the body for judgement in the afterlife, where it would be weighed against the feather of truth and justice.
4	The body was covered in natron, a special salt, for 40 days to absorb moisture.
5	Sunken areas were padded with cloth, false eyes added and the body treated with herbs, oils and resin.
6	Make-up, jewelry and a wig were often placed on the body while damaged parts were replaced with wooden pieces to provide a fully functioning form in the afterlife.
7	Protective amulets, like the heart scarab, were arranged on the body to give rebirth and safe passage in the underworld.
8	The body was wrapped in linen bandages and placed in a coffin, while special priests, called embalmers, performed spells and rituals for the next 15 days.
9	The deceased's speech, sight and hearing were restored for the afterlife when a priest touched the coffin's face with a special instrument during the "Opening of the Mouth" ceremony.
10	The coffin was settled in the tomb and surrounded by possessions, shabtis and votive offerings for use throughout eternity.

This entire process would take 70 days from death to rebirth in the afterlife.



### References:

- <https://www.mylearning.org/stories/ancient-egypt-death-and-the-afterlife/331>

## What Do You Think?

- What was the most interesting thing you learned?
- What do you think these objects tell us about ancient Egyptian beliefs in life and after life?
- How was ancient Egypt different from your world? How was it the same?