Mummification Process
A Movie Trailer....but Cool None the Less

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OKNHoMcWAYA&feature=fvwrel
A video to get us started.....

EMPHASIS ON THE AFTERLIFE
Much of the Egyptian religion focuses on the afterlife, or life after death. The Egyptians believed that the afterlife was a happy place. Paintings from Egyptian tombs show the afterlife as an ideal world where all the people are young and healthy.
The Egyptian belief in the afterlife stemmed from their idea of a ka (KAH) or life force. When a person died, his or her ka left the body and became a spirit. The ka, however, remained linked to the body and could not leave its burial site. The ka has all the same needs that the person has when he or she was living.
To fulfill the ka’s needs, people filled tombs with objects for the afterlife. These objects included furniture, clothing, tools, jewelry, and weapons. Relatives of the dead were expected to bring food and beverages to their loved ones’ tombs to the ka would not be hungry or thirsty.
Food for the dead
Food and drink were left in tombs for the ka, or spirit, of the dead person. People believed that the ka needed these for nourishment. In the tomb of the young pharaoh Tutankhamen, archaeologists found 116 baskets of fruit and 40 jars of wine, as well as boxes of roasted meat and bread.

Model servants
Little statues were often placed in tombs, too. A spell would make them come alive so they could work for the dead person in the Next World. Some figures looked lifelike. Others were shaped like tiny mummies and were called shabtis.
The furniture tombs also contained many beautiful pieces of furniture, such as beds, stools, and thrones made of cedar wood, reed, ivory, and gold.

**Personal belongings**
Clothes, makeup, and jewelry were also left near the mummy, so they could be used in the Next World. There were even board games for the dead person to play.
BURIAL PRACTICES
Egyptian ideas about the afterlife shaped their burial practices. Egyptians believed that a body had to be prepared for the afterlife before it could be buried. This meant the body had to be preserved. If the body decayed, its spirit could not recognize it. That would break the link between the body and spirit. The ka would then be unable to receive the food and drink it needed to have good afterlife.
To keep the ka from suffering, the Egyptians developed a method called embalming. Embalming allowed bodies to be preserved for many, many years as mummies, specially treated bodies wrapped in cloth. A body that was not embalmed would decay quickly.
Embalming was a complex process that took several weeks. When finished, embalmers wrapped the body with linen cloths and bandages. The mummy was then placed in a coffin. Relatives often wrote magic spells inside the coffin to help the mummy receive food and drink.
A grisly job

1. First, the embalmers washed the dead person’s body with water or sweet-smelling palm oil.

2. The brain was pulled out through the nose, bit by bit, using a long bronze hook.

3. The heart was left in the body, but the intestines, liver, lungs, and stomach were cut out. They were dried in a kind of salt, called natron. Then, they were covered with gum taken from trees, bandaged, and placed in special jars.

4. The body was bathed in a bath of natron to dry it out. After 40 days, it was dried out. Its insides were put back in.
A charm was put over the hole where the body was cut open. The eye of the god Horus kept out evil spirits.

The body was wrapped in linen bandages, and lucky charms were placed between the layers.

A mask made of gold, or painted linen or plaster, was placed over the head and shoulders of the body.

The body was put in a human-shaped wooden coffin, covered with paintings and magic spells.
The Mummification Process Video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MQ5dL9cQX0
Dr Zahi Hawass explains Ancient Egyptian Mummy Recipe

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OwiYnzfLUwI

Mummies!
Hapy = Lungs
Duamutef = Stomach
Qebehsenuef = Intestines
Imsety = Liver
Only royalty and other members of Egypt’s elite (AY-leet), or people of wealth and power, could afford to have mummies made. Peasant families buried their dead in shallow graves at the edge of the desert. The hot dry sand and lack of moisture preserved the bodies naturally.
Ticket Out the Door

1. What is one fact you learned today?
2. Do you think people should still mummify today? Why?
3. Most interesting fact?
Super Gross....but you can see it in a Museum

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ReCxCL64p9k