

## Ancient Egypt – Mummification

The Ancient Egyptians believed in life after death. They called this the Afterlife. To reach the Afterlife safely, they believed the body needed to be preserved. This is why they created mummies.

Making a mummy was a long and careful process. First, the body was washed and cleaned. Then, the internal organs — such as the stomach, lungs, and liver — were removed and stored in special jars called canopic jars. The brain was also removed, usually through the nose! The body was then dried out using a special salt called natron. This took about forty days.

After drying, the body was wrapped in hundreds of metres of linen bandages. Charms called amulets were often tucked inside the bandages for protection. Finally, the mummy was placed inside a coffin, which was often painted with the person's face and covered in hieroglyphics.

### Questions

1. What did the Ancient Egyptians call life after death?
2. Why did the Egyptians preserve bodies?
3. What was the first step in making a mummy?
4. Name two organs that were removed from the body.
5. What were the special jars called that stored the organs?
6. How was the brain removed?
7. What special salt was used to dry out the body?
8. How long did the drying process take?
9. What were amulets, and where were they placed?
10. Why do you think amulets were tucked inside the bandages rather than just placed in the coffin?



Text B Quiz



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