

Ancient Egyptians Artefact Pack (GH47372)

This collection contains a variety of Ancient Egypt replica artefacts, deities, figurines, jewellery and more to support and enhance your learning about Ancient Egypt.



Contents: -

1. 1 x Obelisk
2. 1 x Canopic Jar
3. 1 x Seated Rameses
4. 1 x Hieroglyphs Poster
5. 1 x Anubis
6. 1 x Sphinx
7. 1 x Ankh
8. 1 x Scarab
9. 1 x Small Tut
10. 1 x Isis (wings open)
11. 1 x Pack of 18 cards
12. 1 x Mummification Plaque
13. 1 x Small Sarcophagus
14. 1 x Nile Clay Necklace
15. 1 x Cleopatra Coin
(Contents may vary)

Questions you could ask children about the artefacts

Initial Discussion

- What is this object?
- Does it resemble anything the children have seen?
- What do you think the item was used for and by whom?
- Does anyone know what it is called?

Collect any other questions the children might have about the artefacts and display them as you try to find the answers through your learning sessions.

Other questions to consider:

- Where does the object come from?
- Who might have made this object? And how were they made?
- Why were they made?
- **What do the objects tell us about life in Ancient Egypt? This last question can be returned to at the end of the investigation.**

All About the Artefacts

1. Obelisk

A tapered monolithic pillar, originally erected in pairs at the entrances of ancient Egyptian temples. The Egyptian obelisk was carved from a single piece of stone. It was designed to be wider at its square or rectangular base than at its pyramidal top, which was often covered with an alloy of gold and silver. All four sides of the obelisk's shaft are covered with hieroglyphs that characteristically include religious dedications, usually to the sun god, and commemorations of the rulers.

Besides a handful in Egypt, there are also obelisks in Arles, Istanbul, Paris, London and New York. In Rome there are 13 of them standing in prominent positions and piazzas around the city.

2. Canopic Jar

Canopic jars are containers that were used by the ancient Egyptians during the mummification process, to store and preserve the organs (stomach, intestines, lungs, and liver) of their owner for the afterlife. They were commonly either carved from limestone or made of pottery.

Hapi, the baboon-headed god representing the North, whose jar contained the lungs and was protected by the goddess Nephthys.

Duamutef, the jackal-headed god representing the East, whose jar contained the stomach and was protected by the goddess Neith.

Imseti, the human-headed god representing the South, whose jar contained the liver and was protected by the goddess Isis.

Qebehsenuef, the falcon-headed god representing the West, whose jar contained the intestines and was protected by the goddess Serqet.

https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/Y_EA57368

3. Seated Rameses

Ramesses II (c. 1303 BC – 1213 BC), commonly known as Ramesses the Great, was an Egyptian pharaoh. He was the third ruler of the Nineteenth Dynasty. He is often regarded as the greatest, most celebrated, and most powerful pharaoh of the New Kingdom, which itself was the most powerful period of ancient Egypt. He is also widely considered one of ancient Egypt's most successful warrior pharaohs, conducting no fewer than 15 military campaigns, all resulting in victories, excluding the Battle of Kadesh, generally considered a stalemate.

The seated Rameses is a reproduction of four colossal (65 feet/20 meters high) statues of him sat in pairs flanking the entrance to Abu Simbel - The Great Temple of Ramesses II.

4. Hieroglyphs Poster

A printed A3 poster showing the colourful Egyptian hieroglyphic alphabet and the modern-day letters they represent. Hieroglyphs were called, by the Egyptians, “the words of God” and unlike the simple elegance of modern writing systems, this early attempt at recording words, used a number of techniques to convey meaning. Did you know that without the discovery and deciphering of the Rosetta stone, we would know nothing of the ancient Egyptians, and the details of their three thousand years of history would remain a mystery.

<https://discoveringegypt.com/hieroglyphic-typewriter/>

5. Anubis

Anubis is the god of funerary rites, protector of graves, and guide to the underworld. The Egyptian god Anubis had many jobs including being the god of the afterlife and mummification. He is recognised by his jackal or dog head and human body. He is a very important god who is called upon to protect a person in the afterlife.

6. Sphinx

The Great Sphinx of Giza is a limestone statue of a reclining sphinx, a mythical creature with the head of a human and the body of a lion. The Sphinx is the oldest known monumental sculpture in Egypt and one of the most recognizable statues in the world. The archaeological evidence suggests that it was created by ancient Egyptians of the Old Kingdom during the reign of Khafre (c. 2558–2532 BC).

7. Ankh

The ankh or key of life is an ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic symbol used to represent the word for "life" and, by extension, as a symbol of life itself. It is often found in burial chambers.

8. Scarab

The Scarab (kheper) Beetle became an Egyptian symbol of birth, life, death, and resurrection. Since the sun was believed to die each night and reborn each morning as a beetle, the scarab took on significant regenerative powers. The scarab was one of the most popular amulets in ancient Egypt because the insect was a symbol of the sun god Re.

9. Small Tutankhamun Bust

A small resin replica bust of the innermost coffin of Tutankhamun. A stunning piece of ancient Egyptian art and craftsmanship, made of solid gold, the coffin is adorned with intricate engravings, inscriptions, and inlaid semiprecious stones and coloured glass. The shape of the actual coffin is that of the god Osiris holding the sacred Heka Scepter and flail, with a vulture and rearing cobra protecting his forehead and divine beard made of gold inlaid with blue glass.

10. Isis (wings open)

Great mother Isis, the goddess of healing and magic, was crucial to ancient Egyptian religious beliefs. She is known today by her Greek name Isis; however, the ancient Egyptians called her Aset. Her name translates to "Queen of the Throne" which is reflected in her headdress, which is typically a throne. Isis can also be seen as a winged goddess who brought fresh air to the underworld when she went to meet her husband, Osiris.

11. Pack of 18 cards

Includes images of important artefacts from ancient Egypt and small Hieroglyphs and Amulets cards.

12. Mummification Plaque

A priest dressed as Anubis during the mummification process of noble Sennedjem, vital to his journey into the afterlife. Part of a highly decorated tomb in the Valley of the Nobles (West Bank, Luxor)

13. Small Sarcophagus

A sarcophagus is essentially a coffin, most commonly carved in stone, and usually displayed above ground, though it may also be buried. The word sarcophagus comes from the Greek sarx meaning "flesh", and phagein meaning "to eat"; hence sarcophagus means "flesh-eating"!

The sarcophagus was an important part of an elaborate burial process. Ancient Egyptians believed that they would live on in an afterlife. They prepared a dead person for this afterlife by embalming the body and wrapping it in linens, a process known as mummification. The body was then placed carefully into a mummy case - a box that fit between the mummy and the coffin.

<https://artsandculture.google.com/usergallery/ancient-egyptian-coffins-and-sarcophagi/SglinGKKfuSLLg>

14. Nile Clay Amulet Necklace

A bead necklace with small amulet pendant made in Egypt from Nile clay. People believed amulets were magical and would protect them from evil and harm, as well as giving them power and luck. The necklace would have been worn by the ancient Egyptians and also given as offerings to the gods.

15. Cleopatra Coin

A replica of a Denarius coin depicting Queen Cleopatra and Mark Anthony. Commemorating the conquest by Mark Anthony over the Armenians in 34BC. It includes a leaflet with further information. Cleopatra was the queen of ancient Egypt. She had great intelligence and charm and played an important part in history.

Bury the artefacts in sand and create your own class archaeological dig. Make it clear that the artefacts are fragile and need to be excavated with care. Plastic pallet knives and paint brushes are ideal for this activity.

Section up the dig into square areas so that each child or group can work on one area. When they have found their artefact task them to fill out an 'artefact report' where they draw the artefact and describe its features and likely uses. Encourage them to do further research and then report back what they have found out, labelling and displaying their artefact to create a classroom museum of finds.

Reference Websites:

<https://discoveringegypt.com/>

<https://www.britishmuseum.org/learn/schools/ages-7-11/ancient-egypt>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/egyptians/>