

Ancient Egypt Remains (BSP1)

This collection contains a variety of Ancient Egypt replica artefacts to engage and inspire children's curiosity and questioning about life in Ancient Egypt.



Contents: -

1. Scribe's Writing Set
2. Jewellery
3. 1 x Replica Model of Ushabti
4. 1 x Replica Model of Bast
5. 1 x Replica Model of a Mummy in Sarcophagus
6. A4 Papyrus Sheets
(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. Scribe's Writing Set

Writing was primarily the job of scribes who used hieroglyphs, symbols for words and sounds, to record. They wrote on papyrus; a type of paper made from reeds or carved the hieroglyphs onto stone. This was one of the earliest known writing systems and dates back to around 3000 BC.

Use hieroglyphs to write and translate messages to each other.



2. Jewellery

Men and women wore lots of jewellery including bracelets, earrings and necklaces. It was used for decoration, religious beliefs and for protection.

Pupils will enjoy designing and making their own necklace inspired by the ancient Egyptian jewellery.

3. Ushabti

Ushabti or Shabti or Shawabti were little figurines that were placed in ancient Egyptian tombs to serve as servants in the afterlife and help the deceased to perform tasks for the gods.

4. Bast

Bast or Bastet was the goddess of protection and pleasure. Often associated with music and dancing and the bringer of good health. She had the head of a cat, and it was believed she had the ability to transform into a cat. She was the daughter of Ra, the god of the sun.

5. Mummy in 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-andsarcophagi/SglinGKKfuSLLg>

6. Papyrus

Papyrus is a type of paper made from reeds. The scientific name for the plant is *Cyperus papyrus*. Papyrus is a grasslike aquatic plant that grew along the banks of the river Nile.

Enjoy making your own papyrus paper using similar methods the ancient Egyptians used. Use the papyrus paper to write messages or a short story using the hieroglyphic writing system.

Reference Websites:

<https://discoveringegypt.com/>

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

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