

NEWS



With



Cleo





# Look Like Cleo

Who said less was more? High Class women like ourselves need to look a cut above the rest. Dark Kohl

eyeliner, dark green eyeshadow and pale face powders are a Queens must haves!

Decorative turquoise

beads and precious gold

details add a touch of WOW to even the drabbiest of wigs. A solid gold cobra headpiece is a fierce reminder to enemies I am protected.

I Love loading upon jewels and armbands to show off my wealth and stature. The way they shine and glimmer catches everyones eyes.



M.A. ♥

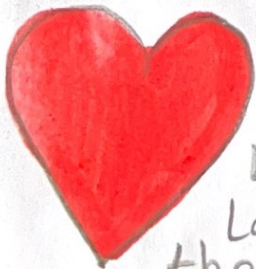
# Romance Advice



My Love Life has been anything but boring! I was exiled from Egypt by my 1st husband, who was also my 12 year old brother. I had the last laugh when my Crush JC fought for my rights. Sadly (not) my little brat bro doesn't understand metrology and drown swimming away from Caeser in the Nile wearing a full suit of armour. My Second husband...also my brother was so gulable. He would eat anything handed to him and sadly croaked it after "Someone" poisoned him.

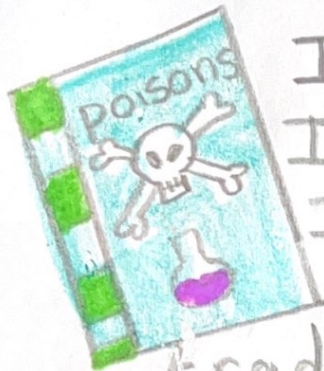
Ghastly I know! Me and Caeser had a great thing going but he was assassinated, I had to free back to Egypt and thats when I met

MARK ANTONY! The man of my dreams. Our Love even inspired THEE William Shakspear. So Ladies hang in there there is a man willing





to Sacrifice his own Life for you Somewhere ↓



I studied hard as a child.

I am not only an author

I also speak nine

languages. It's useful for



trade, parties, visiting other countries and maybe the future. I used my knowledge in politics to improve the

Egypt economy after the civil war. I also

use my knowledge and told Mark Antony I

could eat a dinner worth 10,000 silver

coins. He thought I couldn't, but I knew I

could. So I dissolved my pearl earring in

vinegar and had it with my dinner. He

couldn't believe it, and that's how our

love started with laughter and party tricks.

I studied medicines, in particular poisons, and it not only got rid of my enemies, but it saved me from an embarrassing death that Octavian evilly planned.



# My Palace



# Takabuti

Takabuti was brought back from Egypt in 1834 by Mr Thomas Greg of Ballymenoch, Holywood, co. Down. Her body was donated and unwrapped at the Ulster museum in 1835. Takabuti was the first mummy brought to Ireland and one of two mummies ever unwrapped in the British Isles. Another mummy brought to Belfast in 1850 was called Tjesmutperet. She was buried at the entrance to the Valley of Kings, which means she was a very important person. Sadly when she was unwrapped her body had turned to dust.

Going by the hieroglyphics on Takabuti's sarcophagus we learnt her name, that she was married and that she was a daughter of a priest from Amun. Her mother was called Taserenic. Takabuti was 20 to 30 years old when she died. She was a young woman from the Thebes in ancient Egypt which is now called Luxor. We know she was around this age because scientists have studied her body closely. Her jaw and teeth especially show no signs of diseases or arthritis.

Takabuti was stabbed with considerable force in the back of her upper left shoulder. It fractured several ribs and was the cause of her death, suggesting she was murdered. Egypt suffered attacks and invasions during the 7th century BC. This included the major city of Thebes which was destroyed in 663 BC. Perhaps Takabuti lived and died during these troubled times.

Takabuti's hair was auburn, not the colour type normally associated with Egyptian women. Most Egyptian women either wore wigs or had a shaved head to avoid head lice. Mummies usually had their heads shaved when their bodies were being prepared but not Takabuti. Whoever prepared Takabuti's body cut, curled and gelled her hair. Another unusual thing about Takabuti's mummification was that most mummies had their brains removed from the nose or the eye sockets but Takabuti's had been removed from the base of her skull at the top of her spine and then packed together again. Her eye sockets and nose show no damage. We previously thought that Takabuti's heart was missing - but remarkably it survived. As part of the original mummification process it was removed, then wrapped and replaced back into position, ready for Takabuti to make her journey to the afterlife.



Staff at Liverpool John Moores University have used modern technology and digital imagery to suggest this is what Takabuti may have looked like.

I went to see Takabuti's body at the Ulster Museum. I was very surprised by the colour of her skin. I thought it would be brown but it was black. Her body looked like it had been dipped in tarmac. Her hands were very long but her feet small, they were so well preserved you could see each individual toe and the arch in her foot was still defined. You could still see the waves in her hair. It really is amazing to see how well preserved the body was and that the Egyptians have captured people in time for us to learn about today.































This is the jewellery that Egyptians wore such as necklaces, rings, earrings and number 16 and 17 are children's rings.



# HIEROGLYPHICS

- The word hieroglyph means sacred carvings.
- The Egyptians first used these for inscriptions carved or painted on temple walls.
- This then became the formal writing system used in Ancient Egypt.
- Hieroglyphs combined logo graphic, syllabic and alphabetic elements.
- There is believed to be near 1000 distinct characters.
- Religious scriptures were used on wood or papyrus paper.
- It could be wrote in any direction and the reader could translate by following the direction of the symbols.
- A single picture could mean a whole word or letter. For example a picture of an eye could mean Eye or I.
- The Egyptians wanted their writing to be beautiful and look like art when it was on walls.
- Egyptians didn't use punctuation.
- Hieroglyphics was complicated to read, children as young as six or seven were trained as Scribes so they could read hieroglyphs in the future.
- Scribes were well paid, didn't have to enter the army or pay taxes. Only the very wealthiest parents children were chosen, it was seen as a great honour.
- Sometimes scribes used a faster short form of hieroglyphics called hieratic.
- When Greek invaded Egypt many scribes had to learn Greek as well. In 1799 a French soldier found a special stone in the city of Rosetta. The stone had the same message wrote in both Greek and hieroglyphs, this was important as it started the journey of translating hieroglyphs.
- A very famous scribe was called Imhotep. He became the first high priest of the sun god, designed the first pyramid and was later turned into a god.
- Most of the Ancient Egyptians could not read or write.

a 	h 	o 	v 
b 	i 	p 	w 
c 	j 	q 	x 
d 	k 	r 	y 
e 	l 	s 	z 
f 	m 	t 	boy 
g 	n 	u 	girl 

This is the alphabet in hieroglyphics. What does your name look like?



# Diary Of A Scribe

Dear Diary,

1331 B.C.

This morning was like no other. My servant woke me up gently at sunrise. It didn't take me long to wake up, the smell of the cooks flat bread was irresistible. I rush downstairs to pinch a few extra for my lunch before my brother does. Cook goes to the under ground larder and fetches the usual garlic and passion fruit to accompany it.

A quick wash, a change of loin cloth and a splash of Spice. I grab some ink for writing with then I'm ready to go for work.

You have to look and smell like a pharaoh. I represent a long line of Ahmeds. My Daddy is a great scribe and I want to be just like him.

I went downstairs and said, "Bye" To Mum and headed off to work.

As I was walking to work I noticed a man lurking in the shadows, it looked like Tutankhamuns uncle Ay but me and my friends call him uncle D because he's deadly!!!

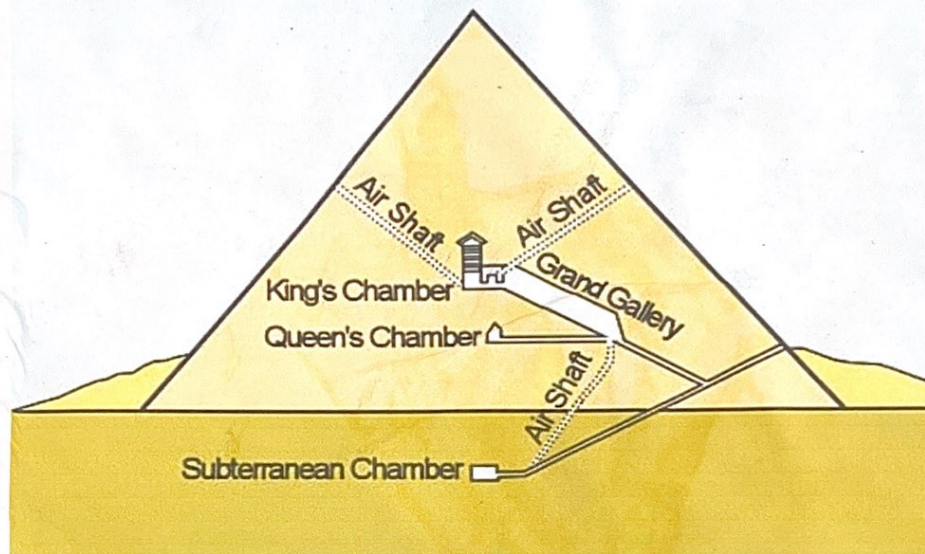
What was he doing so far from the palace? If you asked me he was up to no good. Down at the Nile at Scribe Academy, me and my class... when I say class I mean there is only just us chosen 3. We have been studying hard at our hieroglyphics writing. ready to start Tutankhamun's pyramid. Its a huge honor, it will be long days of translating everything the young pharaoh has to say.

I can't wait to translate the curses, they are so hard for grave robbers to read. It serves them right they shouldn't steal our pharaohs precious belongings. It is a very long day working at Scribe Academy. your hands would be aching with pain writing all them long words I try to soak mine in warm water in the evenings to ease the pain. But although this is a hard job I get paid well and it will help me in the future. Have to go study for my final test...

Sincerely Scribed

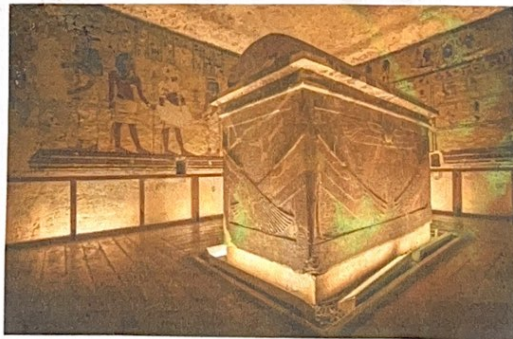
Ahmed

## Designing My Pyramid



This is a diagram of a pyramids layout. I am going to use this structure to design my own pyramid that would be built in 2022!

A Pharaoh would have a sarcophagus, four canopic jars, wall paintings, food, clothing and jewellery, boats and chariots, oils and ointments, weapons, games and a curse!



This is what a Kings Chamber would have looked like inside.

I want to smell beautiful in the afterlife and wear top brands of clothing and accessories.



I want my pyramid to have colourful landscape art on the walls.



Once my funeral is over I'm going to zoom my way to the afterlife in my pink car.

In my Queens chamber I will have the theme McDonalds so me and my friends in the afterlife can party.



This is my sarcophagus it is made from diamonds.



I will bring my gold diamond gun in case anyone tries to attack me.



Here is what people think she looked like.

This is  
a mummified  
cat. Cats were  
sacred animals  
and many rich  
Egyptians wanted  
their pets in the  
afterlife.



## Egyptian Fact File

- The Egyptians lived along the River Nile. They used the water for drinking, cooking and to help grow crops.
- It was also great for fishing and they also used the River Nile for transportation.
- The pyramids were used for Pharaohs. They were built for them when they passed away for their bodies to lay in rest and for their loved ones as well.
- The Pharaohs were buried with all their treasures and anything else they believed they would need in the afterlife.
- Pyramids were also built pointing up to the sky to guide mummies to the afterlife.
- The Egyptians were famous for mummification. They preserved bodies as they believed it would make your soul last forever.
- So far over 130 pyramids have been found in Egypt.
- The Egyptians were always trying to invent new ways to heal the body. They used mouldy bread to stop infections and most of the time it worked!
- The Egyptians wore make-up to protect their skin from the hot sun. They normally wore black galena or kohl which was made from lead and green malachite powder which was made from copper. They wore black to protect their eyes from the sun and used green as they thought it made their eyes look bigger and protected whoever wore it.
- The Egyptians invented many things such as medicine, paper, pens, locks, keys, cosmetics and even toothpaste.
- Cats were very special in Egypt. Most households had a cat to represent good luck.
- They used hieroglyphs which the alphabet was formed in. it had over 700 of them! Hieroglyphs is a Greek word meaning "sacred carving."
- There were over 2000 Egyptian Gods. Most of the Gods were shown with an animal head and a human body. Some of the most famous ones were
- Osiris was the king of living. Thoth was the king of knowledge and wisdom. Ra was the king of the sun and radiance. There were over 2,000 Egyptian Gods.

# Mummification Facts

Pharaoh Khufu began the first Giza pyramid project. His Great pyramid is the largest in Giza.

The Egyptian museum in Cairo has 120,000 artefacts from ancient Egypt.

Only the rich were buried in the pyramids with their treasures.

Poor people were buried in the sand.



The human guarded the liver.



Qebhsenuf the falcon guarded the intestines.



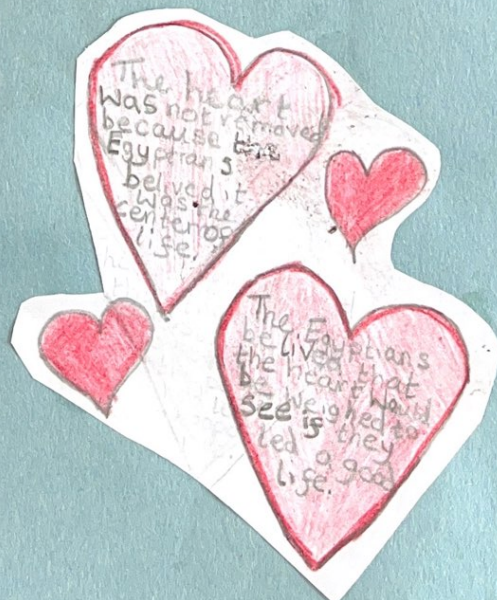
Hapi the baboon who protected the lungs.



Duamates the jackal who guarded the stomach and imsety.

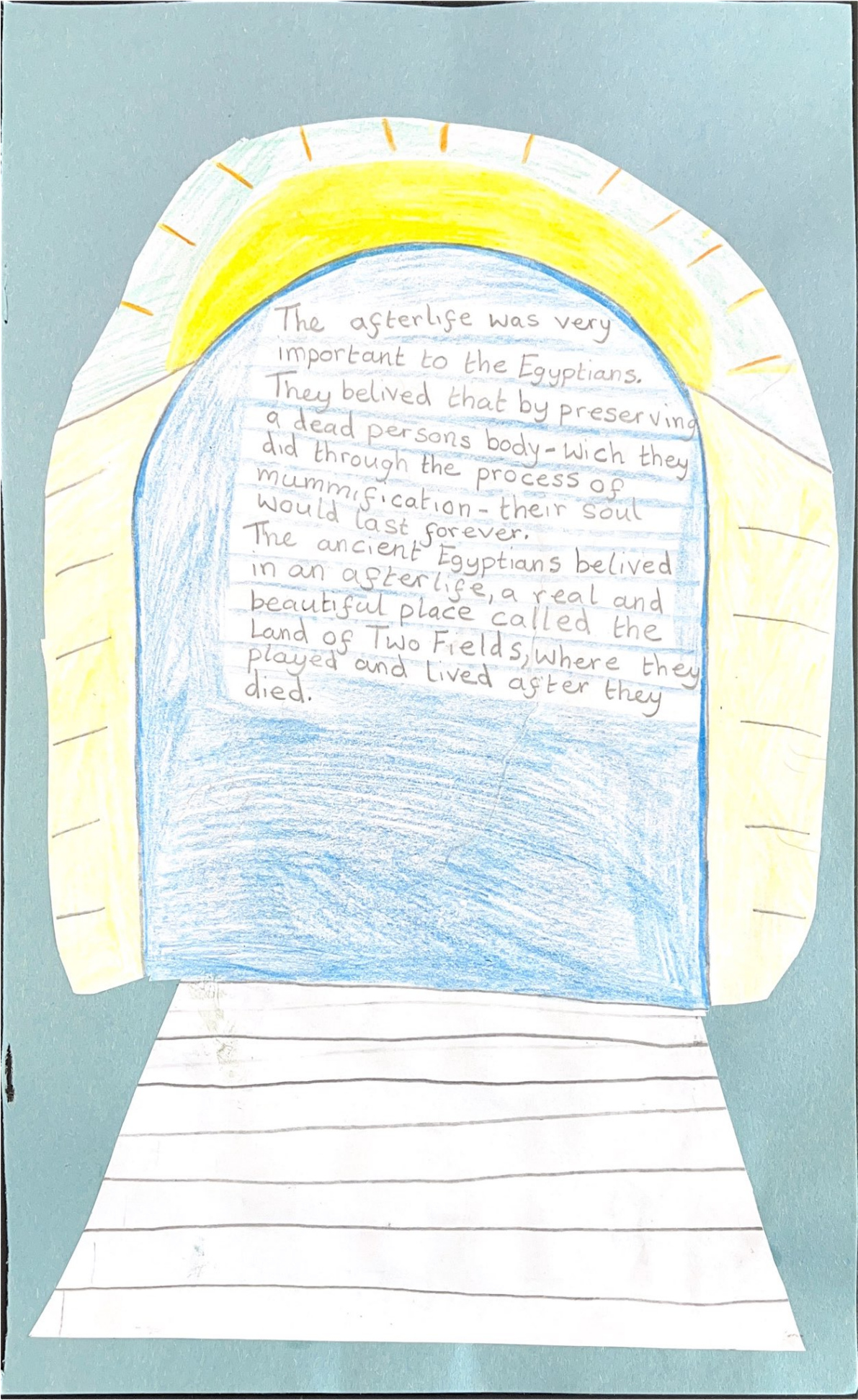


During a special ceremony with the mummy a priest performed a special ritual wearing a jackal mask and according to Osiris legend that allowed to have their senses back. This meant they could eat and drink in the after life.



The heart was not removed because the Egyptians believed it was the center of life.

The Egyptians believed the heart that be weighed to led a good life.



The afterlife was very important to the Egyptians. They believed that by preserving a dead person's body - which they did through the process of mummification - their soul would last forever. The ancient Egyptians believed in an afterlife, a real and beautiful place called the Land of Two Fields, where they played and lived after they died.

## METHOD TO MUMMIFY A BODY

- Insert a hook through a hole near the nose and pull out part of the brain.
- Make a cut on the left side of the body near the tummy.
- Remove all internal organs.
- Let the internal organs dry.
- Place the lungs, intestines, stomach and liver inside canopic jars.
- Place the heart inside the body.
- Rinse inside of body with wines and spices.
- Cover the corpse with natron (salt) for 70 days.
- After 40 days stuff the body with linen or sand to give it a bit more human shape.
- After 70 days wrap the body from head to toe.
- Place in a sarcophagus (a type of box like a coffin.)

If the person had been a pharaoh, he or she would be placed inside a pyramid with lots of treasure.



# Mummifying an apple

After reading about the mummification process I decided to conduct an experiment to see how salt worked in mummification. To do this I would use an apple as my body and cover with salt for 6 days to see if there was a change in shape and had it dried out? For a comparison I would also see what changes happened to an apple uncovered in salt to see how it decayed.

For the experiment you will need:

- 2 cups
- 1 apple
- a knife
- chopping board
- measuring scales
- table salt
- bicarbonate of soda



Method:

1. You will need to cut your apple into quarters and place 1 single apple!

quarter into each cup



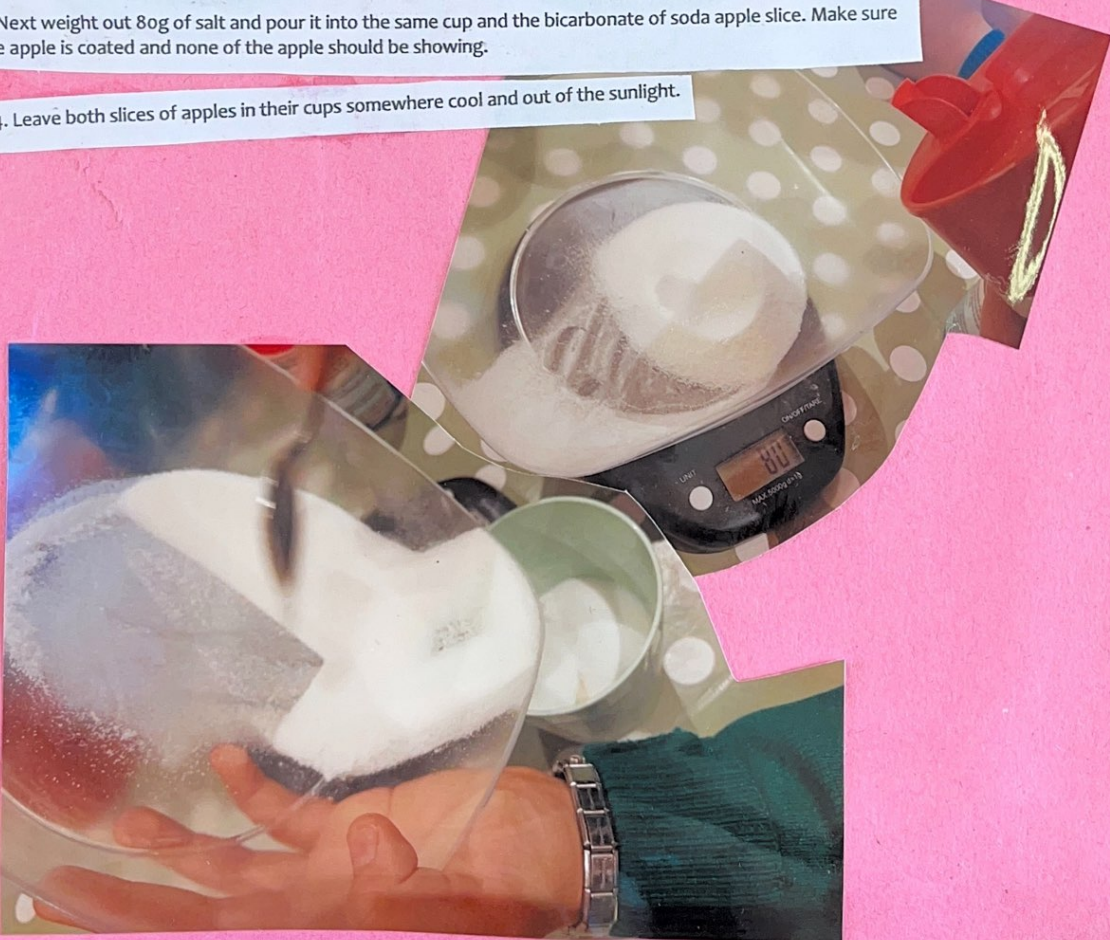


2. Weigh out 40g of bicarbonate of soda and pour over 1 of the apples to cover it



3. Next weight out 80g of salt and pour it into the same cup and the bicarbonate of soda apple slice. Make sure the apple is coated and none of the apple should be showing.

4. Leave both slices of apples in their cups somewhere cool and out of the sunlight.



Below I have recorded my daily discoveries:

Day	Uncovered Apple	Mummified Apple
1	Its skin was hard and had dark yellow stains on it. It was still wet and had brown wavy lines of where the flesh was starting to dry out.	The baking soda and salt had a small yellow stain on top of its surface. The surface was hard as if it had formed a crust.
2	The inside felt like smooth rubber. The flesh of the apple now had brown, green and yellow stains. The outer skin was still hard like it was the day it had been cut.	The surface was still very hard to touch and another yellow stained patch has appeared on the surface.
3	The flesh is very brown and wrinkled. The outer skin is starting to dry out at its edges.	The table salt and baking soda surface was now so hard it had cracked.
4	The apple has turned brown and the skin is continuing to dry out from the edges. It feels squishy under the skin but the outside flesh is very smooth and soft.	No change.
5	Around the seed it is really dried out and is now very hard. The apple is has a little bit of flexibility.	Some of the surface has fallen away and there is a big yellow stain now like the two stains have joined into one.
6	It is starting to smell. It smells sour, the outside skin is very bumpy and the skin is starting to wrinkle slightly. You can bend the apple without it snapping.	No change.
7	The apple slice is still very big compared to the mummified apple. Around the seed has started to crack.	There is no change to the outer surface. When I uncovered the apple the apple was dried out, it had shrunk in shape compared to the other apple slice. The skin along its edges were black and dark brown. Its flesh was also very brown. The apple was very flexible and I could bend it without it snapping in two. It smelt of nothing but the salt and baking soda smelt of apple. The baking soda and salt was wet under the crust, it had absorbed the apples moisture. The skin on the outside of the apple has deep wrinkles.



What did I discover?

I discovered that salt is very good for mummification and it actually works!

The salt and baking soda took all of the moisture out of the apple that was covered I could even feel how wet the salt was. If this experiment worked in 6 days I have no doubt this worked on real bodies and only took forty days.