

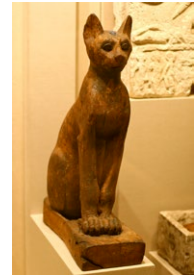
Information on Photopack A

Wooden cat statue:

A wooden cat statue, possibly of the goddess Bastet. This figure is made of a wood which is likely to have come from a sycamore fig tree. It also has elements of gold leaf, bronze, copper, rock crystal and glass.

Unlike many other wooden cat statues of the time which were used to hold mummified cats, this figure is solid and possibly acted as a temple offering. On the top of its head is a scarab, which symbolises the morning sun. This may show a link to the god Ra, who sometimes appeared in the form of a cat.

This figure dates from between 305 BC to the first century AD.



"Figure of a Cat" by [ego technique](#), is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Canopic jars:

These canopic jars are made from calcite and have painted wooden lids. The lids are shaped in the forms of deities, including Anubis and Qebhsenuf (the hawk-headed son of Horus).

The jars date from the 21st dynasty (1069 BC – 945 BC) and were discovered in a tomb in the Theban Necropolis. The tomb belonged to the High Priest of Amun Pinedjem II, his wife Nesikhons and other close family members.

The blue hieroglyphs on the front show that these jars belong to Neskhons.



Coffin:

This is the third, innermost coffin of Tjuyu (sometimes called Thuya or Toeja), the mother of Queen Tiye and great grandmother of Tutankhamun. It dates from the 18th dynasty (1550 BC – 1292 BC).

The coffin is covered in a layer of reddish gold and the inside is coated in silver.

It was discovered in the Valley of the Kings in 1905 in one of the best preserved tombs ever found.



"Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, Cairo" by [Terrazzo](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Bust:

This is a bust of the Egyptian queen Nefertiti. She ruled with her husband, Pharaoh Akhenaten, during one of the most prosperous periods for ancient Egypt in the 18th dynasty (1550 BC – 1292 BC).

The bust is made from limestone and covered in painted stucco layers. The pupil of the right eye is made from quartz and black paint, fixed in with beeswax. It is 48cm tall and weighs around 20kg.

The purpose of the bust is unknown although it is believed that it may have been a model for an artist to base other portraits on.

The bust was discovered in the workshop of a sculptor named Thutmose in the ruins of the deserted city of Amarna in 1912.



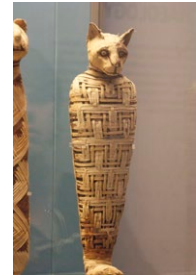
"The bust of Nefertiti, Ägyptisches Museum Berlin" by [Oskari Okko Ojala](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Mummified cat:

This is a case for a mummified cat. It is covered in linen wrappings which are arranged in a geometric pattern. It stands at 46cm tall.

It dates from around the first century AD and was discovered in Abydos, Upper Egypt.

The ancient Egyptians revered cats and when they died, they would embalm them. They would also often be buried with owners in their tombs.



"Mummified cat" by Paul Hudson is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Collar:

This is a broad collar necklace made from gold, carnelian, obsidian and glass. It dates from the reign of Pharaoh Thutmose III (1479 – 1425 BC) and was discovered in the tomb of his wives at Thebes. It belonged to one of his three wives and has the pharaoh's name inscribed on the backs of the falcon heads, showing that it was a gift from him to his wife.

Broad collars were the most frequently worn piece of jewellery by ancient Egyptian royalty and members of the elite.



"Broad Collars Dynasty 18 reign of Thutmose III 1479-1425 BCE gold carnelian glass from the tomb of the three minor wives of Thutmose III Thebes (I)" by Mary Harrsch is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Mask of Tutankhamun:

This is the burial mask of Pharaoh Tutankhamun. It is one of the most famous artefacts in the world. It was discovered in 1925 by Howard Carter in Tutankhamun's tomb at the Valley of the Kings.

The mask is designed to resemble the face of Osiris, the Egyptian god of the afterlife. It is made from gold, lapis lazuli, carnelian, obsidian and glass. An ancient spell from the Book of the Dead is inscribed in hieroglyphs on the shoulders of the mask.

The mask measures 54cm from top to bottom and weighs more than 10kg.



"Burial Mask of Tuthankhamun (Cairo)" by Lucas is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Pitcher:

This is an ancient Egyptian vase made from fired clay. It dates from the 18th dynasty (1550 BC – 1292 BC) and was discovered in the tomb of Pharaoh Amenhotep.

It was most likely to have been filled with liquids and used as part of burial rites after the death of the pharaoh.



Scarab amulets:

This is a glazed amulet in the shape of a scarab beetle. It was used to decorate tombs. Scarab amulets were very popular during ancient Egypt although it is not decisively known why. Some believe that scarabs are connected to the religious significance of the god Khepri, who had the face of a scarab.

These scarabs measure 7cm long and 4.2cm wide. On the base, there are inscribed hieroglyphs from the Book of the Dead, showing that they were used during funerals.



Senet (board game):

This is a senet set made from wood that dates from the 18th dynasty (1550 BC – 1295 BC). Senet is one of the oldest known board games. It is made from a grid of 30 squares and two sets of pawns.

The game represented the afterlife and therefore, many senet sets have been discovered in tombs. Many sets also have religious symbols engraved in the wood.



Book of the Dead:

This shows part of the Book of the Dead. The Book of the Dead is not a physical book but a collection of advice and protective 'spells' that were written onto a number of scrolls of papyrus to help the dead reach the afterlife. Inscriptions from the Book of the Dead were commonly added to amulets and ornaments, as well as being written onto the bandages of mummies.

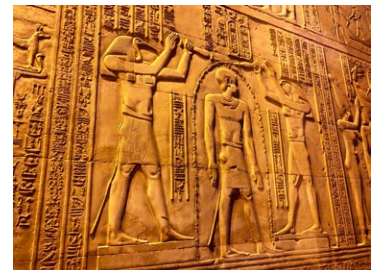
Because of the colourful illustrations, only those who were wealthy and of high status would have been able to afford to having these scrolls buried with them.



"The Book of the Dead #1" by McKau Savage is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#)

Wall fragment:

This is a stone wall carving from the Temple of Kom Ombo, located on the banks of the Nile in Upper Egypt. It dates from the Ptolemaic dynasty (between 180 BC and 47 BC) and is half of a larger relief that details groups of ancient Egyptian deities, including Sobek, Hathor and Khonsu. The temple itself is largely dedicated to the worship of Sobek, the crocodile-headed god, and the other half is dedicated to Horus, the falcon-headed god.



Pyramids of Giza:

These are the pyramids of Giza. The three main pyramids of the group are the Pyramid of Khufu (also known as The Great Pyramid), the Pyramid of Khafre and the Pyramid of Menkaure. Other smaller pyramids and structures are in the area, linked to these main pyramids.

The ancient Egyptian pyramids are made of sandstone and were built as tombs and monuments for pharaohs during the Old and Middle Kingdom periods. The pyramids at Giza were built during the fourth dynasty (c. 2575 BC to 2465 BC).

