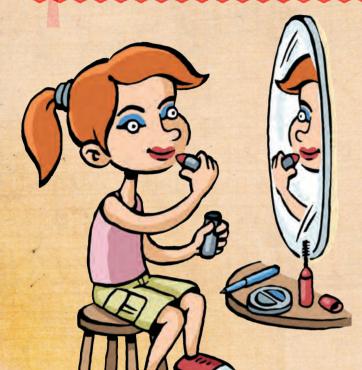


Day 9

The same day, late evening





Joday, Martin and I have done nothing but argue. 'He's not happy that I'm wearing make-up. But I'm an archaeologist, so I must try everything the ancient Egyptians used to do!

Dad has given us AN ENCYCLO-PAEDIA OF EGYPTIAN CURIOSITIES.

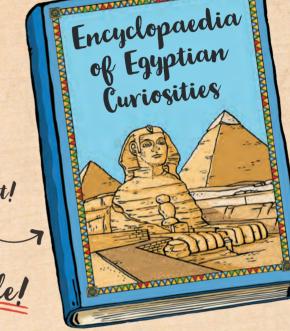
Martin and I just can't put it down. It has told us all about the scarab, for instance. It's like having Egypt at our fingertips.

You must read it!

This is it!

It's on the table!

Cleopatra



Why the make-up?

Ancient Egyptian men and women commonly wore make-up. Do you know why? For practical reasons. The make-up caught dirt from the sand that lay all around, while the green shade on the eyelids protected the eyes from the fierce sunlight.

Who was Cleopatra?

Queen of Egypt ruled a kingdom splendidly and turned the heads of the most influential men. She spoke seven languages and loved beautiful clothes. She dressed in the finest robes and adorned herself with jewels with the rarest precious stones and tiaras. And she wore make-up, of course!

Day 10



We're learning to read and write hieroglyphics, Egypt's oldest system of writing, which is in the form of pictures! Work out the meaning of the hieroglyphs on the table, under the slip of yellow paper.

old age | to weep | to strike | to fly government | south | to row | to find

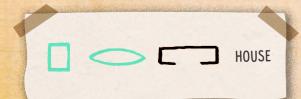
Search hieroglyphs on the table!

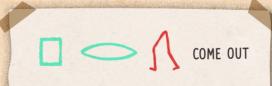
Decipher a word

We have read in clever books that the ancient Egyptians didn't write vowels. So a word like



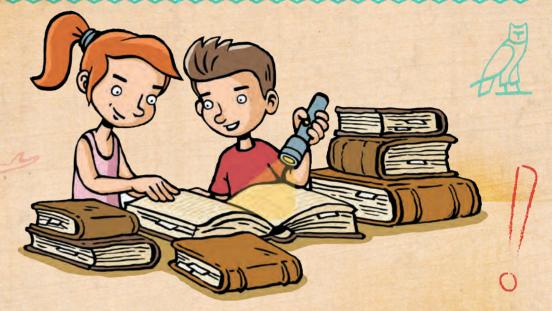
was read PER or PIREH. PER meant 'house' while PIREH meant 'come out'. To recognize which word was meant, the





Egyptians had to attach an explanatory mark to the symbols already there. To 'house', for instance, it was enough to indicate a symbolized plan of a house; to 'come out' was added a picture of a leg walking. Now it was clear to everyone what was meant.

Day 11: night



It's night. Dad is asleep. By the beam of a flashlight, Martin and I are working our way through the thick books. Martin is yawning with tiredness when suddenly, on one of the pages... we discover: The Valley of the Kings – map of a tomb: Wow!

Look at the map. It's on the table!

Valley of the Kings

The Valley of the Kings is an extensive burial ground for later dynasties of pharaohs. The rocky, deserted landscape contains a great wealth of precious archaeological findings.

Pharaoh's Tomb

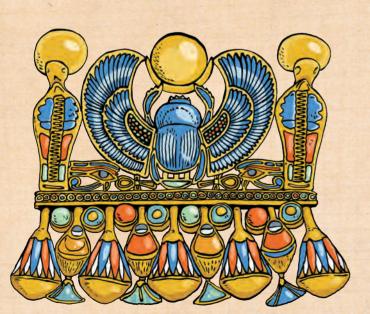
We read in one of the books that after their deaths the rulers of Egypt needed lots of things.

Ushabtis

An ushabti is a special figurine with some words written on it in memoriam, intended to accompany the ruler to the afterlife and perform all duties assigned to him there on his behalf.

Oh, ushabti, if I am called to labour, come to me in haste, so that in my place you may till the fields and water the banks...

Words 'in memoriam'













What did pharaohs eat and drink?

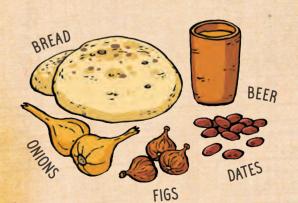
There was even centuries-old stale food in a pharaoh's tomb. Bread from wheat, a staple food of all Egyptians, chickpea pap, meat, milk, beer and wine, honey, honey cakes.



The people of ancient Egypt loved honey and other sweet tastes.

Their teeth - which they didn't clean much - could tell us a story or two.

What did poor Egyptians eat and drink?



Yes, that's it!

We have read that there were keepsakes made of the most precious stones and metals in a pharaoh's tomb. Of course!

That's it! If we want to find the scarab, we must go to a pharaoh's tomb!

Day 12: midnight

We really need to rest, but time is short. Boom!

Something just moved somewhere! The bang is followed by quiet, frightened steps. Then, for the first time, we notice a small door – in the corner:

We open it. And what do we find beyond? Treasure of truly fairy-tale proportions! There is absolutely everything here. Except a scarab...

There is a black cat.

Can you see it?

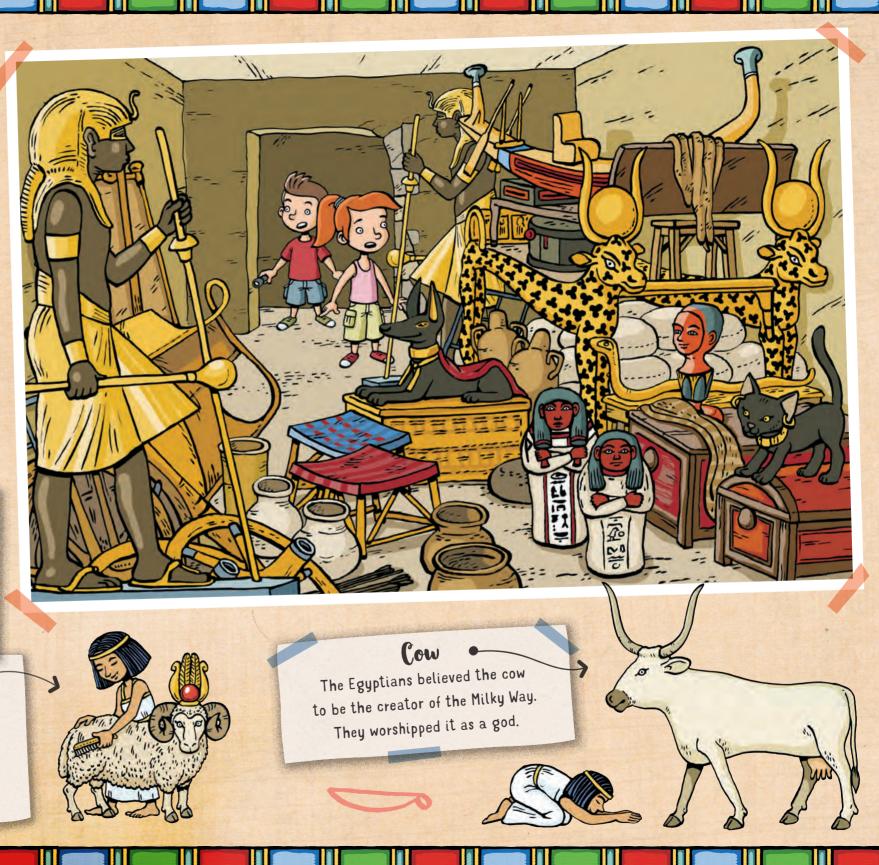
Ancient Egypt and sacred animals

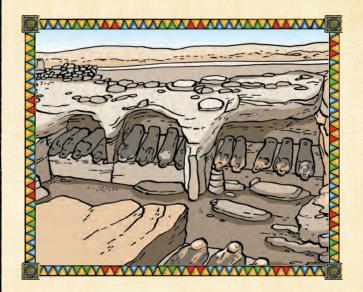


Worshipped for its ability to catch mice. Cats, too, were mummified.

Ram

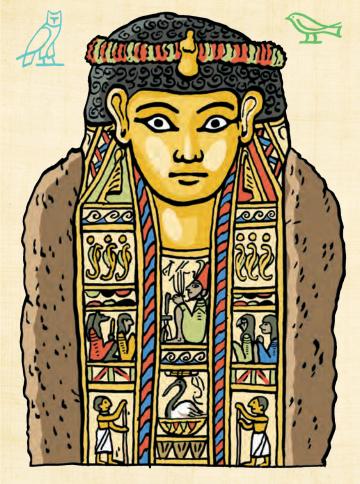
A symbol of fertility and royal power. The ram's horns were reminiscent of a royal crown.



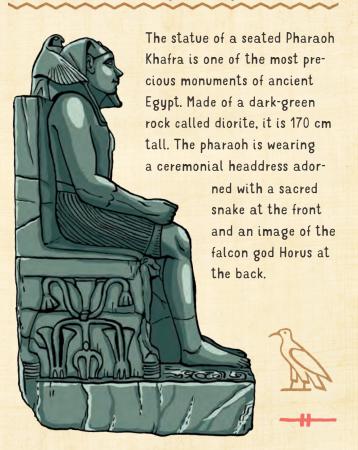


Valley of the Golden Mummies

This huge burial site at Bahariya in western Egypt contains rooms with shelves on which 10,000 mummies from the 1st and 2nd centuries AD are stored. Some of the mummies are adorned with gold. The deceased are provided with a wealth of grave goods, including sculptures, jewellery and ceramic pots.



Statue of Khafra





Precinct of Amun-Re in Karnak

'The best place' - that's what this enclosure composed of shrines, chambers, halls, houses and a main temple was known as. It took 2000 years to build, meaning that a great many pharaohs lent a helping hand. The complex as a whole is truly gigantic! The Great Hypostyle Hall alone is supported by 134 columns.

