Egyptian Collection at the Great North Museum: Hancock



This is a replica of the Rosetta Stone. It was found in 1799 and has the same text written in three different languages; ancient Greek, demotic and hieroglyphics.

It was a while before anyone could translate the Rosetta Stone but <u>Jean-Francois Champollion</u> was the first person to crack it!

Without this, we wouldn't be able to read hieroglyphics. When the museum reopens why not visit and see if you can find our Rosetta stone replica! It is pretty big!



In Ancient Egypt 'Scribe' meant to draw or create.

Scribes were needed in almost every aspect of Egyptian life. It was the Scribes job to record things and write about life in Ancient Egypt.

They didn't just write on the walls of temples and tombs. Experienced scribes wrote on a special kind of paper called **Papyrus.**

When the museum reopens visit the Egyptian gallery and look out for objects with Hieroglyphic writing.



The embalmers had an essential job - to prepare a person's body for the Afterlife. This meant drying and preserving the body so the person's spirit could use it in the Afterlife. This process is known as mummification.

We have two real Egyptian mummies in the Great North Museum their names are **Bakt-en-hor and Irtyru.**

When the museum reopens why not come and visit them?



Some of the Egyptian objects you can see in the Egyptian gallery are on loan from the **British Museum** in London. One of these loaned objects is the impressive statue of Pharaoh Ramses.

When the Great North Museum reopens see if you can find the statue of Ramses in our Ancient Egyptian gallery.



The Ancient Egyptians believed in lots of different gods and goddesses.

Some Egyptian gods and goddesses were thought to have the heads of animals.

Sekhmet the goddess of war was thought to have the head of a <u>lioness.</u>

Thoth the god of scribes and hieroglyphics was thought to have the head a Baboon or Ihis

Anubis the god of mummification was shown with the head of a **jackal**.



