

Canopic jars



During mummification the major organs of the body were removed and preserved separately in canopic jars.

Duamatef had the head of a Jackal and guarded the stomach.

Hapy had a baboon head and protected the lungs.

Qebehsenuf had the head of a falcon and guarded the intestines.

Imsety had a human head and protected the liver.

The heart remained with the body and was covered with a scarab to protect it. The brain was thrown away.

Each jar represents a god who looks after the contents as they pass into the afterlife.

The jars were put into a special chest that was buried with the mummy.

Amulets



Amulets were charms that were wrapped in the mummified body to protect the deceased on their journey to the afterlife.

The wealthier a person was the more amulets they would be buried with.

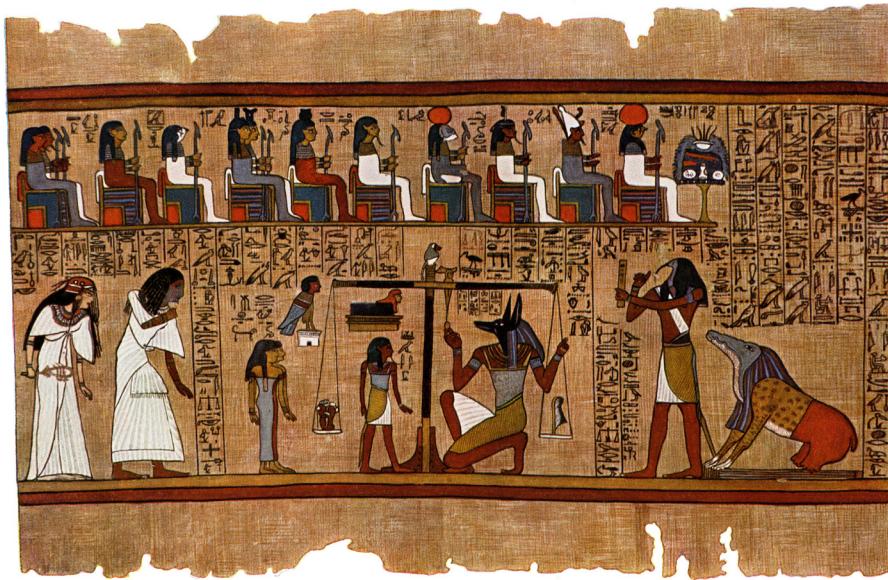
Eye of Horus Amulet - represented healing and were placed over the incision made in the body when the organs were removed.

Djed Pillar Amulet - represented a tree trunk, or backbone to symbolise stability. It was placed at the throat of the deceased.

Wadji Amulet - was in the shape of a papyrus stem and symbolised eternal youth.

Scarab Beetle Amulet - was placed over the heart to protect it. Symbolic of new life and resurrection.

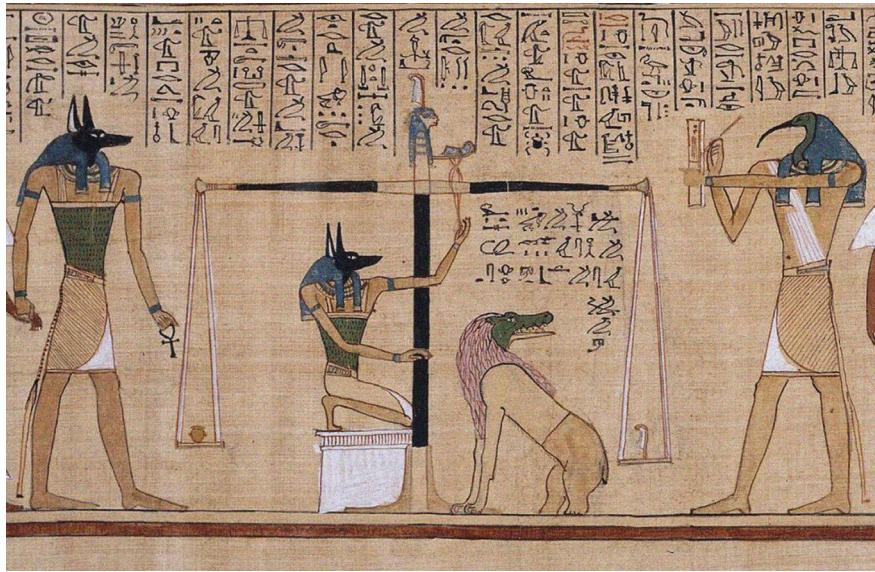
Book of the Dead



The Book of the Dead was a guide describing the journey into the afterlife. The book was full of charms and spells to help the deceased overcome the obstacles and face the judgements they would meet in the underworld.

Written in hieroglyphics, on long scrolls of papyrus, they would be buried alongside the body.

Sections were also painted on the walls of the tombs. They would show important moments in the journey to the afterlife, including the final judgement - the weighing of the heart by Osiris.



Shabtis



The Egyptians believed that in the afterlife things went on as in life, including the need to work.

Shabtis would be placed in the tomb so that they - the shabti and not the dead - would do any hard work when they reached the Field of Reeds.

The shabtis were statues of a small human figure made from stone, wood, pottery or glass and can often be seen holding tools for work, like farming, in the afterlife.