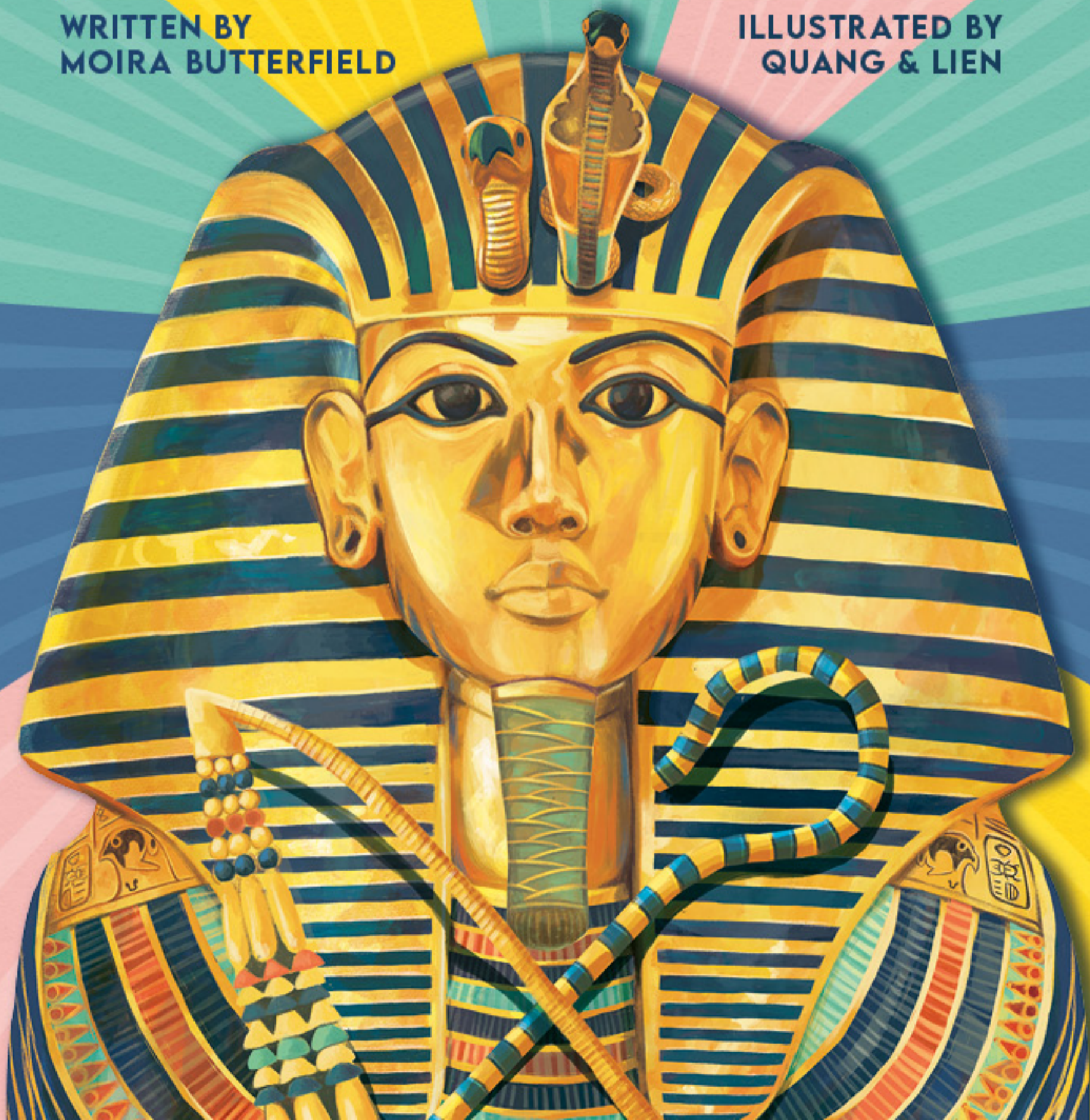


THE INCREDIBLE POP-UP MUMMY

WITH 20 FLAPS TO LIFT AND GIANT POP-UPS

WRITTEN BY
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A ROYAL POXTAIL

At the back of the mask there is a long poptail and lots of hieroglyphic writing. How Tutankhamun will join the gods when he journeys to the Afterlife.



THE FACE OF A PRINCE

The mask was made by two sheets of gold hammered together. It weighed over 10kg.

CLOSE



OPEN

CLOSE

WHY WALKING STICKS?

In fact, scans of Tutankhamun's mummy today show that he was born with a disabled foot, meaning walking would have been difficult for him. That might be the reason why he had over 130 walking sticks in his tomb, some of them worn from constant use. It might also explain why he's shown seated in the paintings of him hunting.

CARTOUCHE

A cartouche was an oval surrounding the name of a god. The oval shape symbolized eternity, and pharaohs believed their name would live on forever. It was inscribed within a cartouche.

Tutankhamun's cartouche is on the inside of his mask (dung beetle) and Dung beetles carried their burrows back to their burrows. For the Ancient Egyptians, the sun god represented their sun going across the sky each day.

CROOK AND FLAIL

A small pair of golden hands was seen on Tutankhamun's burial bandages. They held a shepherd's crook and a staff called a flail. The crook represented the pharaoh's duty to care for his people like a shepherd with his flock. The flail represented the pharaoh's power to punish his enemies.

The crook and flail are symbols of royalty and were also carried by the god Osiris in many paintings.

WHAT WERE DEATH MASKS?



OPEN

POWER BEARD

The pointed beard on Tutankhamun's mask connected him to Osiris, god of the Afterlife. On special occasions, male and female pharaohs wore fake beards like this, to show they were godlike.

OPEN



OPEN

GLOSSARY

AFTERLIFE – The idea that someone's spirit goes to another life after their body dies.

AMULET – An object or a piece of jewellery made as a good luck charm to bring magical protection to the owner.

ARCHAEOLOGIST – Someone who studies history by excavating (digging up) historical remains.

CANOPIC JAR – A small decorated jar for a body part taken from inside an Ancient Egyptian mummy. It was put into a tomb with the mummy.

CAPSTONE – A stone fixed on the very top of a building. Ancient Egyptian pyramids had pointed capstones.

COURTIER – Someone who is an advisor or a friend of a royal ruler.

GODS – Superbeings believed to have power over the world. The Ancient Egyptians believed in lots of gods and goddesses.

MUMMY – The name given to an Ancient Egyptian dead body that was mummified – treated with chemicals and wrapped up to stop it rotting away.

NILE – The River Nile is the world's longest river, running through northeastern Africa. It flows through Egypt.

PHARAOH – A ruler of Ancient Egypt.

PRIEST – Someone who performs religious tasks and ceremonies.

PYRAMID – A pointed stone building built in Ancient Egyptian times as a royal tomb.

RESIN – A substance made by a plant to protect it from insect attack. Resin was used to help mummify bodies in Ancient Egyptian times.

SARCOPHAGUS – A stone coffin. These were used in wealthy people's tombs in Ancient Egyptian times.

SHABTI – A small model of a person. Shabtis were put into Ancient Egyptian tombs, to come to life as a servant for dead people in their Afterlife.

SPHINX – A mythical monster with the head of a human and the body of a lion.

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