



**ARCHAEOLOGY
PYRAMID DIG**



WARNING — For use only by children over 8 years of age and under adult supervision. Eye protection must be worn at all times. Eye protection for supervising adults is not included.

What's in your experiment kit:



Checklist: Find – Inspect – Check off

✓	No.	Description	Qty.	Item No.
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Pyramid with artifacts inside	1	713215-A
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Sarcophagus (inside pyramid)	1	713215-B
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Canopic urn (inside pyramid)	4	713215-C
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Hammer and pick tool	1	704372-A
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Brush	1	704372-B
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Chisel	1	704372-C
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Sponge	1	704372-D
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Plastic peg	1	704372-E
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Safety glasses	1	052297
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Cardboard sheet with pyramid cross section and scales	1	713216

Additional things you will need:

Old newspaper, old spoon, old wooden picture frame, window screen material, staple gun and staples, spool of string, ruler, notebook, shoebox, scissors, adhesive tape, glue, paper and pencil, apple, knife, glass or jar, baking soda, table salt, wire, awl, permanent marker, soil, plastic bag, 80 pennies, markers or crayons, sand, plaster, spatula, plastic tub, modeling clay, cup, food coloring

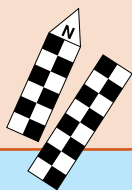
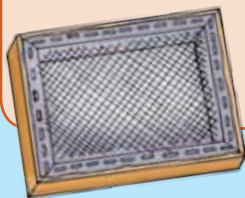
Any materials not contained in the kit are marked in *italic script* in the “You will need” boxes.

→ Before doing anything else, please check all the parts against the list to make sure that nothing is missing.

→ If you are missing any parts, please contact Thames & Kosmos customer service.

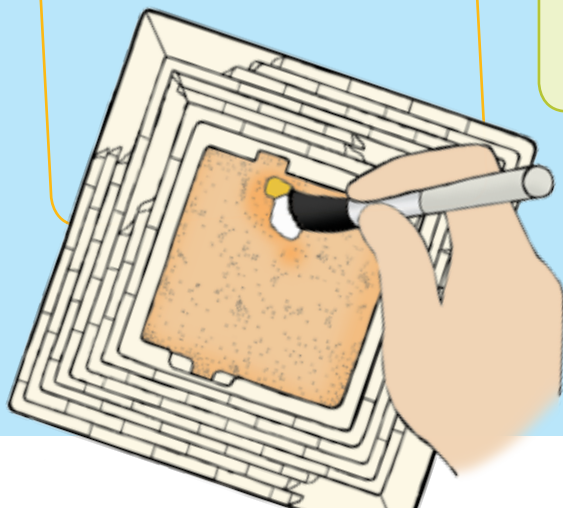
The Archaeologist's Toolbox Pages 4 to 7

Learn about the tools of the trade, and gather items for your own archaeology toolbox.



Your Pyramid Expedition Pages 8 to 18

Unlock your pyramid and carefully excavate the artifacts buried inside.



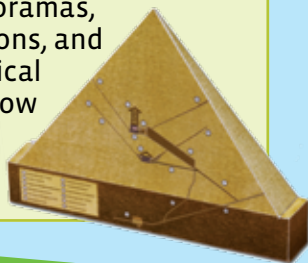
What Is Archaeological Science? Pages 19 to 26

Discover how archaeologists survey, excavate, analyze, and preserve artifacts.



Displaying Your Discoveries Pages 27 to 32

Prepare dioramas, cross sections, and topographical maps to show off your artifacts.



CHECK IT OUT

You will find supplemental information on pages 18, 21, 24, 26, and 32.

Unlocking the pyramid, part II

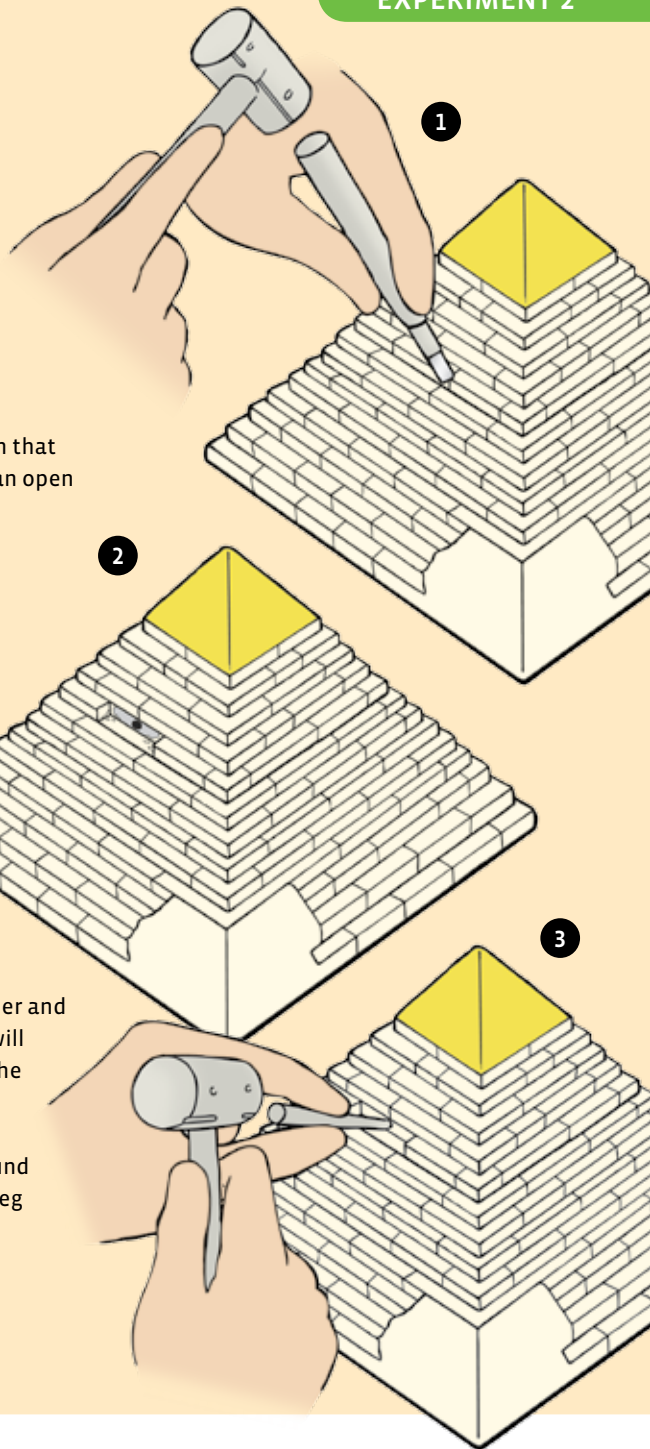
YOU WILL NEED

- hammer and pick tool
- chisel
- plastic peg
- safety glasses
- *old newspaper*

Once you have found the inscription that marks the pyramid entrance, you can open the pyramid.

HERE'S HOW

1. Cover your work table with old newspaper or some other protective covering. Use the hammer and chisel to carefully expose the opening mechanism. It will be located behind the inscription, between the third and fourth hieroglyphs.
2. After a few soft taps of the hammer and a quick scrape of the chisel, you will reveal the round indentation of the opening mechanism.
3. Insert the plastic peg into the round indentation, and gently tap the peg with the hammer to unlock the pyramid's lid.



Mummify an apple

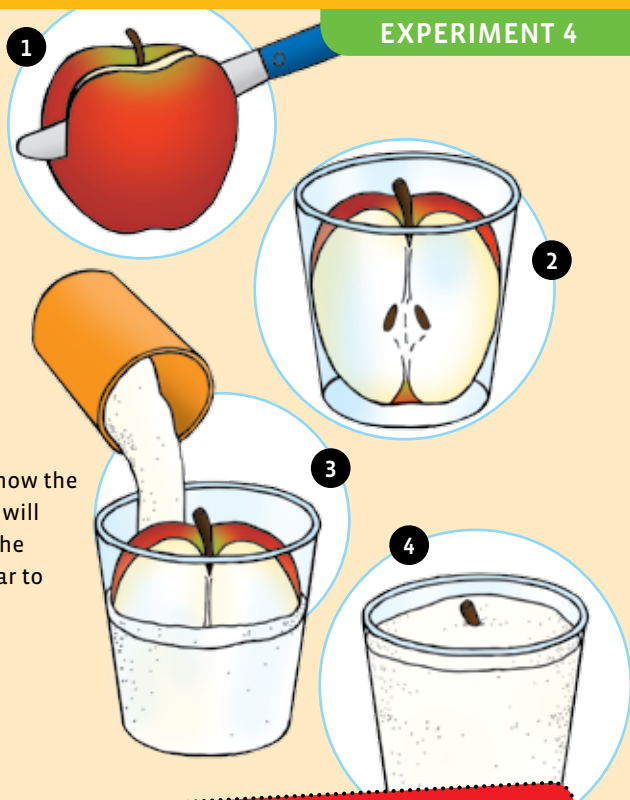
YOU WILL NEED

- apple
- knife
- glass or jar
- baking soda
- table salt

Carry out this experiment to learn how the mummification process works. You will preserve an apple by removing all the water from it, using a process similar to the one ancient Egyptians used to mummify bodies.

HERE'S HOW

1. Cut an apple in half.
2. Put one apple half in a clean glass or jar.
3. Cover the apple with a mixture of half baking soda and half table salt.
4. Store the glass in a dry place for one week. After one week, remove the apple, dust it off, and inspect it.



→ WHAT'S HAPPENING?

The baking soda and salt absorbed the water from the apple. Early on, the Egyptians simply buried their dead in the desert sand. Since the sand was dry, hot, and salty, the dead mummified in the ground. This means that their bodies were preserved. When coffins were used for the burial of certain people, it was determined that these bodies decayed, meaning that the bodies gradually fell apart in their coffins. This was something that the ancient Egyptians wanted to avoid, so they began to experiment. Dead people were rubbed with a special salt, which promoted the dehydration and drying of the body. Then the bandages were added to further preserve and protect the body inside its sarcophagus.

