Today we saw Peruvian and Egyptian mummies at the exhibit Mummies of American Museum of Natural History. The Peruvian mummy I chose is "Woman and One child." The Egyptian mummy I chose is the Predynastic Mummy. There are scanners in the exhibit which can identify the mummy's gender and how the body inside looks. The scanners help determine what happened to their body, as well as their skeleton.

The Peruvian mummy I chose is "Woman and one child." One the outside, the mummy is bundled up in brown old cloth and some rope. The scanner says that the woman may have been a master weaver. The scanner explains that women slowly unwound the yarn from the bobbins and weaved cloth. The mummy was made from AD 1000 to 1400.

The Egyptian mummy I chose is the Predynastic Mummy. It was made from C. 4000 to 3100 BC. On the outside,
I can see that the mummy is in a sleeping pose and has brown hay covering its head and body. From the scanner, I can see that the mummy is wrapped in goat skin, and this mummy's gender is a woman. The mummy has missing teeth. There is also a hole in the mummy's skull which was damaged by a pickaxe to the head. The mummy has a scattered bone fragment, big toe moved and shifted because of mummy moving too often. The mummy still has some internal organs. The scanner and outside body tells me the mummy's characteristic, why they and important and special and why we should remember them.

These are the mummies that I have learned about and explored. I chose these mummies to write about because they are interesting. These mummies had ways in common but also in different ways. The Predynastic mummy was formed by itself, and the "Woman and 1 Child" was wrapped by the Peruvians.
Caption: "Woman and One Child." Woman has her arms wrapped around the child, which makes the mummy look smaller.
Caption: Predynastic Mummy. The mummy is in a sleeping pose, curled up. Covering is brown hay.