

# RETURN OF THE CAT MUMMY

Google Arts & Culture



In the below slides you can find a guide for the content of the items collected within the levels, and the different challenge questions.

Return of the Cat Mummy invites users to explore and learn about the ancient Egyptian afterlife, on a mission to save the pharaoh's journey of eternity by collecting different items of significance. Play through the 5 levels in a race against time.



Play here  
[goo.gle/catmummy](https://goo.gle/catmummy)

👑 LEVEL 1 👑



Rise, my loyal servant! I brought you back to find the missing treasures necessary for the pharaoh's eternity journey. Quickly gather as much as you can while your eyes adjust to the world of the living!

**START LEVEL**

## Level 1

### Burial item

#### [Mummified cat](#)

Why were cats mummified?

In ancient Egypt, cats were important. People dedicated mummified cats at the sanctuary of the cat goddess Bastet as offerings.

As pets, they were mummified and sometimes placed in tombs with their owners so they could remain together in the Afterlife.



## Level 1

### Ceremonial item

[Linen bag of salt for mummification](#)

What was the mummification process like?

Bags of natron were often put inside the body to aid the drying process. The lungs, intestines, stomach and liver were placed in canopic jars, but the heart was left inside the body. The brain was not regarded as very important, and was left inside, or thrown away.





## Level 1

Extra life

[Necklace with Duamutef amulet](#)

What are amulets?

Amulets are jewellery symbolising meaning and magical properties. They were used to protect their wearer during the afterlife journey.



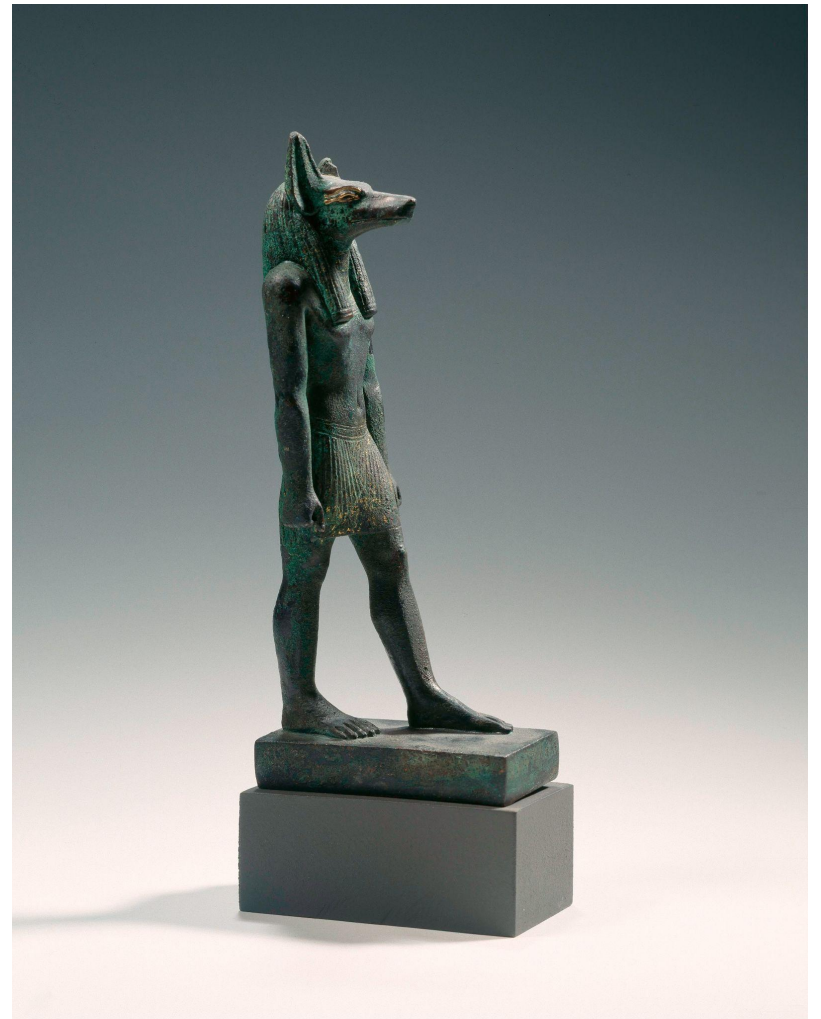
## Level 1

Burial item

[Anubis god statue](#)

Who is Anubis?

Anubis is the god who guarantees the regeneration of the deceased in the netherworld. Anubis presided over the embalming process and accompanied the dead in the afterworld.



## Level 1

### Ceremonial

[Scene from TT219](#)

Why was mummification a common practice?

It was believed that the mummified body was the home for the spirit, and it was necessary to preserve it in as life-like a manner as possible to allow for re-birth.





## Level 1

### Burial item

#### [Furniture of bedroom](#)

Why were ancient Egyptians buried with their belongings?

Many everyday items were buried with the rich and important, including chairs, tables, makeup, pottery, games and chariots, the more you can afford, the more you take - all to make the afterlife more comfortable for the ka (soul).



# Level 1

## Burial item

### [Model boat of Ukhhotep](#)

What were the funerary practices like?

After the mummification, a funeral procession was held starting from the person's home then crossing the Nile on a boat to the cemetery on the west bank. A series of funeral rites followed including "opening of the mouth ceremony" and the offering ritual.

The funeral was not regarded as a final goodbye, and families regularly visited the tombs of their deceased.





## Level 1

Book of the dead:

[Mummification ceremony scene on a book of the dead](#)

How long did the mummification process take?

In its most developed form, the mummification process took 70 days. To prevent the body from decaying the internal organs were removed.



## Level 1

### Canopic Jar

#### [Canopic jars of Neskhons](#)

Where was the stomach stored?

The jackal-headed Duamutef contained and guarded the stomach.

When a body was preserved as a mummy, the internal organs were taken out quickly after death, as they would rot.

The liver, lungs, stomach and intestines were placed in four different containers. The wooden lids of these jars represent the Sons of Horus, four minor gods who protected the organs that they contained.



## Level 1 QUESTION

Why are people buried with amulets?

- To protect the deceased in the afterlife
- For decoration
- To show their wealth
- To deter grave robbers

Answer: To protect the deceased in the afterlife

👑 LEVEL 2 👑



Beware of the Bazaar! Evil spirits have heard of your mission and will do everything to stop you from collecting the necessities!

**START LEVEL**

## Level 2

### Ceremonial item

[baboon](#)

What are amulets like?

Ancient Egyptian amulets represented different animals, deities, symbols, or objects in a miniature form. They wore them for protection and good luck.





## Level 2

### Ceremonial item - Scarab

#### [Funerary bead-net](#)

What's the purpose of the Scarab amulet?

Scarab amulets were placed on the deceased's heart to provide the power of rebirth.

The scarab amulet was often inscribed with spells from the Book of the Dead to prevent the heart from betraying the deceased during the weighing of the heart ceremony, by telling the truth.



## Level 2

### Burial item

#### [Blue Lotus Chalice](#)

What kind of drinks did ancient Egyptians have?

Ancient Egyptians drank fruit juices, wine, and beer, which was one of the most common drinks.



## Level 2

Extra life

[Model Ankh](#)

What does the ankh symbol represent?

The ankh hieroglyphic symbol represents the word 'life' and, when used on jewellery and in art work, represents life itself.

It is often shown in the hands of deities, or being passed to a pharaoh to represent the gift of eternal life after death.



## Level 2

### Amulet

#### [Hippopotamus amulet](#)

What did hippopotami represent in ancient Egypt?

Female hippos were attributed with positive qualities, but males were considered negative.



## Level 2

### Burial item

[Quartzite figure of a baboon](#)

What did baboons represent in ancient Egypt?

Baboons were linked to the moon-god, but also to the cult of the sun-god. They were known to greet the morning sun by making loud noises.





## Level 2

### Burial item

[Senet board game](#)

What is Senet?

Senet was a popular two player board game in ancient Egypt.

Each player has seven pieces and throwing sticks or dice. The individual squares, or 'fields' are inscribed with hieroglyphics, which bring the player good or bad luck.



## Level 2

Burial item

[Bakery to have bread for eternity](#)

How important was bread in ancient Egypt?

Bread was the staple food of ancient Egypt.

It was included in the offerings made to sustain the deceased in the Afterlife.

This bakery model was buried with the deceased to provide bread for eternity.



## Level 2

Burial item

[Collar necklace](#)

What did jewellery represent in ancient Egypt?

Jewelry was used by ancient Egyptians to show their wealth, look beautiful, and as protective amulets. The wealthiest people had the most jewelry, often of gold.





## Level 2

### Burial item

[Oval lidded basket of figs and dates](#)

What kind of fruit did ancient Egyptians eat?

Figs and dates were important in the Egyptian diet, and were just as irresistible to baboons.

They also grew watermelons, pomegranates, and grapes.



## Level 2

### Burial item

#### [Wall Painting: Woman Holding a Sistrum](#)

What kind of musical instruments were played?

Different kind of musical instruments were used, sometimes accompanied with vocals. There were stringed, wind, and percussion instruments, such as this one here: The Sistrum.





## Level 2

### Burial item

#### [Horus and Thoth in Weighing of the Heart scene](#)

What is 'Weighing of the heart' ceremony?

In the weighing of the heart ceremony, the heart is weighed in the scale against the feather of the goddess of truth 'Maat'. Here you can see Thot (head of an ibis) recording the sentence.



## Level 2

### Canopic Jar

[Canopic jars of Neskhons](#)

Where were the lungs stored?

The baboon-headed Hapy stored and contained the lungs of the deceased after mummification.

The liver, lungs, stomach and intestines were placed in four different containers. The wooden lids of these jars represent the Sons of Horus, four minor gods who protected the organs that they contained.



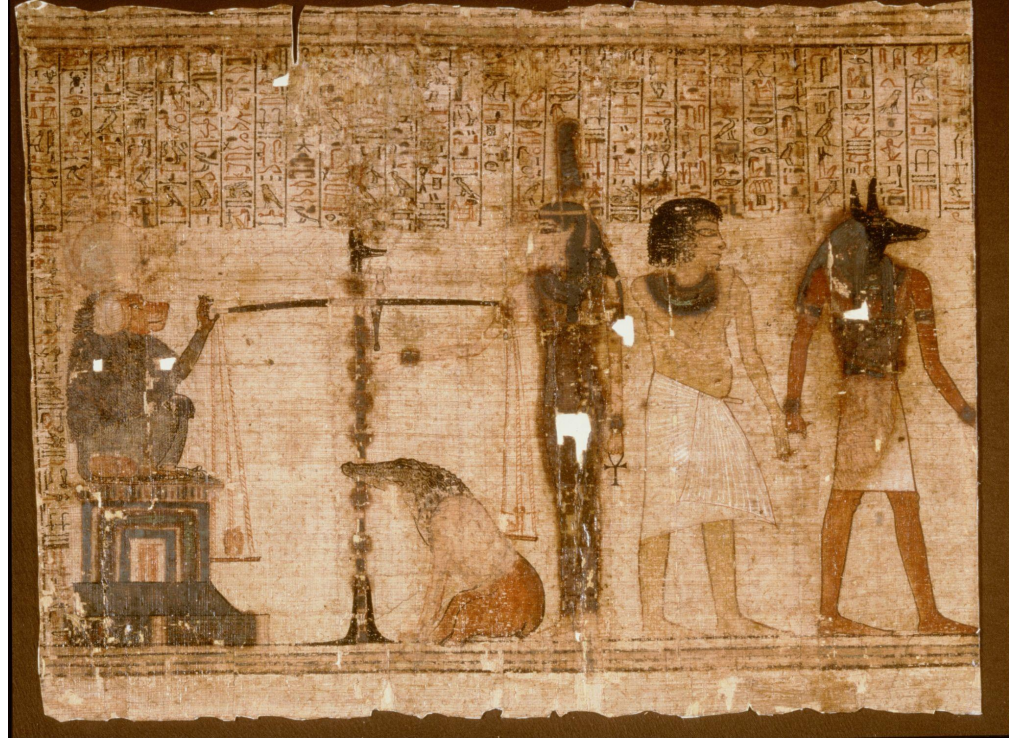
## Level 2

### Book of the dead

[Book of the dead with weighing of the heart ceremony](#)

What is Book of the Dead?

It is a series of texts & prayers that provided instructions for the soul's laborious journey through the netherworld, overcoming perils and dodging demons so that it could reach eternity.



## Level 2 QUESTION

What is book of the dead?

- Instructions & spells for the afterlife
- A killing curse
- The deceased's journal
- A list of dead kings and queens

Answer: Instructions & spells for the afterlife

👑 LEVEL 3 👑

# DESERT



It doesn't look like you have collected enough items yet. You must go through the stormy desert and find more! Find shelter and take your time. Be careful, I cannot protect you.

**START LEVEL**



## Level 3

### Ceremonial item

#### [Mummy Mask](#)

Why were ancient Egyptians buried with masks?

Funerary/ mummy masks had different purposes, some of which were to provide protection or help guide the spirit back into the body.





## Level 3

Extra life

[ankh](#)

What is Faience?

Faience, shown here, is a kind of ceramic earthenware decorated with colored glazes.



## Level 3

### Burial item

#### [Ring with Cat and Kittens](#)

How were cats viewed in ancient Egypt?

Cats were considered magical and bringers of good luck.

Donating offerings with representations of cats & kittens expressed wishes for health & children, or life & protection.



## Level 3

### Burial item

#### [Statue of bastet](#)

Who is Bastet?

Bastet is the goddess of protection, mothers, children, and bringer of good health, known for nurturing and motherly qualities.

She is usually shown with the head of a cat on the body of a woman. Bastet was a guardian from evil, and was often featured on amulets and talismans.



## Level 3

### Heart amulet

[Heart amulet of Painedjem I](#)

How was the heart symbolized in ancient Egypt?

The heart (shown here) was very significant for ancient Egyptians, as they believed it held a record of all a person's actions in life.

They viewed it as the source of wisdom and the centre of emotions and memory.



## Level 3

### Burial item

[Plaque depicting head of a crocodile, perhaps the god Sobek](#)

What did crocodiles represent?

Crocodiles were both feared and revered. Sobek was a god with a head of a crocodile associated with the Nile river, bringing fertility to the land.



## Level 3

### Burial item

#### [Wooden model of a man ploughing with oxen](#)

What were the role of cows?

Cows were one of the most important domesticated animals. They were associated with deities such as Hathor. But were also a working animal, as well as meat and milk providers.

People were buried with models such as these so they can be provided for for eternity.





## Level 3

Burial item

### Stele of Shemai

What kind of stones were available?

Limestone and sandstone were the main stones used in buildings, but granite was used when enduring surfaces were needed, like in doorways.



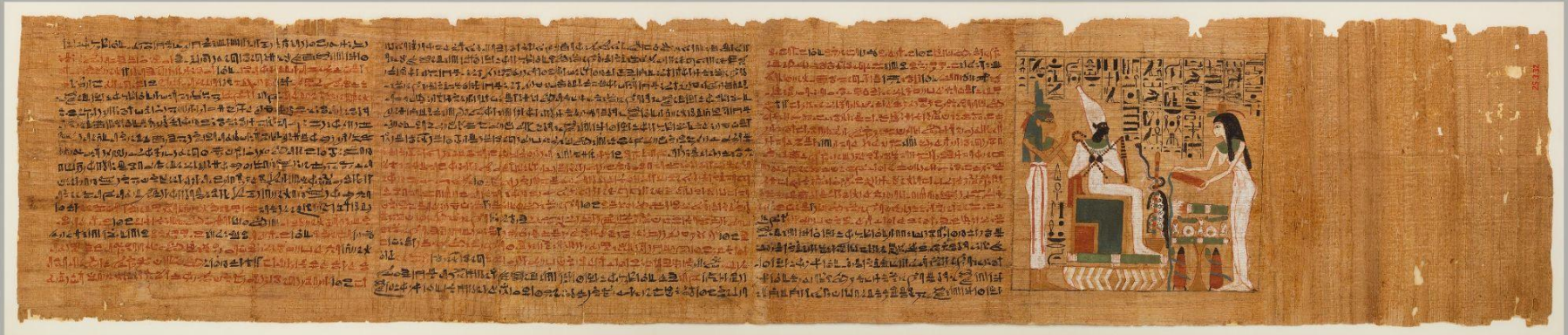
## Level 3

### Book of the dead:

#### ["Book of the Dead" Papyrus of Gautsoshen](#)

What were the types of scripts used in ancient Egypt?

There were different types of scripts used in ancient Egypt, such as Hieroglyphic (printing like) and Hieratic (joined up writing), which are depicted in this book of the dead.



## Level 3

### Canopic Jar

#### [Canopic jars of Neskhons](#)

Where was the liver stored?

The human-headed Imsety stored and contained the liver of the deceased after mummification.

The liver, lungs, stomach and intestines were placed in four different containers. The wooden lids of these jars represent the Sons of Horus, four minor gods who protected the organs that they contained.



## Level 3 QUESTION

What kind of materials were used for building?

- Limestone, sandstone & granite
- Turquoise & Lapis Lazuli
- Red brick
- Wood & Cement

Answer: Limestone, sandstone & granite

🏺 LEVEL 4 🏺

## VALLEY OF THE KINGS



You're getting closer, hang in there!  
The Valley of the Kings is a sacred place, but danger lurks in every corner. You will soon run out of time and Apep, the Lord of Chaos will rise!

**START LEVEL**



## Level 4

### Burial item

#### [Shabti box](#)

What are Shabtis?

Shabtis are small funerary figures who accompanied the deceased to the after-life to help with duties or work. It was believed that the afterlife is a mirror of one's life, so responsibilities wouldn't be stopping then.



## Level 4

### Burial item

Mummy [Coffin](#)

How were mummy coffins used?

The coffins protected the body after death which was one of the main priorities in ancient Egyptian religion. They were often inscribed with spells from book of the dead to help protect the deceased through the afterlife journey.



## Level 4

### Burial item

#### [Bes Lamp](#)

Who is Bes?

Bes, was believed to be the god of music, merriment, and childbirth, and was represented as a dwarf with a large head, and bowlegs.



## Level 4

### Burial item

#### [Heart scarab](#)

What is a heart scarab?

It was believed that a person's heart contained proof of whether they had behaved well or badly in life. No one could claim a life free of sin, but if they were lucky enough to own a heart scarab, they could cheat their way into the Afterlife.



## Level 4

### Heart scarab

[Heart scarab](#)

How was the heart scarab used?

Heart scarabs were placed inside the mummy close to the heart. A person's biggest fear was that their heart would speak out against them during the final judgement. Sometimes a magical spell was written on the scarab to make sure the heart gave the right answers and guarantee entry into the afterlife.





## Level 4

### Burial item

#### [Mummified bull](#)

What other animals were mummified?

In addition to cats, other animals were found mummified such as bulls, hawks, snakes, crocodiles, and dogs.



## Level 4

### Burial item

[God Horus Protecting King Nectanebo II](#)

Who is Horus?

Horus, the falcon headed god, son of Isis and Osiris, symbolized the powers of the Pharaoh.



## Level 4

Burial item

[Wedjat eye amulet](#)

What did the eye of Horus represent?

Ancient Egyptians used wedjat amulets, showing the Eye of Horus to ward off evil.



## Level 4

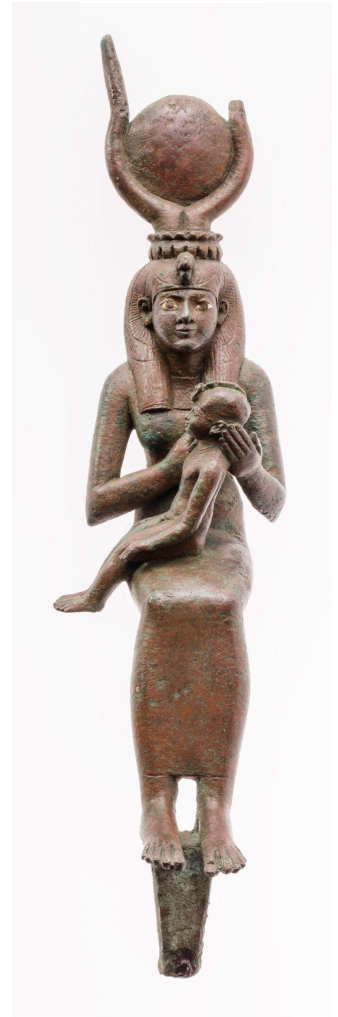
### Burial item

#### [Statue of Isis and Horus](#)

Who is the goddess Isis?

Isis is one of the divine trinity, Osiris, Isis, and Horus, who legitimated the power of the pharaoh sitting on the throne.

Isis's name is also transcribed as Aset, which translates to "Queen of the Throne".



## Level 4

### Book of the dead

[Page from the Book of the Dead of Hunefer](#)

Who is the god of the underworld?

Osiris, the husband of Isis, was known as the God and chief judge of the Underworld. He was painted with green skin to symbolize resurrection, and because he was also god of vegetation, and fertility.





## Level 4

### Canopic Jar

#### [Canopic jars of Neskhons](#)

Where were the intestines stored?

The falcon-headed Qebhsenuf stored and contained the intestines of the deceased after mummification.

The liver, lungs, stomach and intestines were placed in four different containers. The wooden lids of these jars represent the Sons of Horus, four minor gods who protected the organs that they contained.

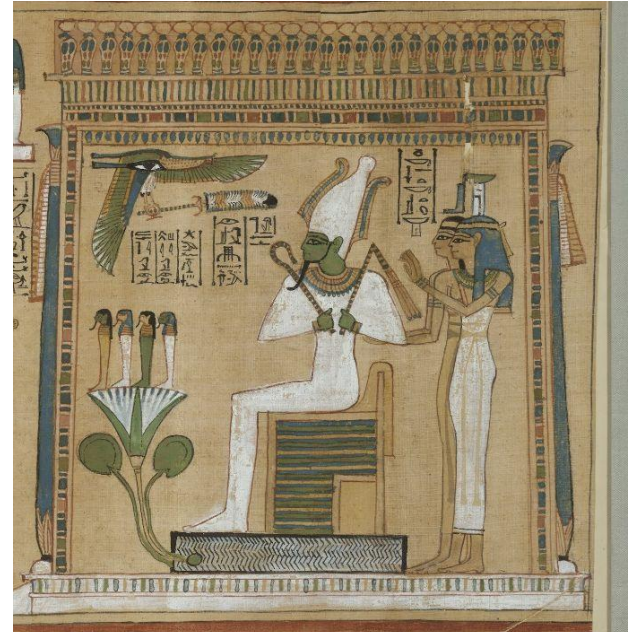


## Level 4 QUESTION

### Why did Osiris have green skin?

- To symbolize vegetation, growth & resurrection
- To scare the dead
- To ward off evil
- To symbolize the throne

Answer: To symbolize vegetation, growth & resurrection



👹 LEVEL 5 👹

## TEMPLE OF LUXOR



I am Apep, the Lord of Chaos!  
I will do everything in my power to stop  
your mission.  
Your pharaoh won't reach the afterlife  
on my watch!

**START LEVEL**

## Level 5

### Burial item

#### [Recumbent Anubis](#)

How were jackals seen?

Jackals were associated with death as they were seen lurking in cemeteries, eating decomposing flesh. To protect the dead from them, Anubis, the jackal headed god was the guardian of the cemeteries.



## Level 5

### Burial item

#### [Cat Killing a Serpent](#)

Who is Apep?

Apep has the body of a serpent and is a demon of chaos. Apep is known to be the enemy of the sun god Ra.





## Level 5

Ceremonial item

[Pectoral of a winged goddess, probably Nut](#)

Who is Nut?

Nut is the sky goddess, who is often depicted with wings. Nut is a symbol of protection for the dead upon their entry to the afterlife.



## Level 5

### Burial item

[Statuette of Thot as Ibis](#)

Who was the god of wisdom and writing?

The Ibis was the sacred animal of the deity Thot. Thot embodied wisdom and the art of writing; he was also the patron of scribes. As the messenger of the gods he announced to the queen the birth of her divine child. At the Weighing of the Heart, which takes place in the Hall of Osiris, Thot records the results and tells them to Osiris.



## Level 5

Burial item

[Sarcophagus](#)

What is a Sarcophagus?

Some mummies were enclosed within coffins, and sometimes the coffins were enclosed further within Sarcophagi.



## Level 5

### Tomb paintings

#### [View of Tomb of Menna in 3D](#)

What was painted on the walls of the tombs?

The tomb paintings are meant to help the deceased achieve a safe and pleasant afterlife journey. It depicted scenes from the afterworld, or deities providing protection. It also showed scenes from daily life, so that the deceased would continue to enjoy this sort of existence for eternity.





## Level 5

### Burial item

#### [False door from the tomb of Metjetji](#)

Why were there false doors in tombs?

False doors were added in tombs and considered a gateway to the underworld. A communication link between the living and the dead, where the spirit could enter and exit from the underworld.





## Level 5

### Burial item

[Netherworld Papyrus of Gautsoshen](#)

What did vultures represent?

Vultures were considered sacred, and were symbols of femininity and maternal protection. They also symbolized Upper Egypt, and represented the letter A in hieroglyphs.



## Level 5

### Book of the dead

#### [Book of the Dead Papyrus with Chapters 100 and 129](#)

What was the voyage to the afterlife like?

The journey to the afterlife was guided by Anubis. The soul sailed on the “Barque of the Sun” across a dangerous underworld version of the River Nile, facing different monsters. At judgment, Osiris weighed the heart against Ma’at’s feather. If pure, the soul entered paradise; if sinful, it faced eternal punishment. This belief fostered a deep respect for life and a pursuit of righteousness.

