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The mummy 3 parents guide

Cancer is happening right now, so I'm participating in a Race for Life to raise money and save lives. 1 in 2 people will be diagnosed with cancer in their lifetime. Every pound you give makes a difference to the innovative work of Cancer Research UK. Judsen was a famous archaeologist. She had been exploring graves with her father since she was a child. Now he would take his son, Davis, in his first dig away from Egypt. Judsen had received a map of his friend Rashidi. The map showed Judsen where to find king Elysian's tomb. Judsen and Davis would meet Rashidi in Egypt and travel together to the grave. Announcement King Elysian was a king child, judsen told Davis. He was ten years old. That's how I'm old! Davis said excited. King Elysian became ill shortly after his reign began, Judsen explained. He died just before he turned 11. Davis intentionally heard her mother's story. The village buried King Elysian in a secret grave, he explained. They also buried maps in the tomb. These maps can help us find other secret realms and hidden gems. Soon the plane was flying above the clouds. Judsen recalled something he didn't tell Davis. Rashidi had translated a secret message on to the map. He said, Those who disturb this grave will be cursed forever. Eventually, the plane landed in Egypt. Rashidi was waiting at the airport. Welcome to Egypt, he said. Are you ready to find King Elysian's tomb? As they took their bags, a man approached Judsen. Are you looking for king Elysian's tomb?, he wondered. Yes, but how did you know? replied Judsen. Everyone is talking, he replied. You don't have to disturb the grave. The only person who found the grave disappeared the next day. No body saw him again. The man left and disappeared into the crowd. Is that true? asked Davis. I don't believe it, Judsen said. King Elysian has been dead for thousands of years. How can a mummy put a curse on us? Rashidi took Judsen and Davis out of the airport. They soon headed for the desert. Three camels were waiting for them. They climbed onto the backs of the camels and rode through the desert. Rashidi and Judsen looked at the map many times. They did a lot of turns and turns. Davis didn't know where they were going. They soon encountered an opening in a cave. That's it! shouted Judsen. The three explorers jumped out of their camels and raced towards the opening. Judsen pointed his torch at the hole. Judsen led the way and climbed into the cave. They were surprised by all the old maps and drawings carved into the walls. Mom, what does that say? asked Davis. These are hieroglyphics, Judsen said. He copied all the images from his notebook. I'm not sure what they're saying. Rashidi can Judsen stopped and studied each image. He recognized the images on the map. They made her feel Uncomfortable. Davis said, please don't bother anything. Judsen was leaning over to shine his flashlight on the wall. Suddenly he heard a loud accident. Oh no, Judsen said. He looked down and found an old urn full of jewelry. The jewels had been scattered on the floor. You have to leave everything as you found it, Rashidi warned. Judsen and Davis scrambled to collect the jewelry. They carefully put the jewels back on the ballot box. Judsen sat on the floor for any loose jewelry. It was very dark in the cave. Judsen did not see that a diamond had rolled in the corner. I think we've found them all, Davis said. Well, Judsen said. Now let's find this mummy. Judsen pointed his flashlight down a long hallway. Every few feet, Judsen would stop and copy the images to his notebook. Davis began to think the hallway would never end. But it soon emptied into a round room. Here it is, whispered Davis. Judsen's flashlight stopped in a very small mummy. Davis stood next to the mummy. He ran his hand over the top and then touched his head. We're the same size, Davis said. Judsen noticed the hieroglyphics engraved on the rock just behind the small mummy. One of these showed a young king having a drink. Another showed the king falling. Judsen also copied these images into his notebook. Soon Judsen finished drawing. It's time to leave, he said. This time, Rashidi led the way with his flashlight. At the opening, Judsen stopped and looked up. He saw hieroglyphics above the opening of the cave. I haven't seen these before, he said. Rashidi, what do these images mean? Rashidi held his flashlight near the footage and shook his head. They are a warning to all visitors, he said. If something bothers you, it will follow a curse. Judsen thought of the jewels in the ballot box. He then helped Davis get out of the cave. The sun was setting in the sky. We'll go back to my village. You can stay there tonight, Rashidi said. The three explorers climbed back into their camels and marched through the desert. It was a long journey. Davis couldn't keep his eyes open. He leaned on the camel's neck and fell asleep. We're here, Rashidi said. It was a small house made of stone. Rashidi tied his camels to a tree. Judsen helped Davis get off. He took him inside and put him to bed. Judsen and Rashidi then studied Judsen's notes from the grave. These images show the king, Rashidi said, and how he died. He apparently drank something that made him sick, Judsen said. Just then, they heard Davis cry. Judsen rushed to his room. I felt Davis' forehead. It was very hot. Rashidi, shouted, please, a doctor. Rashidi ran into the darkness. He soon returned with another man. The doctor examined Davis, but could not find anything wrong with the boy. This is king Elysian's curse, he said. You have disturbed your grave, grave, is angry. Judsen recalled the jewelry he struck. Maybe I didn't pick them all up, he thought. He then recalled all the images he copied to his notebook. I have to go back to the grave, he whispered. At dawn, Judsen was back in the cave. He climbed into the opening and read the hieroglyphics above his head. The same images were still there. Judsen searched the ground for missing jewellery. Suddenly, he noticed something twinned in a corner of the cave. There was no air conditioning in the room. Judsen quickly returned him to the ballot box. Then he brought his notes and sketches down the long hallway. At King Elysian's tomb, Judsen left the papers at the feet of the mummy. He shone his flashlight on mummy's face. Judsen took one last look at the king boy. You may be small, but you are very powerful, he said. He followed the corridor to the opening of the cave. When he looked at the hieroglyphics, they were gone! The king's warning had disappeared. Judsen returned to the village of Rashidi. She was relieved, but not surprised, to see that Davis was healthy again. I'm ready to go on another adventure! Davis said. Small people can have great adventures. Go along the journey in the next story, The Teenage-Tiny Woman. Want more Halloween stories? Try these: Halloween Stories: Rediscover your favorite creepy stories and share them with friends. Ghost Stories: Browse this collection of ghost stories for children, with such famous authors as Mark Twain, Oscar Wilde and Saki. Along with Dracula, Frankenstein's Monster and the Wolf, mummy is one of the great figures in the classic horror film genre. And it's easy to see why: In a way, mummies are real and tangible ghosts. They are bodies that stay long after death. The most familiar mummies, of course, are the carefully wrapped bodies of ancient Egypt. These figures are just a subsection of the world's mummy population, however. In the last 200 years, scientists, adventurers and capitalists have discovered ancient mummies in various places around the world. In this article, we will meet with some of these mummies to see how and why they were so carefully preserved. We will also look at some natural mummies and examine how the world's mummies help us understand human history. What is a mummy? A mummy is simply a human who seeded soft tissue has been preserved long after death. Normally, when a person dies, the decomposition process reduces the body to a naked skeleton in a matter of months. The decomposition rate depends on a number of factors, mainly the nature of the surrounding environment. In most environments, the early stages of decomposition begin in a few hours. At this early stage, called self-lysis, the organs that digestive enzymes (the intestines, for example) begin to digest. Self-lysis is followed by putrefaction, organic matter for bacteria. In normal, temperate circumstances, putrefaction gets underway about three days after death. In a few months, the body is reduced to a skeleton. In hotter and wetter environments, this process accelerates, because bacteria reproduce quickly in these conditions. In colder and drier conditions, the process slows down, because bacteria need heat and water to thrive (that's why we use fridges to preserve food). If the conditions are cold or dry enough, or if there is not enough oxygen, the environment is so harsh that few bacteria can survive. In this case, the body will not break down completely, possibly for thousands of years. There are many circumstances that can lead to this mummy. In nature, bodies have been preserved in the frozen ice of glaciers, the depleted depths of peatbooth oxygen and the arid terrain of the desert. The Iceman discovered in 1991 by tourists in the Italian Alps is one of the most surprising natural mummies. The 5,300-year-old corpse, found with perfectly preserved tools, died in a rocky void that quickly filled with snow. Essentially, this created a natural freezer that preserved the tissues of the body. This mummy has provided historians with a wealth of information about the Copper Age of Europe, including representative technology, human health and tattoo practices. In some cases, natural mummies have significantly altered our conception of history. Mummies found in China's Taklimakan Desert have provided several clues as to the lineage of modern natives in this region. The structure of the faces of the mummies shows that they were of Indo-European descent. One man, who lived around 1,000 b.C., has a distinctive tattoo of sunrays in his temple, similar to an ancient symbol for an Iranian Indo-Iranian god. This, along with other evidence preserved with mummies, indicates that the region was populated by Indo-European merchants, centuries before the Chinese have reached the area. These mummies were created by the hot sand that surrounded them in their graves. When the bodies are buried in hot sand, without any protective structure, the sand can absorb the fluids of the body, completely drying it out. This natural process of mummification also occurred in the oldest Egyptian tombs. When a body was buried in the Egyptian desert, the internal organs were preserved and the skin was crunched to a dark, hard shell. This phenomenon had a profound effect on ancient Egyptians: The idea that the human body could survive past death indicated that the human spirit could too. In the next section, we will see how these first natural mummies led to the infamous process of the Egyptians. Process. Process.

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