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## MUMMIFICATION BUILDS SCIENCE AND MISCONCEPTIONS THAT INFLUENCE TOURISM PROMOTION

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### ***Abstract***

The greatness of our Egyptian civilization lies in the love of its children for it, so we see that our ancestors made a great effort to create a civilization full of beauty, science and secrets that we are still unable, despite our current technological progress, to which we are so much helpless. It might be argued that mummies should be treated with even greater care than living humans, since any damage caused to a mummy is dangerous, while living humans generally heal. Discussions of ethics in relation to human remains rarely address unique issues associated with mummies. This paper presents a potential definition for ethics in mummy studies and discusses the importance of ethics in relation to human mummies. Furthermore, the paper explores complex areas of ethical concern related to mummies, such as methodological analyses for scientific purposes, the matter of consent, the various means of mummy acquisition, the display of mummies, and repatriation.

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### ***Keywords***

*Mummification. Mummy. The Curse of the Pharaohs, Red Mercury*

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### **Introduction**

The first topic: Mummification in the Egyptian belief

The study deals with the idea of mummification in the ancient Egyptian belief, where we find that when the Egyptian settled and formed the pillars of his life from food, drink, clothing and social life, he made a belief in which he believed and this belief resulted from his observation of the nature that revolves around him, where he concluded that all creatures die, resurrect and live in the world of immortality. Therefore, care about the safety of the body of the dead because his safety depends on him moving to the world of immortality. Therefore, we find attempts to mummify since prehistoric times. The hot sand helped preserve the body naturally, so

this is called natural mummification.

Until the development of Egyptian thought in harnessing a set of sciences for the success of the mummification process, especially the mummies of kings and senior statesmen because the mummification process was very expensive

The second topic: When mummification is considered a secret Transduction is one of the most important gases of Egyptian civilization, and this is not because of the method or materials used, nor because of the proportions of the materials used that make the bodies preserved for all these centuries and in good condition, but I will present the latest findings of

scientists in terms of the ratios used of bitumen and salt of Natron and Live lime and other materials, but despite the disclosure of the aspects of the embalming process, scientific experiments were the most extreme of which was the preservation of the body for a short period compared to what the ancestors.

Ethics in mummy studies is at best, complicated, and at worst, challenging to disentangle. There are innumerable ethical threads that run through the discipline, from all aspects of research, to the acquisition, display, and repatriation of mummies. Since mummies are human beings, and retain their human status after their deaths, they must always be treated with respect and gravity. Each stakeholder has a moral or ethical obligation to the mummy; the ethical obligations are critical for both the protection and the respectful treatment of the mummy. The museum and storage environment is sometime where there can be extreme ethical challenges. The acquisition of a mummy leads to numerous challenges. The care of mummies collections in Storage and museums requires the awareness and conservation Ethics. The Showcases which is Display mummies necessitates but a consideration of a multitude of factors. The environment inside the showcases and the control of the museum. The movement of mummies recourse a care inside storage and museum to ovoid the deterioration of the fragile mummies, all museums and other institutions develop carefully the policies regarding the conservation of mummies. A great deal remains in Egypt of mummy ethics; there is clearly a need for more discussion in this field. There are a lot of ethics in the mummies research, it's needs to be substantially attention. There are a lot of useful considerations of other aspects of deal with the rules in conservation of mummies. Mummies researchers are encouraged to follow professional codes of ethics and adhere to minimally destructive. A

lot of museums need to develop an infrastructure for research ethics, so that anyone seeking to undertake research with the mummies including the matters of ethics; institutions should develop a statement of ethics to which researchers are required to adhere, According to and based on the ICOM guidelines. Internationally, museums must respond to the needs of their community, The ethical guidelines including the ethics of transportation and the care of mummies and the conservation process. both museum studies and museum visitors. Showing Respect to the Dead: The Ethics of Studying, Displaying, Have the most vital aspect of ethics in mummy studies is to ensure the protection of the mummy, The scientists, archaeologists, anthropologists, and others are becoming interested in moral and ethical issues related to mummies, there is substantial work to be done in this area. Now a days the modern technology used in development the storage, displaying and the conservation. Also the chain proses of care and conservation of mummies and human remains.

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This part deals with what was known about the Egyptian civilization under the idea of the curse of the pharaohs because of the link between the texts of curses and incantations related to the embalming process and the security of graves from theft and tampering with the mummy. Despite the strength of the idea of magic about the ancients until there is a large group of scientific reasons that caused the death of many tomb discoverers, in addition to the search for red mercury, which caused a state of obsession for many and led to exhuming many graves and the relationship of embalming to the curse of the Pharaohs and red mercury and the theft and destruction of mummies in order to find the elixir of life and youth

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

A collection of books on chemistry and mummification science and a report on the latest ratios used in the mummification process and following up on the scientific reasons behind the death of scientists in the field of archeology after the opening of the graves.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

It contains some answers to the common questions of oceanography 1- Revealing the ancient Egyptian philosophy

- 2- Knowing the power of the Egyptians 'intelligence in the mummification process technique
- 3- Interpretation of the phenomenon of the curse of the pharaohs and the obsession with red mercury
- 4- Revealing some of the inaccuracies that some people believe so far

## **CONCLUSION:**

The idea of the research is intended to present the facts that have been hidden with time and to prove that the Egyptian civilization was not a superstition or coincidence, as it has a great knowledge that we have so far.

Mummies may be removed from museum collections and returned to their country or culture of origin; this is known as “repatriation.” Views on repatriation vary greatly, often pitting anthropologists and other scientists against members of Indigenous communities and the general public. Museums often find themselves in the middle of this debate, especially those who have stewardship of, or at least hold, mummies in their collection. Those who are opposed to repatriation most often cite the need for on-going or future scientific research, while those who support repatriation often consider the retention of human remains, including mummies, morally wrong. Repatriation procedures, including the decision-making process about whether to return a mummy, is far too complex for detailed recommendations within this chapter, but a review of a few key considerations are included below. From a theoretical viewpoint, part of the interpretation of the value of repatriation seems to hinge on exactly how mummies are perceived in museum and institutional settings, not by the visitors, but by those who are responsible for the mummy. In particular, there is consideration as to whether a mummy is a person or an object. From a legal perspective, the protection of human remains, including mummies, differs in existing cultural heritage legal instruments and frameworks, depending on how the remains are categorized; often there are more protections afforded to objects than to human remains in existing law. In some interpretations, specific human remains are transformed into objects by virtue of a specific change to functionality, for example, skull drums or bone flutes. This rarely happens with mummies, although there is some debate about anthropogenic mummies, or individual hair samples.

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*Received: January 15, 2019*

*Accepted: March 20, 2019*