

Assignment feedback		
Student Name: Broyan Dymond		
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FUNERARY BELIEFS IN ANCIENT EGYPT

BY BROYAN DYMOND 1303350



Photo by B,Dymond 18/03/19

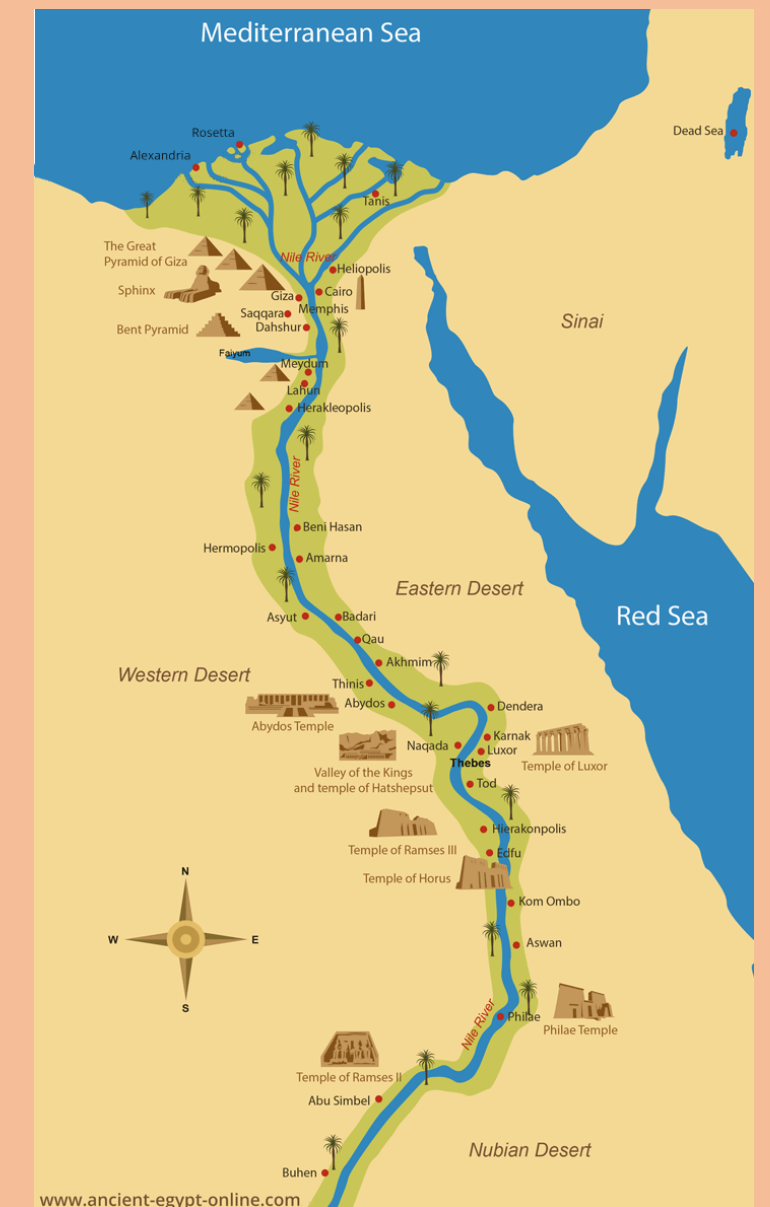
The Ancient Egyptians believed in the afterlife and they treated the dead in the same way as they treated the living. They believed the dead needed food and drink to sustain themselves in the afterlife, for eternity.

CCM 326.004 Beer Jar

Dimensions: Total height—48cm; widest radius—17cm

This jar is well preserved and was possibly found in a tomb or grave. This jar is an example of Egyptian clay pottery. Historically, there were two distinct categories of clay used to make these jars. The first category of clay used was deposited on the banks of the Nile, called Nile silt. Nile silt clay with a high iron oxide content will be red or black when fired. The second category of clay used was found along the valley from Esna to Cairo and the edges of the Nile delta and is called marl clay (desert clay) (Finch**, 2017). As this jar is quite light in colouring, it is most likely to be made from marl clay, which provides a rough location of where it would have been made.

It is difficult to date this jug by visual inspection alone. However, by researching the style of pottery they used it provides a rough idea of its date. The style of this jar dates it from the first dynasties onwards (3100 to 2686 BC) (Finch**, 2017). There is a very similar jar to this one in The Liverpool Museum, which dates back to about 2181BC-1976BC (Liverpoolmuseums, 2019).



<https://www.ancient-egypt-online.com/ancient-egypt-maps.html>



Photo by B. Dymond 18/03/19

These jars were useful to transport and store liquids such as wine and olive oil and additionally the discovery of beer was made around 5000 years ago roughly the same time as the jars were made. There is a possibility this jar was used for storage and transport of beer (Seawright, 2013).

Beer was important to ancient Egyptians and enjoyed by both adults and children. It was their staple drink as the water from the Nile was not suitable to drink. There were offerings of beer made to their gods (Mark, 2017). The women brewed the beer for daily use and for festivals and tombs (Mark, 2017). The picture on the right represents the women making beer in the afterlife and included in their grave goods.

Jars such as this were possibly filled with beer to help sustain the dead in the afterlife. It was common practice to provide a funerary feast for the dead (H.Taylor, 2001, p. 92).



[Painted wooden model](#) of four figures preparing food and beer. From Sidmant, Egypt, 6th Dynasty (c. 2345–2181 BC). (Mark, 2017).

References

(Egyptian Burial/Ancient Egyptian pottery, 2013)(Finch**, 2017),Mark, J. J., 2017. *Beer in Ancient Egypt*. [Online],Seawright, C., 2013. *Ancient Egyptian Alcohol: Beer, Wine and the Festival of Drunkenness*. [Online],H.Taylor, J., 2001. *Death & the afterlife in Ancient Egypt*. London: British Museum Press.