



The Windmills News

Issue 4: 15th December 2022

www.windmills.w-sussex.sch.uk



Only two teaching weeks in December and yet we have managed to fit so much in—Christmas doors designed and presented to the school, Yr 5 singing on stage at Light Up Hassocks, cross country (well done to all who took part in this you did amazingly—report to follow in next edition), Yr 4 Ancient Egyptian museum, Christmas lunch, Christmas parties and today is our first Carol concert. It has been fabulous to embrace the festive season. **Thank you so much to the dedicated and brilliant team** at The Windmills—our staff work so hard to make every day a great learning day—you do so much!

I am sure that you will join me in wishing them and all in our community a:

After the snow fall we were greeted by this wonderful addition to the school—many thanks to the Moore family.

Yr 4 have fittingly have been writing about the magic of a winter landscape this week. They have been working on precise vocabulary choices. These winter poems are written to convey all the aspects of winter that the children love. I have to say, I think the frost and snow has really helped inspire their writing this week! Lots of alliteration, similes, personification, repetition and rhythm.

In the island of snow I saw,
Santa in his sleigh flying across
the sky to deliver presents to
the children of the world,
frozen icicles stuck to
garden sheds, and the frosty,
white snowflakes falling from
the sky above.



Wonderful Winter

In the cold winter world, I heard
the crunching of snow under my feet,
Birds giving a gentle tweet,
And the sound of the fire like pork crackling
in my mouth.

Ashwin 4ET

This is a place where it is as cold as a galaxy of magic,
This is a place where the night is as black as a jackal's skin
This is a place where when you climb to the tallest pike of a
mountain, the air thickens.

This is a place where there is a pond with lily pads,
This is a place where lions are rainbow,
This is a place where there is no rubbish,
There is only humanity in this place.

Rowan Kenyon

In a frozen valley of wonder, I glimpsed
A snow angel flickering and fluttering,
A night of darkness like a rippling pool of ink,
As snow came tumbling like rabbit fun I captured a
snow flake on my nose
With numb hands and feet and cheeks.

Lauren Morton



3SH

Decorating class doors -

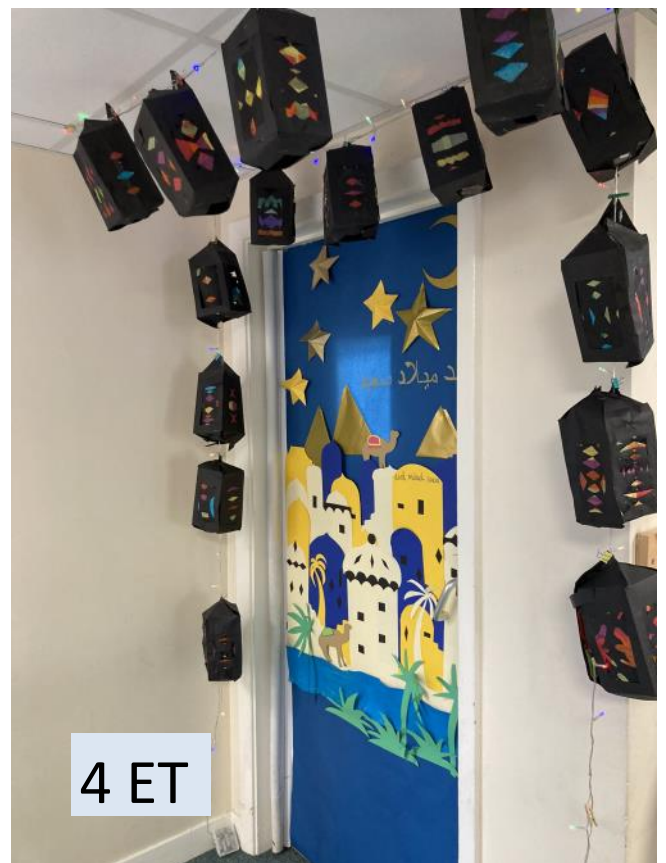
This year the classes were given the title of 'light' to design a festive door. Light is an important symbol in a number of world religions and represents hope, peace, goodness and faith. The results were stunning and a brilliant community event.



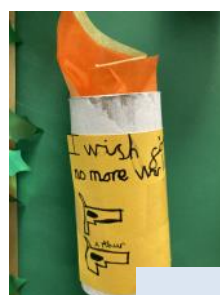
3W



5C



4 ET



4RT



The children wrote hopes and wishes for the world on these two doors—we were really touched by their sentiments.



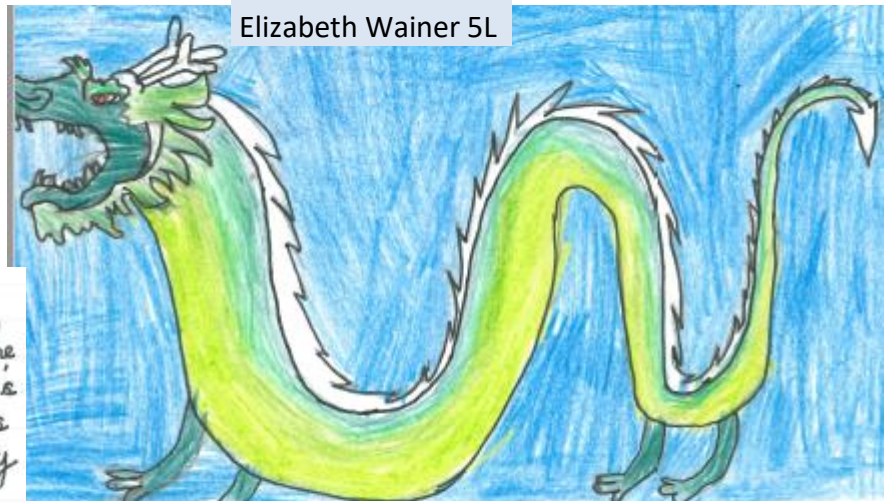
5L

5B



Year 5s topic books showcase their learning centred around the Vikings, Anglo-Saxons and Romans—showcasing some very detailed and well crafted writing, alongside some stunning art work—I have selected some pages to share with you:

Elizabeth Wainer 5L



Habitat:

Out far underneath the vast, deep Indian sea, the long Tailed Draco Dragons can be found. It's home is a cave which also hosts of sunken ships sea weed. This Dragon is cold blooded and very scaly all over its body.



Maya 5L



AUSTRALIAN MIND TAKER

The Australian Mind Taker was first discovered in 1600 by renowned Dragonologist from Egypt named Tomy Lagon.

Special Skill:

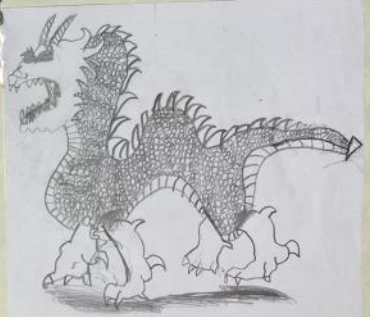
These creatures will kill you away more so than sight because you will die. This dragon will not give up if it's in a fight. This species is not like any other, biggest and let's out ice from its mouth and fire from its eyes. This species can look through walls and is it said you it will use its hearing eyes to kill you. It can breathe at the end and will tell death from London to Edinburgh.

Habitat:

In the wild Australian Mind Takers live in the deepest caves and in the mountains. The beast sleeps in the river beds of the River Murray. It lives in a cave in the river. The dragon lives next to a mountain and is not alone. The dragon lives in the snow. It likes the heat because it has a hot body. It's dead bones all the time because it is under a mountain river. This environment is very hard so this dragon really loves to heat.

Appearance:

The Australian Mind Taker dragon is amazingly known for its terrifying mind control. This dragon has a spiked mane, sharp eyes, sharp horns and it's very colored. The creature turns black when it sleeps and turns green when it's awake. When it's on the ground it turns green. The creature is like a golem when it sleeps. It's more green so people can't kill it when it is sleeping. Also his name is Tomy.



James 5L

The Long Tailed Taco

These dragons are called Long Tailed Tacos not because of its habitat but because of its surprisingly long tail and rusty pumpkin colors. First discovered in 2013 by Percy Humber while exploring caves in America.

Appearance:

The Long Tailed Taco is distinctly known for its amazing ability to glow when attacking. The creature has an amazing colour palette which includes bloody red, vibrant orange and a dark, rusty yellow. Although it has a long, snake-like water dragon body, it hates water so if there's a river between you and this dragon you're safe.

Other food:



Habitat:

In the wild, Long Tailed Tacos are normally found in dark hidden places, like caves and hollow trees. This dragon is rarely ever found because it hibernates all summer instead of winter and hunts at night.



Special Skills

The Long Tailed Taco is well known for its terrific ability to control the sight of any living creature making this a very powerful dragon. To make this beast more intimidating it has exceptional ears and is one of the world's best hunters.

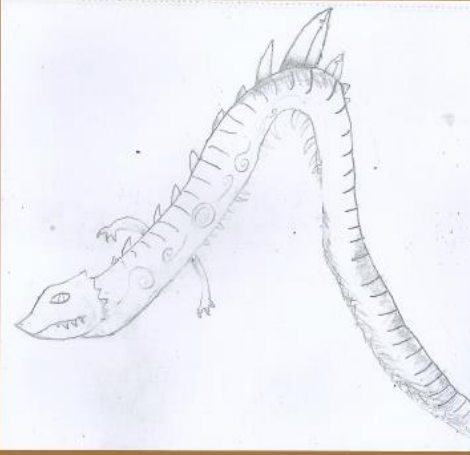


Luna Woodbridge 5L

L: Why did the Romans leave Britain and why 20/10/22

In my opinion, the Romans left Britain because they had to protect their home country. They done this because they had no leader and were dying from famine.

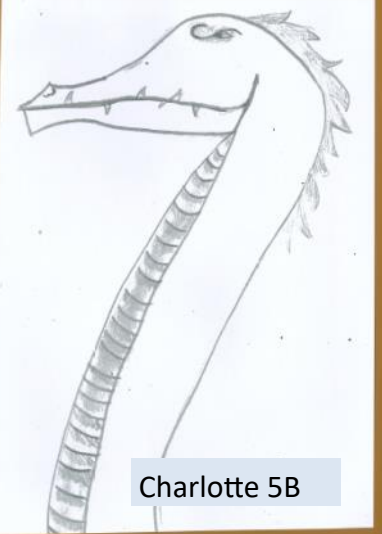
After the Romans came the Angles, Jutes and Saxons, they came because there was a scarce amount of Romans left and they wanted land to grow crops.



Why did the Romans leave Britain and who came next and why?

In my opinion, the Romans left Britain because the Emperor died, the son took over but was then killed by the bodyguard. This meant Rome was weak and struggling when Prince Odoacar came and attacked. They also left because the Romans were losing money so the military weren't getting paid and there was poverty and famine. They were also spread out too thinly.

After the Romans left Britain the Jutes, Saxons and Angles thought Britain was weak and a good place to settle. They wanted to grow crops on their fertile land.



Charlotte 5B

MONKS

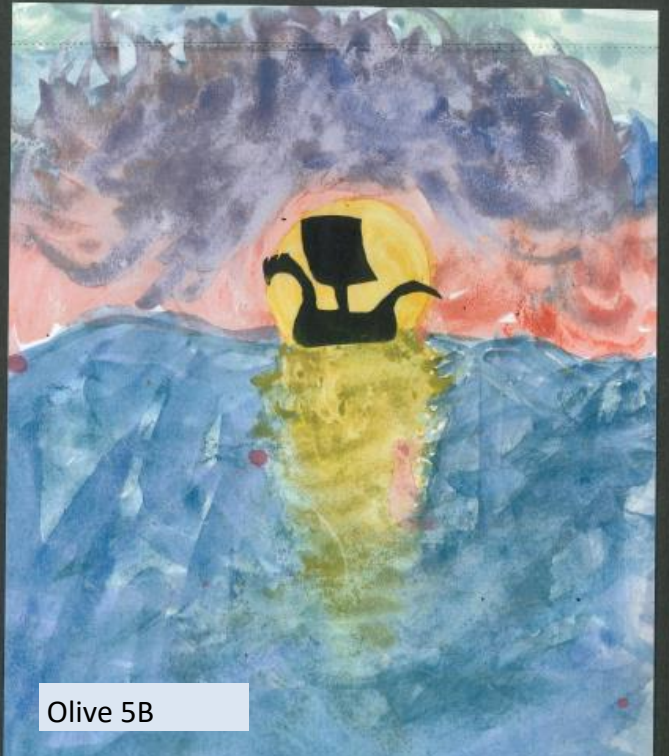


The evening was drawing in, my chores were at an end.

When I noticed something strange, the weather started getting heavy and I felt drops of water on my head. Mist started forming over the sea that's when I saw it, a dragon head as dark as an ink-spot merged out of the mist. It was coming our island! I had to warn the others immediately.

I plumated back to the village crying "Everybody we need to run and hide, there are some terrifying people coming and I think they want to take over our island!" As soon as I said the word 'terrifying' were already locking up the gates and frantically running everywhere

L: To paint a seascape.



Olive 5B

Ocean Motion



Magical and mystical the Ocean Motion is extremely pretty but all it wants to do is lure you in so it can gobble you up. It has bold and bright cool colours, they are all different depending on where they are. For example if it's in the desert like the sun it will be orange or if it's in the Arctic it will be blue like the sky. It has hummingous, fragile wings that are a shade of gorgeous turquoise.

Habitat

Turquoise and turquoise the Ocean motion hides in all sorts of strange places such as tropical jungles, lovely lakes however oceans to and also snowy places but also hot spaces. Now you may have thought this dragon was kind but have you changed perhaps you changed your mind?



Layla 5C

Diet

This crazy creature only eats once a week. It likes to gobble up humans as you may already know but it also eats mushrooms, juicy mango trees and insects. If it can't find humans, mushrooms mango trees to eat it will sadly pass away but when it dies it produces a new dragon so it will never get extinct. Sometimes it eats buildings if they really have to but they don't really like it.

Special skills

This def death-decaying dragon can control salty sea water, lake water and also riverwater. But to make it horrifying it makes tsunamis to drown people. CRUEL RIGHT!! This beast like creature can be kind sometimes because it has the power to breed sea creatures like crabs octopuses and fish which gives us more food to eat.



Why did the Romans leave Britain and who came next why?

The Romans left Britain because they were getting too large to handle as they had so many countries that they had taken over and they needed Roman Soldiers in every country so they were running out of soldiers in Britain. There was another theory that they had Germanic Tribes invading Rome and most of Italy. Back in Rome they had no money so they could not pay the military, they had no money for food so they were all starving to there death. They had no leadership as they were all fighting over who was going to lead their country and when they were fighting they were killing each other such as normal civilians and also Roman soldiers so they were losing there army in Rome so they could not protect the Citizens of Italy from the German Tribes.



In my opinion the Roman Empire fell because they made their Empire too big as they did not have enough soldiers in not just Britain but also in other European countries. So they did not have enough soldiers to battle.



The Anglo-Saxons came once the Roman Empire fell so they decided to invade as it was free land but they still had to battle their way to get the land. They came as their land in Europe such as Germany, France and places etc were not in very good condition. Rumour has it that Britain invited the Anglo Saxons and they wanted to fight each other. Anglo Saxons came in groups such as the Dukes and the Anglos and more.

Tom B 5C

Lois Goodchild 5C

I felt the boat rock side to side, as the salty water splashed me. As I looked back I saw the sea swallow a boat. I felt bad because they will not go to Valhalla. I knew this was my time to shine. It started to get choppy. Maybe it was Loki. I never liked him. I am destined to kill the monks. Every one was brimming with excitement, for war. In the distance, I could see land. "Finally were here." The waves crashed like thunder in the middle of the starry night whilst I was marveling at the land ahead. I held the rope anxiously. As we got closer I felt a shiver up my spine.



VIKINGS

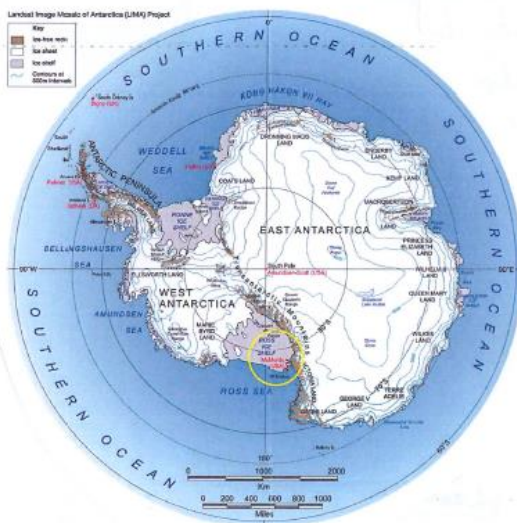


ACTIVITIES

Welcome to a world wonder! You go whale watching and maybe even diving if you own the correct gear. There is so much to do here, not just penguins. You can take amazing videos of shattering ice, you can admire the southern lights and even the seascapes are beautiful

ROUND UP

You will pay a minimum price of £1500 for 1 person. Extra activities will add to the price. Thank you for your time and we hope you enjoy your stay with us.



HISTORY

Antarctica may seem like a cool place to go but there is really a lot of hidden history. Back in 1907, a brave group of men travelled far from home and reached Antarctica. Surprisingly they all came back alive. If you want learn more you can talk to our tour guides and if you would like to stand in the same place Ernest Shackleton (the leader of the men) stood in, you can!

Did you know Percy Blackburn was a stowaway?

WILD LIFE

Despite the cruel environment, many species of animals thrive in the cold climate. If you're patient, you could find agile leopard seals but you will certainly find many different types of penguin such as Adélie, Emperor, chinstrap, gentoo, rockhopper and macaroni. There is also elegant seabird which roam the sky. If you look up on a clear day you'll surely see some albatross.

If you have any problems please contact us here
043490051

We provide free safety items such as life jackets other items cost additional money

Learn more
at Antarctica.trip.com

ANTARCTICA

Antarctica - a paradise of peace and wonder. It has a lot to offer: Distant snow covered mountains, spectacular seaside sunsets and if your lucky, you could even spot some curious King Penguins.



Wildlife

From chicks to Southern Blue Whales, Antarctica has a wide range of animals. You may want to go on a walk and see baby seals or go on a boat trip and swim with whales, either way it can happen. Some most people think that there is no plant, but they would be wrong. In the water algae grows, but it is the only plant, for nothing else can survive the extreme temperatures.

History of Antarctica

Antarctica had many heroic people go on treacherous journeys, which is now history. You may have heard about Ernest Shackleton

and his gaid trip to the South Pole, but saved his crew. Or the first man to reach the South Pole on foot (Amundsen).

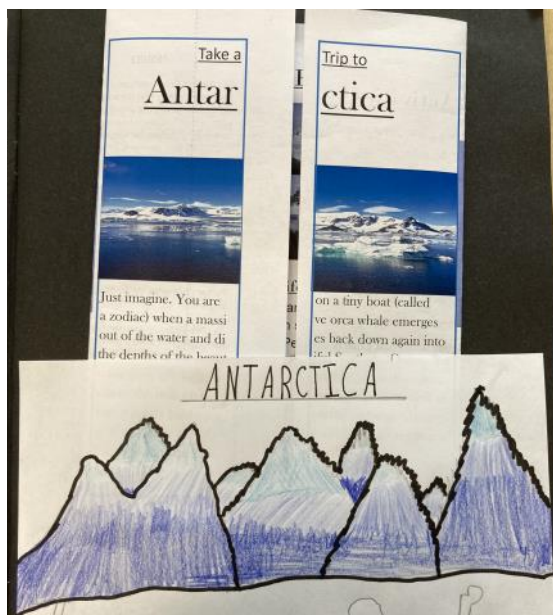
Landscape

In Antarctica the landscape can vary a lot. You can have the flattest snow deserts or high mountains no one can climb. The snow is crisp like a pearl and clean. The mountains are suit for beginners or professional mountain climbers.



Lissy 6B





Just imagine. You are a zodiac) when a massive orca whale emerges out of the water and dives back down again into the depths of the beautiful Southern Ocean. You are then left with a stunning piece of scenery where the only sound you hear is the sound of waves gently bouncing on the icebergs repetitively. This can be you if you decide to accept our offer, and trust me you won't forget it...

on a tiny boat (called a zodiac) when a massive orca whale emerges out of the water and dives back down again into the beautiful Southern Ocean. You are then left with a stunning piece of scenery where the only sound you hear is the sound of waves gently bouncing on the icebergs repetitively. This can be you if you decide to accept our offer, and trust me you won't forget it...

Emma 6R

History

The Ancient Greeks realized there might be a great continent in the southern hemisphere. It was not until the 18th century that Europeans had the navigation skills to explore the Antarctic region. In 1772-75 men were sent on an expedition to the Southern Hemisphere. On 17 January 1773 Cook became the first person to cross the Antarctic circle. He crossed it 3 times but failed to find land.

The first man to actually see the continent of Antarctica was an Estonian named Fabian von Bellingshausen on 27 January 1820. Then on 6 December 1821, George Powell and Nathaniel Palmer discovered the South Orkney Islands.

In 1899-1900 a Norwegian named Carsten Borchgrevink led a group of men who spent the winter on the continent of Antarctica. They proved that it was possible to survive even the extremely harsh Antarctic winter. They were also the first people to take dogs to Antarctica.

Leading us all the way to Shackleton's adventure... Did you know, our scientists have only just found his crew's boat...

WHY COME HERE?



Wildlife?

There is a surprisingly large amount of different animal species on such a 'not so great habitat' including Penguins, Albatross, Orcas, Blue Whales, Commersons Dolphins, Fur Seals, Humpback Whale, Leopard Seal and Minke Whale.

If you are an animal type, you will love it here! Because penguins don't know we can do harm they simply just walk up to us/ you and waddle all around you!!!

Activities

Here are the activities you can do in Antarctica:

- go camping under the stars
- Go kayaking
- Ski on Snowy Mountain
- Practice Your Photography
- Whale Watching
- Trek to the South Pole
- Hang Out with Penguins
- Study with Polar Experts
- So much to do and more!!!

We will also be visiting the British research centre to have a sneak peek on what they are studying.

Maybe you will discover something that will change the world!?

If you agree to join us on this spectacular adventure, you (without a doubt) will have a time you won't regret. With 5 star ratings and luxury dining, you are going to remember this as a unique holiday of a lifetime and wish you could go again. Maybe next year?

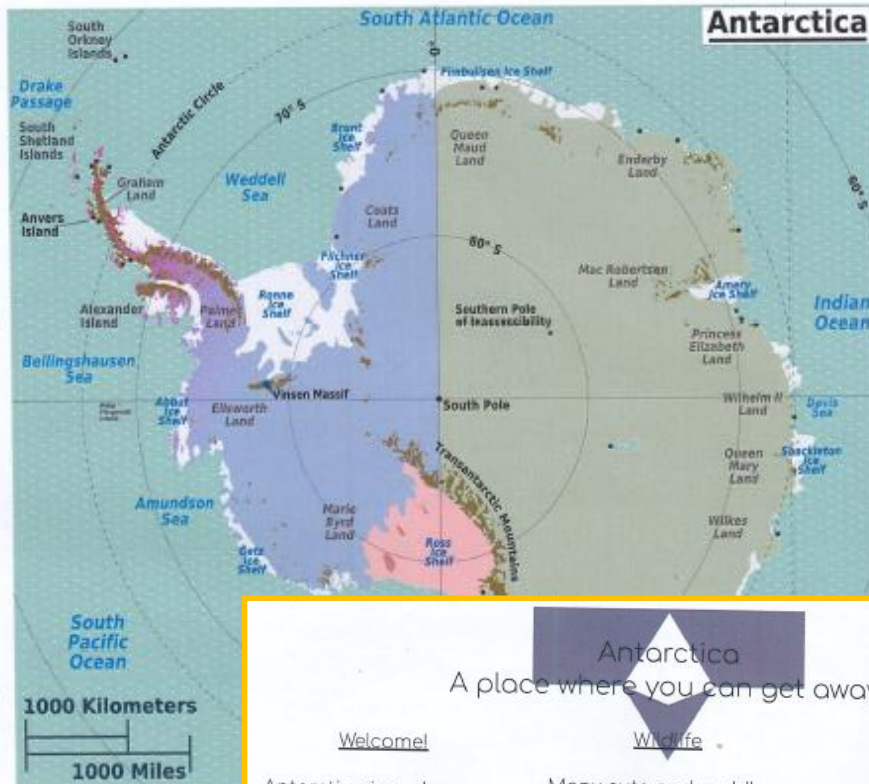
You can book your tickets in both seasons (winter and summer) and if all of the other tourists agree with you then you may be able to make one or two of your own decisions - if you have a tour guide supervising you -!



Accommodation

Our lodges are designed to allow you a beautiful view and heating to keep you warm while you sleep in our comfy beds. In the lodges, we also supply you with a kitchen for when you feel like cooking for yourself. You can buy the ingredients on our app that comes with the trip. It lets you decide the time of delivery with the quickest delivery of only 3 hours! Of course, some days are not always a cooking day and so we have a restaurant right next to an entertainment area!

Map of Antarctica



Charlotte 6M

Antarctica

A place situated at the end of the world; the southernmost continent on Earth. There's only two seasons in an icy tundra like this (Summer and Winter.)



Wildlife

Freya W 6M

Elephant penguins, Arctic foxes, Polar bears and so many more. Species like Penguins are found all over Antarctica, the coasts of South America, South Africa, Southern Australia and south parts of New Zealand.

Facts

Did you know Antarctica is the coldest place on our planet?



In Antarctica you can only face one way and that is north.

History

Antarctica was first sighted in 1820 by Thaddeus Von Bellingshausen he reportedly said that he saw a massive ice shore. But in 1914 Ernest Shackleton, his crew and his ship Endurance set sailed from Britain and headed to the South Pole.



They travelled from the Weddell sea to the Ross sea but with supplies running low some of the crew were stranded on Elephant island and the rest heading

to South Georgia to get help. But in the end they all got back safely from the help of the Chilean government and its people.

Where to stay

There are no proper hotels in the Antarctic but you would be surprised that there are a few lodges and camps on this continent.



But if you're not willing to stay in one of these snowy lodge houses you can always stay on a cruise ship or in a hotel in Argentina and Chile.

Antarctica

A place where you can get away!

Welcome!

Antarctica is a place where you can get away from vast cities and enjoy the peace of the vast snow deserts. With beautiful ice covered lakes, penguins in every direction and brilliant sunsets you will never forget, Antarctica is (undoubtedly) an opportunity of a lifetime. Read on to discover the beauty and peace of this wonder of a place!

Wildlife

Many cute and cuddly creatures roam the ice covered lands of Antarctica that would fill your heart with joy until it explodes! Penguins in the water are called a raft but on land they are called waddles like they waddle. They don't float on the water or swim, instead they evolved to fly underwater! Penguin eggs and chicks supply food for skuas and other birds. But a fully grown adult Penguin has no immediate

predators. You can find out more about Antarctica's amazing wildlife when you are there!!



Copy this link to find out more about Antarctica's wildlife!

<https://www.audleytravel.co.uk/ca/videos/my-travels-in-antarctica-2017>

Dangers in the wild

Top 2 Animals to stay away from in the wilderness.

- Leopard seal
- Southern Blue Whales



Northern Lights

Although the northern lights do occur in the North and South Pole they are called the Aurora Borealis.

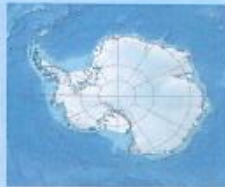


ANTARCTICA

Antarctica is a colossal ice desert that carries a small population of human culture. It is known to be the fifth largest continent and famous for its polar creature diversity across the vast area of space; including penguins, polar bears and magnificent sea creatures! The surface of the continent is a sleek, snow-like blanket with an addition of high mountains, perfect for our hiking lovers!



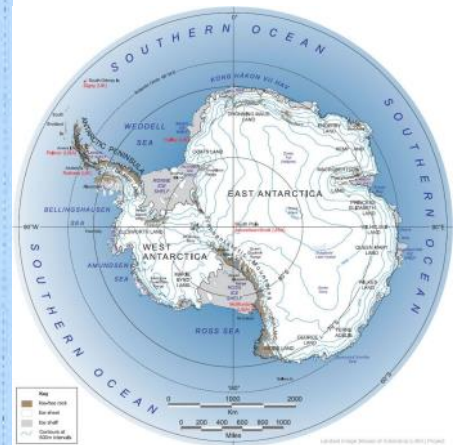
LOCATION



Antarctica is situated in the base of the Southerly district of our world, making the climate extremely bitter. The South Pole is definitely a great place to visit on your travels as it is located in Antarctica, and often a popular destination for our visitors. If you're prepared with the correct gear, it is an extraordinary, vast stretch to explore!

FUN FACTS

- Antarctica holds most of the world's fresh water
- Despite the icy climate, Antarctica is a desert
- Antarctica used to be as warm as Melbourne, a city in Australia!
- The Antarctic Peninsula is one of the most rapidly warming areas on Earth
- Antarctica doesn't have a time zone
- Every way you turn in Antarctica is north
- Antarctica has active volcanoes!
- In Antarctica, there is a subglacial lake that flows blood red



Neve 6M

PLACES TO STAY

Antarctica is so expansive that places to stay are limited, although there are a few lodges you can hire in specific areas. Setting up your own camp is not illegal, meaning you are allowed as long as you follow certain laws. If you are packed with the right equipment, it is fine to do so. If you're looking for further detail, plenty of information can be sought on websites.



HISTORY



On 27 January 1880, it was confirmed that Antarctica had been discovered for the first time by a Russian expedition. Their first sight was known to be an ice shelf in the distance, which later turned out to be a vast, ice desert continent. Although this region was so deserted, soon after many people had ventured towards it and found priceless artifacts that had never been known of before.

WILDLIFE

Antarctica is well known for its amount of never-ending wildlife. From miniature insects to immense whales, Antarctica has it all. Many visitors enjoy viewing these staggering creatures during their wonders as they are scattered across the icy plains. Some are threatening to humankind while others are not so vicious, meaning you can understand their nature by observing them. With so many fantastic beasts to encounter along your journey, your holiday will be booked up!



Antarctica

This wintery wonderland is one of the most breathtaking and surprisingly diverse destinations on this planet. With the astonishing grandeurs of snow-capped peaks, the time-freezing impressiveness of the Midnight Sun and the tranquil lucidity of its vast ice plains conveys that this place should already be on your bucket list.



Climate

The climate of Antarctica is almost as infamous as its natives. Antarctica has two seasons. The temperature and snow levels vary from summer to winter and from coastal to inland.

Coastal

Maximum: +10 degrees celsius
Minimum: -40 degrees celsius

Inland

Maximum: -40 degrees celsius
Minimum: -80 degrees celsius

As shown in the chart above the temperatures range largely from summer to winter and from coastal to inland.

Nathan 6M

Wildlife

Despite its immediate appearance of a bleak, barren plain the huge continent holds a myriad of sea and air animals. From whales to shrimp, from albatross to terns life on Antarctica was harsh but some species have adapted to the incredibly harsh temperatures. These include seals, whales and of course the renowned penguin. As well as adorable animals there are as many ferocious predators as any other environment. leopard seals are the mortal enemies of penguins and orcas (aka: killer whales) are the bane of any sea animal in its territory.

The Cruise

Our incredible five star travel agents, ezquick, provides a highly rated 23 night cruise to the Antarctic. This includes: a trip to Shackleton's camp on Elephant Island, a private tour through the European research labs and a scenic sunset and sunrise walk. All of this while sleeping on a 1000m long yacht with shops, restaurants and even a swimming pool. Prices are listed below:

A cabin and bed and breakfast per person is £189

A deluxe cabin and bed per person and breakfast is £239.

A super deluxe suite with an ensuite and bed breakfast per person is £399.

Year 3 have been busy ensuring that their topic books have captured some key learning about the history that they have been studying. These samples show how we use drama to inspire the children and to embed key knowledge before retaining it by recording it. This work shows their understanding about the difference between the Stone Age and Iron Age.



In the Bronze Age they started to make stone circles and ^{have} religious ceremonies around them. In the Bronze Age they started to trade and most people would come from far away. In Bronze Age ~~it~~ times people mined and Bronze is in the narrow covers so only small children could get it. In the Bronze Age people made wool by cutting their sheep's coat and winding it to make a warm blanket.

Madeleine 3W

Bronze Age



Iron Age

Howard 3W



In the Bronze Age they started to make wool or cloth to stay warm. They also made a stronger tool called bronze.

They made hillfort's to protect the tribes or villages. They found iron which was easier to find and it was much cheaper and stronger.

The Iron Age

Amelie 3W

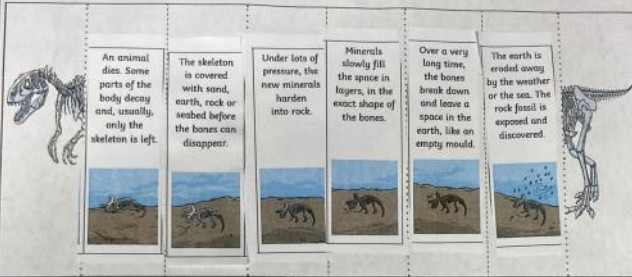


In the Iron Age they started fighting more and had druids because if they didn't know how to go to war or not they would ask them. It was easier to get iron from rocks. The iron was stronger than bronze. Also while bronze was only for the important people almost everyone can have something made from iron.

L - Fossils

How fossils are made

Poppy 3SH



Why are fossils important?

Fossils are important because they tell scientist about plants or animals a long time ago.

My fossil



L. Fossils

Ruben 3SH



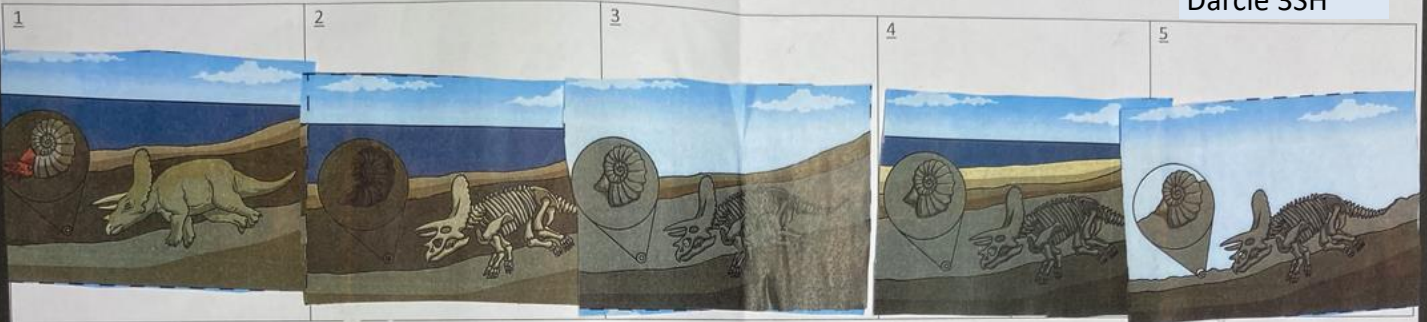
Fossils are formed when a plant or animal lives then, dies. Gradually layers of rock build up. Then minerals and water sink in dissolving the bones. Over millions of years it gets forced upwards, but it takes a very long time though. Then wind, rain and ice blows the sedimentary rock away after a long time revealing the fossil ready to be dug up!

Fossils are important because they help let palaeontologists discover what it was like millions of years ago.

This work shows how the science learning about fossils was scaffolded so that all could access the science learning at a level that was appropriate for each learner.

L - Fossils

Darcie 3SH



Fossils are important because

I think that ^{these} are important because you can remember animals from a long time ^{plants} long ago and ^{plants} glass.



A play doh fossil



On Tuesday 6th December, Yr4 opened the doors to parents to explore their Ancient Egyptian Museum. Each class had a time slot to showcase their Ancient Egyptian singing, dancing and music before taking them on a tour of the galleries and workshops. These celebrated and presented their learning across the curriculum—including IT projects researching The Nile, writing describing finding Tutankhamun's tomb, the mummification process as well as incredible art work. This is just a tiny sample.





The children were also invited to dress up and create artefacts as an additional homework challenge. They were so inventive and creative.



What You Need:

- Dead pharaoh (not alive)
- 1 kg bag of Natron
- 1 kg bag of Sawdust
- 1 kg bag of Sand
- 1 kg bag of Linen
- 1 kg bag of Resin
- 1 kg bag of Gold
- 1 kg bag of Silver
- 1 kg bag of Copper
- 1 kg bag of Iron
- 1 kg bag of Lead
- 1 kg bag of Tin
- 1 kg bag of Zinc
- 1 kg bag of Nickel
- 1 kg bag of Cobalt
- 1 kg bag of Manganese
- 1 kg bag of Selenium
- 1 kg bag of Tellurium
- 1 kg bag of Iodine
- 1 kg bag of Bromine
- 1 kg bag of Fluorine
- 1 kg bag of Chlorine
- 1 kg bag of Sulfur
- 1 kg bag of Phosphorus
- 1 kg bag of Nitrogen
- 1 kg bag of Oxygen
- 1 kg bag of Hydrogen
- 1 kg bag of Helium
- 1 kg bag of Neon
- 1 kg bag of Argon
- 1 kg bag of Krypton
- 1 kg bag of Xenon
- 1 kg bag of Francium
- 1 kg bag of Radium
- 1 kg bag of Actinium
- 1 kg bag of Thorium
- 1 kg bag of Protactinium
- 1 kg bag of Uranium
- 1 kg bag of Neptunium
- 1 kg bag of Plutonium
- 1 kg bag of Americium
- 1 kg bag of Curium
- 1 kg bag of Berkelium
- 1 kg bag of Californium
- 1 kg bag of Einsteinium
- 1 kg bag of Fermium
- 1 kg bag of Mendelevium
- 1 kg bag of Nobelium
- 1 kg bag of Lawrencium
- 1 kg bag of Rutherfordium
- 1 kg bag of Dubnium
- 1 kg bag of Seaborgium
- 1 kg bag of Bohrium
- 1 kg bag of Hassium
- 1 kg bag of Meitnerium
- 1 kg bag of Darmstadtium
- 1 kg bag of Roentgenium
- 1 kg bag of Copernicium
- 1 kg bag of Nihonium
- 1 kg bag of Flerovium
- 1 kg bag of Tennessine
- 1 kg bag of Oganesson

1. To begin the process of mummification, sprinkle salt evenly on the body. Then clean the body. Next, insert a metal hook through the nose.

2. Crush the brain and remove the hook as well as the brain. After that, make a cut in the left side of the body and take out the organs, lungs, intestines and stomach but don't take out the heart because it is needed in the afterlife. Put them in the correct canopic jar.

3. Once this is done, coat the body with natron and leave for 40 to 70 days. After a while, put sawdust and sand into the head carefully. Get some linen and stuff it in the body. Some time later, spread some resin on the head carefully. Get some linen and stuff it in the body. Some time later, spread some resin on the body to make it look life like. Then, rap the body tightly in linen. Take out the eyes and replace them with jack eyes.

4. Do not remove the heart as this is needed for the afterlife.

5. Then, wash the body with natron and water and leave it for seventy days.

6. After the seventy days, put linen, sawdust and sand inside the body to look life like and the right shape.



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What You Need:

- 1 dead pharaoh (not alive)
- 1 kg bag of Natron
- 1 kg bag of Sawdust
- 1 kg bag of Sand
- 1 kg bag of Linen
- 1 kg bag of Resin
- 1 kg bag of Gold
- 1 kg bag of Silver
- 1 kg bag of Copper
- 1 kg bag of Iron
- 1 kg bag of Lead
- 1 kg bag of Tin
- 1 kg bag of Zinc
- 1 kg bag of Nickel
- 1 kg bag of Cobalt
- 1 kg bag of Manganese
- 1 kg bag of Selenium
- 1 kg bag of Tellurium
- 1 kg bag of Iodine
- 1 kg bag of Bromine
- 1 kg bag of Fluorine
- 1 kg bag of Chlorine
- 1 kg bag of Sulfur
- 1 kg bag of Phosphorus
- 1 kg bag of Nitrogen
- 1 kg bag of Oxygen
- 1 kg bag of Hydrogen
- 1 kg bag of Helium
- 1 kg bag of Neon
- 1 kg bag of Argon
- 1 kg bag of Krypton
- 1 kg bag of Xenon
- 1 kg bag of Francium
- 1 kg bag of Radium
- 1 kg bag of Actinium
- 1 kg bag of Thorium
- 1 kg bag of Protactinium
- 1 kg bag of Uranium
- 1 kg bag of Neptunium
- 1 kg bag of Plutonium
- 1 kg bag of Americium
- 1 kg bag of Curium
- 1 kg bag of Berkelium
- 1 kg bag of Californium
- 1 kg bag of Einsteinium
- 1 kg bag of Fermium
- 1 kg bag of Mendelevium
- 1 kg bag of Nobelium
- 1 kg bag of Lawrencium
- 1 kg bag of Rutherfordium
- 1 kg bag of Dubnium
- 1 kg bag of Seaborgium
- 1 kg bag of Bohrium
- 1 kg bag of Hassium
- 1 kg bag of Meitnerium
- 1 kg bag of Darmstadtium
- 1 kg bag of Roentgenium
- 1 kg bag of Copernicium
- 1 kg bag of Nihonium
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4. Do not remove the heart as this is needed for the afterlife.

5. Then, wash the body with natron and water and leave it for seventy days.

6. After the seventy days, put linen, sawdust and sand inside the body to look life like and the right shape.

What You Need:

- A dead pharaoh
- Natron salt (about 10kg bag)
- Canopic jars (with some gold inside them)
- Linen, sawdust and sand
- Scaraphegus
- Linen (approximately 50m)
- Deth mask
- Tomb (under a pyramid)
- Lucky charms and amulets

1. To mummify a pharaoh? Well instructions to become the world's

2. Then, push a sharp, metal hook through the nose. Now, move the hook around to break up the brain as it is not needed in the afterlife.

3. After that, cut a small slit on the left side of the body and remove the lungs, liver, intestines and stomach but not the heart as it is believed the pharaoh needs it for the afterlife. Place the organs in their correct canopic jars which are Duamutef, Qebehsenuef, Hapi and Imseti

