



King Tutankhamun

Introduction

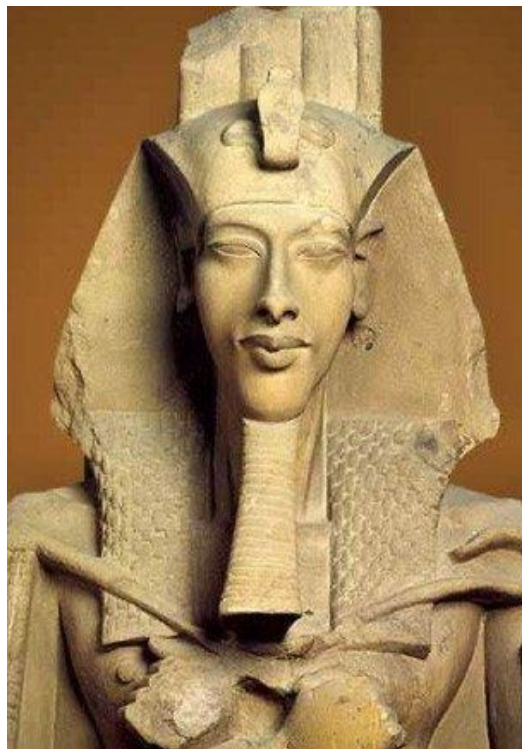
This book written And collected by author of Egy King blog, He summarizes the life story of King Tutankhamun, family percentage and the latest theories that support percentage in addition to talking about his tomb and its discovery also the treasures of Tutankhamun's tomb .

Egy king

King Tutankhamun

The 18th dynasty was one of the most powerful royal houses of ancient Egypt. The late 18th dynasty, which included the reign of Akhenaten and Tutankhamun was an extraordinary and mysterious time. The recent identification of a number of royal mummies from this era, the exact relationships between some members of the royal family and possible illnesses and causes of death have been matters of debate.







Akhenaten, who ruled from 1351-1334 B.C. is considered one of the most controversial of the Egyptian Pharaohs because of his attempts to transform the traditional religion of his ancestors which lasted for a great number of years and that reflected all facets of society and caused great turmoil. As for Tutankhamun, he is probably the most famous of all Egyptian Pharaohs and this has nothing to do with any historical importance but is due to the treasures that were found inside his tomb that had been discovered almost intact.

See also :-

Tutankhamun Definition

The Gold Mask of King Tutankhamun

Tutankhamun's Guardian Statues

Tutankhamun Pectoral with the Throne Name

King Tutankhamun Mask pictures

Khepri scarab Clasp Jewelry of King Tutankhamun

Tutankhamun Jewellry

Tutankhamun Chariot

Tutankhamun Crook and Flail

hand fan of Tutankhamun

The Gilded bed of King Tutankhamun

Tutankhamun Canopic jars

Tutankhamun Diadem

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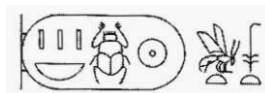
Titles and Names

We are going to study three of the titles and names of Tutankhamun:

1. **The Birth Name (*sa ra*):** *twt-ankh-imn HkA iwn rsyt* or *Sma* “The living image of Amon, Ruler of Southern Heliopolis (meaning Thebes)”. Earlier variant: *twt-ankh-itn* “The living image of Aten”



2. **The Coronation Name (*Niswt bity*):** *Nb-xprw-Re* “Lord of the forms (existences) of Re.”



3. **The Horus Name (*Hr*):** *kA-nxt tut-mswt*, “Strong bull, fitting of created forms” or “Strong bull, the image is born”



Historical Background

Tutankhamun was one of the last kings of 18th dynasty. He ascended the throne at a very young age at about nine years old and ruled for almost nine or ten years. He followed Akhenaton to the throne, as his right to the throne was established through the marriage with princess **Ankhesenpaaten** (third daughter of King Akhenaten and queen Nefertiti).

At the beginning of his reign, he lived in the royal palace at **Tell el Amarna** (for only three years) under the care of the royal nurses; the tomb of his royal wet-nurse was discovered recently at Saqqara. He was probably brought up together with his wife-to-be Ankhesenpaaten; they could have taken lessons together from the same teachers and scribes giving them instructions about the new religion of Aton.

Either before or immediately after the king ascended the throne, he came under the influence and authority of the priests of Amon especially **Ay** and returned to the cult of Amon. He also left El Amarna, and the court was moved to **Memphis** as a transitional stage since Thebes was full of anger because of the new religion of Aton. Also from Memphis, it was easier to mount expeditions and control military operations in Asia Minor against the rising power of the Hittites.

Later on, he moved to **Thebes** and changed his name from Tutankhaten to Tutankhamun and the name of his wife name changed to Ankhesenamun. He also returned to the main burial place of the New kingdom kings at the Valley of the Kings by burying some funerary equipments of Amarna royalty in KV 55 in which the tomb sealing prove that the one who made these deposits is Tutankhamun. At Thebes also, he erected the Restoration Stela, which was found at the Hypostyle Hall at Karnak upon which he mentioned that he restored the stability in the country and returned to the cult of Amon and the other deities who had been neglected during the time of Akhenaton and he reopened temples and made restoration works there, also he participated in festivals such as the Opet festival as illustrated on the walls of the Colonnade of Luxor Temple.

During his reign there were two powerful characters:

- 1) **Hor-m-heb** who was an army general; he was a very strong military man.
- 2) **Ay** who was a high priest of Amon.

They were the two persons who actually ruled the country from behind the scenes especially when the king was a child. Throughout out the reign of Tutankhamun, the administration of Egypt's affairs was in the hands of Ay who was the head of the government and his vizier.

The Tomb

It carries no 62 in the Valley of the Kings (**KV 62**). It is a small tomb it is cut down into the bedrock of the valley, probably been made initially for the high priest Ay.

The **entrance stairway** consists of 16 steps going down to the **Corridor** and this corridor leads to the **Antechamber** and the antechamber leads to the **Annexe** at the northern end while the eastern side leads to the **Burial Chamber**, which leads in its turn to the **Treasury** on the eastern side. **The burial chamber** is the only decorated room in the tomb.

Everything found there was crammed over each other, every space was used that is because of the king's sudden death, which caused the people to put everything in very rapidly even the daily life equipments were put in together with the funerary equipment. Also there was no time to decorate the whole tomb. Only the burial chamber was decorated because the dead king would need all the spells depicted on the walls closer to his body for his protection in the afterlife.

The walls were painted very quickly and the tomb was rapidly closed. That's why when the burial chamber was opened, the walls were covered with fungus because the paints didn't have time to fully dry, and this maybe one of the reasons that caused people's death after the discovery; not as was said because of the curse of the pharaohs. "Death will come on swift wings for those who will disturb the king" but these words were just a spell, or not?!

Some events triggered the famous so-called "**Curse of the Pharaohs**" related to the opening of the tomb of Tutankhamun:

- Carter's canary was eaten by a cobra on the day of discovery
- Death of Lord Carnarvon as a result of a mosquito bite, after slashing his cheek while shaving and the wound became infected.
- However, many others who visited the tomb or helped to discover it lived long and healthy lives. A study showed that of the **58** people who were present when the tomb and sarcophagus were opened, only **eight** died within a dozen years. All the others were

still alive, including **Howard Carter**, who later died of lymphoma at the age of **64** in **1939**

Robberies

Scholars believe that the tomb was affected by 2 robberies, which happened very early in the 19th or 20th dynasty, **because there were signs of re-closure at the top left-hand corner of the blocking**. The robberies were soon discovered and the corridor was filled up to the top with limestone chippings and the tomb was resealed.

The 1st robbery was confined to the **antechamber and the annexe** while the 2nd robbery was more extensive where robbers burrowed through the corridor fill, this time they entered the entire tomb and reached up **to the outermost shrine of the king**. The thieves managed to steal some of the jewellery together with unguents and perfumes, which they poured in leather bags, as they couldn't manage to get the stone vessels out of the tomb. Some fingerprints could still be seen on the vessels together with traces of the unguents robbed, on the rims of some of the containers.

Tutankhamun's Burial:

Around the sarcophagus of Tutankhamun there are 4 shrines one inside the other in order to protect the mummy. After the outermost shrine everything remained completely intact so they didn't reach the precious jewellery, which were placed directly on the mummy as a kind of protection as jewellery was used as amulets for protection.

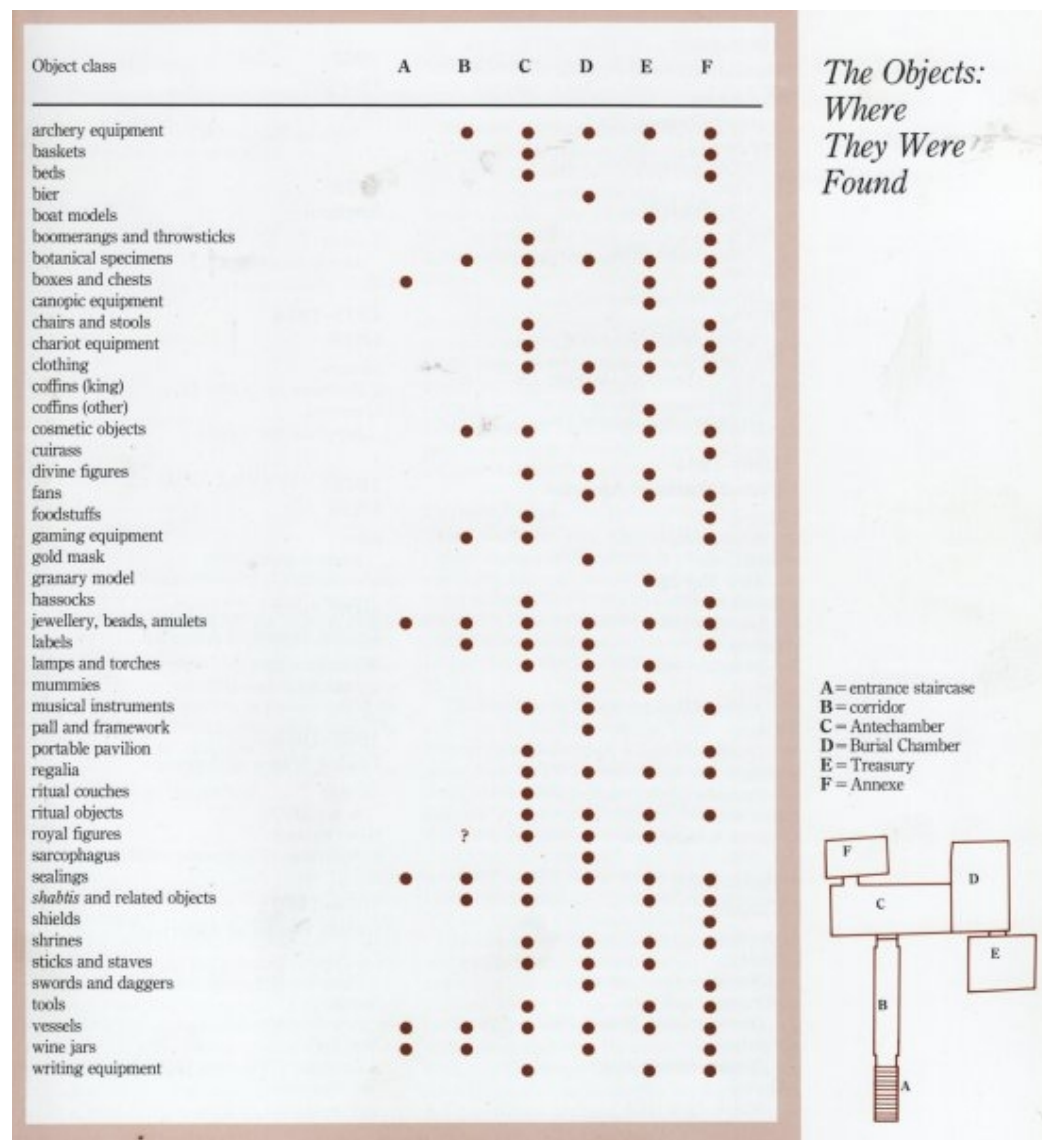
Tutankhamun's mummy was originally put in one sarcophagus and three coffins. It used to be kept in the outermost quartzite sarcophagus in the burial chamber of his tomb. Recent news confirmed that the mummy was moved from inside the sarcophagus to a nearby glass showcase with very accurate temperature controls to make sure that the mummy stays in perfect condition after signs of decay have been observed by Egyptologists.

The 4 funerary containers are:

- 1- Quartzite sarcophagus, still in situ at the tomb.
- 2- 1st gilded wooden anthropoid coffin
- 3- 2nd gilded wooden anthropoid coffin wood inlaid with semi-precious stones and covered with thick gold leaf.

- 4- The innermost anthropoid coffin which is made of pure gold (110 Kg of solid gold)

Finally there was the golden mask covering the face of the mummified king with a total weight of 11 kg of pure solid gold.



When a modern soldier goes into the field, he or she carries along, packed about their bodies, just about every conceivable item they might need for survival. When ancient Egyptian pharaohs died, likewise, they went forth into the netherworld with a host of equipment and survival gear.

Of course, there were many grand treasures spread amongst the chamber of King Tut's Tomb, but one of the most interesting aspects of King Tut's mummy is the vast array of items that were attached to the body to provide him with the magical protection that would allow him to pass into the netherworld. Either on the outside, or wrapped within the layers of mummy bandages that encased his body were no less than 107 different items, some grand, some very small and insignificant, at least to us, and some function.





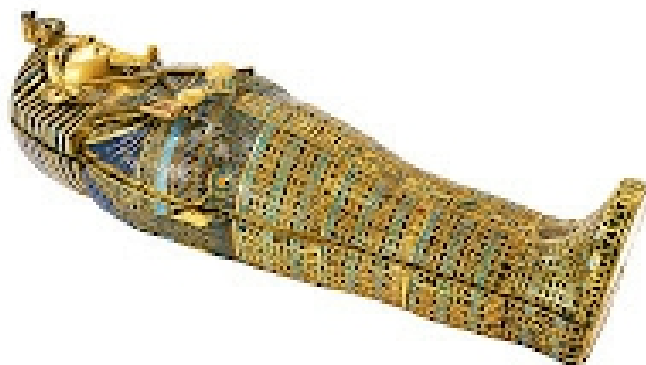




Most readers will be at least somewhat, if not very, familiar with his golden mask, today an gleaming icon of the young king. But this famous artifact is only one of many items found attached to his mummy.

In addition to the mask, a number of items adorned the outer layer of the mummy. Notably, a scarab of black resin, its base inscribed with the Book of the Dead spell 29b, hung suspended from the neck on a decorative gold band made up from odd trappings originally prepared for Ankhkheprure.

Underneath this, a pair of burnished gold hands (no. 256b(1)), were sewn directly onto the mummy wrappings. They clasped the decayed crook and flail. Below them, just visible through the unguents, was a large gold ba-bird (no. 256b(2)). Once again, these had actually been prepared for Ankhkheprure, and were only subsequently taken over for use by Tutankhamun by cutting out some of the original names.





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