

Chapter- 1

Discovering Tut: the Saga Continues

By A. R. Williams

INTRODUCTION

- Egypt was once a cradle of civilization. The emperor of the country was better known as Pharaohs.
- They had a vast empire and enormous gold.
- They believed in life after death. So, they buried kings in a tomb as mummies.
- They put beside the dead a lot of treasure and even the things of everyday need.
- These were meant for use in the next life.
- These tombs were built up to 26 ft below, and the mummy was put in a gold case.
- Tut was the last of a ruling dynasty. He died young, only nine years after occupying the throne. His tomb was discovered and investigated in 1922 by a British archaeologist, Caner.
- He had trouble taking the mummy out of the coffin of solid gold. The resins had hardened.
- The body was cut and removed in parts. It was reassembled, put in a case, and put back at its resting place.
- But it was taken out again for CT scan to solve the mystery of how and at what age he had died.
- But thankfully the body suffered no harm.

The theme of the Chapter

Discovering Tut: The Saga Continues by A R Williams deals with the mysteries and various theories regarding the life and death of the youngest ruler of ancient Egypt- Tutankhamun. His tomb was discovered in 1922 by the famous archaeologist Howard Carter and since then his mummy has been subjected to x- rays and later a C T Scan. These investigations have answered a lot of questions and offered new clues on his life and death.

Chapter Explanation

- Discovering Tut: the Saga Continues' gives an insight into the mystery surrounding the life and death of Tutankhamun, the last teenage ruler of the powerful Pharaoh dynasty that had ruled Egypt for centuries.
- He was the last of his family's line, and his funeral brought an end to this powerful dynasty. Not much is known about his family. Tut's father or grandfather, Amenhotep III was a powerful pharaoh who ruled for about four decades during the dynasty's golden age.
- His son, Amenhotep IV shocked the country by attacking Amun, a major God, smashing his images and closing all his temples. He changed his name to Akhenaten and promoted the worship of Aten or the sun disk. After his death, a mysterious ruler, Smenkhkare appeared briefly and exited with hardly a trace. When Tut took over, he changed his name from Tutankhaten to Tutankhamun and restored the old ways. However, Tut ruled for nine years and then died mysteriously and unexpectedly. To unravel the mystery of his death, King Tut's mummy was scanned after a thousand years, thus opening new perceptions regarding the cause of his death.
- In 1922, his tomb was discovered by Howard Carter who used all kinds of means to remove Tut's mummy from the coffin. The ritual resins had hardened, thereby cementing Tut to the bottom of his solid gold coffin.
- Carter finally had to chisel the mummy away having no other option. Every major joint was severed. In 1968 an anatomy professor X-rayed the mummy and revealed that Tut's breastbone and front ribs were missing. Such a revelation would not have been possible without technological precision.
- This fact gives us a clue that Tut, in all likelihood did not die a natural death. Tut's mummy was scanned in 2005 under the supervision of Zahi Hawass, Secretary-General

of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities. The Computed Tomography Scan couldn't solve the mysterious death of Tut but gave us clues for sure.

- The lesson also provides a comprehensive awareness of ancient Egyptian culture. The ancient Egyptians believed that there was life after death. That is why the Pharaohs were buried with a tremendous amount of wealth including things of daily use so that they could use them in their life after death. It was also believed that gold would guarantee their resurrection.

Conclusion of Discovering Tut: the Saga Continues

To conclude, Discovering tut: the saga continues summary tells you that Tutankhamun, also known as tut was a brave ruler who of the great Pharaoh Dynasty. He died a mysterious death and is resting in peace in his tomb now.



Discovering Tut: the
Saga continues

1. The mummy of King Tut-As the mummy of King Tut was glided for performing a CT scan. His scan was being done to unearth the mysteries that had surrounded his death. Tourists had lined to pay their respects to the 'mummy' of the famous Egyptian king Tutankhamun and made speculations about his untimely death.

7. The CT scan-

Tut's body was examined over a computer screen with the help of the CT scan. It showed a grey head, neck vertebrae, a hand, several images of the rib cage and a transection of the

2. "Funerary treasures"

3. Carter's investigations and the problems faced

4. Another revelation-

Some 40 years after Carter's discovery, in 1968 a startling fact was revealed, in the discovery of an anatomy professor who had X-rayed the mummy. He claimed that the breast-bone and the front ribs of the mummy were missing.

5. Tut's family history-

Amenhotep III (Tut's father or grandfather) ruled for almost four decades during the 18th dynasty golden age. He was succeeded by his son Amenhotep IV who pioneered one of the odd periods in the history of ancient Egypt.

6. The death of King Tut-

Tutankhamun or King Tut as he's widely known today died as a teenage pharaoh (ancient Egyptian king) and buried laden with gold. He was the last heir of the family of rulers who had ruled Egypt for centuries. His unexpected demise was a big event and the reasons for his death remained unclear