

Chapter 1 : Tooth solves Hatshepsut mummy mystery | World news | The Guardian

*The Discovery of a Missing King's Tomb: Selections of Chinese Relics and Archaeology Paperback - September, by Yang Hong (Author), Zuo Boyang (Translator).*

Depictions of her illustrate the change of status, showing her in the traditional regalia, the royal head-covering known as the nemes headdress and false beard. After her death Tuthmosis III took steps to erase all traces of her, archaeologists now believe in order to remove the female interruption in the male Tuthmosis lineage. Statues of her were torn down, monuments defaced and her name scratched from the records. In particular, her mummy went missing, a puzzle that has troubled Egyptologists for more than a century. Speculation about the riddle has, for years, focused on a separate tomb now known as KV60, which Mr Carter found and opened in the spring of 1922. Inside he found coffins of mummified geese, which he removed, and the partially disturbed and decaying coffins of two women lying side by side. As the tomb was not royal it received little attention until the Egyptologist Donald Ryan reopened it in 1997. The sarcophagus marked with the name of the wet nurse was taken to Cairo museum, and the second unnamed sarcophagus remained behind. Mr Hawass decided to re-investigate the mystery surrounding Hatshepsut for a television special to be aired by the Discovery network and his team removed the second sarcophagus to Cairo for a CT scan. The scan revealed that this mummy was an obese woman between the ages of 45 and 60 who had bad teeth. She also suffered from cancer, evidence of which can be seen in the pelvic region and the spine. In search of more clues, Mr Hawass suggested a CT scanner be used to examine artefacts associated with the queen. One of those was a small wooden box that bore the cartouche, or royal seal, of Hatshepsut and contained a liver. Embalmers typically eviscerated the dead before embalming them but preserved the organs in jars and boxes. The CT scan also revealed a tooth in the box. Mr Hawass called in a dentist, Galal El-Beheri from Cairo University, who studied the scans of the tooth and of several female mummies. The exact dimensions of teeth are unique to each mouth. The molar tooth in the box fits within a fraction of a millimetre with the space of the missing molar in the mouth of the mummy. The minuscule difference could be due to erosion of the gums after the tooth was extracted. Our hope is that this mummy will help shed light on this mystery and on the mysterious nature of her death.

## Chapter 2 : Ancient Egyptian History for Kids: King Tut's Tomb

*Howard Carter and his sponsor, Lord Carnarvon, spent a number of years and a lot of money searching for a tomb in Egypt's Valley of the Kings that they weren't sure still existed. On November 4, , they found it. Carter had discovered not just an unknown ancient Egyptian tomb, but one that had.*

King Tutankhamun[ edit ] Tutankhamun was the 11th pharaoh during the 18th Dynasty of the New Kingdom ; however, the exact dates of his reign are not clear. This has led to numerous medical studies and procedures performed on his remains, right up to the s. As medical technology has advanced throughout the years, new techniques have been utilized on the mummy to discover the true age, genealogy , and cause of death of the young pharaoh, speculated by some to be from a battle wound or a chariot accident, so that some of the mysteries surrounding the "Boy-King" might finally be put to rest. Tutankhamen was believably poisoned but he was possibly in a chariot accident or suffered a blow to the head. Discovery of the mummy[ edit ] Under commission of George Herbert, 5th Earl of Carnarvon , who is commonly called just Lord Carnarvon, Howard Carter and his team set out to Egypt in to discover the tomb of Tutankhamun, and because of other recent discoveries during that time in a particular area of the Valley of the Kings, Carter believed he had a good idea of where he would find it. The idea behind burying them there was that it was supposed to be a hidden location in a remote area since tomb robbing was a constant problem during Ancient Egyptian times. Unfortunately the location was not as secret as it was hoped to be, and most of the tombs were broken into and either robbed or damaged. Douglas Derry and Dr. Saleh Bey Hamdi along with Carter and other members of the expedition team began to examine the mummy. It was initially very difficult for the team to unwrap it because it appeared that the anointing oils that were most likely used during the mummification ceremony had caused the mummy to stick to the casket. Although the wrappings were in poor condition, it seemed they were of the same material as that which other kings from the period had been wrapped in. Once the layers had been removed and they could finally begin to examine the actual corpse, they began to make anatomical notes on the body. Small bone fragments from the skull were found inside the skull, and a lesion was discovered on the left side of his jaw, but because the chest cavity was filled with wrappings, no further examination of it was done. Harrison, a professor of anatomy, used a portable x-ray machine to get a better look at the internal structures of the mummy to better determine age and cause of death of Tutankhamun. One of the most abnormal findings was the sternum breastbone and most parts of the frontal ribs were missing. Removing these bones was not part of the normal mummification process, which led Harrison to believe they might have been removed because they were badly damaged before his death. Harrison quickly discovered that Carter was not as careful as many of his personal notes had claimed. The mummy was not re-wrapped after , which led to more deterioration due to the extremely hot external elements over the forty-two years. Also many of the limbs had been amputated in the body in order to remove some of the jewellery. Both hands were cut off, both legs were removed from the pelvis, and the head was severed from the body in order to get the mask off. Harrison believed the slight curve in the spine and small bone fragments might have been the result of the embalming process. The fact that skull fragments were discovered led many to assume the king was murdered by a blow to the head, but the x-ray could not support or discredit this theory. Madeeha Khattab, the Dean of the School of Medicine at Cairo University, Tutankhamun was removed from the tomb and a CT scan computerized tomography was performed on the mummy. The scan allowed for accurate forensic reconstruction of his body and face, as well as further evidence of his cause of death. Testing showed there was no traumatic injury to the head, he had a small cleft palate that went probably unnoticed, and the elongated shape of his skull was within the normal range and appeared to be a family trait after some studies were done on mummies that were believed to have been related to Tutankhamun. Based on bone maturity and his wisdom teeth, Tutankhamun was confirmed to be 19 years old at the time of his death. The CT scan proved Tutankhamun was in good health and did not show any signs of disease that would have affected his build. Study concluded he was not murdered from traumatic head injury, but a non-violent murder could still not be ruled out. There appeared to be no indication of any long-term disease. A team of doctors, under the leadership

of Dr. KV55 is believed to have contained the body of Ahkenhaten and in KV35, a young lady mummy was discovered and believed to be either Kiya or Nefertiti. Four of the mummies, including Tutankhamun, were shown to have had malaria tropica. Based on all the data, the study concluded the most likely cause of death for the young king was the combination of avascular necrosis and malaria. While it was a widely debated topic for many Egyptologists, it had also spread to the general public as popular culture has come up with many conspiracy theories that played out in movies, TV shows, and fictional books. Some have stood by their theories even in light of new evidence. Some of the theories are better known and supported than others. Bob Brier[ edit ] Bob Brier , an Egyptologist who specializes in paleopathology , uses evidence of the condition of the mummy including the skull fragments as well as other historical data from the period to illustrate his belief that Tutankhamun was murdered by his Grand Vizier, who stood to gain the most when Tutankhamun died. He believed Tutankhamun must have genetically inherited the disease, and it eventually led to his death. By speeding up the burial ceremony, the new pharaoh maintained order in Egypt. King[ edit ] Detective Michael R. Cooper came together with an actual Egyptologist[ who? With the use of forensic evidence and their extensive backgrounds in criminology , they came to the conclusion that he was likely murdered by one of his closest advisors, Ay. Ay did succeed Tutankhamun on the throne, so they used that as the motivation for the murder. Hawass and have concluded that Tutankhamun did not die from a combination of bone disease and malaria, but instead had sickle-cell disease. Meyer believed the sickle-cell disease turned fatal when Tutankhamun also contracted severe malaria that was rampant in Ancient Egypt during his era. He is expected to have been homozygous recessive for the sickle cell gene, thus making him not immune to severe malaria, which would have been fatal.

**Chapter 3 : The Discovery of King Tut | OMSI**

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Tut ruled Egypt for only a decade, from 1362 to 1332 B.C. In the past 10 years two more chambers have come to light: In November radar specialist Hirokatsu Watanabe conducted a series of ground-penetrating radar scans. Ground-penetrating radar is notoriously difficult to use on the rock in the Valley of the Kings. According to former Minister of State for Antiquities Zahi Hawass, natural cracks in the rock can reflect radar waves in ways that make them look like man-made chambers, so another round of scanning is planned to confirm that the chambers do exist. At first glance, Tutankhamun seemed to be a minor figure in Egyptian history—very few written records refer to him. But he ruled at a time when his nation was undergoing a profound change. This shift took power away from the wealthy and powerful priests of the traditional Egyptian gods. Those cults quickly reasserted their power, and it was during this time of upheaval that Tutankhamun took the throne. If there are new chambers to be explored, answers about the lives of Tut and his royal relatives could be closer than ever. Still, there are other mysteries about Tut that are likely to go unanswered. Around the year 1332 B.C. Egyptologist Marianne Eaton-Krauss, an expert on Tutankhamun who has taught at universities in Germany, also points out that whereas these mummies are clearly close relatives of Tut, it is difficult to establish precise familial relationships using only DNA. Who ruled before Tut? Smenkhkara, however, is a controversial figure. Who ruled after Tut? Tutankhamun seems to have died suddenly at the age of 19 and fathered no heirs. The couple had two daughters who died shortly after birth. A letter to the King of the Hittites, who ruled much of what is now Turkey and Syria, asking him to send a groom to share the throne of Egypt may have been written by her as a last-ditch effort to hold onto power. Documents show the Hittite prince Zannanza was sent to Egypt but he seems to have disappeared on the way. When the letter was sent is a matter of debate, according to Eaton-Krauss. Some have thought that a tomb that was already constructed may have been repurposed when Tutankhamun suddenly died. Although the tomb contained a wealth of artifacts, only one of the four rooms—the burial chamber—had its walls plastered and painted. Other royal tombs of this time had much more extensive decoration. According to Reeves, 80 percent or more of the burial artifacts show signs of being repurposed from earlier rulers, including Akhenaten. Reeves thinks that instead of enlarging a small tomb for Tut, builders might have walled off part of a larger tomb for him. He thinks the original owner of the tomb may lie in one of the newly detected chambers—and that person was Nefertiti buried as the pharaoh Smenkhkara. Hawass, however, thinks that the prominent role Nefertiti played in the cult of Aten makes it unlikely that she was buried in the Valley of the Kings, which was an area sacred to the god Amun. Although finding her mummy, under whatever name, would be a tremendous boon to the study of ancient Egypt, there is a good possibility that a newly discovered chamber would contain something else. Any of those mummies could tell us more about who Tut was related to. Another possibility that has received less attention is that they could just be storage chambers. If the chambers do exist, the possibilities of what they might tell us about Tut are nearly limitless. One important question that is not likely to be answered by anything that might be contained in any newly discovered chambers is how Tutankhamun died. He believes that the best explanation may be a severe leg fracture. His knee was broken so badly that it pierced the skin and may have caused massive bleeding. It is possible that his knee was broken after his death. Was he a strong dynamic pharaoh who led armies into battle or a sickly weak figurehead manipulated by the ambitious older men in his court? His last feature article for Scientific American described how the construction of the Giza pyramids revolutionized Egyptian social organization.

**Chapter 4 : 5 Unsolved Mysteries of King Tut's Tomb - Scientific American**

*Although the boy king, Tutankhamen, was a rather unimportant ruler years ago in Ancient Egypt, dying at the age of 18, the discovery of his tomb in gave the world its first "real-life" examples of these ancient peoples' practice of burying their pharaohs with their treasures.*

These are external links and will open in a new window Close share panel Image caption A king may expect an elaborate tomb as a perk of the job but the fates often have something else in mind DNA tests may be about to prove a skeleton found beneath a Leicester car park are the mortal remains of King Richard III. Here are seven English kings who have no confirmed grave. Alfred the Great Image caption Alfred beat the Vikings but may have met his match in a group of construction workers Alfred, who turned back the tide of Viking conquest , died in and was buried with due ceremony and pomp in the Old Minster in Winchester, Hampshire. His corpse was then moved twice, ending up across town in Hyde Abbey. Tradition has it the graves of Alfred and his family were left undisturbed but subsequently ransacked during the construction of the town jail in But Robin Iles, education officer for Winchester Museums, said the truth was uncertain: His death in fighting William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings - either by an arrow in the eye, the swords of cavalry, or possibly both - apparently left the body so mangled only his common-law wife, the ornithologically named Edith Swannesha Swan-Neck , could identify the remains. Rosemary Nicolaou, from Battle Abbey museum, said what happened next is confused: He ordered it to be buried in secret to stop it becoming a shrine. There are various stories including his mother finally getting the body or it being taken by monks to Waltham Abbey, but nothing has been proved". After Henry died in Normandy in December , his corpse was brought back to England in singular style. Jill Greenaway, collection care curator at Reading Museum, explained: He was buried in a magnificent tomb in the newly constructed Faversham Abbey in Kent but - in what became a pattern - it was demolished on the orders of Henry VIII. Local historian Jack Long said: There is an annexe in the church dating from the period but which has no original markings. In June Richard was declared king. Along with his younger brother Richard, Edward was never seen outside the tower again. In , the skeletons of two children were discovered during building work in the tower and were reburied in Westminster Abbey under the names of the missing children but controversy rages as to who they really were - as well as the true fate of the princes and the identity of any killer. And most of him has no grave. After leading the Parliamentary forces to victory in the civil war against Charles I, Cromwell took the reins of power until his death in and was buried in Westminster Abbey. John Goldsmith, curator of the Cromwell Museum in Huntingdon, said: Despite various stories about it being spirited away, his body was almost certainly dumped in a nearby pit. His brain was sent to the Scots College in Paris and put in a silver case on top of a column, his heart went to the Convent of the Visitandine Nuns at Chaillot and his intestines were divided between the English Church of St Omer and the parish church of St Germain-en-Laye. The mob attacked the churches and his lead coffin was sold for scrap, as was the silver case for his brain. To satisfy their curiosity, a group of notables opened the casket and, sure enough, found a body with a detached head and a pointy beard.

Chapter 5 : Tutankhamun's mummy - Wikipedia

*New radar scans showed no evidence of hidden chambers within King Tut's tomb (shown here), located in Egypt's Valley of the Kings.*

He was not the first monarch to have curious onlookers gaze upon his mortal remains centuries after he met his end. Here are 10 other kings and queens of England whose remains were uncovered, either accidentally, or out of morbid curiosity. He was buried in the incomplete Westminster Abbey on 6 January , and was succeeded by Harold Godwinson, who was crowned the same day. The corpse was reported to be uncorrupted, considered to be sure evidence of saintliness. His corpse was lifted out and the cloth of gold removed. The remains were rewrapped in a silk cloth and put it in a wooden coffin, then transferred to a new tomb in a ceremony presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Becket. Edward was disturbed once more in , when workmen were removing scaffolding used in the coronation ceremony for James II. When James hastily fled England in , they were apparently stolen by fishermen. He lost the duchy of Normandy in his wars with France, and a baronial revolt at the end of his reign led to the sealing of the Magna Carta. He was on campaign to quell rebellion within his kingdom in September when he contracted dysentery in East Anglia. It was at this time that he is said to have lost a significant part of his baggage train, including the Crown Jewels, as he crossed one of the tidal estuaries which empties into the Wash, being sucked in by quicksand and whirlpools. By the time he reached Newark Castle he was unable to travel any farther and died on the night of 18 October His body was escorted south by a company of mercenaries and he was buried in Worcester Cathedral. A robe of crimson damask had originally covered his body but most of the embroidery had deteriorated. The remains of a sword and parts of a scabbard lay by his side. He was on his way to wage war in Scotland when he developed dysentery and died on 7 July His embalmed body was brought south and buried in Westminster Abbey. They found the body found wrapped in a strong linen cloth, waxed on the inside, while the head and face were covered with a cloth of crimson sarsinet. The king was richly dressed in a red silk damask tunic with a stole of thick white tissue across his chest, set with filigree gilt metal and semi-precious stones. Above these he wore a royal mantle of rich crimson satin. From the waist downwards he was covered with a rich cloth of figured gold. In his right hand was a sceptre with a cross of copper gilt. In his left hand was a rod around 5 feet long and a white enamel dove. On his head was a gilt metal crown. When they lifted the crown his skull appeared bare, but his face and hands seemed intact. They measured the body at 6 feet 2 inches long. The tomb was opened in during restoration work. The skulls of the King and Queen were visible, with no marks of violence seen on either. The skeletons were nearly perfect; even some of the teeth were preserved. Two copper-gilt crowns which were known from an earlier 19th century tomb-opening to have been buried with the bodies had disappeared, but a staff, sceptre, part of the ball, two pairs of royal gloves, and fragments of their peaked shoes still remained. The contents of the box, dated 31 August , included fragments of wood possibly from the coffin itself , some fabric, and a piece of leather from one of the royal gloves. Their 9 month-old son inherited the crown as Henry VI. The young queen dowager embarked on a relationship which may have been marked by a secret marriage with Welsh courtier Owen Tudor. The famous diarist Samuel Pepys recorded the day he took his wife and daughters to Westminster Abbey and was permitted to embrace the corpse: The first half of his reign was marred by the violence associated with the Wars of the Roses. When his health began to seriously fail in , with his 12 year-old son Edward in line to succeed him, he named his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, shortly to become Richard III as Protector after his death. It may just have been due to an unhealthy lifestyle, as he had become stout and inactive in the years before his death. When the lead coffin was opened some long brown hair was found near the skull, with shorter hair of the same colour on the neck of the skeleton. In the bottom of the coffin was a dark liquid, which immersed his feet to a depth of 3 inches. A physician at Windsor analysed the liquid and concluded that it came from the dissolution of the body. Edward V c. Responsibility for their deaths was widely attributed to Richard III, although it has never been proven. The bones were removed and examined in , by the archivist of Westminster Abbey, Lawrence Tanner; a leading anatomist, Professor William Wright; and the president of the Dental

Association, George Northcroft. By measuring certain bones and teeth, they concluded the bones belonged to two children around the correct ages for the princes. The bones were found to have been interred carelessly along with chicken and other animal bones, as well as three very rusty nails. One skeleton was larger than the other, but many of the bones were missing, including part of the smaller jawbone and all of the teeth from the larger one, and many of the bones had also been broken by the original workmen. No further scientific examination has since been conducted on the bones, which remain in Westminster Abbey. The discovery of the remains of Richard III under a car park in Leicester in , and their extensive DNA testing, could settle the matter of whether the 3 sets of remains are related. Henry VIII pursued her while he was still married to Catherine of Aragon and he became on having his marriage annulled by the Pope so he would be free to marry Anne. Henry was disappointed to have a daughter rather than a son. Although the evidence against them was unconvincing, they were condemned to death. She climbed the scaffold and made a short speech to the crowd: I am come hither to accuse no man, nor to speak anything of that, whereof I am accused and condemned to die, but I pray God save the king and send him long to reign over you, for a gentler nor a more merciful prince was there never: And if any person will meddle of my cause, I require them to judge the best. And thus I take my leave of the world and of you all, and I heartily desire you all to pray for me. O Lord have mercy on me, to God I commend my soul. After a brief farewell to her weeping ladies-in-waiting, she knelt down and one of her ladies tied a blindfold over her eyes. She knelt upright, and the execution consisted of a single stroke. When the pavement was lifted, the bones of a female were found at a depth of about two feet, not lying in their original order, but heaped together into a smaller space. A careful examination of the finger bones did not show any evidence of a sixth finger or any type of malformation. He went on to say that the remains were consistent with descriptions of Anne and the sitter of the famous Holbein portrait of the queen. Although the bones were mixed up, no other remains were found at that spot. The bones of George Boleyn were not found but it was thought that the ground had been disturbed in the late 18th century and his remains removed then, or that he was buried in an area not touched by the restoration work. His reign was marked by economic problems and social unrest that, in , erupted into riot and rebellion. A common belief is that Edward VI was sickly throughout his childhood. However, despite a life threatening fever at the age of 4, recent historians believe that he enjoyed generally good health until the last six months of his life. In February , at the age of 15, Edward fell ill with a fever and cough probably tuberculosis that gradually worsened. In there were concerns that some of the royal burial vaults underneath the abbey were deteriorating. As there was only one lead lined coffin in the chamber, it was deemed worthy of examination. The coffin was in poor condition through age and moisture damage. The lead lining appeared to be the only adhesive holding the container together. Without disturbing the actual contents it was noted that the skeletal remains were visible, as were the remnants of a skull cap. The coffin lid had an inscribed plate in Latin which stated that the mortal remains within were those of Edward VI. Charles was defeated and imprisoned, then tried and convicted for high treason in January On the morning of his execution he wore two shirts to prevent the cold weather causing any noticeable shivers that the crowd could have mistaken for fear. The severed head was held up by its long hair and exhibited to the crowd. The coffin was reopened in , in the presence of the Prince Regent. When a square opening was made in the lid, they discovered a decayed internal wooden coffin and the body carefully wrapped in cloth which had been doused in a greasy resin. When the cloth was removed from the face, the skin was dark and discoloured, but muscles of the forehead and temples were intact. The cartilage of the nose was gone, but the left eye was open and full, however it rapidly deteriorated on exposure. The shape of the face was a long oval, many of the teeth remained, as did the left ear. The head was found to be loose, so was picked up and viewed. The back part of the scalp had a remarkably fresh appearance; the pores of the skin were distinct and the tendons and ligaments of the neck were firm. The hair was thick at the back part of the head, and was found to be of a lustrous dark brown colour; the beard was a redder brown. The hair was cut short, suggesting it was done either for the convenience of the executioner, or locks were taken as mementoes.

**Chapter 6 : The Discovery of King Tut's tomb: Colourised photos exhibited in New York - Telegraph**

*The Discovery of King Tut takes visitors on a once-in-a-lifetime expedition into the history of ancient Egypt to experience the treasures of Tutankhamun and his famous tomb chambers, exactly as they were when discovered in by archaeologist Howard Carter.*

What are the dates this exhibition will be open? How much does it cost to attend the exhibit? Are there group discounts available for the exhibition? Yes, for groups of 15 or more, please contact or register omsi. Where can I purchase tickets to the exhibition? Advance ticket purchasers may pay for museum parking and obtain tickets for other OMSI attractions at either the museum Front Desk or Concierge Window. Blueback Submarine are encouraged to take advantage of our discount packages by purchasing their tickets at the museum. What hours are the museum and exhibition open? Guests may view the exhibition Tuesday through Sunday from 9: The museum and exhibition will also be open on Mondays during the exhibition run when school is not in session. Extended museum hours until 7: When is the best time to visit? OMSI is generally busiest on the weekends during the late mornings and early afternoons. Certain weekday mornings may be busy with school field trips, so the best weekday time to visit is after 1 p. Do I need to purchase tickets for a specific time? The Discovery of King Tut is a timed-entry exhibition, which means you will be asked for a date and time you would like to see the exhibition when you purchase your tickets. Ticket holders should plan to arrive to the exhibit line approximately 10 minutes prior to the time printed on their ticket. How early should I get in line for the exhibition? In order to ensure that you may enter The Discovery of King Tut at the approximate time printed on your ticket, we ask that you present your ticket to exhibition staff about 10 minutes prior to the printed time. This allows us the opportunity to provide you the complimentary exhibit audio guide, briefly orient you to the exhibit, and answer any questions you may have. Please be aware, however, that for safety and accessibility reasons, guests presenting themselves at the exhibition line more than 30 minutes prior to the time printed on their ticket may be requested to visit other museum areas until closer to their scheduled time. What if I arrive after the time on my ticket? Guests arriving after the ticketed time will be accommodated on a space available basis. On busy weekends you should allow yourself at least 30 - 40 minutes to park, register your parking space and make your way to The Discovery of King Tut entrance. Is there an audio guide for this exhibition? Must I use it? For a more immersive experience of the exhibition, an audio guide will be provided to you at the exhibition entrance. Both adult and youth versions of the audio guide are available. The audio guide is included in the price of admission and provides extensive additional information about the objects inside the exhibition. How long does it take to see the exhibition? Individual visit times will vary, but most guests can anticipate spending minutes to view The Discovery of King Tut. I have young children with me, can I bring my stroller into the exhibition? Is photography permitted in the exhibit? How about food and drink? Non-flash, personal use photography is allowed as long as it does not distract from the exhibit experience and respects the privacy of other visitors. Videography, selfie sticks, tripods, and monopods are not permitted inside of the exhibit. Food and drink are not allowed inside the exhibition. The Discovery of King Tut presents the world of ancient Egypt in an entirely new way: Guests have the opportunity to step into the wonder of the most famous archaeological discovery site of the twentieth century. The exhibition presents the excavation, its story and its legacy through stunning and scientifically produced replicas fashioned down to the finest detail by expert Egyptian craftsmen in consultation with renowned Egyptologists. Upon discovery, the tomb was brimming with treasure, many objects stacked on top of one another and some even haphazardly placed in the tomb, which could be potentially damaging to the millennia-old artifacts if we displayed them in this manner. The exhibition also brings together that which can only be seen separately elsewhere, even in Egypt: This unique and educational exhibition is not designed to replace the original artifacts, but to complement them by allowing visitors to experience the tomb and the indescribable treasures of King Tutankhamun just as they were when he died, and to live the magical moment of their discovery as if they had been there themselves. What will we see in the exhibition? How is it arranged? The first part of the exhibition uses media to transport visitors back in time thousands of years to the

era of King Tutankhamun. They then experience how Howard Carter discovered the lost tomb after a long search. This initial section culminates with a visit to exact reconstructions of the three Tutankhamun burial chambers that reveal themselves just as Carter found them in . Therein lay the intact mummy of the young King wearing the golden mask. The final part of the exhibition provides visitors with the opportunity to examine the most intriguing objects in the burial treasure.

**Chapter 7 : Missing monarchs: The kings who did not rest in peace - BBC News**

*Archaeologists thought the last burial chamber in Egypt's Valley of the Kings had been discovered even before Howard Carter opened the unsullied tomb of the pharaoh Tutankhamun in*

However, in one tomb was discovered that was mostly untouched and was filled with treasure. It was the tomb of the Pharaoh Tutankhamun. The tomb is in the Valley of the Kings near Luxor, Egypt. This was where the Pharaohs and powerful nobles were buried for around years during the history of Ancient Egypt. Who found the tomb? He thought that the tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamun was still undiscovered. Carter searched the Valley of the Kings for five years finding little. Carter convinced Carnarvon to pay for one more year. The pressure was on. Carter had one more year to find something. What would be inside it? Would it be empty like all the other tombs found before? Once inside the tomb, Carter found rooms filled with treasure. It was an amazing discovery and one of the most important made in the history of archeology. In all, there were over 5,000 objects in the tomb. It took Carter and his team ten years to catalog everything. The tomb was fairly small for a Pharaoh. Archeologists believe that it was built for an Egyptian noble, but was used for Tutankhamun when he died at a young age. The tomb had four main rooms: The antechamber was the first room that Carter entered. Among its many items included three funeral beds and the pieces of four chariots. The mummy was contained in three nested coffins. The final coffin was made of solid gold. There were also many treasures such as gilded statues and model boats. The annex was full of all sorts of objects including board games, oils, and dishes. When Lord Carnarvon died from a mosquito bite a year after entering the tomb, people were sure the tomb was cursed. Soon rumors began to spread that increased the belief and fear of the curse. Newspapers reported a curse inscribed on the door of the tomb. It was also said that 13 of the 20 people who were present at the opening of the burial chamber died within a few years. However, these were all just rumors. When scientists look at the number of people who died within 10 years of first entering the tomb, it is the same number as would normally be expected. The tomb is given the designation KV 62. The KV stands for Valley of the Kings and the 62 is because it was the 62nd tomb found there. Today, most of the treasures are exhibited at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, Egypt. Activities Take a ten question quiz about this page. Listen to a recorded reading of this page: Your browser does not support the audio element. More information on the civilization of Ancient Egypt:

**Chapter 8 : Storied Media Group To Produce Docuseries On Excavation At Egypt's Valley Of The Kings**

*Ahead of the year anniversary of the discovery of King Tut's tomb, Hawass says the team will search for missing royal tombs such as those of Kings Amenhotep I, Thutmose II, and Ramses IV.*

Location[ edit ] The earliest tombs were located in cliffs at the top of scree slopes, under storm-fed waterfalls KV34 and KV This explains the location of the tombs KV62 and KV63 buried in the valley floor.

Architecture[ edit ] The tomb of Twosret and Setnakhte showing descending corridor The usual tomb plan consisted of a long inclined rock-cut corridor, descending through one or more halls possibly mirroring the descending path of the sun god into the underworld [49] to the burial chamber. In the earlier tombs, the corridors turn 90 degrees at least once such as KV43 , the tomb of Thutmose IV , and the earliest ones had cartouche -shaped burial chambers for example, KV43 , the tomb of Thutmose IV. They almost disappeared in the late Twentieth Dynasty. Ancient Egyptian funerary texts Detail of decoration from KV2 The majority of the royal tombs were decorated with religious texts and images. Late in the Nineteenth Dynasty the Book of Caverns , which divided the underworld into massive caverns containing deities as well as the deceased waiting for the sun to pass through and restore them to life, was placed in the upper parts of tombs. A complete version appears in the tomb of Ramesses VI. Also present in the tombs were items used to perform magic rituals, such as Shabtis and divine figurines. Since the early 19th century AD, antiquarians and archaeologists have cleared and recorded tombs, with a total of 61 sepulchers being known by the start of the 20th century. Some of the tombs are unoccupied, others remain unidentifiable as regards to their owners, and still others are merely pits used for storage. It seems that at first there was no fixed plan. They were possibly the parents of Queen Tiy. Until the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamun, this was the best-preserved of the tombs that had been discovered in the Valley. In the Western Valley, there is a tomb commencement that is thought to have been started for Akhenaten , but it is no more than a gateway and a series of steps. This is perhaps the most famous discovery of modern Western archaeology. It was discovered here by Howard Carter on November 4, , with clearance and conservation work continuing until This was the first royal tomb to be discovered that was still largely intact, although tomb robbers had entered. And until the excavation of KV63 on 10 March , [66] it was considered the last major discovery in the valley. The opulence of his grave goods notwithstanding, Tutankhamun was a relatively minor king, and other burials probably had more numerous treasures. It is not an official designation, and the actual existence of a tomb at all is dismissed by the Supreme Council of Antiquities. But it has many unique features and is extensively decorated. The decoration shows a transition from the pre-Amarna tombs to those of the 19th dynasty tombs that followed. The tomb of the first king of the dynasty, Ramesses I , was hurriedly finished due to the death of the king and is little more than a truncated descending corridor and a burial chamber. However, KV16 has vibrant decoration and still contains the sarcophagus of the king. Its central location makes it one of the more frequently visited tombs. It shows the development of the tomb entrance and passage and of decoration. It has extensive relief work and paintings. When it was rediscovered by Belzoni in , he referred to it as ". It is currently undergoing excavation and conservation by a Franco-Egyptian team led by Christian Leblanc. With known rooms, and excavation work still underway, it is probably the largest tomb in the valley. Originally opened and robbed in antiquity, it is a low-lying structure that has been particularly prone to the flash floods that sometimes hit the area. Tonnes of debris and material has washed in over the centuries, ultimately concealing its vast size. It is not currently open to the public. Notable amongst these is the tomb of Siptah , which is well decorated, especially the ceiling. He started excavating the eventual tomb of his son, Ramesses III , but broke into another tomb and abandoned it in order to usurp and complete the tomb of the Nineteenth Dynasty female pharaoh, Twosret. Therefore, this tomb has two burial chambers, the later extensions making the tomb one of the largest of the Royal tombs, at over metres. They all had similar decorations. Notable amongst these is KV2 , the tomb of Ramesses IV , which has been open since antiquity, containing a large amount of hieratic graffiti. The tomb is mostly intact and is decorated with scenes from several religious texts. Open since antiquity, it contains over a thousand examples of graffiti written in ancient Greek, Latin and Coptic. The tomb extends a total distance of

metres into the hillside, including extensive side chambers that were neither decorated nor finished. This small tomb is simply a converted, unfinished corridor, but the decoration is extensive. The tomb has been newly restored and opened for visitors. The priests at Thebes grew more powerful, and they effectively administered Upper Egypt, while kings ruling from Tanis controlled Lower Egypt. They removed most of the treasure in order to further protect the bodies from robbers. Most of these were later moved to a single cache near Deir el-Bari known as TT Other mummies were moved to the tomb of Amenhotep II , where over a dozen mummies, many of them royal, were later relocated. In Coptic times, some of the tombs were used as churches, stables, and even houses. Minor tombs in the Valley of the Kings The majority of the 65 numbered tombs in the Valley of the Kings can be considered as minor tombs, either because at present they have yielded little information or because the results of their investigations were only poorly recorded by their explorers. Some have received very little attention or were only cursorily noted. Most of these tombs are small, often consisting of only a single burial chamber accessed by a shaft or staircase with a corridor or a series of corridors leading to the chamber. But some are larger, multiple-chambered tombs. These minor tombs served various purposes: In many cases these tombs also served secondary functions, and later intrusive material has been found related to these secondary activities. While some of these tombs have been open since antiquity, the majority were discovered in the 19th and early 20th centuries during the height of exploration in the valley. Tomb robbers[ edit ] Almost all of the tombs have been ransacked. These date mostly from the late Twentieth Dynasty. And I spent four days breaking into it, we being present all five. We opened the tomb and entered it. We found a cauldron of bronze, three wash bowls of bronze The tombs were opened, all the valuables were removed, and the mummies were collected into two large caches. A few years later most of them were moved to the Deir el-Bahri cache, containing no fewer than forty royal mummies and their coffins. Tourism[ edit ] Most of the tombs are not open to the public 18 of the tombs can be opened, but they are rarely open at the same time , and officials occasionally close those that are open for restoration work. The West Valley has only one open tombâ€”that of Ayâ€”and a separate ticket is needed to visit this tomb. This is to minimize time in the tombs and prevent the crowds from damaging the surfaces of the decoration. This led to an overall drop in tourism in the area. The West Valley is much less visited, as there is only one tomb that is open to the public.

### Chapter 9 : The corpses of 10 Kings and Queens of England exhumed centuries after death

*Multiple tombs lay hidden in Egypt's Valley of the Kings, where royalty were buried more than 3, years ago, awaiting discovery, say researchers working on the most extensive exploration of the.*