

- At end of Old Kingdom, the nobles take the pharaohs' power and land –less rain leads to poor harvest, crop failures, warfare, cost of pyramids all lead to:

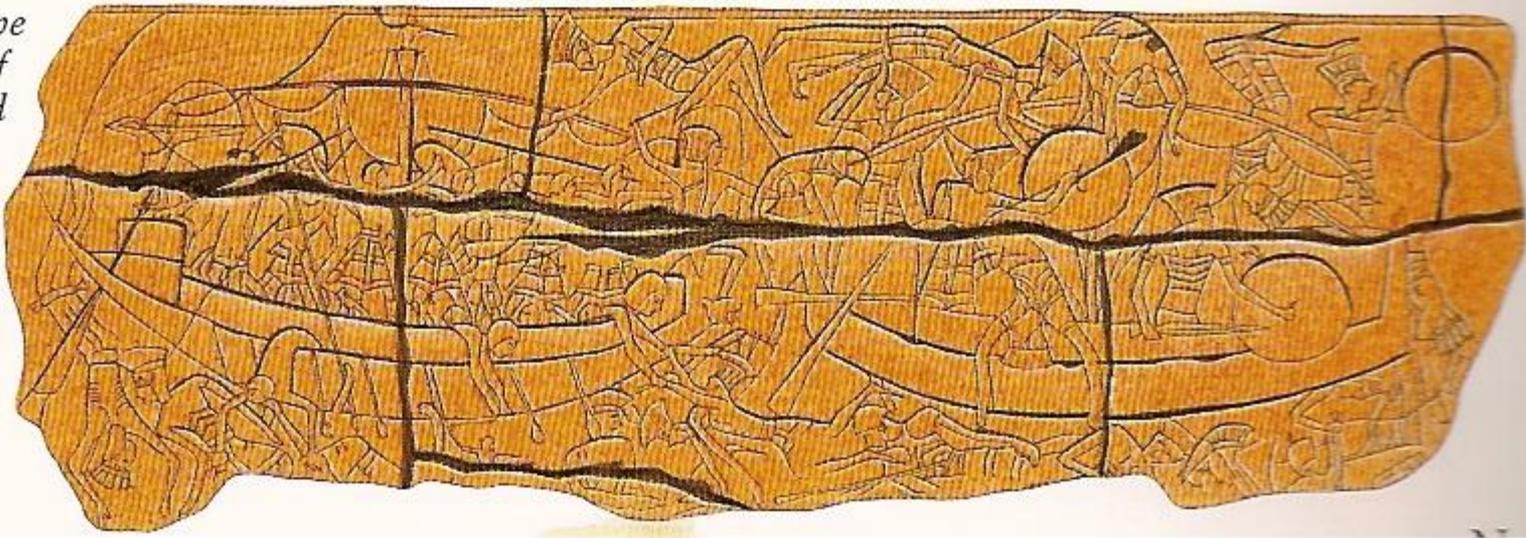


**1st Intermediate Period
(Illness)
(2200-2050 B.C)**

C. Middle Kingdom – “Golden Age”, stability, prosperity (2050-1652 B.C.)

- New capital: Thebes**
- 1785 B.C. Dynasty XIII – Rise of Osiris cult (belief that ordinary people had afterlives), trade begins throughout the Aegean Sea**
- Pharaohs become more concerned about the people**
- Public works, new farmland, “ancient Suez” canal to connect Nile to Red Sea**
- Egypt is invaded by the Hyksos from Asia**

Around 1176 BC, the Egyptian warships of Ramesses III defeated the invading navy of the Sea Peoples off the delta coast. This relief commemorates the Egyptian victory.



This painting shows Ramesses II – who ruled from 1279 to 1213 BC and is known as “the Great” – fighting the Hittites at the battle of Qadesh in Syria. Ramesses had a large army made up of five divisions of 5,000 men each.

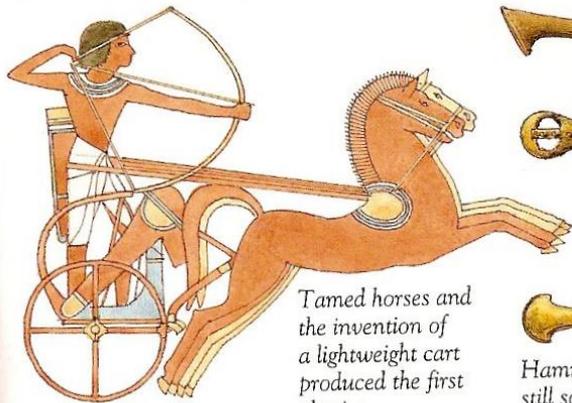
WARFARE

Soldiers
 The Egyptian army was made up of organized groups of foot soldiers and archers, as well as the later charioteers. There was a northern and a southern corps, and the overall commander was usually a son of the pharaoh. Mercenaries were hired when necessary. The Nubians were excellent archers, and Libyans were often used as infantrymen.

This wooden model of a company of marching foot soldiers dates from around 2000 BC.

This ivory bracer (above) was worn by an archer on his wrist, to protect it from the bowstring when he fired his arrows. The carving shows a pharaoh about to strike an enemy.

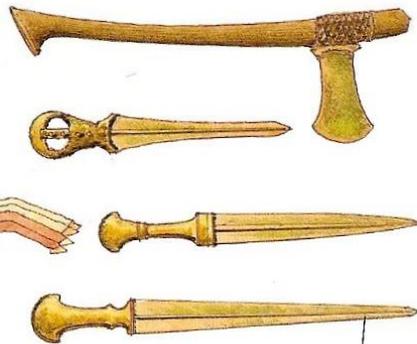
c. 2000 BC Egyptian chariot



Tamed horses and the invention of a lightweight cart produced the first chariot.

The chariot was the first terror-weapon. When Egyptian charioteers charged, enemy foot soldiers often threw down their arms and fled for their lives.

Egyptian weapons



Hammering the metal while it was still soft hardened the cutting edge.

Metal weapons appeared first in the Eastern Mediterranean area. Egyptian artisans melted copper, poured it into weapon-shaped molds, and hammered it.



1. A mural painting of Thebes showing Egyptians fighting.
2. Egyptian soldiers from Theban bas-reliefs.
3. Egyptian coat of mail. Some coats which have survived to the present have bronze scales, each scale measuring an inch and a half tall by three-fourths of an inch wide.
4. Egyptian coat in crocodile's skin. From the Egyptian Museum of the Belvedere, Vienna.
5. Egyptian buckler with sight-hole.
6. Sword-breaker
7. Egyptian quiver
8. Egyptian hatchet
9. Sword
10. Scimitar
11. Dart
12. Sling
13. Unknown weapon
14. Unknown weapon
15. Hatchet, from bas-reliefs of Thebes.
16. Scorpion or whip-goat. These were most likely 25 to 27 inches long. They were probably in bronze and iron.
17. Egyptian wedge or hatchet, bronze (4 inches). From the Museum of Berlin.
18. Egyptian knife or lance-head, iron (6 inches). Also from the Museum of Berlin.
19. Shop or khop, an Egyptian iron weapon (6 inches). Museum of Berlin.
20. Egyptian lance-head, bronze (10 and a half inches). Louvre.
21. Egyptian poignard, bronze. The handle is fixed upon a wooden core.
22. Egyptian hatchet, bronze, bound with thongs to a wooden handle of 15 and a half inches. British Museum.
23. Egyptian hatchet, bronze (4 and a half inches), fixed into wooden handle of 16 and a half inches. Louvre.
24. Bronze dagger (14 inches). Louvre.
25. Egyptian poignard, bronze (11 and a half inches), found at Thebes. The handle is in horn.
26. Egyptian poignard and sheath, bronze, 1 foot long. Ivory handle, ornamented with studs in gilded bronze.

(Stone) Sculpture

Creating a sculpture in stone is fundamentally different to creating one in bronze. While the artist making a bronze sculpture works from the inside out using a soft material (wax), the sculptor of stone is confronted at the beginning of the process by a raw, unworked block. Starting with this solid block of stone, the artist works their way toward the contours of the sculpture they are aiming for from the outside in. This requires careful planning, using preparatory sketches or drawings, for example, as a single unintentional blow with hammer and chisel can often lead to irreparable damage and ruin a piece of work completely. A mobile punching machine allows the most important reference points to be marked out on the stone.

During the working process the artist can chip away superfluous material to reveal the contours of the final sculpture either from a single side, or by working continuously and equally all the way round. In order to discard the material that is not required, the sculptor initially uses coarser, heavier tools, and then turns to a range of different pointed and toothed chisels for the finer contouring of the surface. With regard to the artistic working of a particular stone – the choice of material was often restricted in the past by geographical availability – it was important to take into account the inherent possibilities and aesthetic qualities that it offered.



Michelangelo Buonarroti, *St. Matthew*, ca. 1503–1505, marble, 271 cm high, Galleria dell'Accademia, Florence

Evidence of Michelangelo's Artistic Methods in his Unfinished Marble Sculptures

Michelangelo's unfinished works provide us with an insight into the sculptor's artistic methods. The way the artist crafted the bodily contours of his subject little by little from the stone was memorably compared by Giorgio Vasari (1511–1574) to the gradual draining of water from a bath. In many cases, various different stages in the work process can be seen in the marble. The surface of Michelangelo's *St. Matthew*, for example, attests his use of a variety of tools. Different sizes of toothed chisel were used by the artist in various places to create the inner structure within the stone.



The sculptor's tools



Amenemhet and his wife Taka (detail), end of the 18th dynasty (1337–1295 BC), bas-relief with sunken hieroglyphic inscription, see p. 132

The Art of Relief

The art of relief is an independent form of sculpture subject to its own specific rules. Compared to fully three-dimensional sculpture, relief has a fundamentally more graphic-like quality. A special form of relief, known as sunken relief, was developed by the Egyptians. This is the opposite of low relief, also known as bas-relief, in which the image stands out against a flattened back-

ground. Depending on the degree of three-dimensionality and modeling that has taken place, a further distinction is often made between half and high relief.



2nd Intermediate Period (Illness)

(1652-1570 B.C.) –

- Rule of Hyksos**
- Pharaoh Kamose eventually defeats the Hyksos, drives them out of Egypt**
- Egyptians learned use of horse-drawn chariots, how to use bronze in making tools and weapons from Hyksos**

D. New Kingdom (1567-1085 B.C)

1. Dynasty XXII--Introduction of bronze and new weapons, glassworking and trade. Pharaohs were buried in the Valley of the Kings.





Cairo Museum

Egyptian Mummies



Seti I

1291-1278 B. C. E.



**Queen Tiye,
wife of**

Amenhotep II

1210-1200 B. C. E.



Amenhotep II

Egyptian Mummies



Seti I
1291-1278 B. C. E.



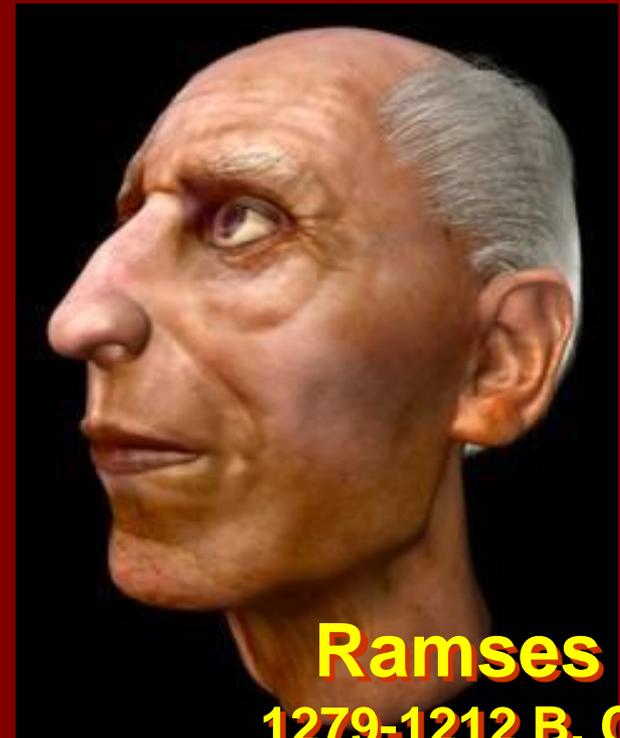
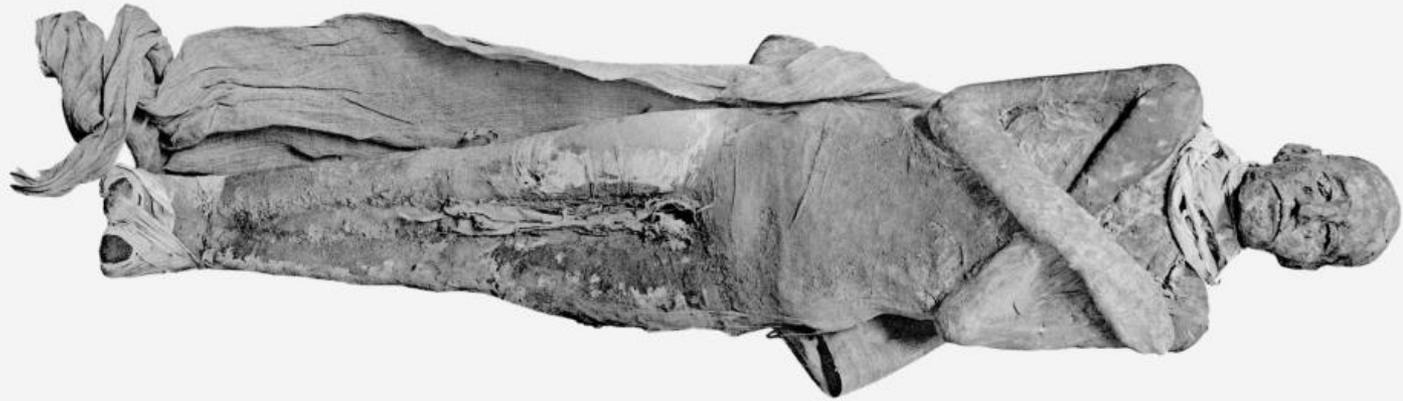
Queen Tiye,
wife of
Amenhotep III



Amenhotep III
1382-1344 B. C. E.



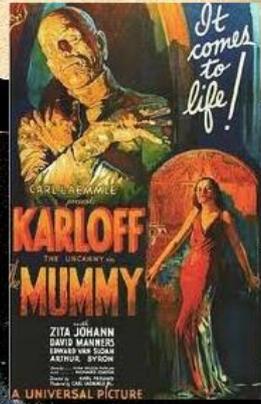


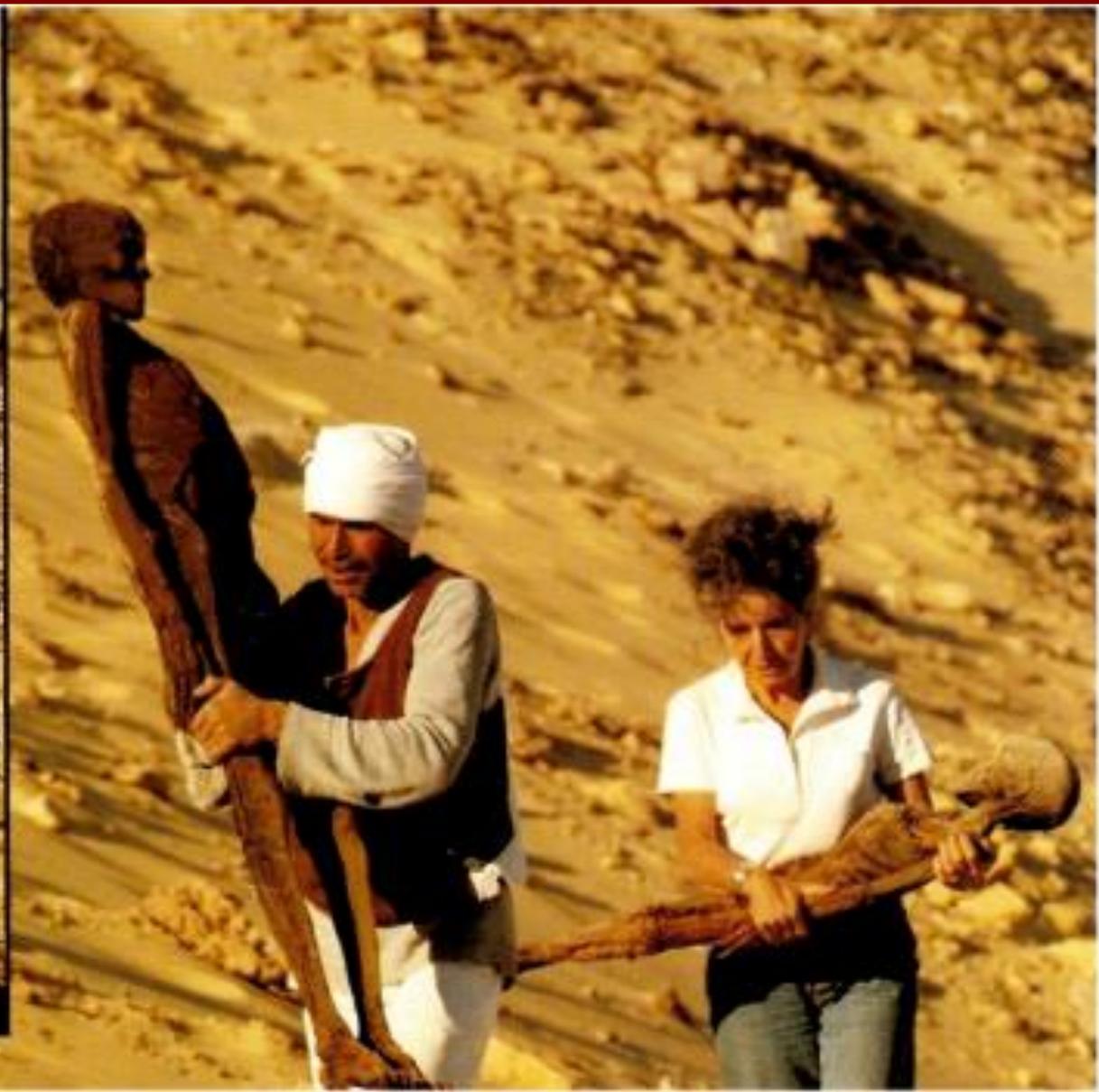
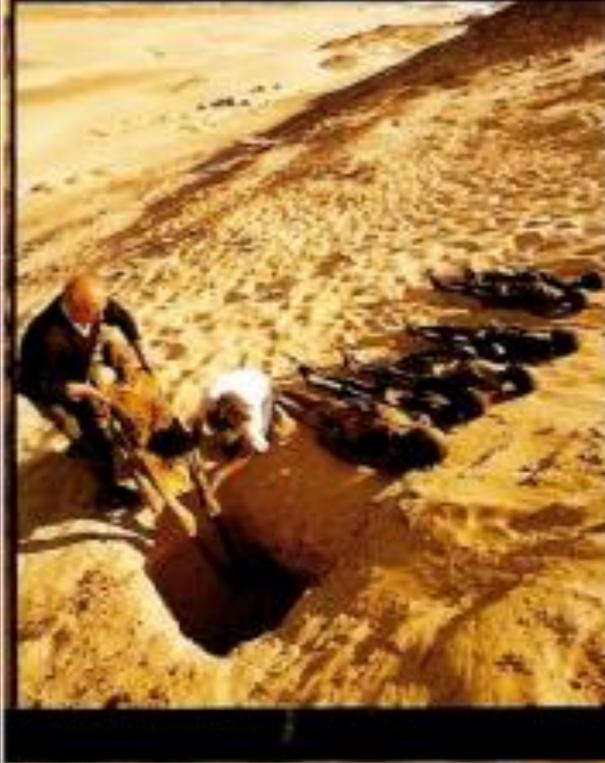


Ramses II
1279-1212 B. C. E.



MUMMIES IN THE MOVIES





Preparation for the Afterlife



Materials Used in Mummification



1. Linen
2. Sawdust
3. Lichen
4. Beeswax
5. Resin

6. Natron
7. Onion
8. Nile Mud
9. Linen Pads
10. Frankincense

MAKING MUMMIES

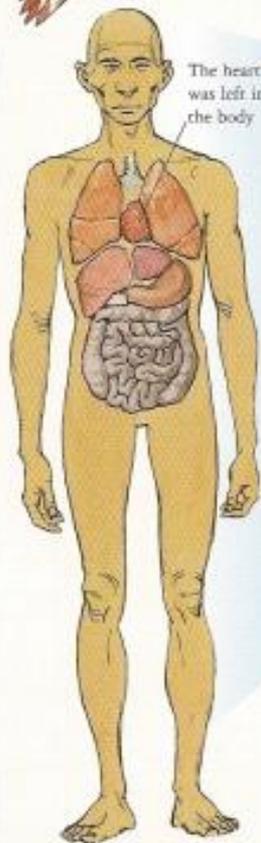
The Egyptians preserved their dead by a process called mummification. It was thought to allow people to live forever after death. The Egyptians believed that everyone had a *Ka* and a *Ba*. The *Ka* was the person's double, or soul, and the *Ba* was like the spirit. To live forever, the *Ka* and *Ba* needed to be reunited in the body after death. So it was

important to stop the body from rotting. A decayed body meant an unhappy *Ka*—and misery in the afterlife.

THE BA BIRD



The heart was left in the body



IMSEHY PROTECTED THE LIVER



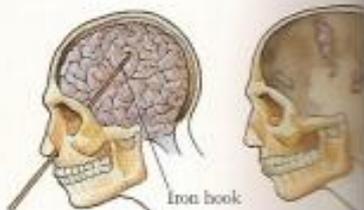
HAPY GUARDED THE LUNGS



QENESSENUT GUARDED THE STOMACH



DUAMUTEF WATCHED OVER THE INTESTINES



Iron hook

NOSE TRICK

To remove the brain, a hook was pushed through a nostril and rotated vigorously for 20 minutes. This broke up the brain, turning it into a glue-like substance that could be drained out through the nose. The skull was then turned over and washed out with preservatives.

PRESERVING THE ORGANS

When people were mummified, the lungs, stomach, intestines, and liver were removed. These organs were washed, dried, bandaged, and placed in special containers called canopic jars. The jars were sealed with lids in the form of each organ's guardian deity and placed beside the mummy inside the tomb.

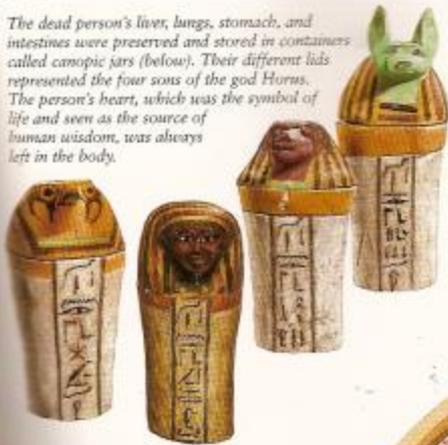


MUMMY CASES

The finished mummy was decorated with jewelry and makeup, and bandaged. Then it was placed in a wooden coffin, often human-shaped. Coffin cases of royalty and other important people were highly decorated with significant designs and hieroglyphs.



The dead person's liver, lungs, stomach, and intestines were preserved and stored in containers called canopic jars (below). Their different lids represented the four sons of the god Horus. The person's heart, which was the symbol of life and seen as the source of human wisdom, was always left in the body.



The sarcophagus

The coffins of pharaohs and important officials were given a further layer of protection. They were placed inside a stone sarcophagus. These rectangular containers were extremely heavy and must have been very difficult to move and place in the tomb. Many were beautifully carved and crafted. Some coffins were put in a rectangular wooden box instead.

Tutankhamun's three coffins were inside a stone sarcophagus, which itself was inside four gilded wooden shrines.

This inscribed, mummy-shaped figurine (right) dates from about 1350 BC. Figurines like this, called "shabtis," were put in tombs to help the dead person in the afterlife.

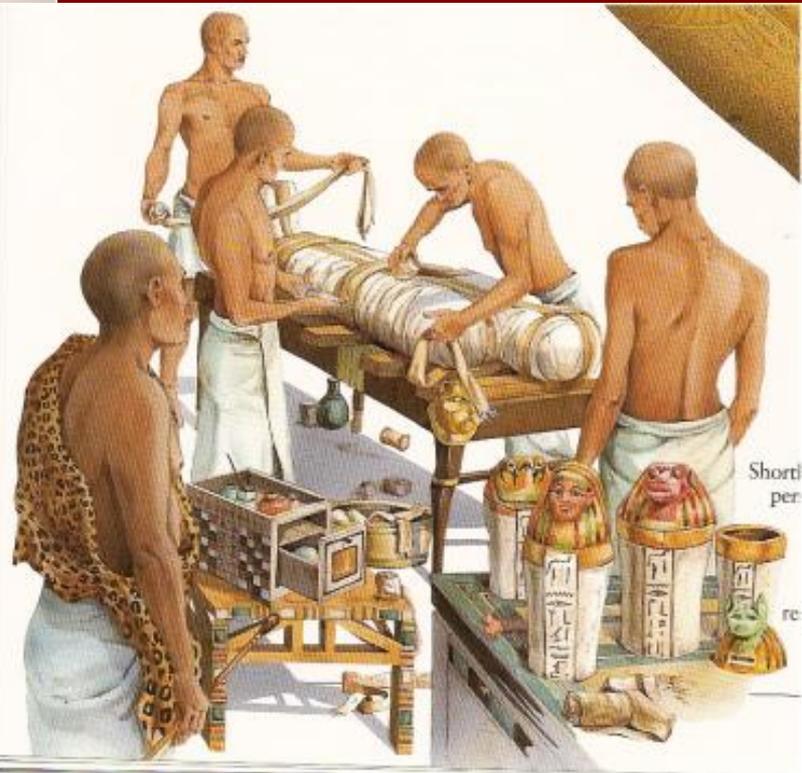


The coffin

A wooden coffin, or mummy case, was used to protect the embalmed body. For added protection, and to show important status, some royal mummies were put inside two or more coffins. The mummy of Tutankhamun, the young pharaoh who ruled from 1336 to 1327 BC, was placed in an inner coffin made of beaten gold. This was put in two further coffins of gilded wood, which fit inside each other like Russian dolls. Valuable objects were placed inside the linen bandages and within the coffin.



Most coffins were highly decorated on the inside as well as outside. They were often covered with images of gods and goddesses, magic symbols, and spells.



Short
per

re

STAGES OF MUMMIFICATION

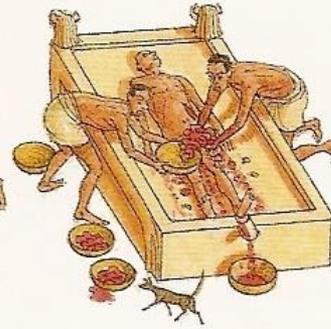
1 delivery

The family delivers the body together with linen needed for mummification. The corpse is measured for its coffin.



2 de-braining

After the body has been laid out on a stone table, the brain is often removed through the nose with hooks. The inside of the skull is then washed out.



3 gutting

The corpse is cut open down the left side and the internal organs (except the heart and kidneys) are removed for separate preservation.



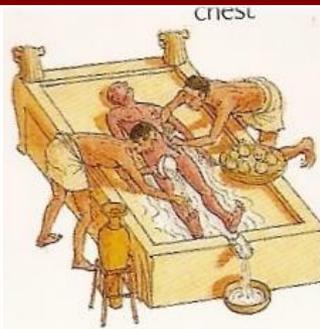
4 washing and stuffing

The body is washed with fragrant palm wine before the inner cavity is stuffed with water-absorbing natron and a temporary packing.



5 drying

To remove all vestiges of rot-inducing moisture the body is covered with natron and left for forty days.



6 cleaning and packing

Using Nile water, traces of natron are cleaned from the dried-out corpse. The empty body cavity is packed with sawdust and linen rags, and the head with resin-soaked linen.

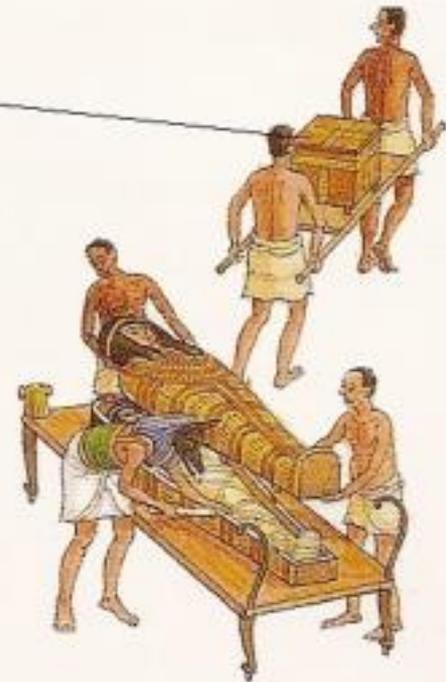


7 oiling

The body is transferred to a wooden table. Here its skin is rubbed with oils, the nose holes plugged, the eye sockets stuffed, and a final coating of resin applied.

canopic chest

The corpse's internal organs (except the heart and kidneys, which are left in the body) have been mummified and stored in canopic jars. These are assembled in the canopic chest.



8 wrapping

Reciting spells at each stage, the embalmers start to bandage the body, beginning with the limbs.

9 protecting

In a process that takes many days, the entire corpse is wrapped in hundreds of yards of linen bandages. Protective amulets are placed within the bandaging.

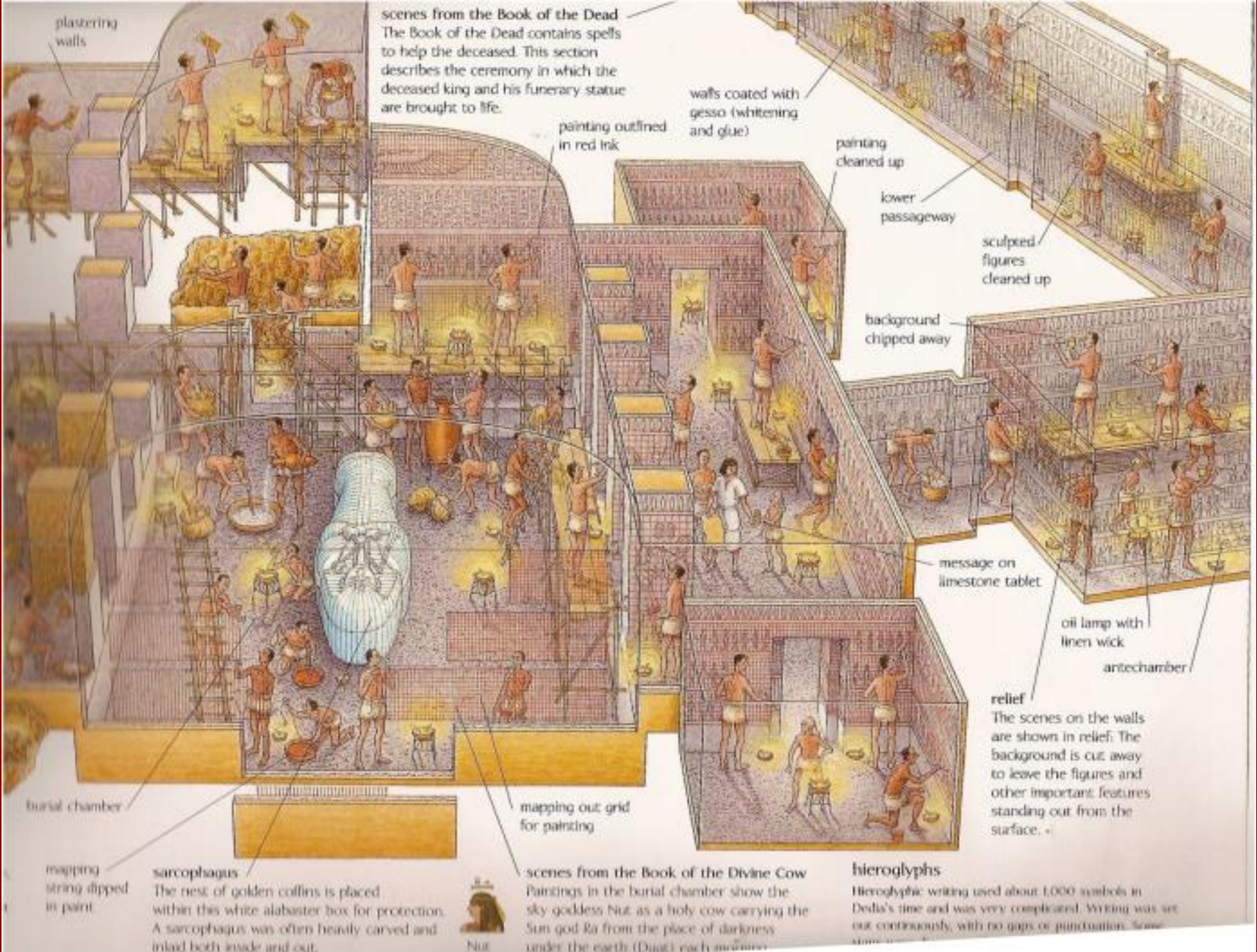
10 securing

The well-wrapped corpse is secured with linen cords and placed within a linen shroud.

11 finishing

Adorned with a painted face mask, the body is lowered into its coffin. The jackal-headed priest places a papyrus Book of the Dead beside the body.





plastering walls

scenes from the Book of the Dead
The Book of the Dead contains spells to help the deceased. This section describes the ceremony in which the deceased king and his funerary statue are brought to life.

painting outlined in red ink

walls coated with gesso (whitening and glue)

painting cleaned up

lower passageway

sculpted figures cleaned up

background chipped away

message on limestone tablet

oil lamp with linen wick

antechamber

relief
The scenes on the walls are shown in relief. The background is cut away to leave the figures and other important features standing out from the surface.

burial chamber

mapping out grid for painting

mapping string dipped in paint

sarcophagus
The nest of golden coffins is placed within this white alabaster box for protection. A sarcophagus was often heavily carved and inlaid both inside and out.



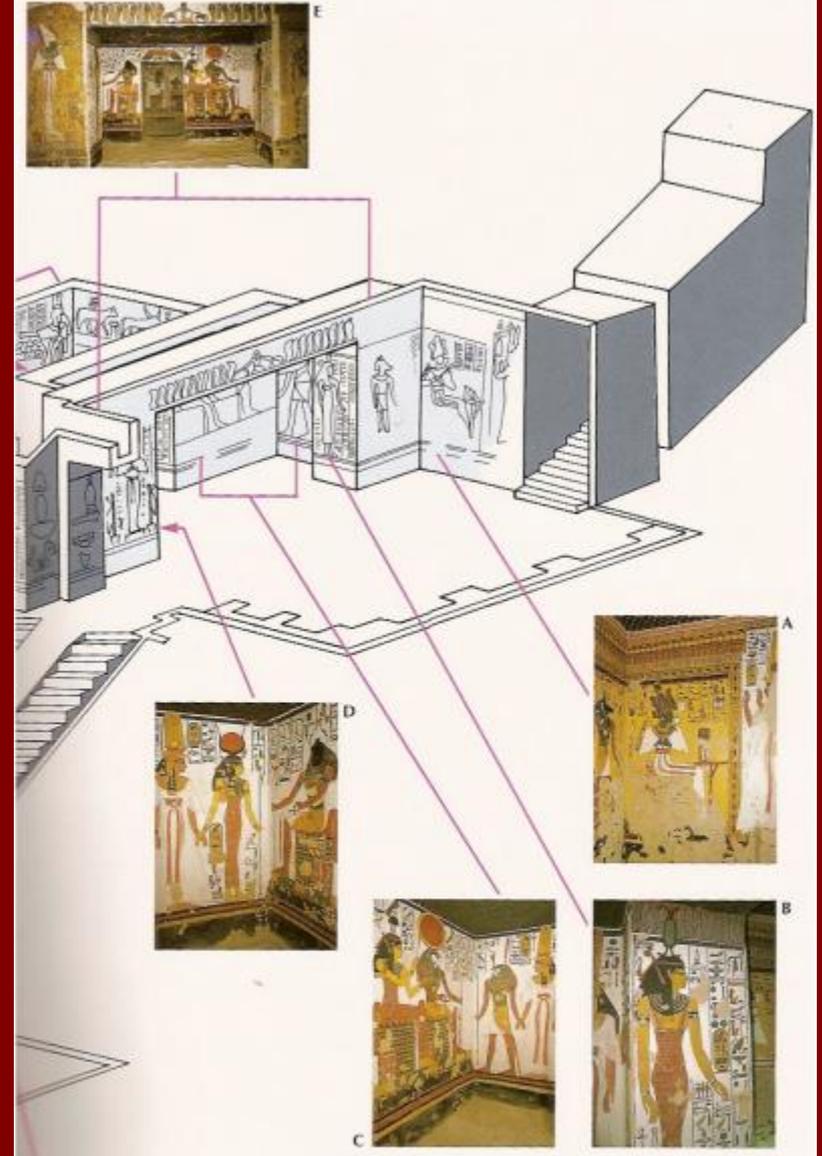
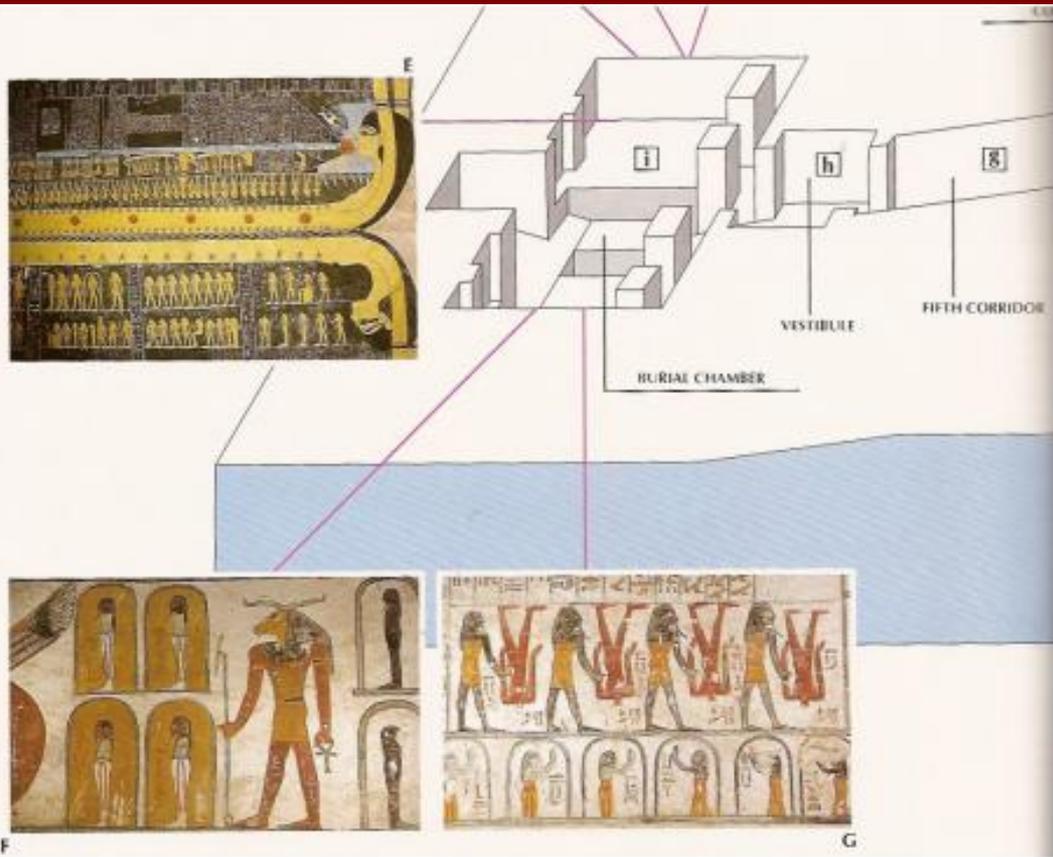
Nut

scenes from the Book of the Divine Cow
Paintings in the burial chamber show the sky goddess Nut as a holy cow carrying the Sun god Ra from the place of darkness under the earth (Duat) each morning.

hieroglyphs

Hieroglyphic writing used about 1,000 symbols in Deda's time and was very complicated. Writing was set out continuously, with no gaps or punctuation. Some...

Tomb walls



H - Meferari makes an offering of linen material to the god Ptah, wrapped up in his classic white mummy-shaped sheath inside a chapel before a djed-pillar. In the texts we read: "To give material to the Lord of the Truth, in the Sacred Land."

I - Meferari holds out ritual pots containing offerings to Hathor and Selkis while the goddess Maat spreads her wings in a protective attitude.

J - The genies watching the third and fourth gates of the kingdom of Osiris, respectively with heads of crocodile and bull, mentioned in Chapter 146 of the Book of the Dead.

K - Henty-vaki, "He Who Drives the Enemy Far Off", watchman of the fifth gate of the kingdom of Osiris.

The Egyptians believed that to enjoy eternal life, the body should be preserved and placed in a tomb with its possessions. Prayers and spells insured that the soul had an endless supply of food.

3 The mummy

They then wrap the body in many yards of linen. As they wind the layers around, they place

jewelry and amulets, or charms, between the layers and pray for the man's soul.



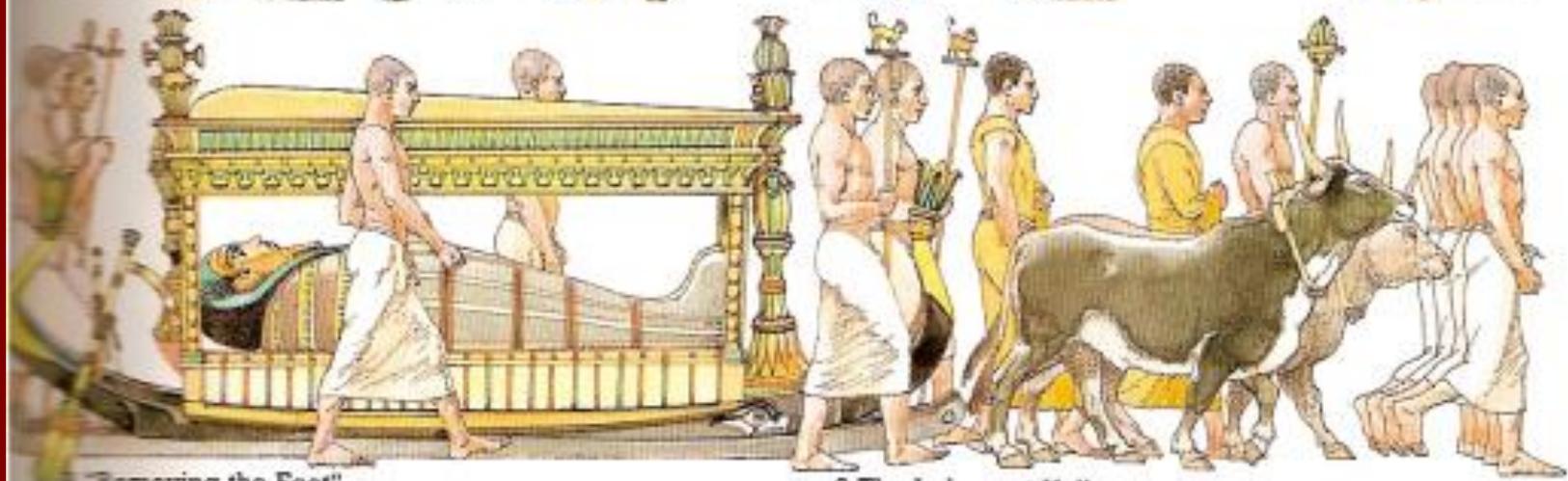
A life after death

Hori's brother has just died, so here you can see how the Egyptians preserve a body for the afterlife.

4 Masks of the gods

On the mummy they place a mask that is a portrait of the dead man. The whole process takes 70 days,

and during that time, the embalmers put on animal masks and act the roles of the gods.



Removing the Feet

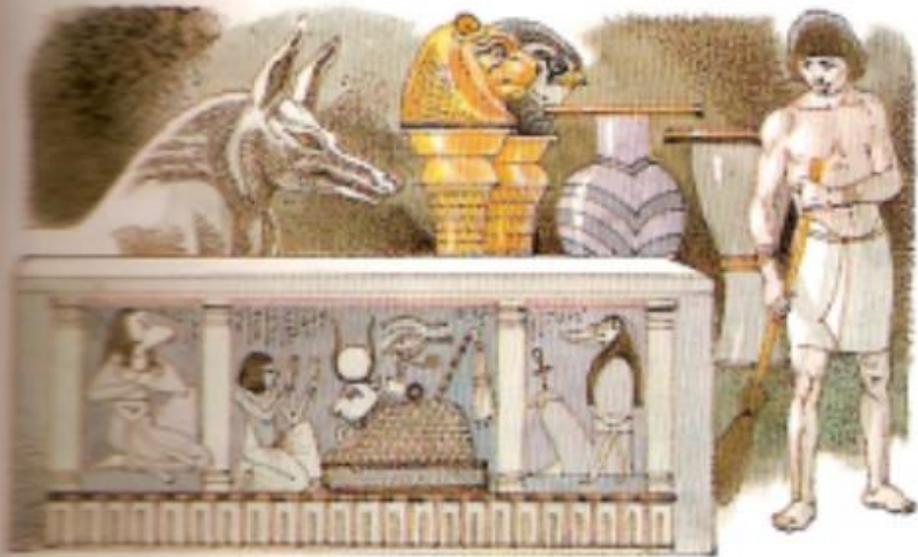
The Judgment Hall

Priests protected your KA, or soul-spirit



8 "Removing the Foot"
A priest sweeps the chamber where the coffin lies in the rite of "Removing the Foot." By

removing any traces of human life, the Egyptians believe they can keep evil away from the tomb.



9 The Judgment Hall
After a feast, the funeral is over. The Egyptians believed the man's soul had by then arrived in the

Judgment Hall of Osiris, to be weighed against a feather. If the two balance, it means he led a good life.





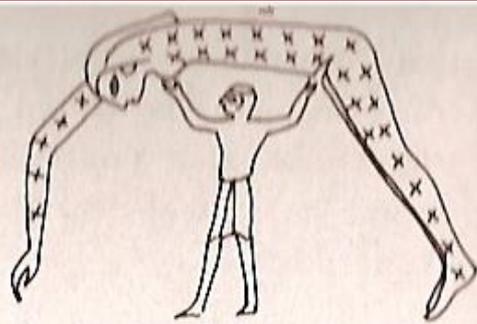
Egyptian Beliefs

- The Egyptians believed that the balance of order and chaos in the universe could only be maintained by the gods and goddesses and their representative on Earth, the king or Pharaoh. Originally, these deities represented the aspects of nature, the sky, sun, land, and river.

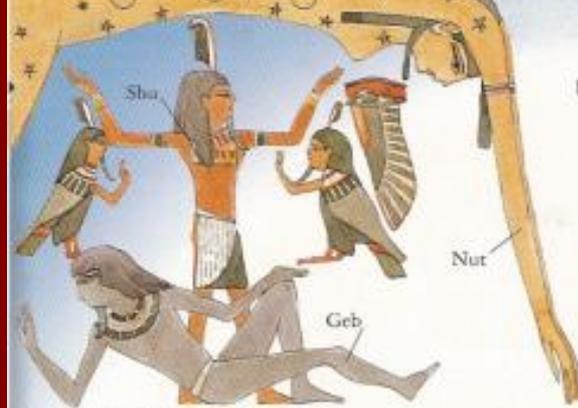
Egyptian Creation Myth



The Goddess Nut

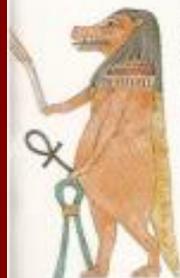


The Egyptian story of Creation is depicted by the arched body of Nut, representing the sky, held up by Geb, the Earth god



IN THE BEGINNING...

According to the Egyptians, the world began with the creator-god Atum ("the All") rising up from the waters of chaos. Two of his children, the air-god Shu and his sister-wife Tefnut (goddess of damp air) gave birth to Geb, the god of the Earth, and Nut, the overarching goddess of the sky.



HOLY HOMES

Certain deities were particularly useful around the house. The friendly she-hippo goddess, Tawaret (left), who sometimes had lion and/or crocodile limbs, kept an eye on women in childbirth. The dwarf Bes (right) was fierce but kept away evil spirits and helped couples to produce children. People often wore a carving of him around their necks for luck.



FACING THE GODS

The Egyptians worshiped hundreds of gods and goddesses, who were responsible for everything that happened, from the flooding of the Nile to the appearance of the sun in the sky. The Egyptians also believed that the gods judged them after death in the Underworld, a grim region where monsters lurked in dark corners. Only those who had lived good lives escaped.



1 YOU ARE CHARGED...

Deep in the Underworld, a dead person (or, rather, his spirit, or soul) met the King of Death face to face. Quivering with fear, he listened to a list of the bad things he had done in his lifetime. He must then deny the charges. If successful, he moved on to the even more frightening "weighing of the heart" ceremony....

EYE SPY

Horus, the pharaohs' own god, once had his missing left eye kindly restored by the goddess of love. After that, the Horus-eye (or *wadjet*-eye) became a very popular symbol of healing and protection. Horus-eye jewelry was often buried with the dead.



3 HEART OF THE MATTER

In the Hall of Judgment, the heart of the deceased was placed on one side of a balance. To the ancient Egyptians, the heart was the center of a person's personality, containing all their memories. This is the reason the Egyptians took special care to leave the heart in the body of the deceased.

2 THOTH

Holding a reed pen, the ibis-headed god, Thoth, recorded the verdict on the deceased person's soul. Thoth was the god of writing and knowledge. He was associated with the moon, too, because his curved ibis beak looked like a crescent moon.



Devourer of the Dead

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CHARGED...

Underworld, a dead person's spirit, or soul, met the face to face. In fear, he listened to a list of things he had done in life. If he must then deny them, he was successful, he moved on. If not, a frightening ceremony...

Devourer of the Dead

4 PERFECT BALANCE

Anubis weighed the heart of the deceased—the essence of their being—against the Feather of Maat, which represented goodness and truth. If the two balanced exactly, the dead person was said to have spoken truly. He could then approach the throne of Osiris. The failures wished they had never existed....

6 DEAD WATCHER

The god Anubis—jackal-headed and the color of a rotting corpse—played a part in everything that happened after death. He kept an eye on mummification and offered a helping hand when a dead person was judged in the Underworld.

The Feather of Maat (the scales' other pan holds the human heart in a vase)

7 DEVOURER OF THE DEAD

The Egyptians' greatest fear was to be dead forever. This was the hell that awaited the hearts of those who failed the tests of the Underworld. They were thrown to the merciless Devourer of the Dead—a gruesome hybrid of crocodile, hippo, and lion—that lurked hungrily beside Anubis' scales.

5 THE INCORRUPTIBLE JUDGE

Osiris, the god of death and rebirth, presides over the judgment of a spirit, with his sister-wife Isis standing beside him. In legend, Osiris was once a living pharaoh who was murdered by his evil brother, Seth. However, the devotion of Isis allowed Osiris to defeat death and become a god.

8 MEETING OSIRIS

The hawk-headed god Horus stood beside Osiris. Horus was the god of the sky, who was embodied on Earth by the living pharaoh. (This is why the pharaoh was part-god.) Horus took the successful spirit to the throne of Osiris—where eternal life began.



The Final Judgement



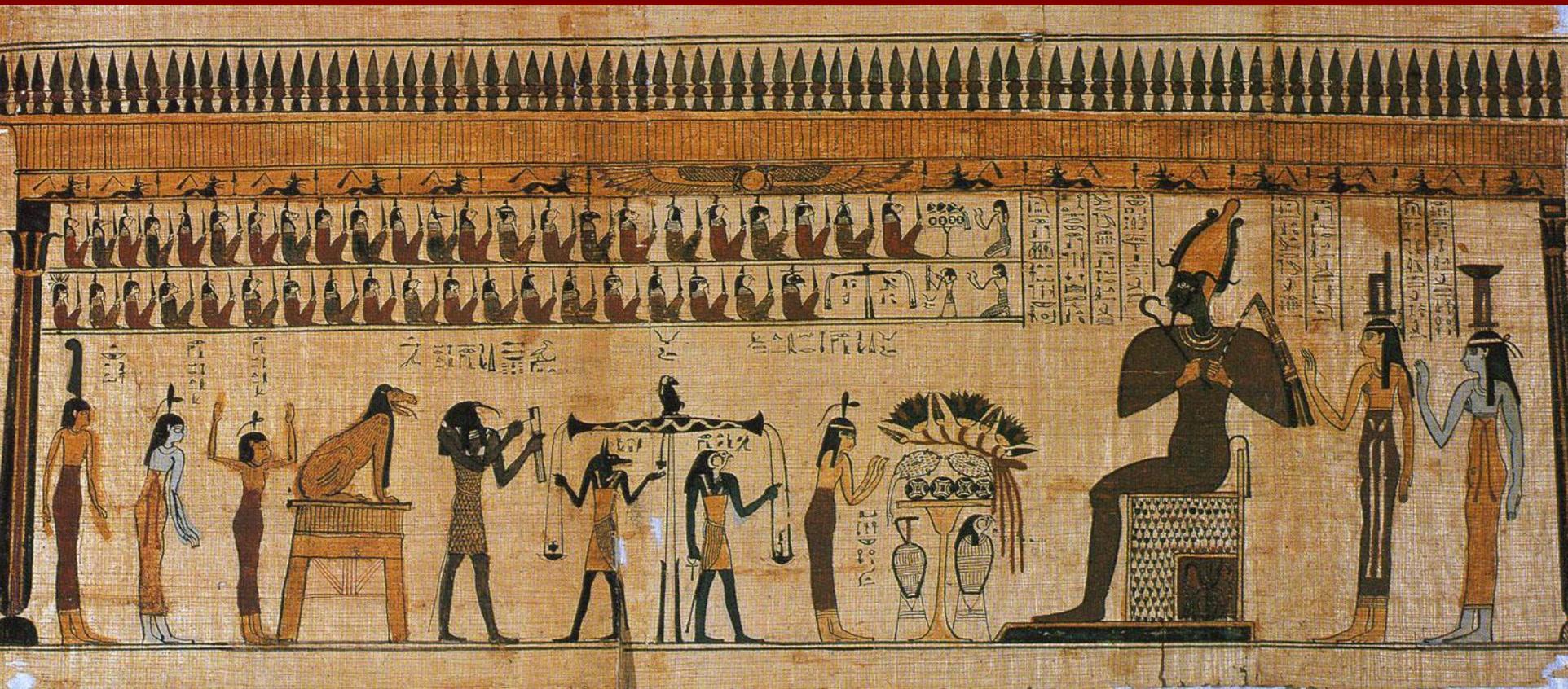
Anubis

Thoth

Horus

Osiris

ANUBIS
weighs the
dead person's
heart against a
feather.



Egyptian Gods & Goddesses: “The Sacred ‘Trinity’”



Osiris



Isis



Horus

Ptah: Creator-god of Memphis represented as a mummy.

Hathor: Sky-goddess who sometimes took the form of a cow.

Sekhmet: Lioness-goddess whose breath made the desert burn.



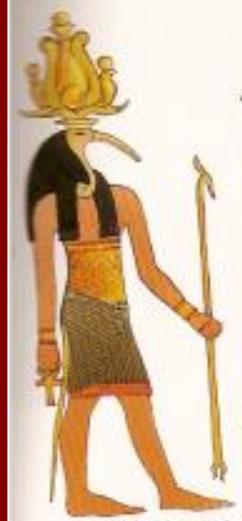
Khnum: Ram-headed creator god associated with the Nile flood.

Ra: Hawk-headed sun-god.

Bastet: Cat-goddess whose ferocity became associated with the moon.

Sobek: Crocodile-god whose sweat made the Nile.

Mut: Vulture-goddess as divine mother of the reigning king.



Thoth: Ibis-headed or baboon god of learning and writing.



Osiris: God of the dead, the underworld, and resurrection.



Horus: Falcon-headed god represented by the pharaoh.



Anubis: Jackal-headed god of the dead and embalming.



Isis: Goddess of motherhood, wife of Osiris, and mother of Horus.

Nephthys: Sister of Isis who protected the dead.





The God Kheperà.



The God Khnemu.



The God Khensu.



The Goddess Maât.



The Goddess Menhet.



Amen-Râ, King of the Gods.



The God Amsu, or Menu.



Âmset, or Mesthà, or Gt:tha (son of Horus).



The Goddess Ânit.



The God Mentu-Râ.



Mert, Goddess of the Inundation.



The Goddess Mut.



The Goddess Nebt-het (Nephthys).



The Goddess Nebt-het (Nephthys).



The Goddess Âniat.



The God Ânpu (Anubis).



The Goddess-Ânqet.



The God Âsâr (Osiris).



The God Nefer-Temu.



The Goddess Nekhebet.



The Goddess Net (Neith).



The Goddess Nut.



The God Ptah.



The God Âsâr (Osiris).



Astr-Hap (Serapis).



The Goddess Âst (Isis).



The God Âtmu.



The God Benu (i.e., the Soul of Osiris).



The God Ptah-Seker.



Qebhsenf (Son of Horus).



The God Râ-Harmachis.



The Goddess Renenet.



The God Reshpu.



The God Bes.



Hâpi, the Nile-God.



Hâpi (son of Horus).



The God Heru (Horus).



Heru-pâ-khart (Harpokrates).



The God Reshpu.



The Goddess Sater.



The God Sebek.



Sefekh-Âbiu, or Sesheta.



The God Seker.



The Goddess Hathor.



The Goddess Hathor.



The Goddess Hathor.

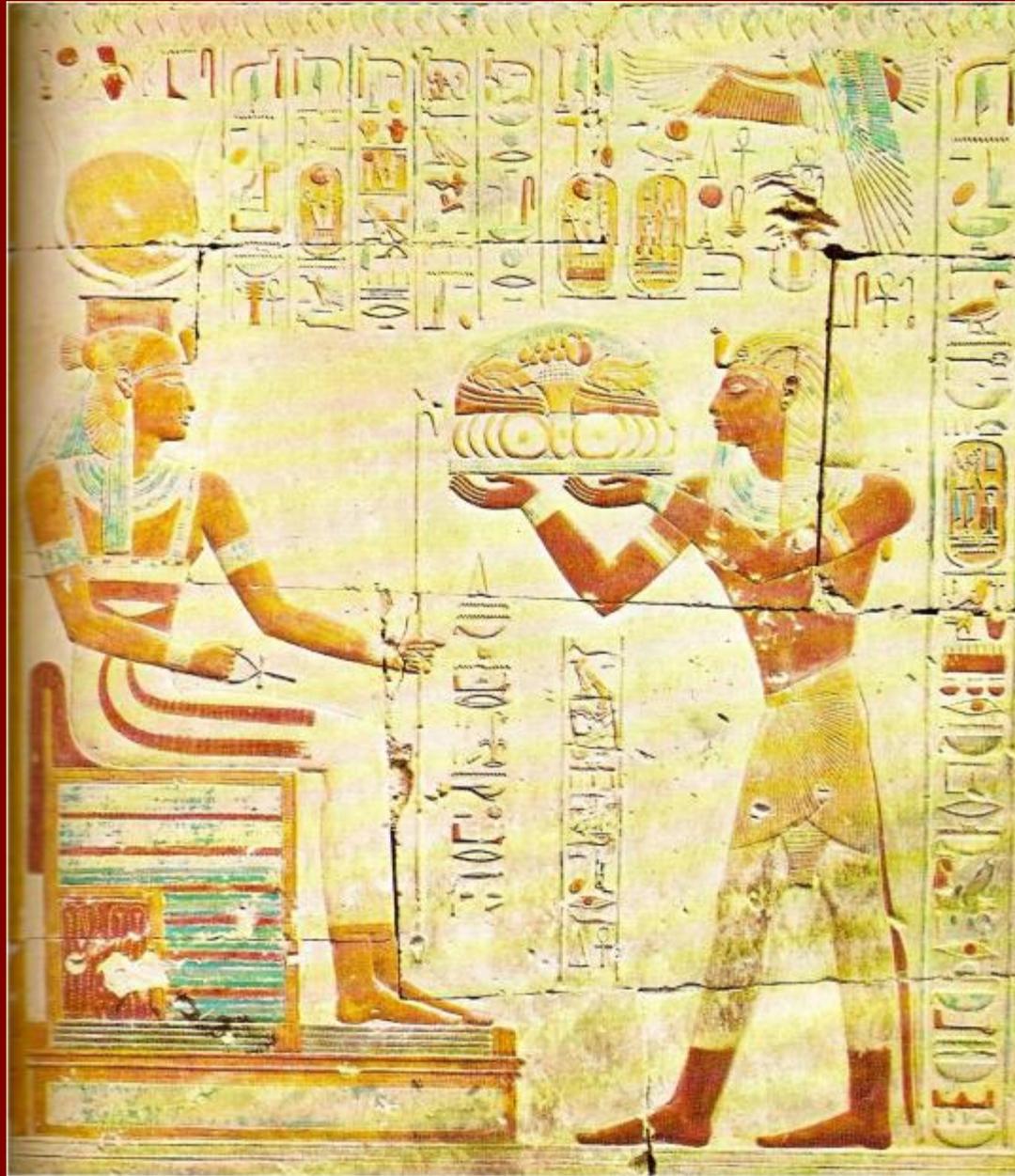


The God Geb.

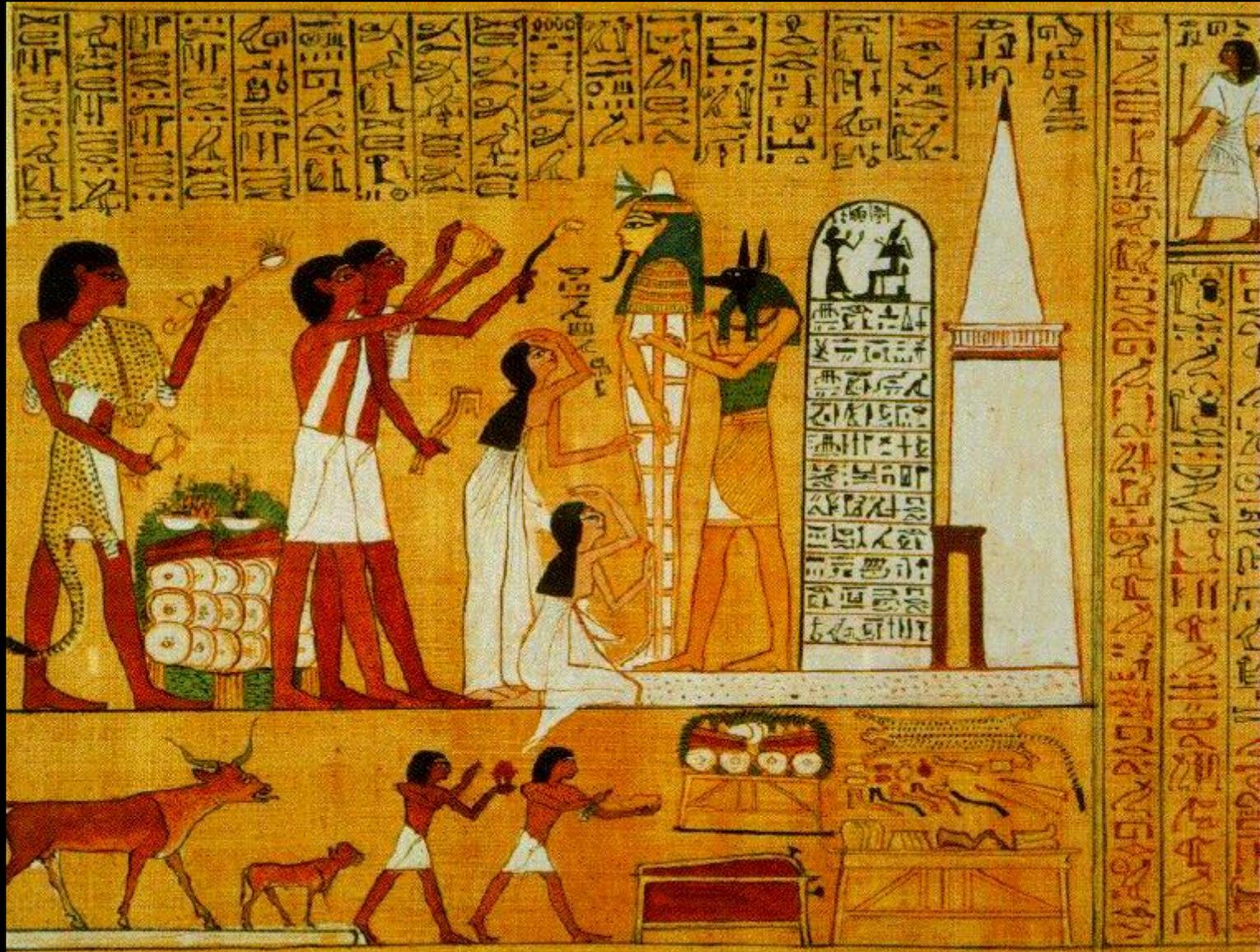


The Goddess Keres.

The Pharoah offers the God Isis some food



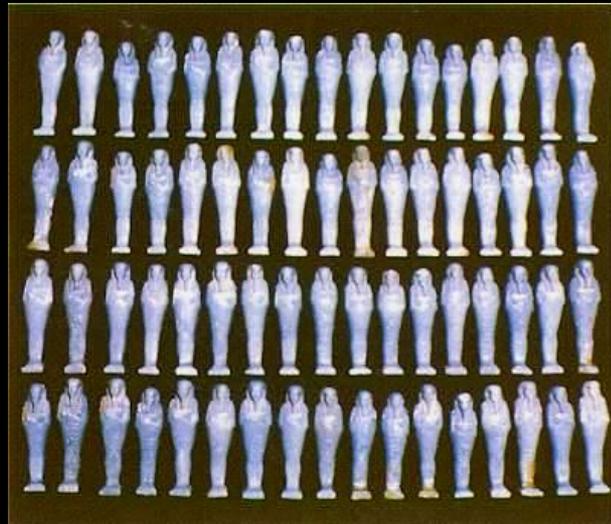
Egyptian *Book of the Dead*



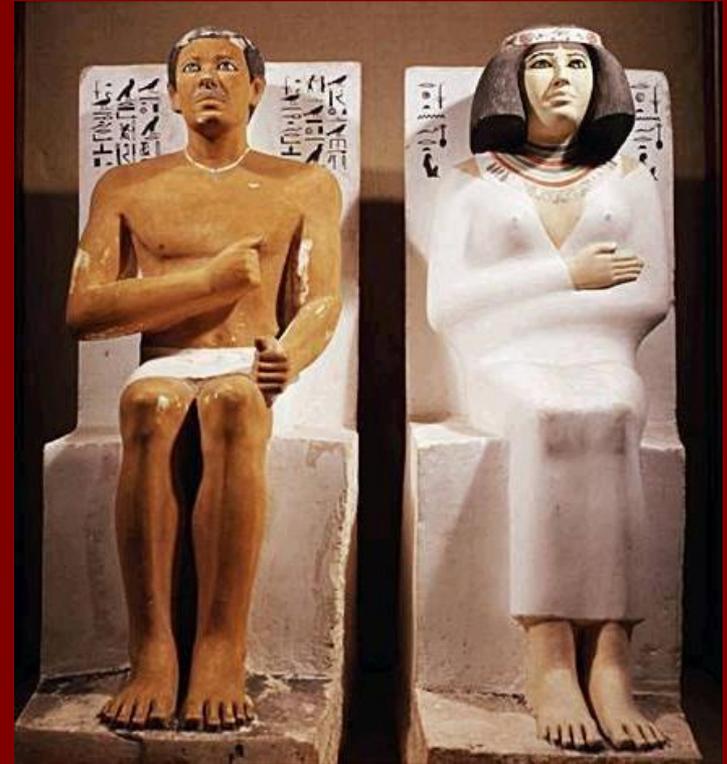
The Ankh – The “Cross” of Life



Shabtis: The Pharaoh's Servants in the Afterlife



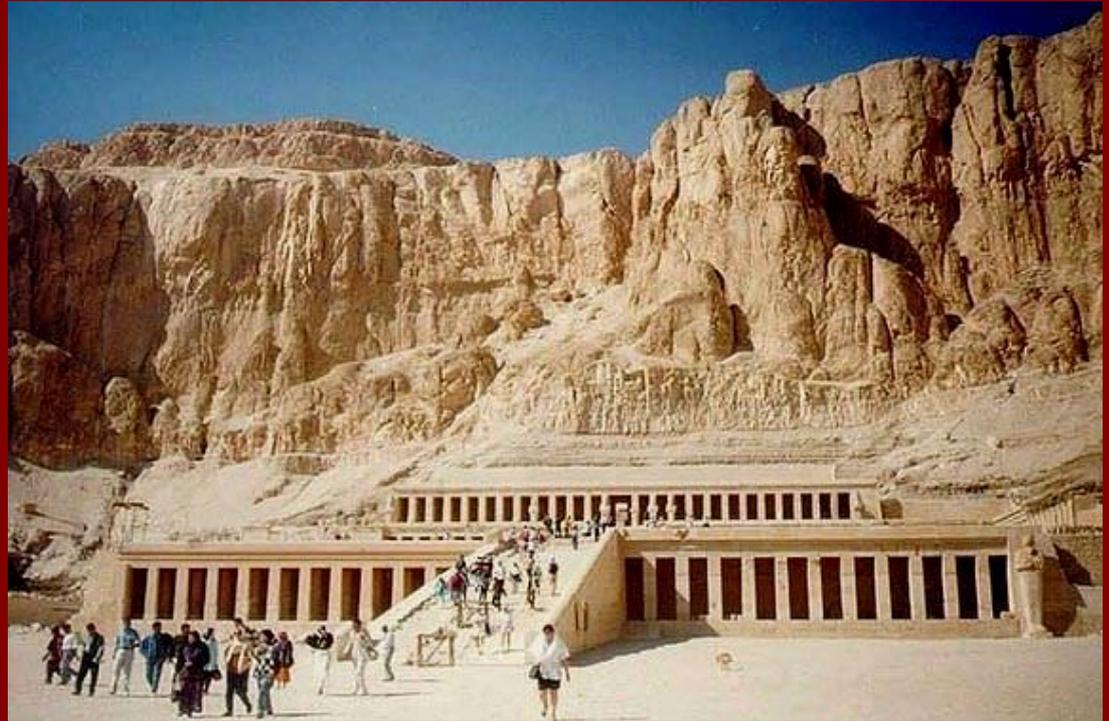
Egyptian Nobility



The Valley of the Queens



1473-1458 B. C.
E.

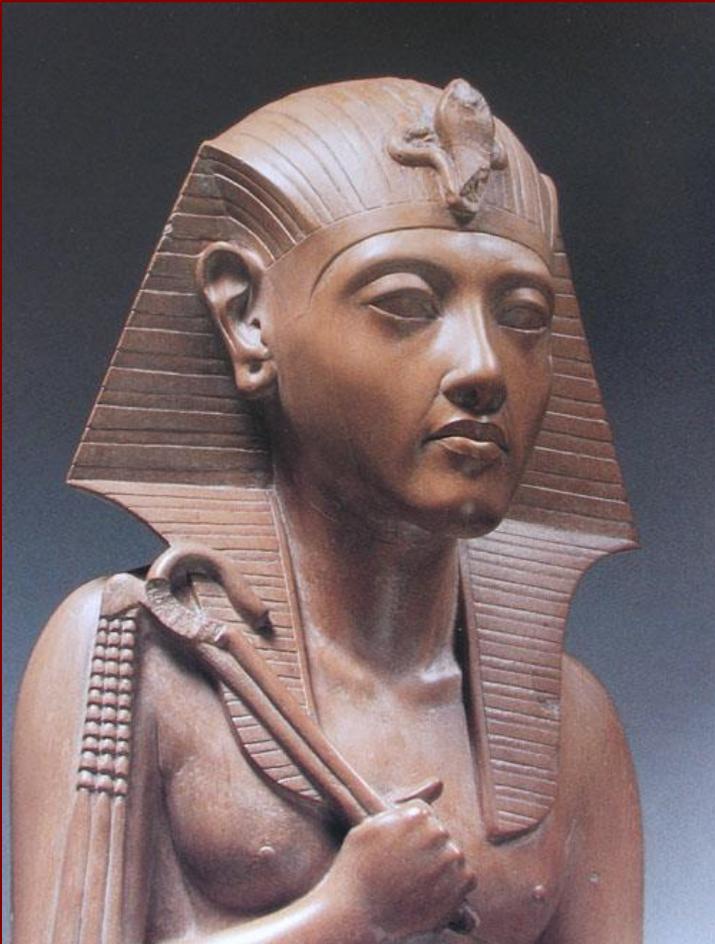


Temple of Queen
Hatshepsut

Hatshepsut

Rule of Hatshepsut (1498-1483 BC)(M)

a. first female Pharaoh, dedicated to peace

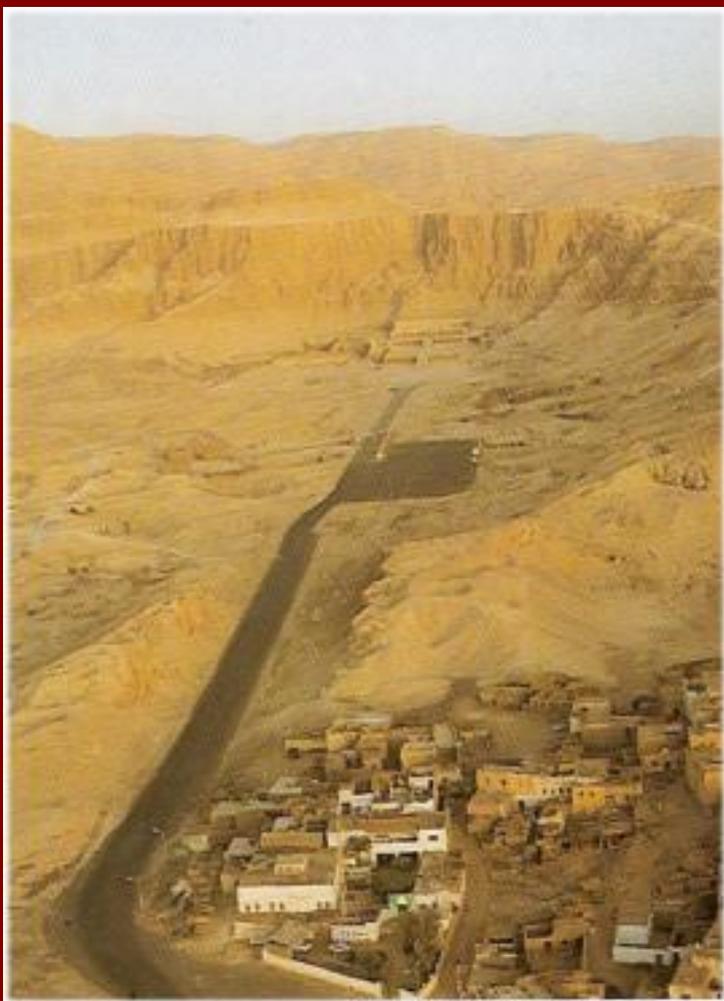


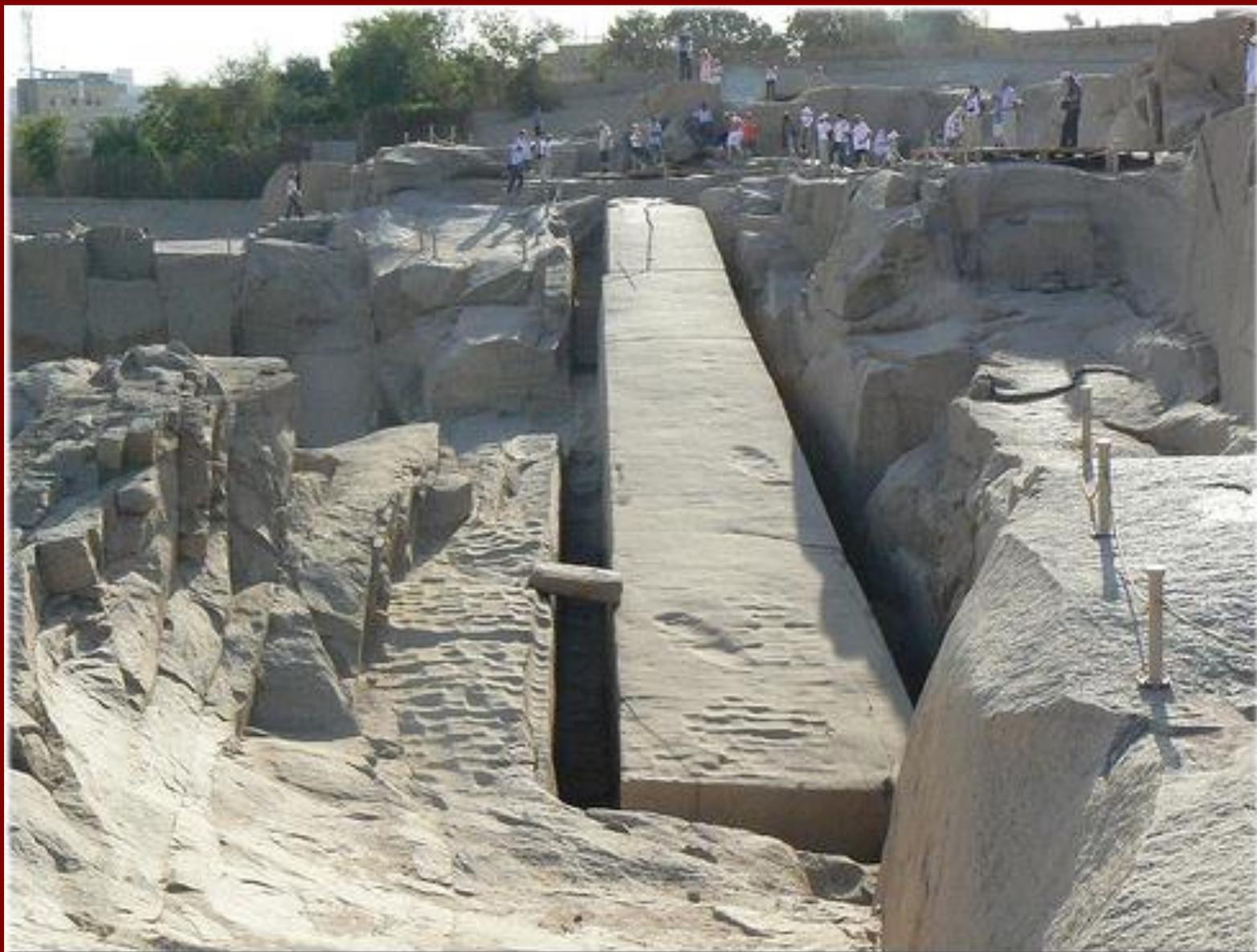
Her statue and mummy

Rule of Hatshepsut (1498-1483 BC)(M)

**b. built many temples, monuments, buildings to herself
– Deir el-Bahri**

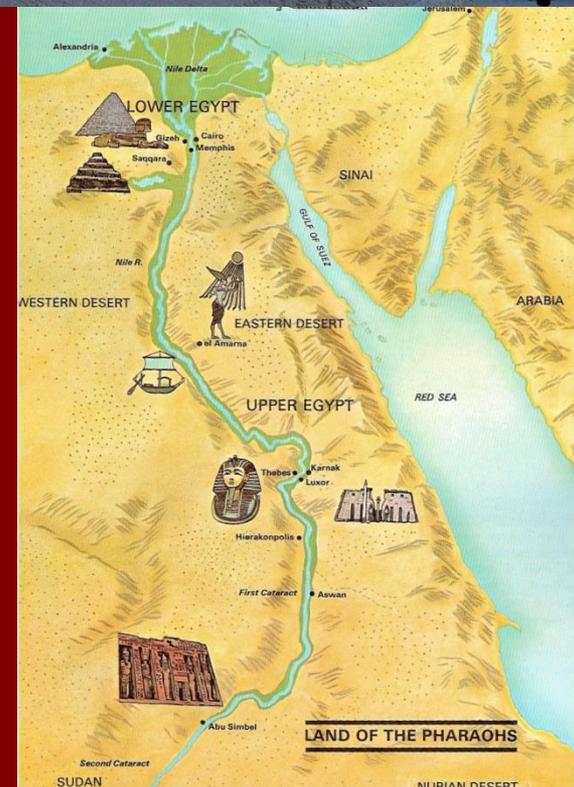
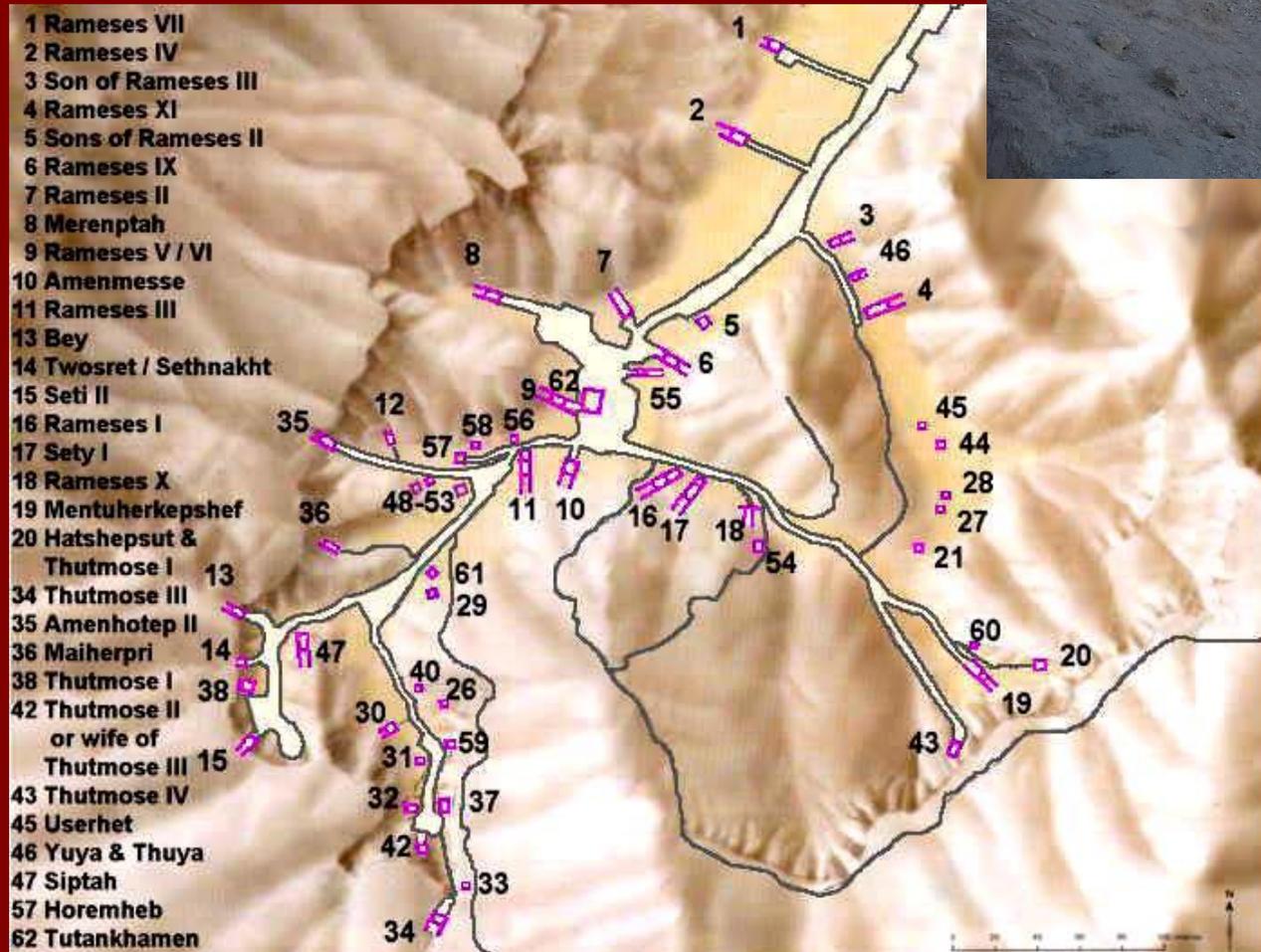
c. advanced trade by sending out many expeditions (M)





hatshepsuts unfinished obelisk |

The Valley of the Kings – Thebes – Upper Egypt



Some Famous Egyptian Pharaohs

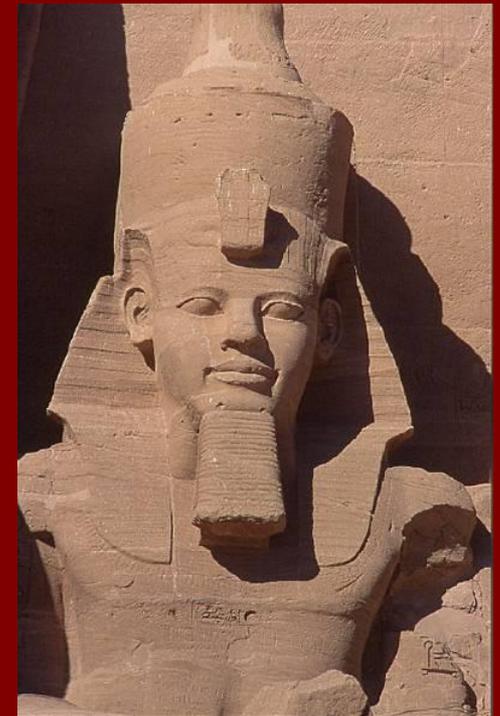


Thutmose III
1504-1450 B. C. E.

Tutankhamon
1336-1327 B. C.

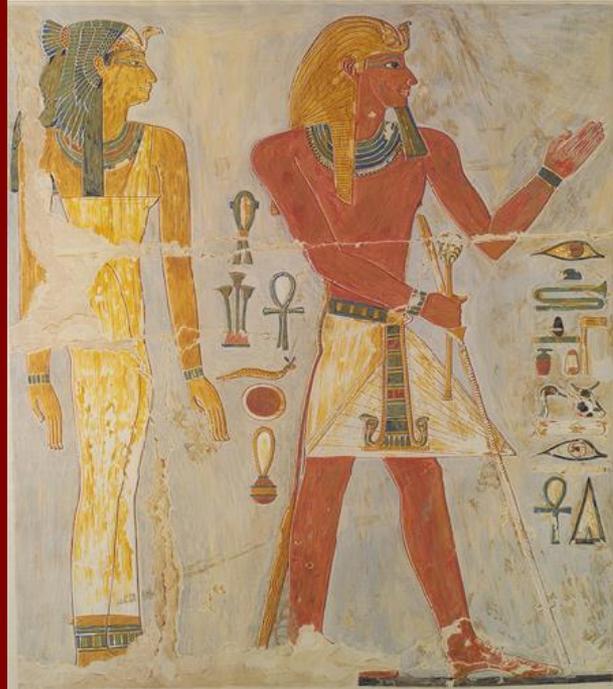


E.



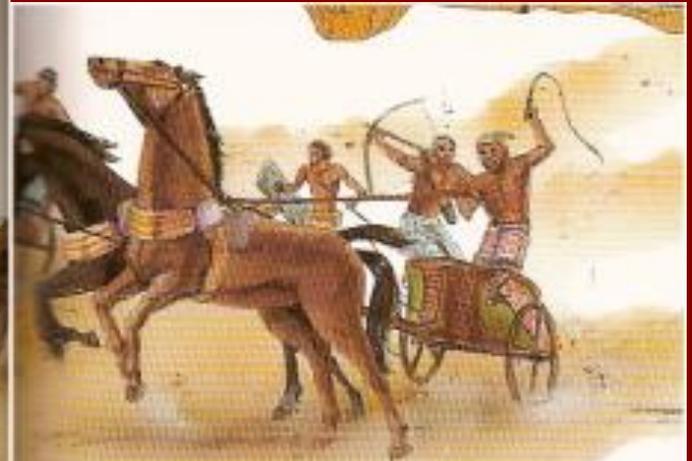
Ramses II
1279-1212 B. C.
E.

3. Thutmose III –(1504-1450 b.c.)actual reign
 - a. Believed strongly in military conquest.
 - b. After 16 conquests, he ruled from the Euphrates to the Nile.



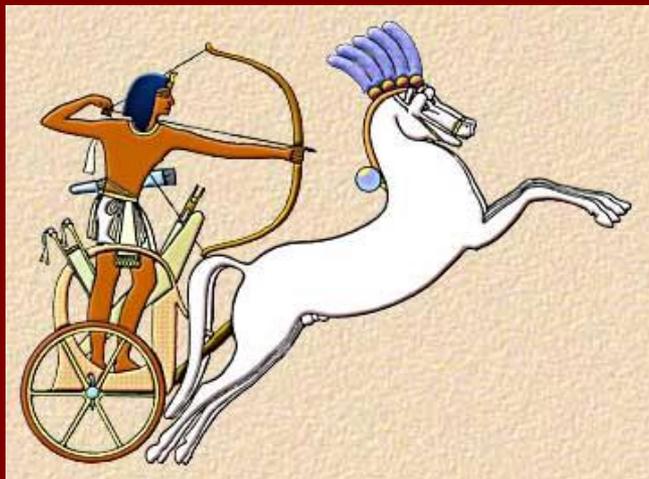
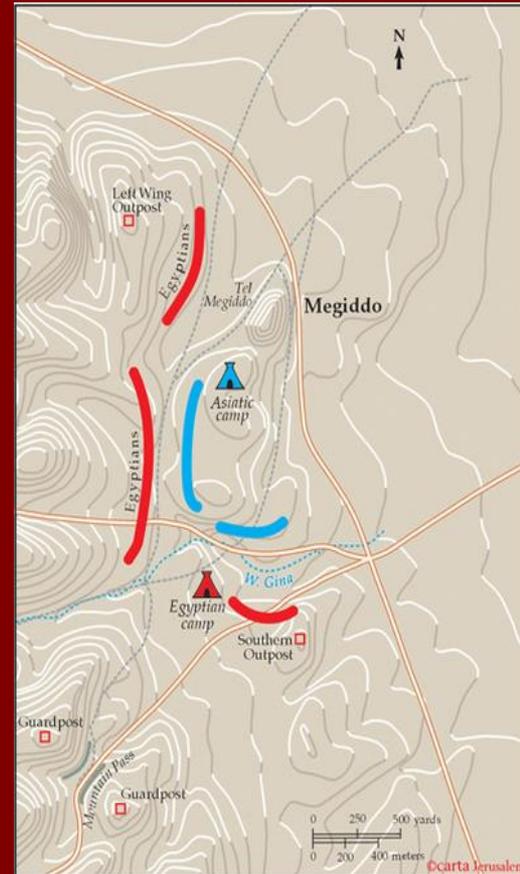
War chariots

Chariots were probably introduced to Egypt from the Middle East soon after 1750 BC. They changed battle methods dramatically. Wooden two-wheeled chariots could each hold two soldiers. A charioteer drove a pair of horses, leaving a trained archer free to fire arrows at the enemy. By the New Kingdom period the king (left, wearing his blue crown) was often shown riding in a war chariot.



Egyptian expansion

The Egyptian empire was probably at its largest under the New Kingdom pharaoh Thutmose I, who ruled from 1524 to 1518 BC. He expanded south into Nubia, which was rich in gold, and gained control of Syria-Palestine as well as much of the Middle East. His grandson, Thutmose III, continued this work of expanding and protecting the empire through successful military campaigns.





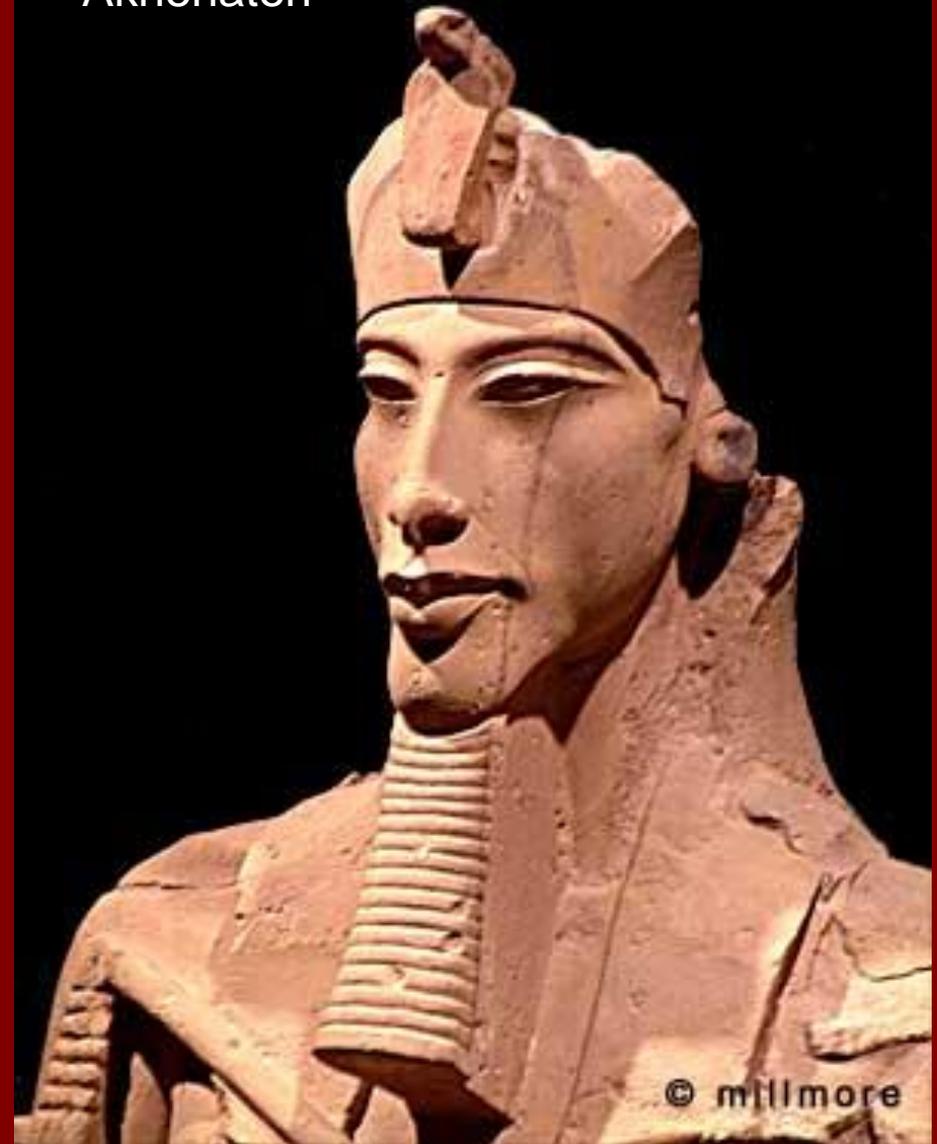
NEW KINGDOM

(1567-1085 B.C.E.)

• *Dynasty 18 (1567-1320)*

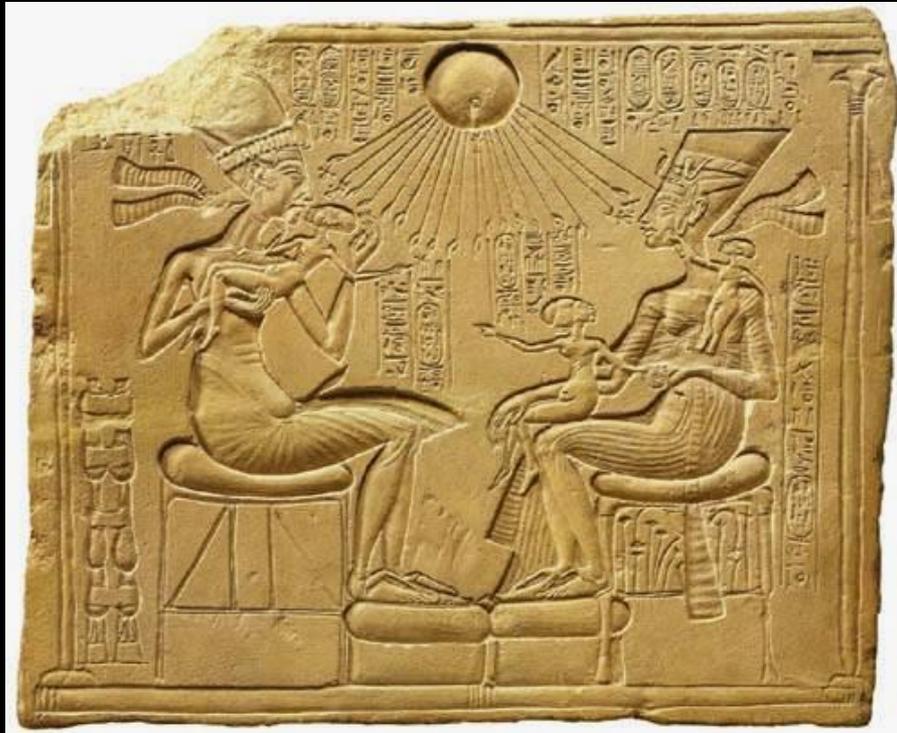
1570-1546	Amosis I
1546-1526	Amenhotep I
1525-1512	Tuthmosis I
ca. 1512-1504	Tuthmosis II
1503-1482	Queen Hatshepsut
1482-1450	Tuthmosis III
1450-1425	Amenhotep II
1425-1417	Tuthmosis IV
1417-1379	Amenhotep III
1379-1362	Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten)
ca. 1364-1361	Smenkhkare
1361-1352	Tutankhamen
1352-1348	Ay
1348-1320	Horemheb

Akhenaton



Ankhenaton: First Monotheist

4. Amenhotep IV (changes his name to Akhenaton)(1350-1334 b.c.)
 - a. Wanted to bring about a religious revolution
 - b. Introduced concept of monotheism (one god)(Aton—sun god)
 - c. Priests were supposed to remove ALL other statues of gods from temples
 - d. Revolution failed, kingdom in disorder
 - e. Son was the famous Tutankhamun



1352-1336 B. C. E.

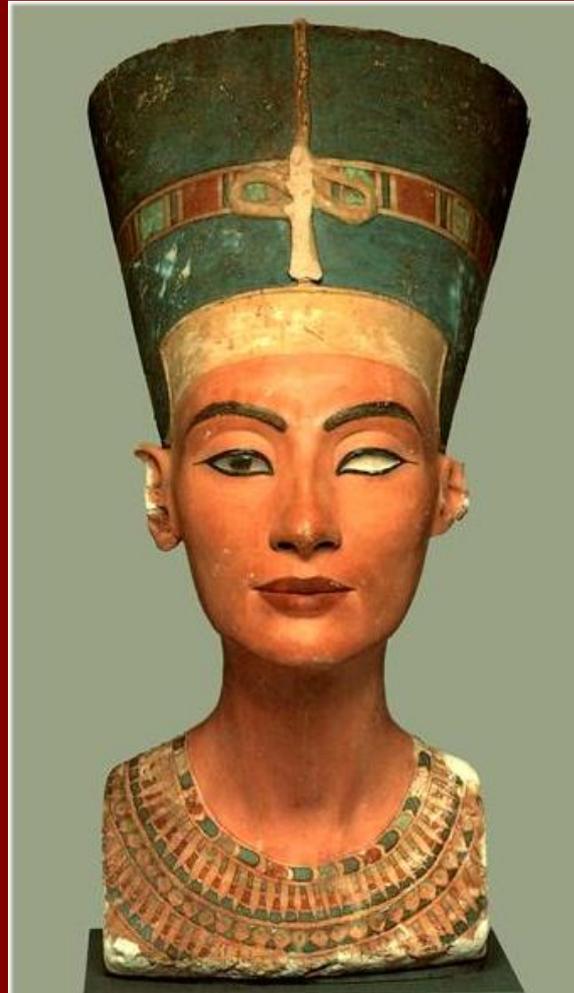
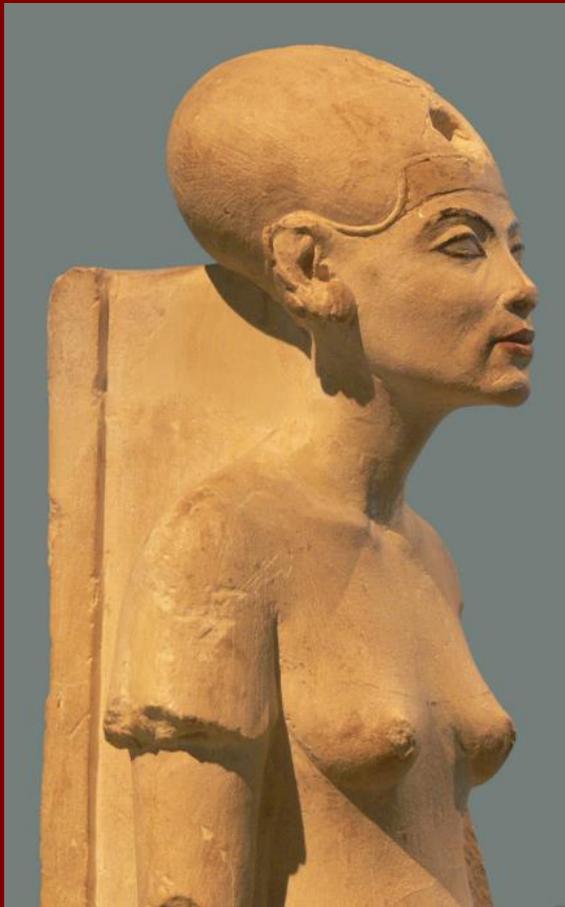


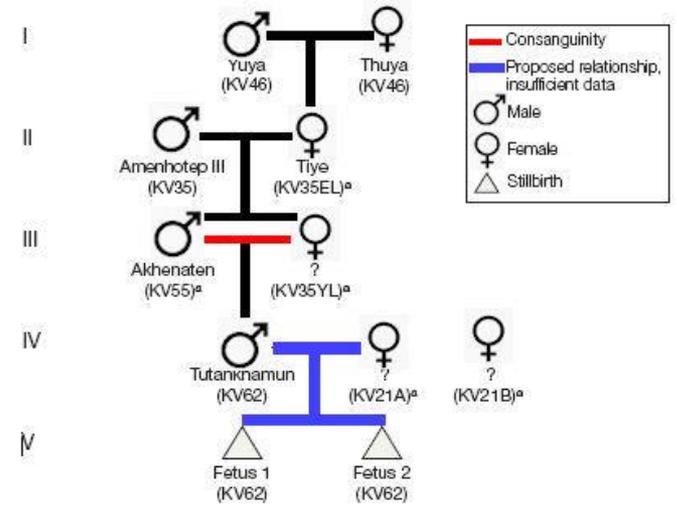
The Royal Couple: Akhenaten & Nefertiti

Queen Nefertiti

Akhanaton' wife—the most reproduced image of a woman in Egypt's history....Queen Nefertiti!
Mother of Ankhesenamen, (Tut's wife)

2 





Queen Nefertiti

King Tutankhamon



Tutankhamon

The Boy King: reigned 1334- 1325 BC





5. Tutankhamun (1334-1325 b.c.)

- a. boy king
- b. reinstated the polytheistic belief in old Egyptian gods
- c. moved capital back to Memphis
- d. tomb discovered by Howard Carter, 1922





KV62 !!

**King Tutankhamen's Tomb –
Howard Carter's Breakthrough
discovery in 1922**





The "X" below the Gateway of Another Tomb in the Center, Marks the Entrance to the Recently Discovered Tomb of Tutankhamen



TREASURES OF ANCIENT THEBES IN NEW-FOUND TOMB

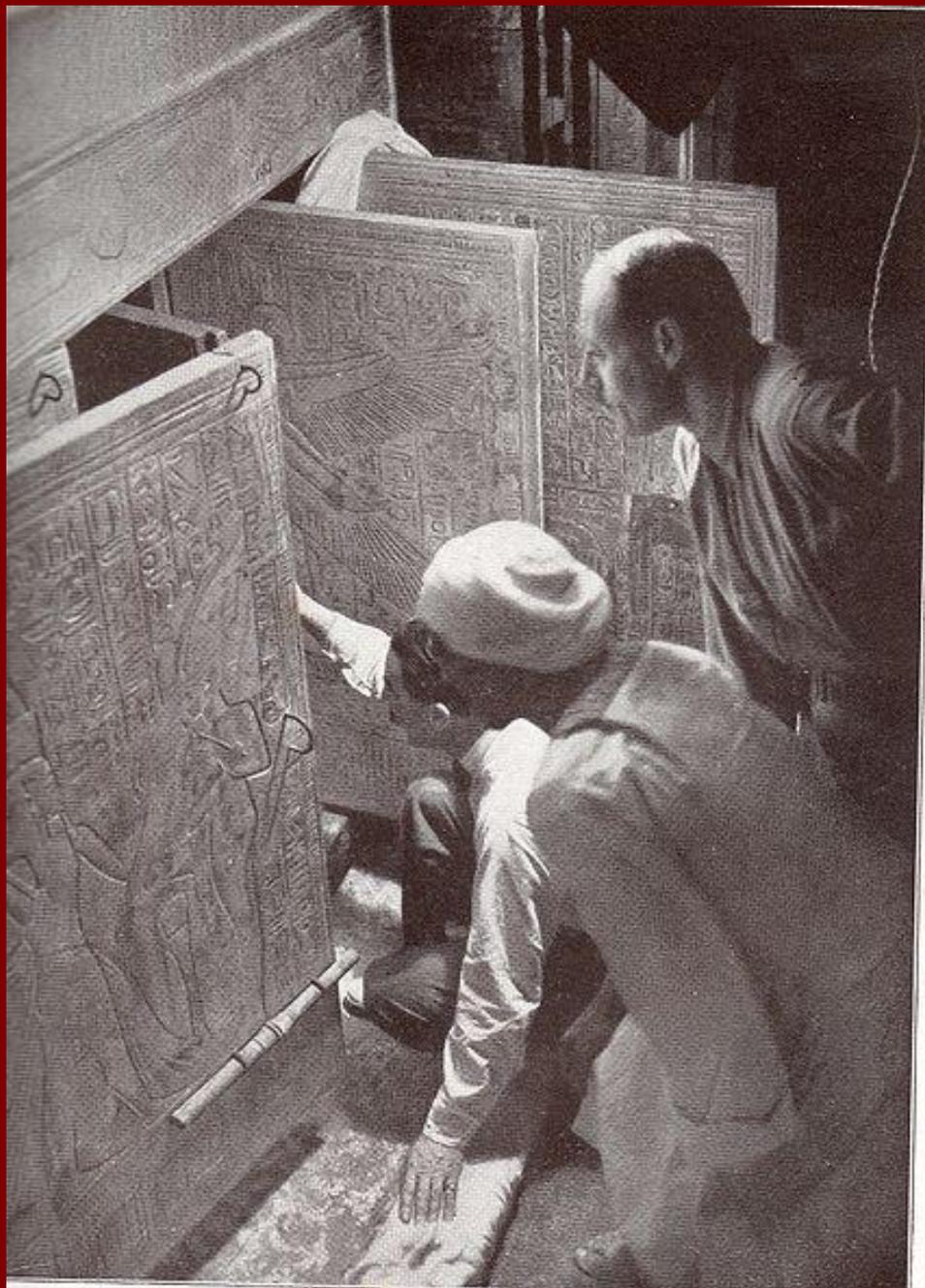
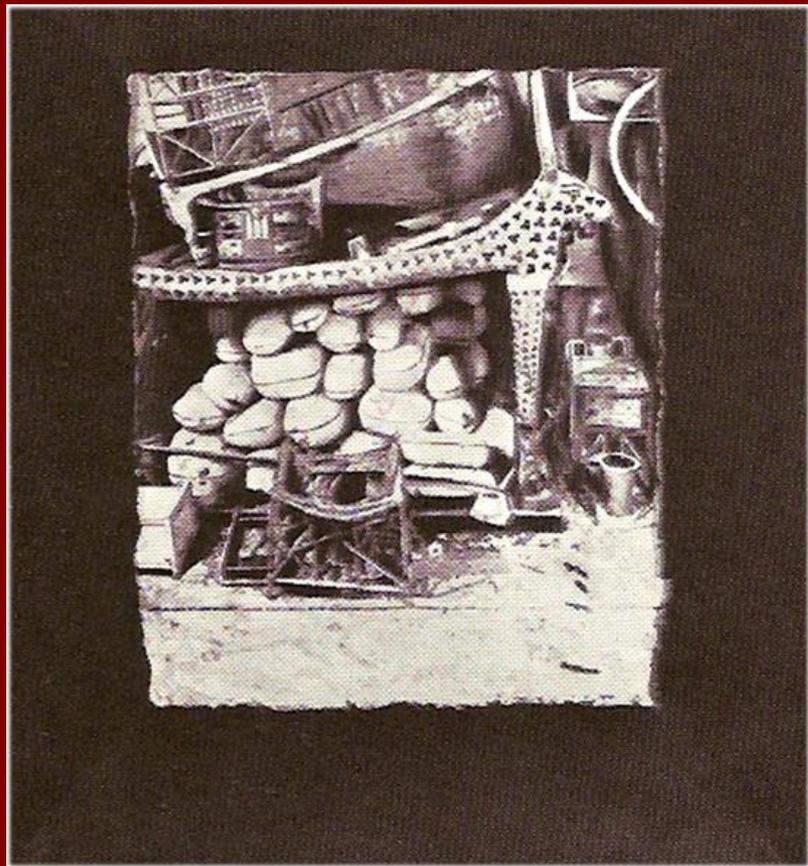
By R. C. Folger



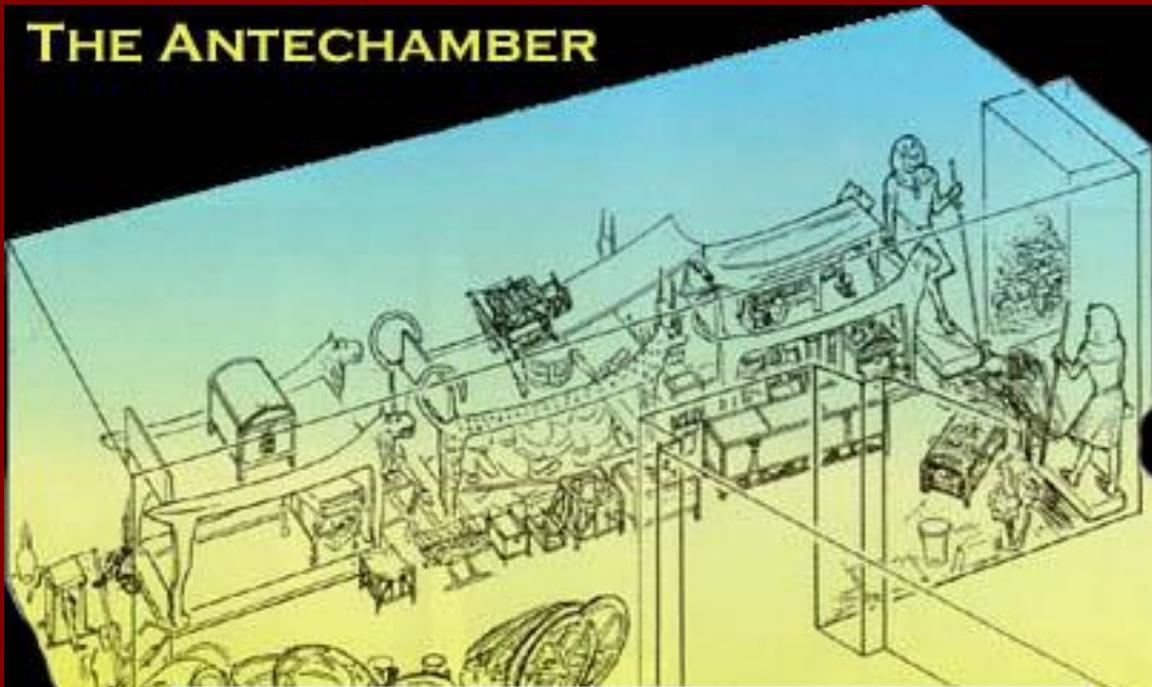
TREASURE that has been variously estimated to be worth from \$15,000,000 to \$40,000,000, has recently been brought to light upon the opening of a tomb believed to be that of Tutankhamen, who ruled in Egypt over 3,000 years ago.

The first objects to greet the eyes of the entrants to the tomb, were three magnificent state couches, each made of gilt wood with exquisite carvings and decorated with a lion's head and other emblematic figures. On these rested gilt beds also beautifully carved and inlaid with ivory and jewels, and a number of boxes of rare workmanship. These boxes were inlaid with ivory and ebony with gilt inscriptions. One box, hung with painted hunting scenes, contained royal robes richly embroidered, precious stones, and golden sandals. Beneath one of the couches was the state throne of Tutankhamen, the first of the thrones of ancient Egypt revealed to modern eyes and re-

ported to be one of the most beautiful objects of art ever discovered. There were also four chariots richly decorated with gold and studded with semiprecious stones, the charioteer's apron of leopard's skin still hanging from the seat. Two life-size statues of the king, holding a golden stick and mace, stood facing each other, the features delicately carved and the head-dress studded with gems. A number of quaint-looking musical instruments made of gilt bronze were in the rooms. There were also alabaster vases with a very intricate design of an unknown origin, and some handsome pieces of glazed art pottery. Quantities of provisions for the dead were found packed in boxes, according to the peculiar custom of the times. Among these was some embalmed beef, in containers resembling huge Easter eggs, which was in an excellent state of preservation though not wholly palatable. In one of the boxes were rolls

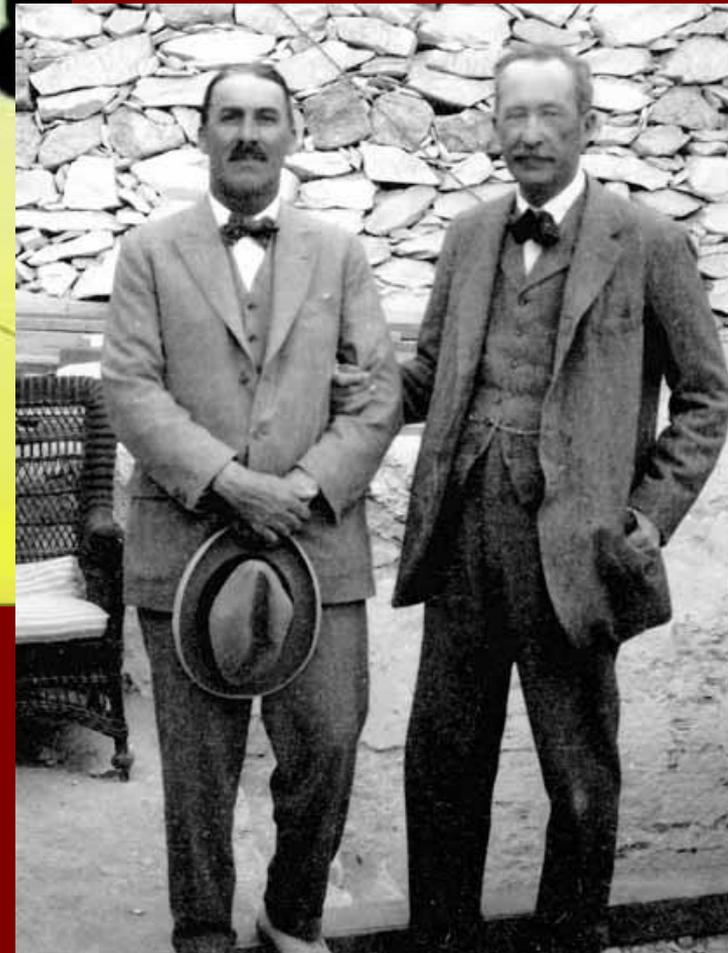


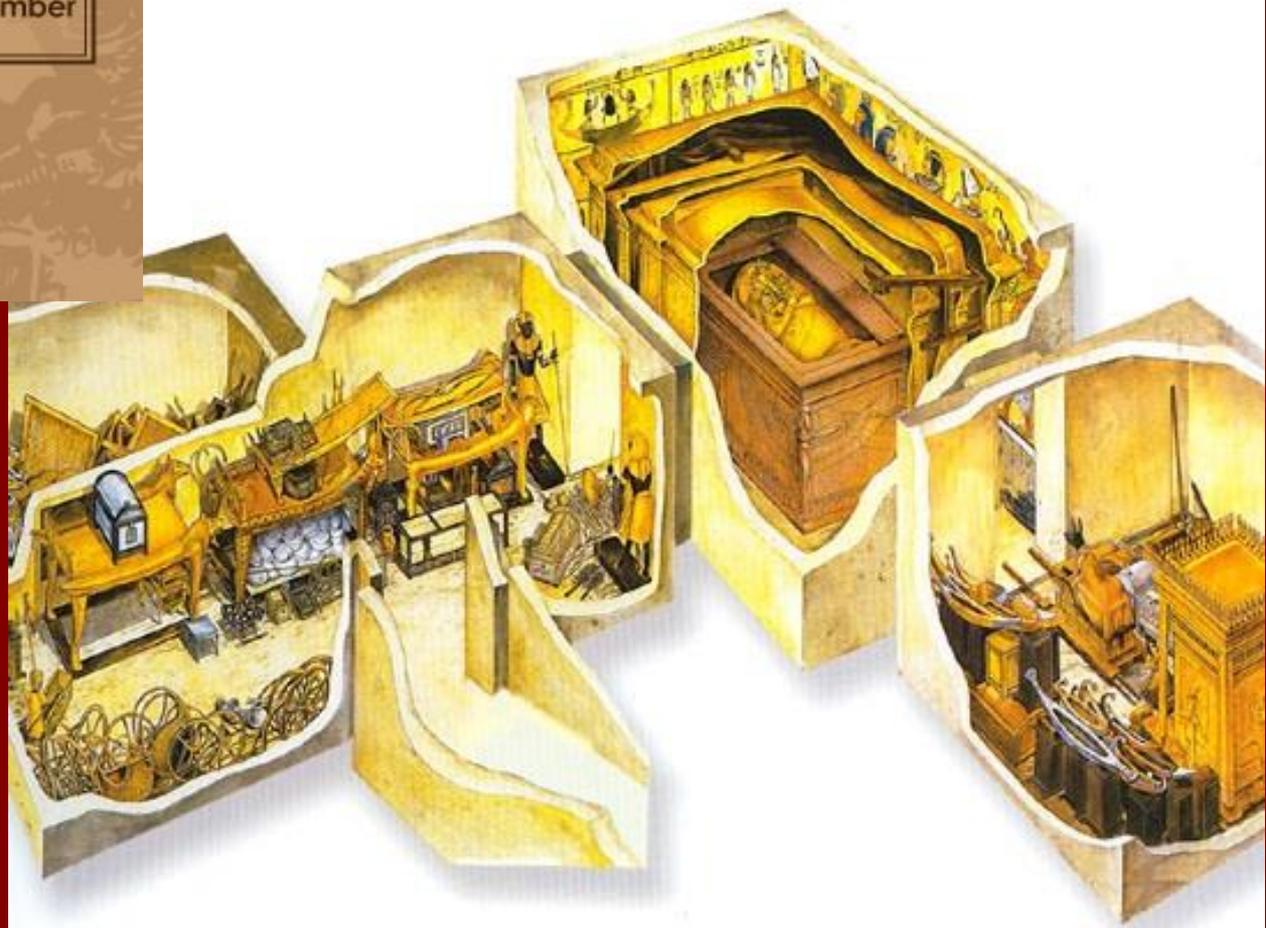
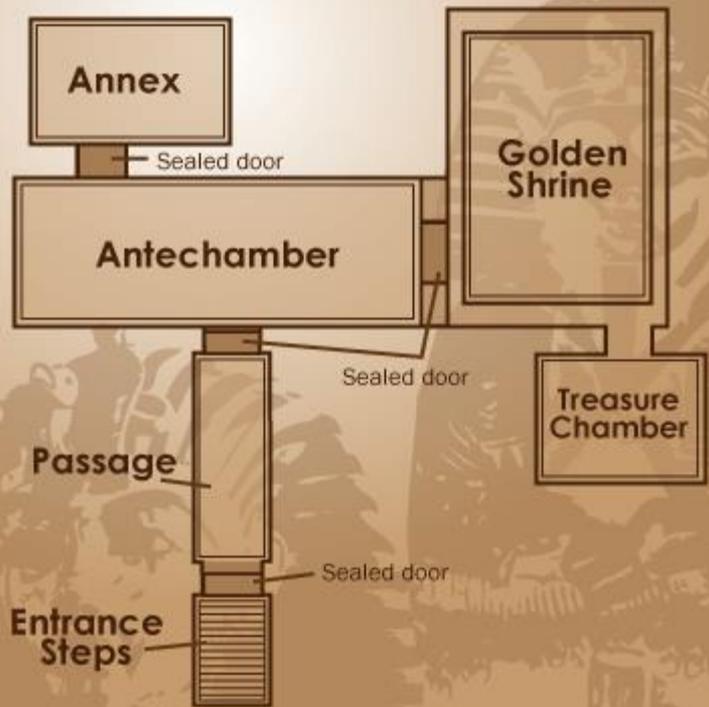
THE ANTECHAMBER



When Lord Carnarvon asked Howard Carter what he saw through the small hole he made in the doorway, he replied "wonderful things...everywhere the glint of gold" (November 26, 1922). "The three ritual couches could be seen, arranged nose to tail facing north along the west wall."

Howard Carter and
Lord Carnarvon 1922



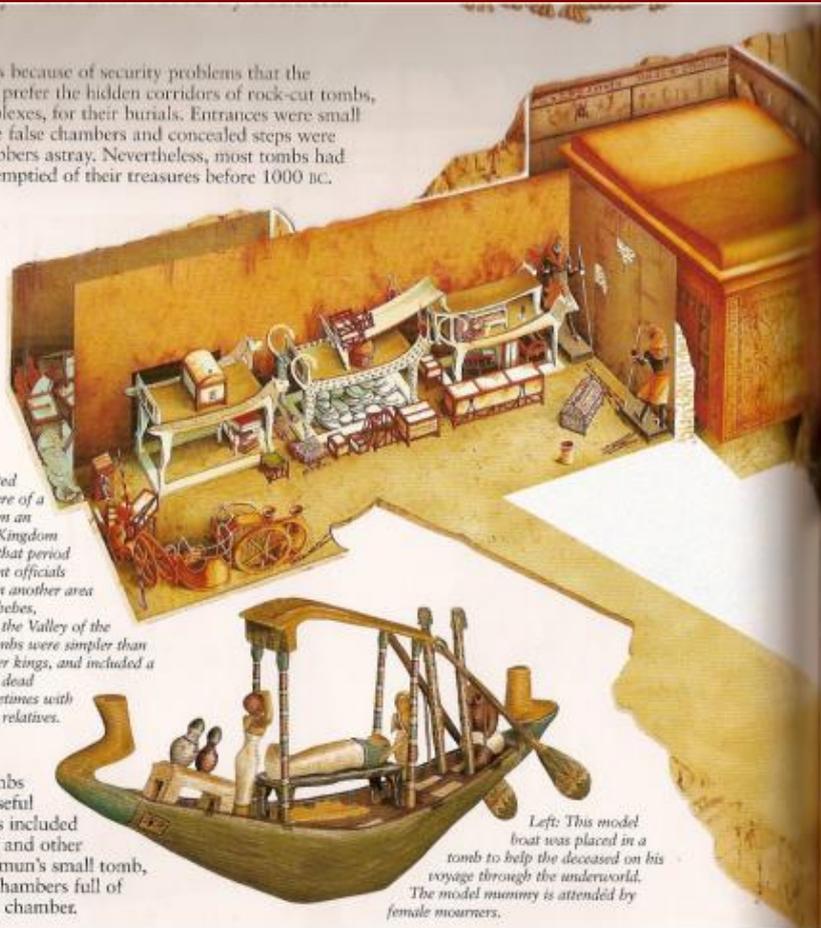


Tomb robbers

Historians believe that it was because of security problems that the Egyptian pharaohs began to prefer the hidden corridors of rock-cut tombs, instead of the pyramid complexes, for their burials. Entrances were small and probably guarded, while false chambers and concealed steps were designed to lead robbers astray. Nevertheless, most tombs had been looted and emptied of their treasures before 1000 BC.



Left: This painted acacia-wood figure of a vizier comes from an earlier, Middle Kingdom tomb. During that period some important officials were buried in another area of western Thebes, sometimes called the Valley of the Nobles. Their tombs were simpler than those of the later kings, and included a statue of the dead person, sometimes with his wife and relatives.



Tomb treasures

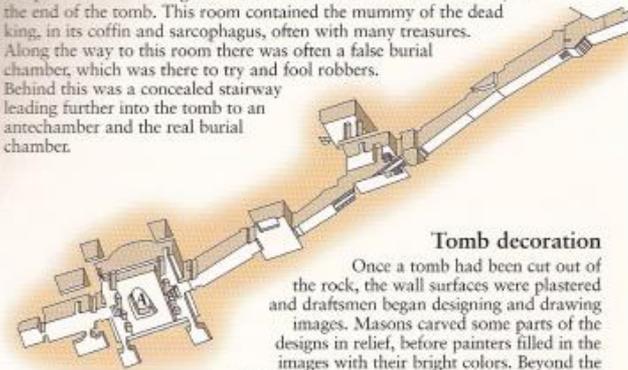
The Egyptians filled their tombs with objects that would be useful in the afterlife. For kings, this included many treasures made of gold and other precious materials. Tutankhamun's small tomb, for example, included three chambers full of treasure, as well as the burial chamber.



Left: This model boat was placed in a tomb to help the deceased on his voyage through the underworld. The model mummy is attended by female mourners.

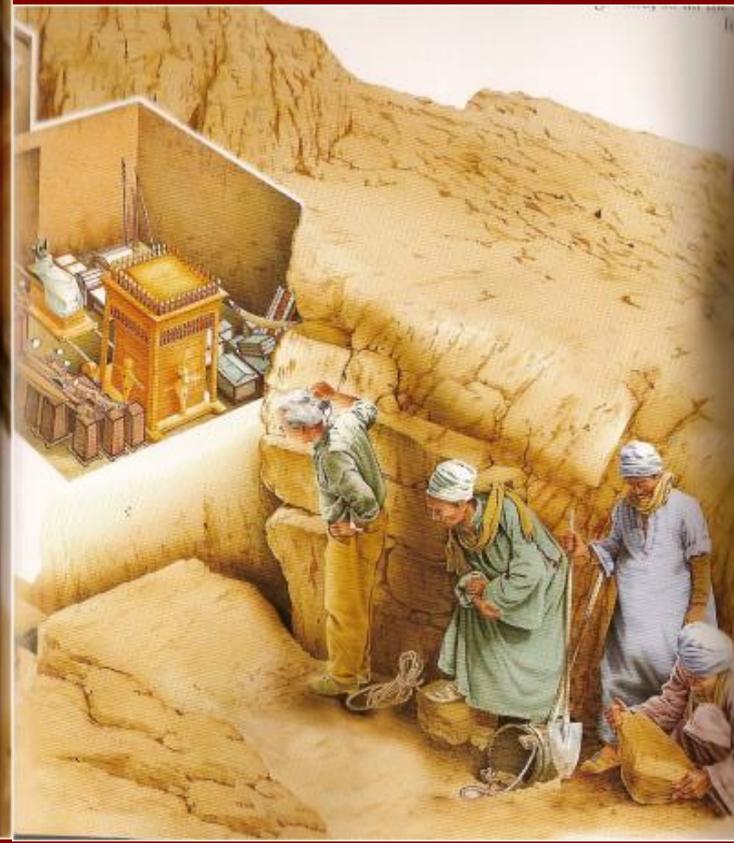
Burial chamber

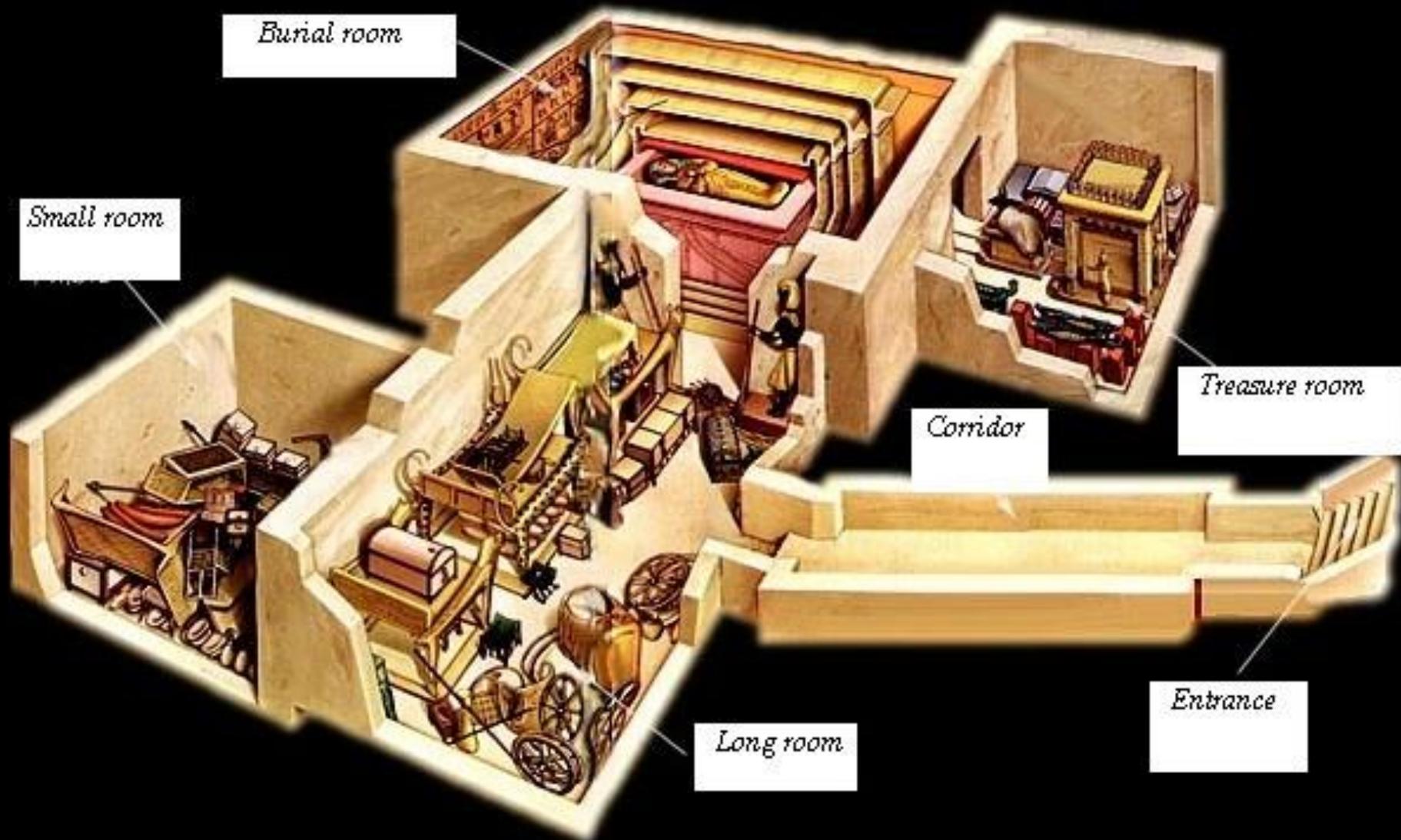
Steep staircases and long corridors led down to the burial chamber, at the end of the tomb. This room contained the mummy of the dead king, in its coffin and sarcophagus, often with many treasures. Along the way to this room there was often a false burial chamber, which was there to try and fool robbers. Behind this was a concealed stairway leading further into the tomb to an antechamber and the real burial chamber.



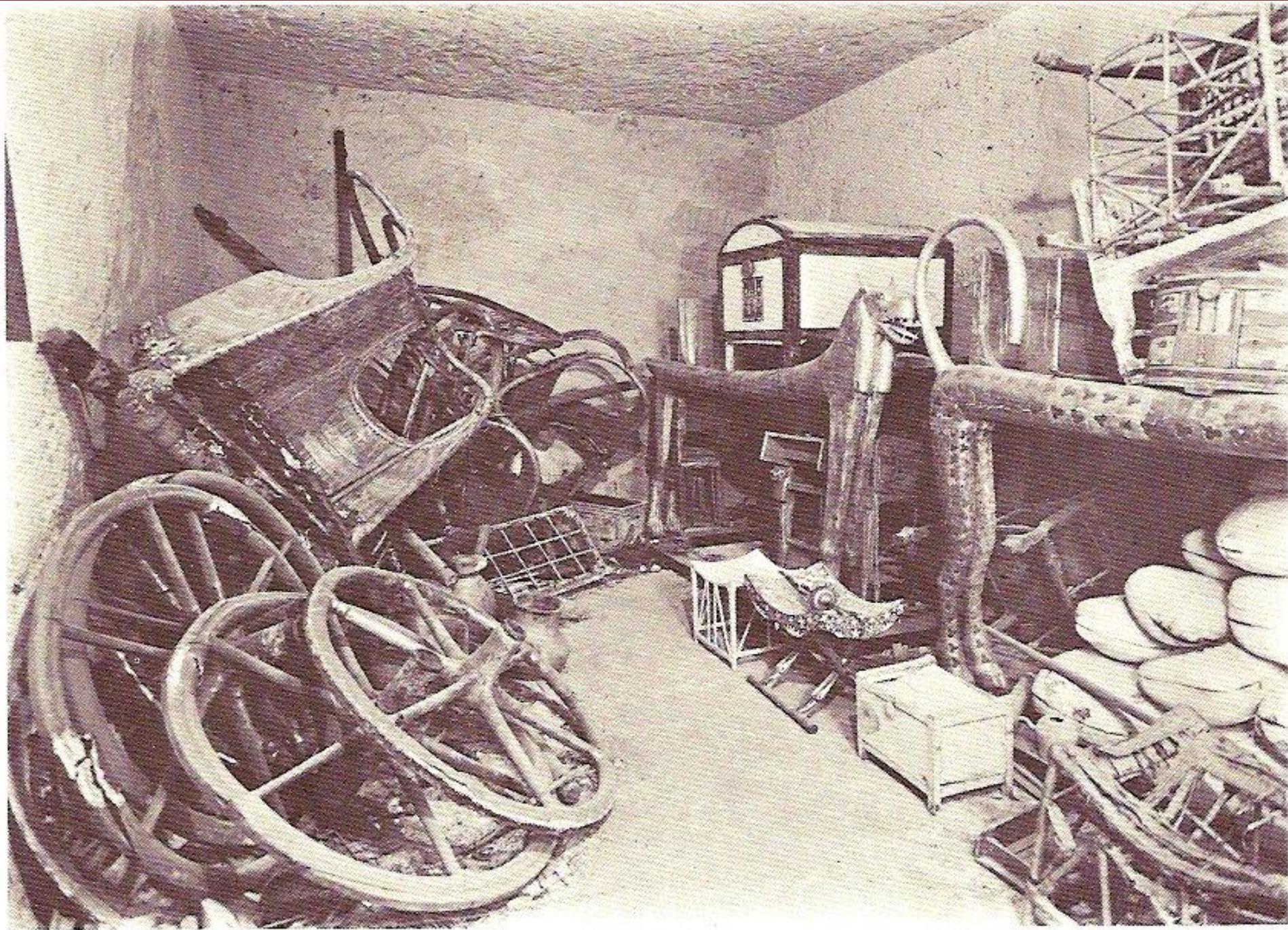
Tomb decoration

Once a tomb had been cut out of the rock, the wall surfaces were plastered and craftsmen began designing and drawing images. Masons carved some parts of the designs in relief, before painters filled in the images with their bright colors. Beyond the entrance to the tomb it was totally dark, as it was underground, so all the craftsmen had to work by the light of fat or oil lamps.







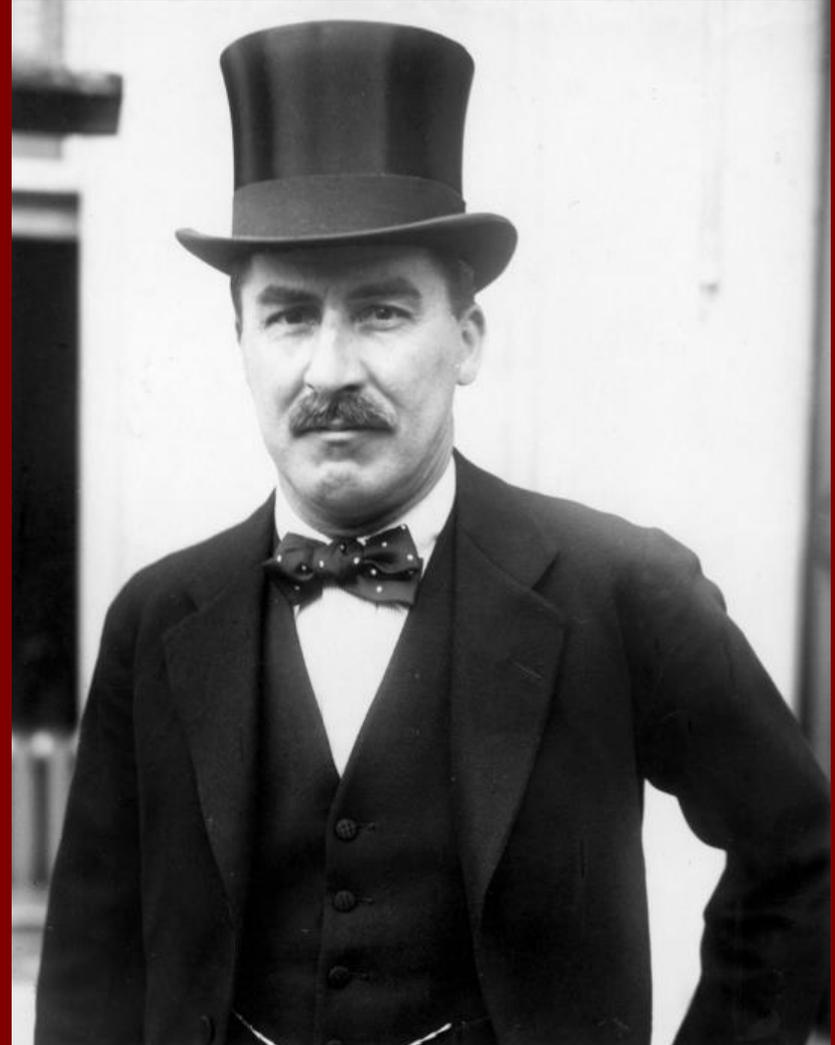




THE LONG SEARCH FOR A FORGOTTEN TOMB

The British archeologist Howard Carter was nearly alone in his faith that Tutankhamen's tomb could be found. Privately financed and armed with only a few scraps of evidence—among them some seals of the King—Carter dug endless trenches in the Royal Valley, cleared rubble and searched in dumps. It

was only after six straight years of digging that he finally unearthed the door of the tomb. "Twice before," he said, "I had come within two yards of that first stone step." He opened the chamber—and beheld in the ancient darkness "strange animals, statues, and gold—everywhere the glint of gold."



Howard Carter

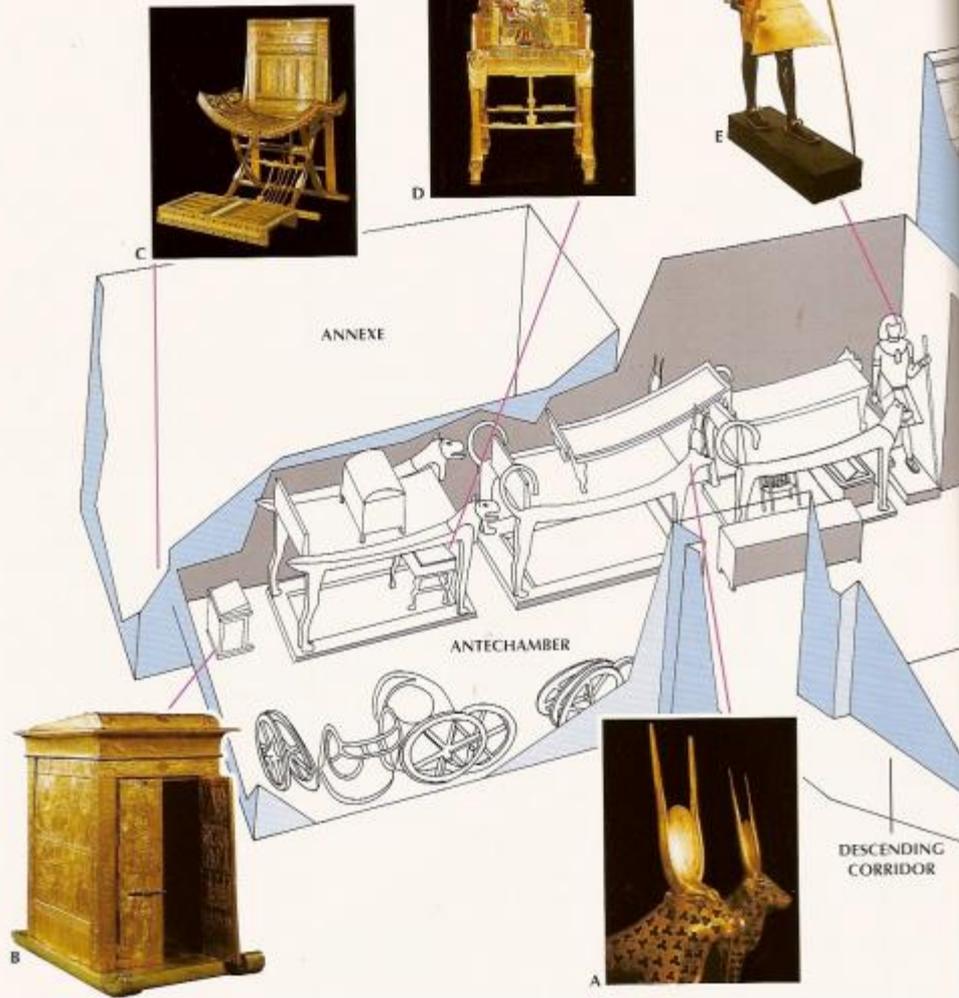
A - The three ritual beds of gilded wood were decorated with the effigies of three deities: Isis Mehet (lion-headed), Meheret Weret, (cow-headed), with lyre-shaped horns framing a solar disk (in the photo), and Ammit, (a creature made up of a hippopotamus head and a crocodile's body). (Cairo Museum)

B - This small wooden naos covered with a gold lamina was found in the antechamber and was probably meant to contain a little statue of the king, removed during the episodes of partial plundering of the tomb in antiquity. The walls of the naos are decorated with splendid scenes of hunting and of daily life. (Cairo Museum)

C - The so-called "ecclesiastic throne" of ebony with gold inlays, semiprecious stones and polychrome glass pastes was found in the annex. In the texts painted on the back panel, whose upper part is decorated with an Amaran-type solar disk, the pharaoh is quoted both with his original name of Tutankhaten and with the later and better known one of Tutankhamun. (Cairo Museum)

D - Tutankhamun's royal throne is, after the mortuary mask, the best-known object found in the tomb. The throne of engraved wood is covered with sheet gold and adorned with semiprecious stones and polychrome glass pastes. Its back panel is decorated with a beautiful scene strongly influenced by the Amarna style, in

which the royal spouse, Ankhesenamun, can be seen standing in front of the pharaoh and resting her hand on his shoulder; a solar disk, a reminder of the Aten cult, spreads its rays on the royal couple. (Cairo Museum)



B

A

E

ANNEXE

ANTECHAMBER

DESCENDING
CORRIDOR



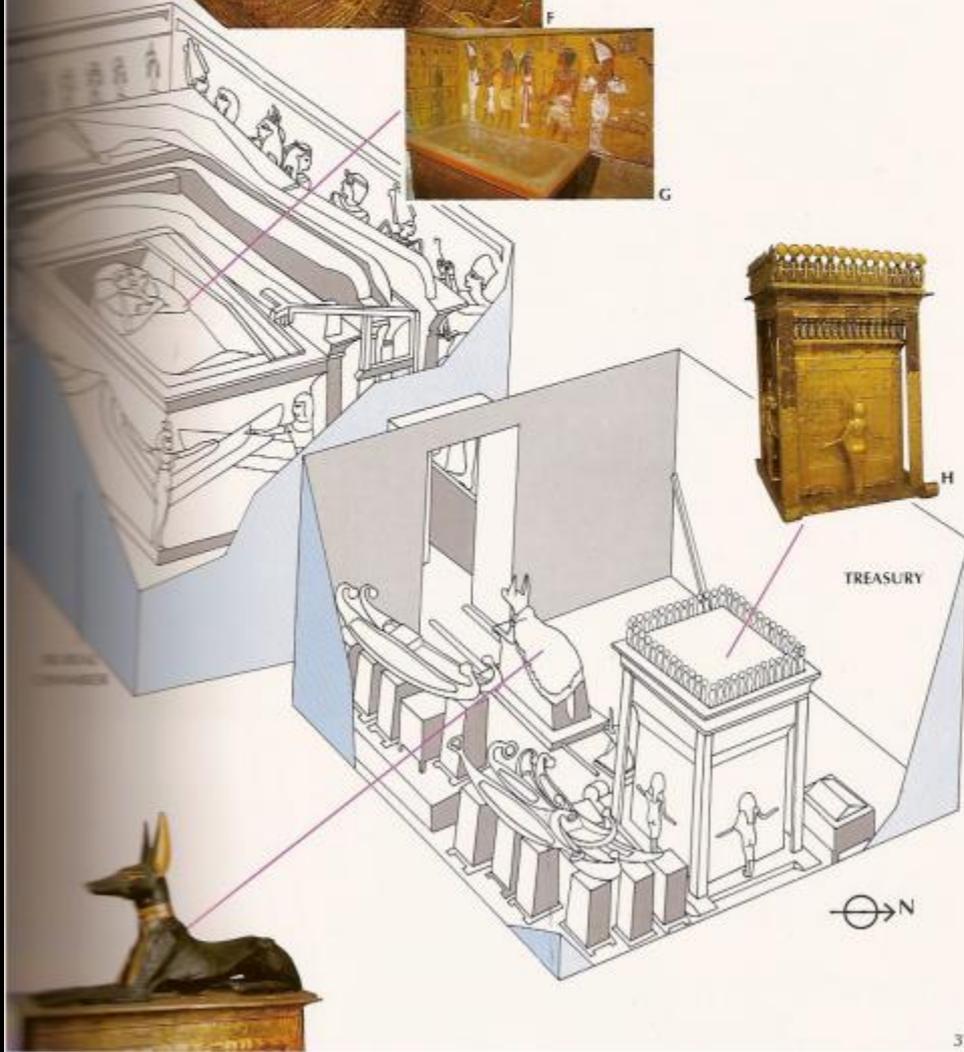
E - One of the two wooden and painted senny-statues posted in the antechamber at the sides of the walled door that led into the burial chamber: these life-sized statues were a figuration of the royal ka. (Cairo Museum)

F - The third coffin, made of solid gold.

G - The burial chamber as it appears today, with the large red quartzite sarcophagus containing the first wooden coffin and the king's mummy. On the background wall Tutankhamun is shown with his ka facing Osiris, and the ceremony of the "Opening of the Mouth" is celebrated by his successor, Ay. (Cairo Museum)

H - The gilded-wood canopic shrine.

I - In the antechamber in front of the shrine of the canopic chest was found a statue of Anubis, originally covered with a linen cloth, on a little chapel of gilded wood mounted on a palanquin so that it might be carried during the funeral procession. (Cairo Museum)



GLITTERING SPOILS FOR TOMB ROBBERS

About 10 years after Tutankhamen's death, thieves broke into his tomb and ransacked the antechamber shown here. But the tomb, resealed and eventually covered over with rubble, was not touched again until modern times—although by 1000 B.C. every other sepulcher in the Valley had been robbed.

Few sites in the ancient world held as much wealth as the Royal Valley, and nearby villagers made a profession of robbing the tombs almost be-

fore the doors were sealed. The laborers who built the tombs—and even high officials—shared in the plunder. In a vain attempt to safeguard the royal burial chambers, architects sank the crypts deep into secret recesses and sealed tomb entrances. But despite armies of guards, and watchmen who made regular checks to see that the crypts were sealed, the tombs were violated. Thieves stole anything they could get—even the statues of gods they worshipped.

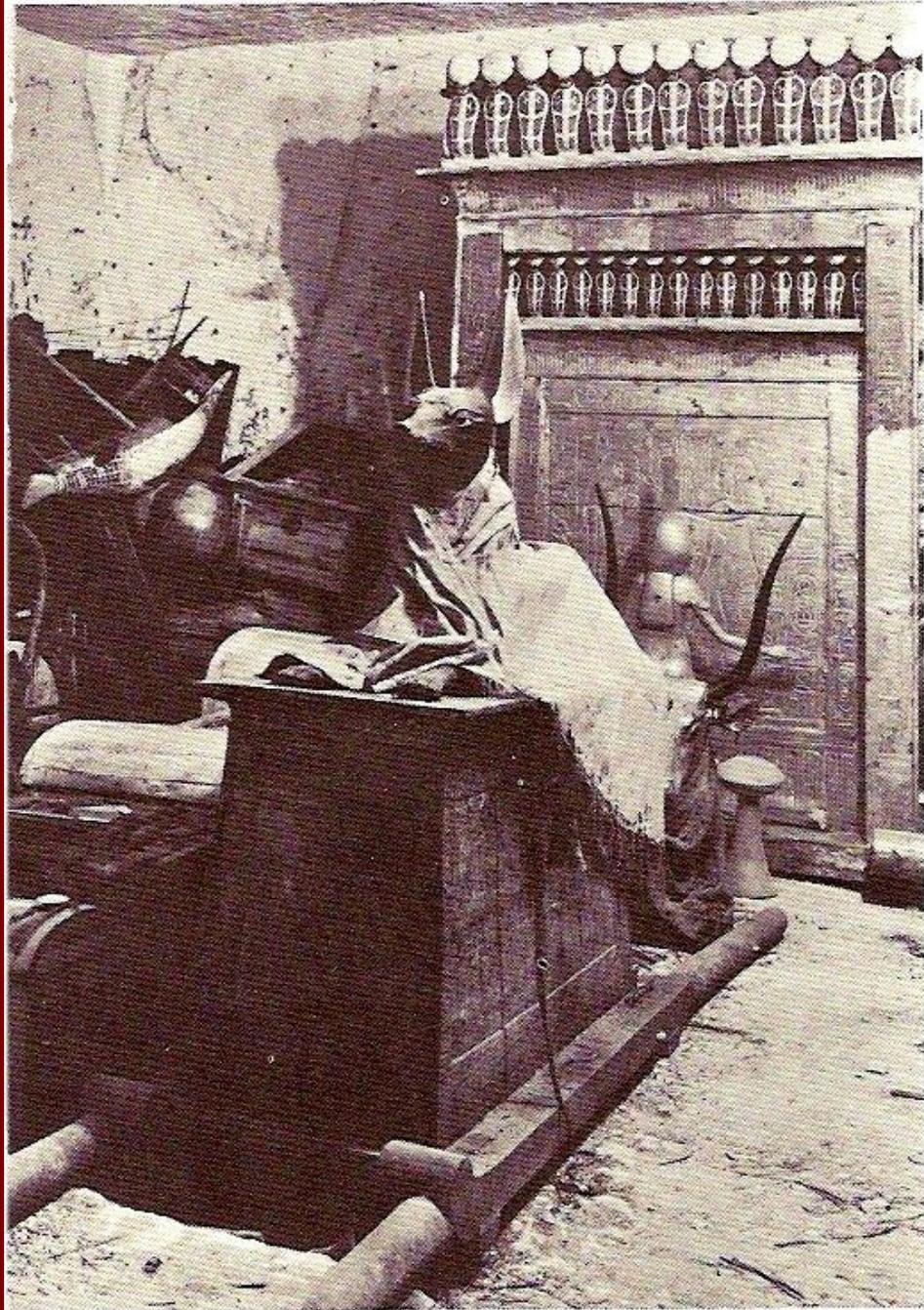


THE ANNEX, containing relics as varied as ivory game boards and boxes of funerary figures, was found in a disordered state, exactly as ancient thieves had left it.



THE PLUNDERED ANTECHAMBER had been despoiled of small, easily carried booty. The vast treasure that remained included chests full of linen, caskets, statues, and two dismantled, gilded chariots.

A STRIPPED STATUE, this wooden bust of Tutankhamen



Tutankhamun's tomb lay concealed close to that of Ramesses VI. Both lay under the "Peak" (**above left**), whose pyramid shape may have been one of the reasons why the New Kingdom rulers selected this valley as a burial site. Carter's first glimpse of the tomb interior revealed the jumbled treasures in the antechamber (**above**); thieves had penetrated this far but got away with very little. The gilded chariot wheels, the ornamented chests, the beds in the shape of animals were but a foretaste of the wonders that were to be revealed. Carter and his men first had to clear the antechamber and then break through the sealed door into the burial chamber, which was all but filled with an immense shrine of gilded wood. Within it two more gilded shrines, one within the other, were opened and finally a fourth (**far left**), which revealed a magnificent red sandstone sarcophagus. The following pages show the opening of the three coffins within the sarcophagus. A first view of the treasury (**left**), subsequently opened up beyond the burial chamber, shows a gilded chest with carrying poles, and on it a statue of the god Anubis, wrapped in linen. At the back is the canopic shrine, with one of its guardian goddesses visible, which held the mummified viscera of the king.



The first of Tutankhamen's three coffins (left) was made of gilded wood. His solid gold innermost coffin was covered with an almost impenetrable layer of hardened unguents. To break the seal (above), Howard Carter employed hammers, solvents, and heat. (Below right) Inside the third coffin was the mummy of the pharaoh, adorned with a magnificent gold portrait mask. (Below left) As Carter, seen second from left, bends forward to get a better look, Douglas Derry makes the first incision through the boy king's wrappings.

FIRST ANTHROPOID
COFFIN (WOOD)

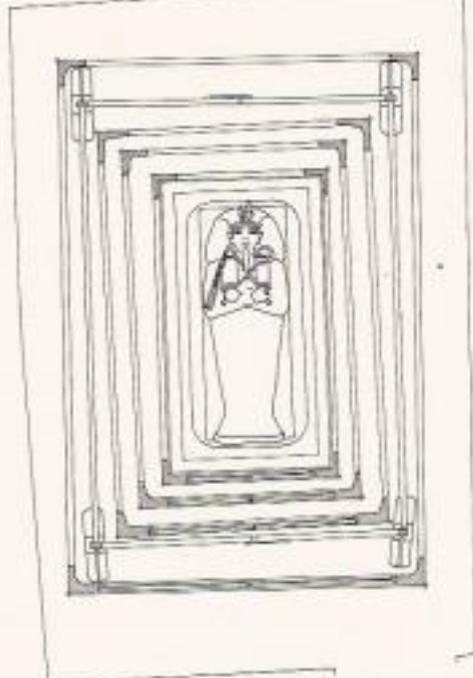
SECOND ANTHROPOID
COFFIN (WOOD)

THIRD ANTHROPOID
COFFIN (SOLID GOLD)

GOLDEN MASK

HEMERY OF
TUTANKHAMUN

RED-QUARTZITE
SARCOPHAGUS



39 top right Vertical
plan of Tutankhamun's
coffins and shroud.



The sandstone sarcophagus was opened to reveal the first of three mummiform coffins, nested one within the other. In Burton's photograph (opposite, top left) Carter, careful archaeologist that he was, dusts the nose of the face on the second coffin. When this was lifted (opposite, center left) tackle had to be used.

The features of the second coffin (above left) were painted to represent the suffering of death. Those of the third and innermost coffin (above center and opposite, top right) showed great serenity, symbolizing the



fortitude of the pharaoh as he awaited his resurrection from death. Elaborate ritual and symbolism governed the choice of equipment, the decoration and even the layout in a pharaoh's tomb. When first revealed, the inner coffin was wrapped in a red linen shroud folded back to show the face alone. A necklace of flowers lay across the breast. The purpose of the funeral ritual and its intricate symbolism was to bring the dead king safely into the afterlife with his body intact and all his worldly possessions about him.

The two outer coffins were of gilded wood,



but the third was made of solid 22-carat gold. Inside, the mummy itself was finally discovered, swathed in wrappings. When these were removed (opposite, bottom left) the famous gold death mask (see p. 126), a masterpiece of portraiture, was found on the head. Unfortunately the mummy of the king (above right, with the death mask in place) turned out to be badly damaged by over-lavish use of unguents. However, the feet (left), partially encased in golden sheaths and sandals, and the hands were well preserved.







1702



Treasures From Tut's Tomb



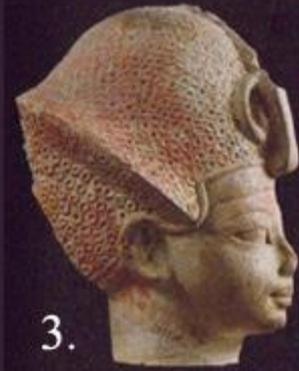




1.



2.



3.



5.



4.

1. "Funerary Mask of Psusennes" ,gold inlaid with lapis lazuli and black and white glass. Solid gold masks like this were used to cover the face, head and chest of the Pharaoh mummies. The cobra and false beard point to the royal and godly status of Pharaoh, and gold was believed to be connected with the light of the sun, one of the major gods in Egyptian religion.

2. "Sculpture of Amenhotep IV" , sandstone. Akhenaten, also known as Amenhotep IV, was King Tutankhamun's father, who controversially changed Egypt's worship from the sun god "Amun" to the sun god "Aten." In fact, King Tut's name at birth was Tutankhaten, and changed to Tutankhamun after he inherited the throne and restored worship to Amun. This large and impressive sculpture of Amenhotep IV once "stood against large square pillars in the colonnade of the King's temple to the god Aten at East Karnak," says Hawass.

3. "Amenhotep III" , plastered and painted unbaked clay. There are different significances to the crowns portrayed by the Pharaohs. This portrays the "blue crown", or "war crown." The statue of Amenhotep IV (#2) portrays the "double crown" which symbolizes Pharaoh's rule over both Upper and Lower Egypt, and the Funerary Mask (#1) displays the "Nemes Headdress" which is the most common crown we associate with Pharaoh, and symbolizes his divinity.

4. "Colossal Statue of King Tutankhamun", quartzite. This is a gorgeous statue, and it's worth the trip to the DAM just to see it. It is one of a pair of statues found in the funerary temple of Ay and Horemheb, two very influential Egyptian leaders at the time of Tut's reign. The smooth belly, contrasted with the striated skirt and intricately painted details of his face are something to behold. This is why we are still fascinated with Ancient Egypt!

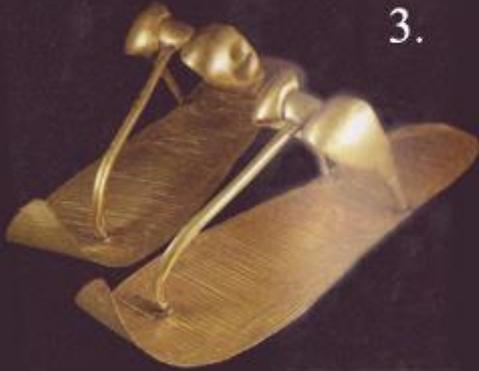
5. "Statue of Hetep", stone. Another example of fascinating and influential Egyptian Art is this abstract block sculpture of Hetep, who probably served in the court of Amenhotep I. It depicts a seated figure and focuses on the carved hieroglyphic inscriptions, rather than characteristic details of the figure itself.



1.



2.



3.

4.



4.



5.

1. "Necklace with Three Scarabs", gold and lapis lazuli. This necklace was found within the wrappings of King Tut's mummy. "This piece contains many magical elements, including the three gold disks. The outer two signify the sun and the middle one, cradled in a crescent, signifies the moon," informs Hawass.

2. "Collar of Neferuptah", gold, carnelian and feldspar. This was found on the mummy of Amenemhat II's daughter. Many of the large bib-style necklaces on display include a decorative counter-weight at the back to ensure the piece hung properly. It is assumed Neferuptah wore this during her life as well as the afterlife, and Hawass says this style of jewelry was widely popular with both royals and nonroyals.

3. "Tutankhamen's Golden Sandals", gold. These sandals adorned the feet of Tut's mummy and are significant not only because they are truly beautiful and wonderfully crafted, but also because their size is a reminder as to how small this 19 year old ruler was when he died. "The Egyptians believed that Pharaohs were turned to gold in the afterlife, so they needed matching footwear," says the DAM.

4. "Ungent Vessel", alabaster. Found in Tutankhamun's tomb, this vessel was made in three layers. A thick shell of carved alabaster is on the exterior, a layer of openwork alabaster is in the middle, and a separate thin lining of alabaster is nestled perfectly inside. The craftsmanship is remarkable! Winged cobras, cartouches, ankh-signs, and winged scarabs provide magical imagery to the piece that inspires the imagination.

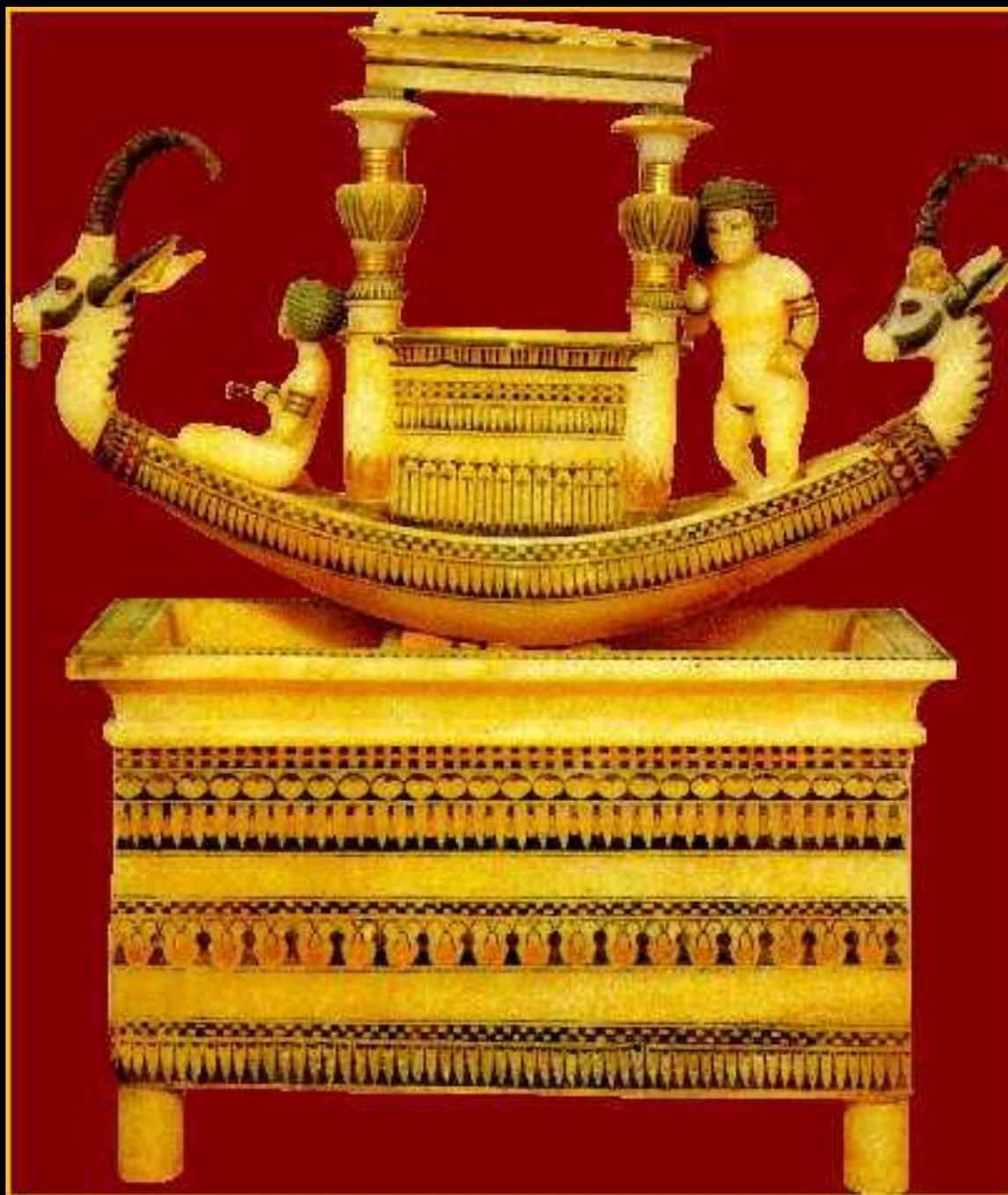
5. "Golden Toe Covers", gold. Tiny hollow gold finger and toe covers were formed and delicately carved to protect the Pharaoh's extremities as he traveled into the afterlife. The reason King Tut is so significant is because his tomb was the only tomb of an Egyptian Pharaoh found intact. Many artifacts that were buried with Egyptian royalty were looted throughout the ages, leaving a historical void in our understanding of this culture.













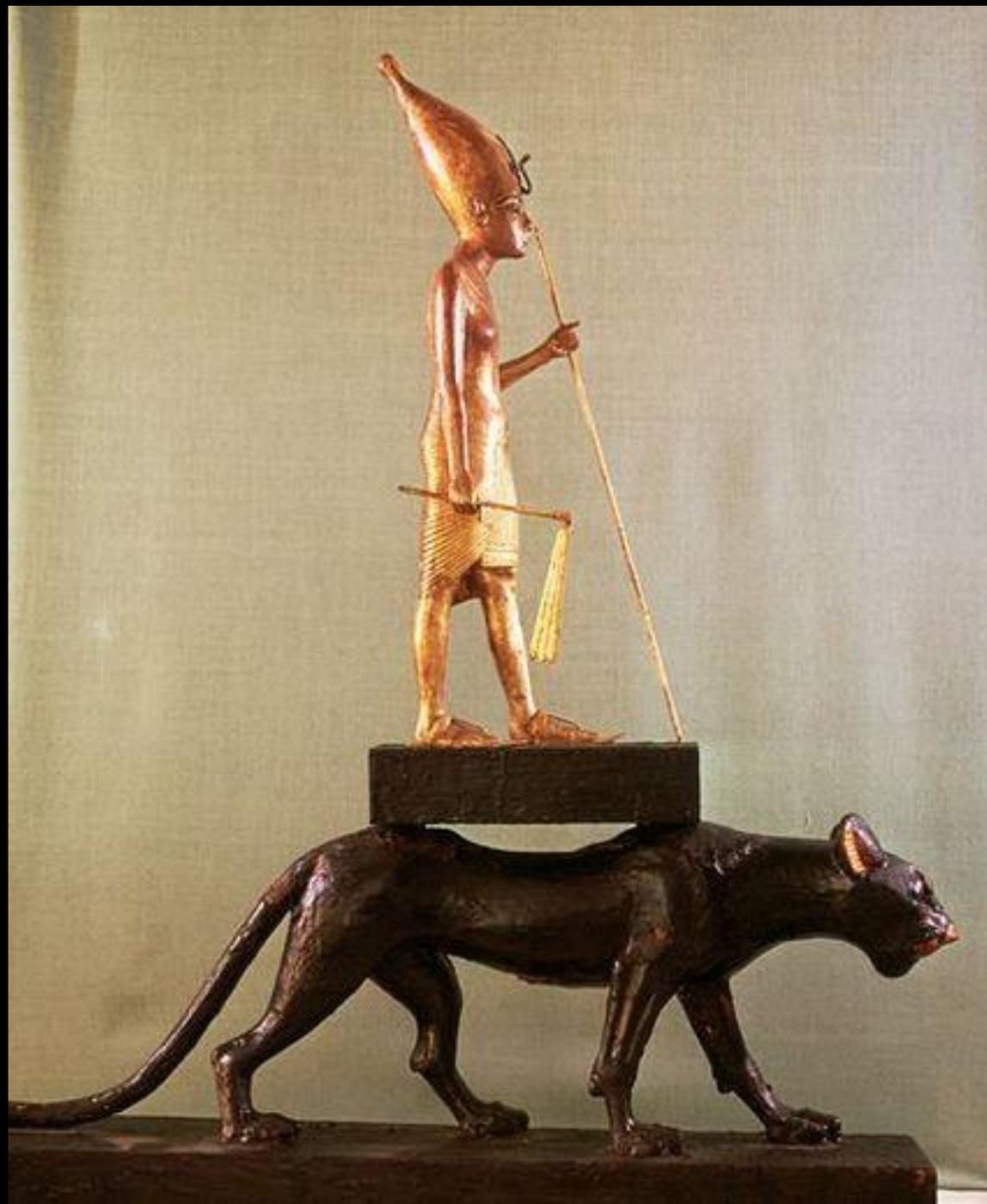
NESTED FETUS COFFINS

Dynasty 18, reign of Tutankhamun 1332–1322 BCE

This set of miniature anthropoid coffins was placed in the Treasury, along with a similar pair, to protect the mummies of two stillborn female children, perhaps the daughters of Tutankhamun. Carter discovered a small golden mask over the head of only one mummy. The Gilded Funerary Mask found in the embalmers' cache, not far from the royal tomb, may well be the other one.

Photo by Kenneth Garrett © National Geographic

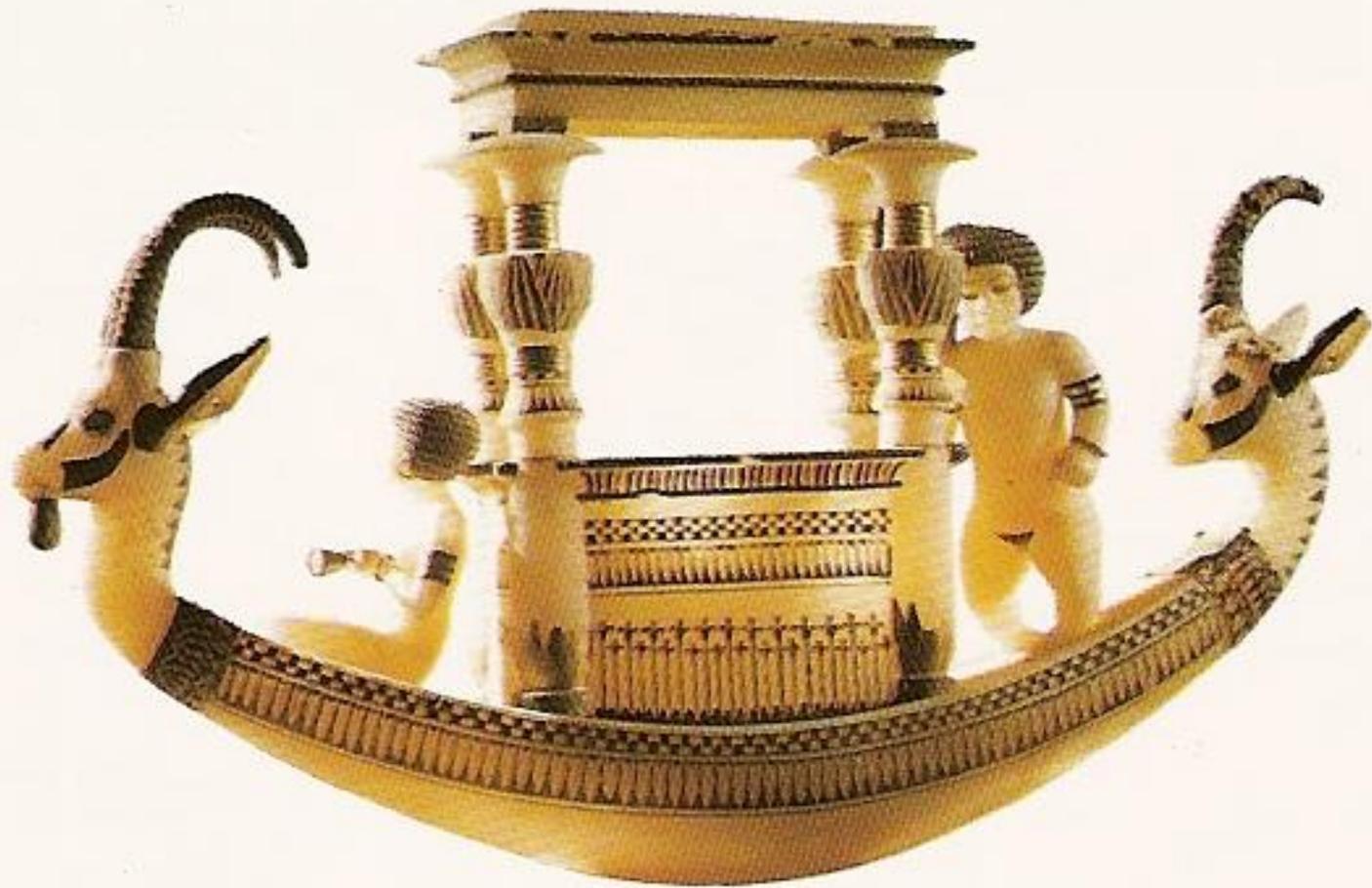


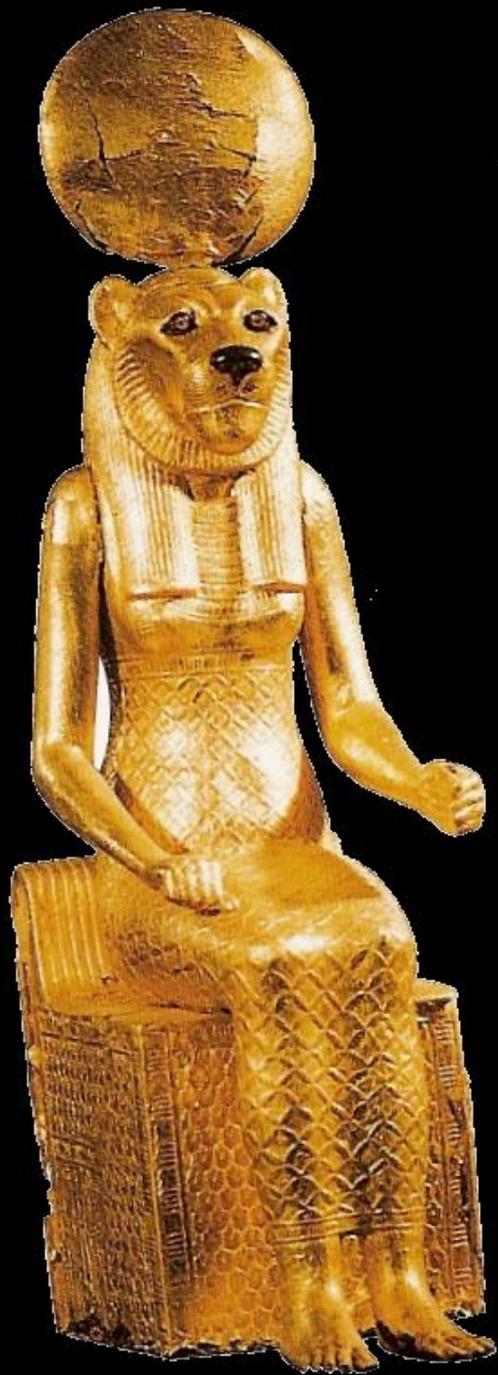


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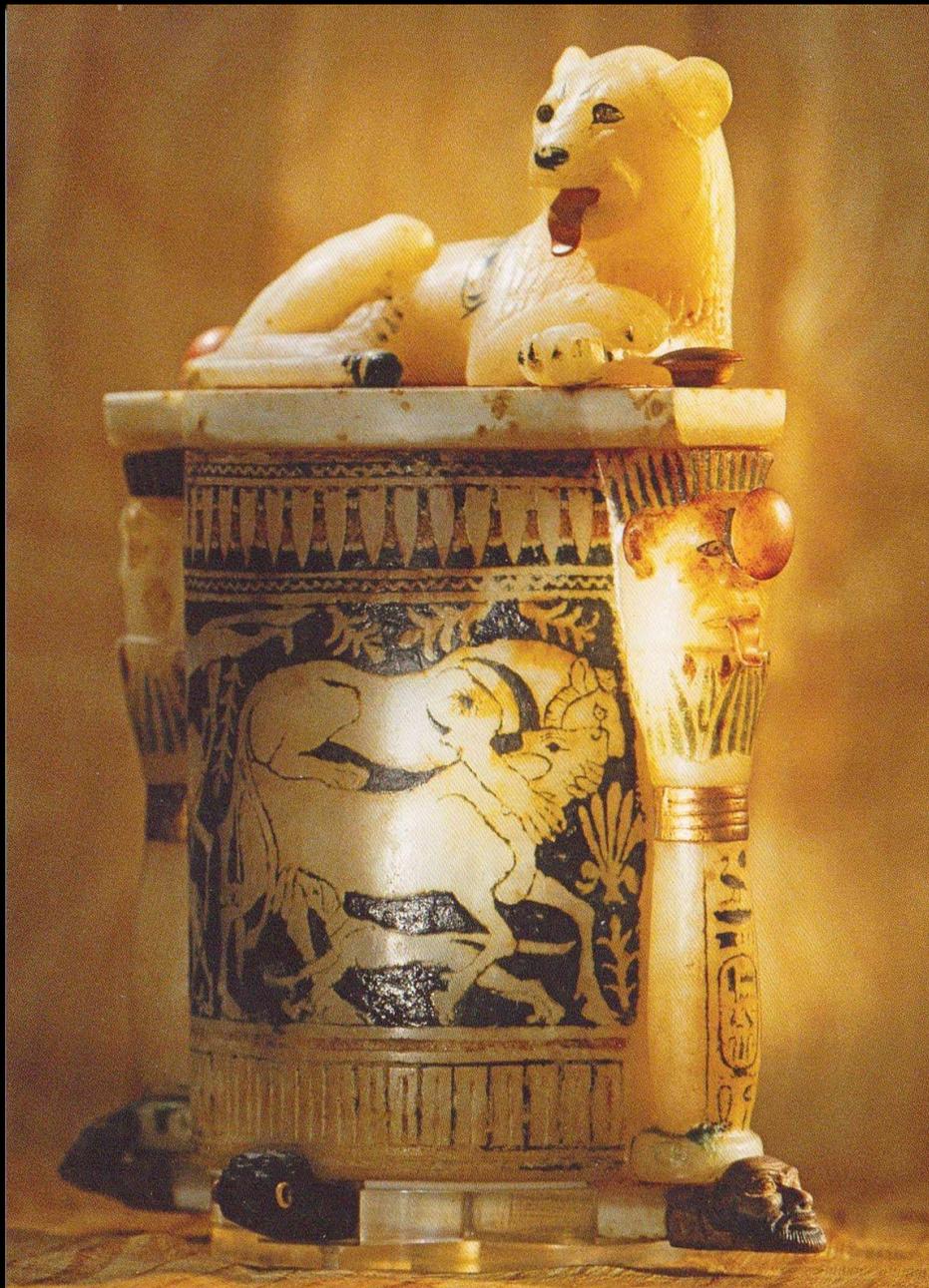










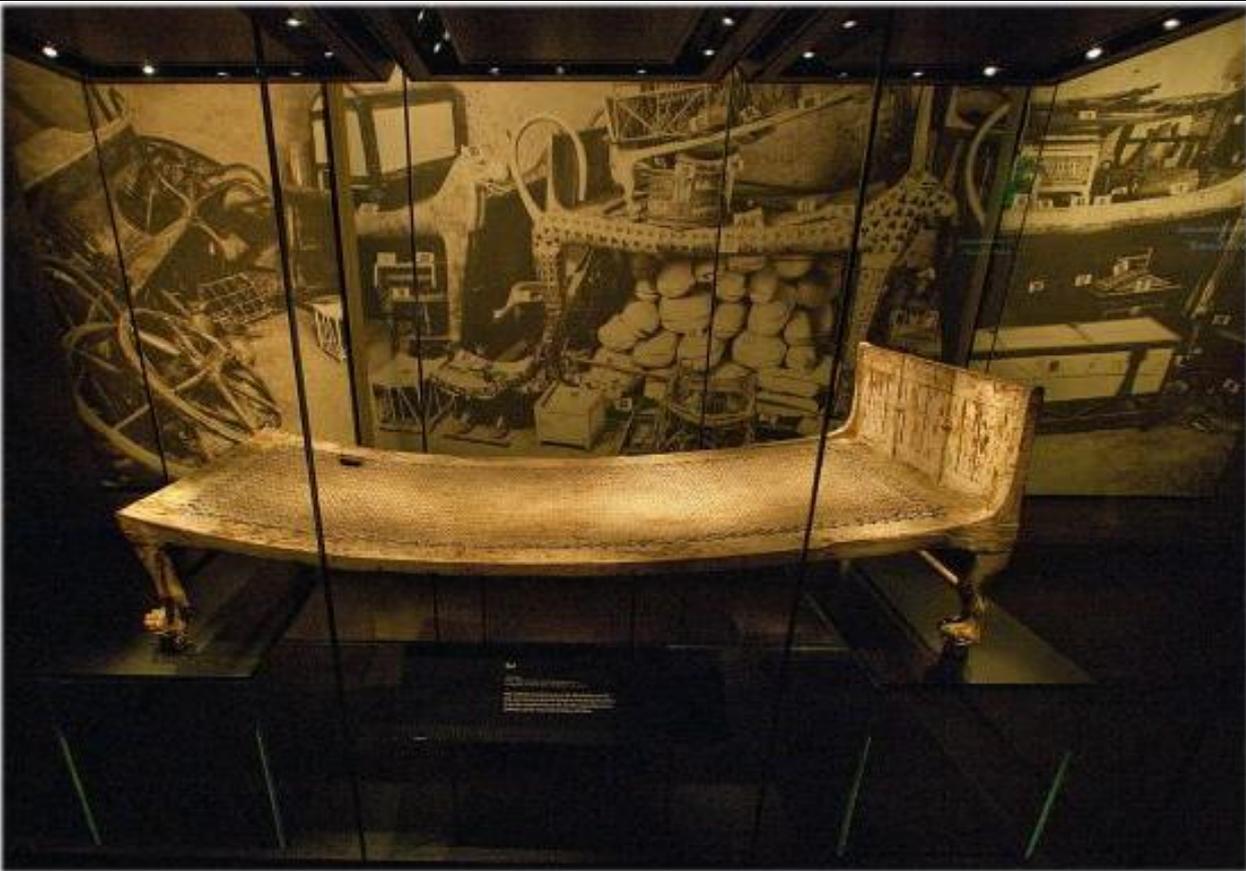






GILDED COFFIN OF TJUYA, from the exhibition "Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs"
Photo credit: Andreas F. Voegelin, Antikenmuseum Basel and Sammlung Ludwig.









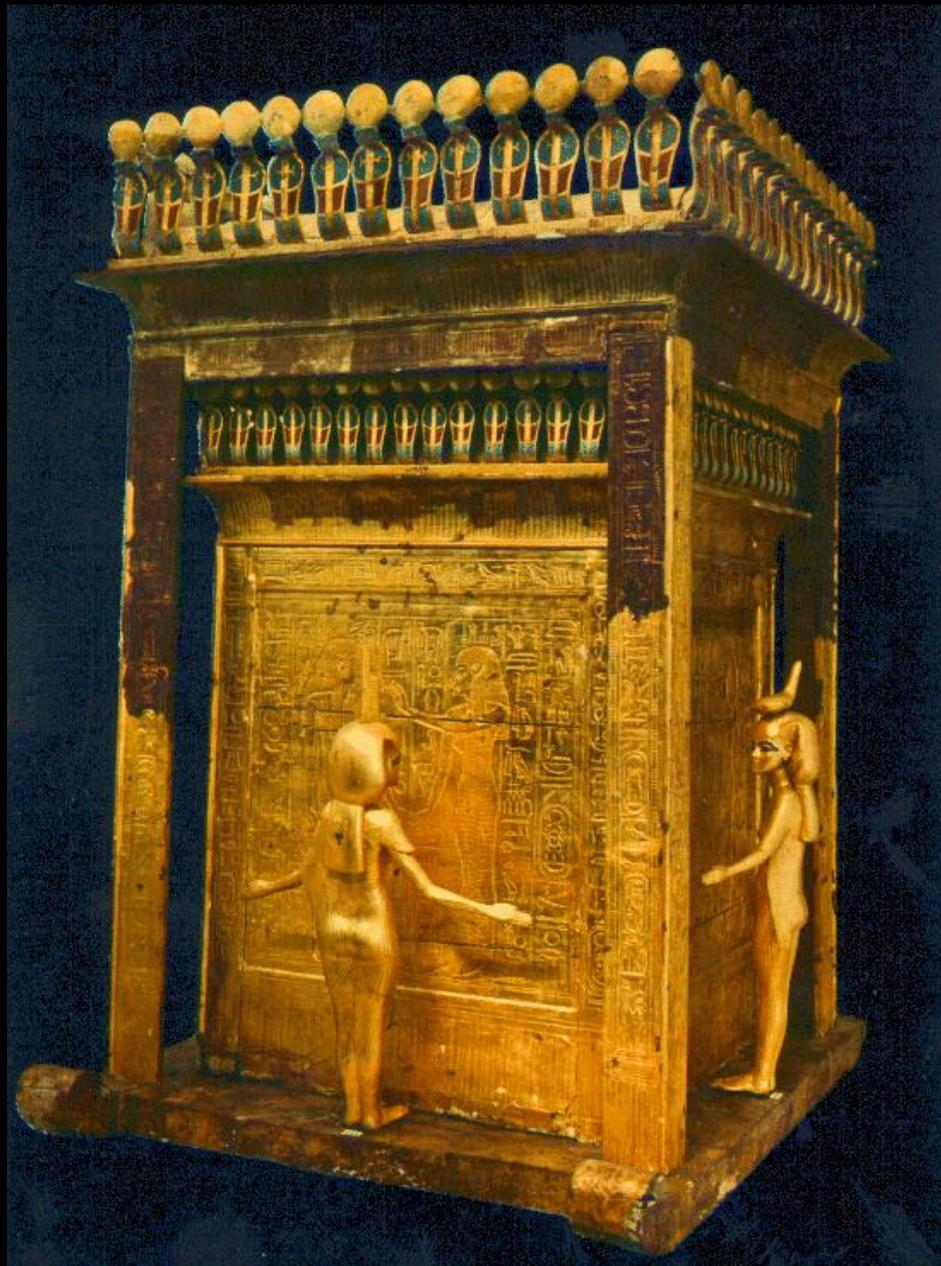


















Tut's Jewelry











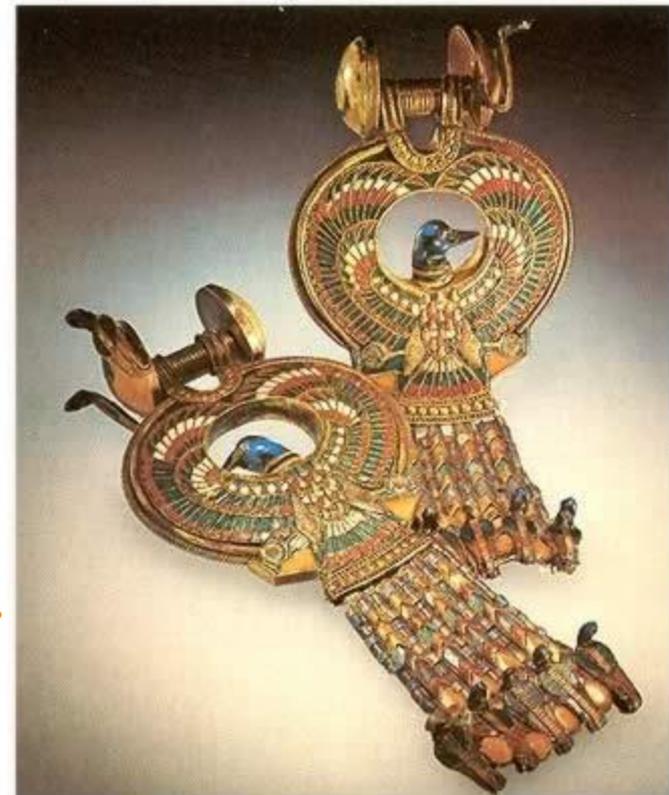


GOLDEN DIADEM, from the exhibition "Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs"
Photo credit: Andreas F. Voegelin, Antikenmuseum Basel and Sammlung Ludwig.





Tut's Necklace, and earrings.





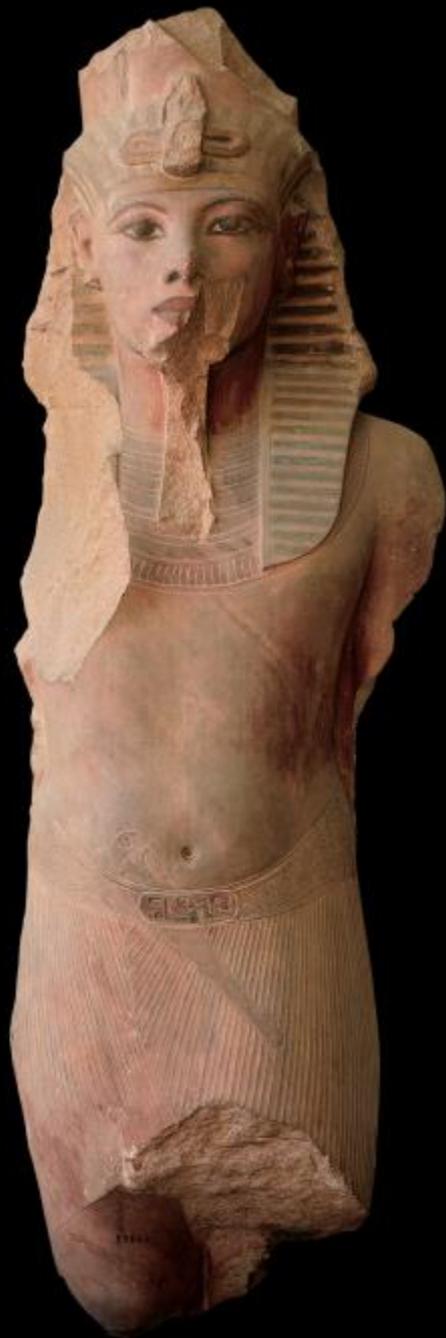


The scarab pectoral (right) is one of the treasures of King Tutankhamen's tomb. The winged beetle represents the sun, which propels a boat holding the protective eye of Horus, as well as a lunar disk and crescent, representing the phases of the moon.













King Tutankhamon's Death

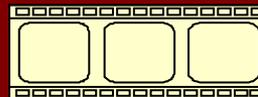


1336-1327 B. C. E.



Digital facial reconstruction---you decide...(m)

King Tut

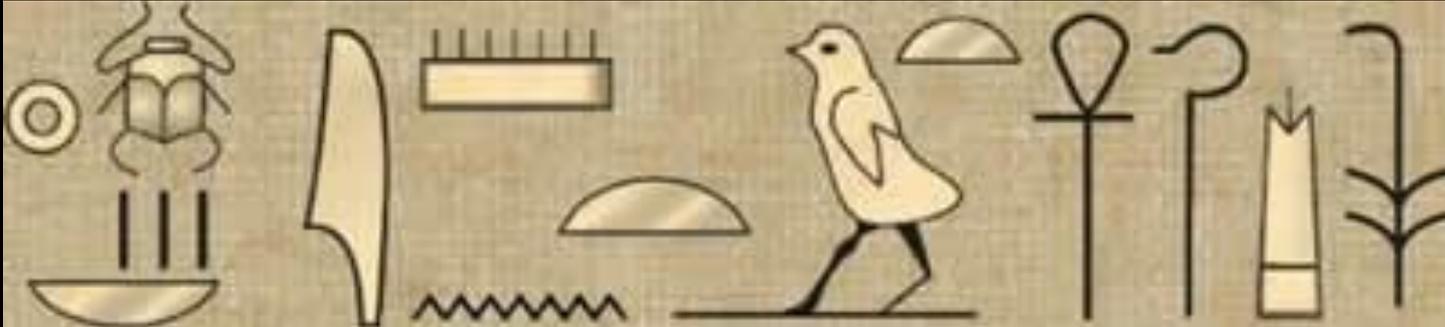




Tutankhamen's body is the best preserved pharonic tomb ever found in the Valley of the Kings. (M)



King Tutankhamun



AMON N TWT ANKH
“Living Image of Amun”



Understanding the Boy King's Tomb

The canopic coffinettes

(shown actual size, 1.54 inches)
Four solid-gold, miniature versions of the royal coffin contained the embalmed and wrapped internal organs of the king. Inlaid glass and semi-precious stones, including carnelian, obsidian, lapis lazuli provide the color on the exterior.

The vulture and cobra adorn the top of each coffinette, symbolizing the protective goddesses of Upper and Lower Egypt, respectively.

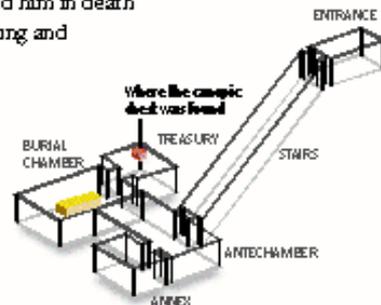
This coffinette originally included inlays of obsidian and quartz crystal in the eyes like the other three.

The curved beard is a mark of identification with divinity; it is also the beard that Osiris, the god of the underworld, wears. It indicates that the deceased is one with the god.

Tutankhamun holds a crook and a flail, emblems

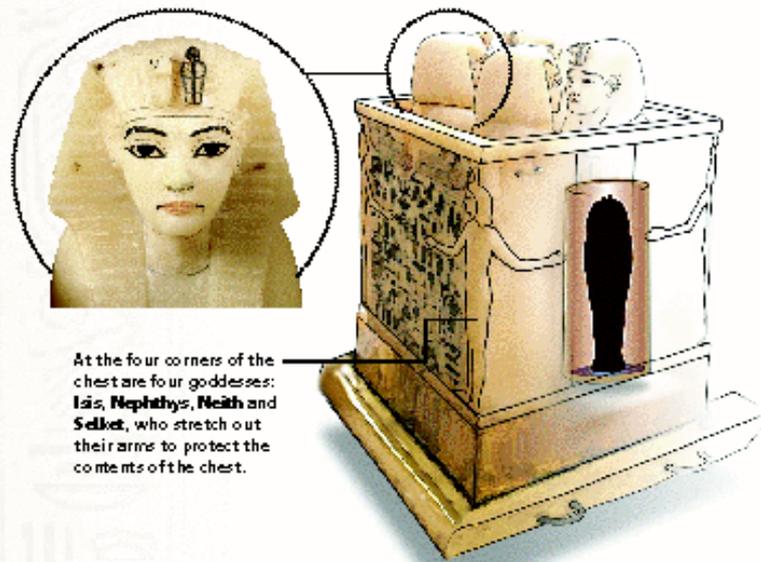


The most famous of the ancient Egyptian leaders found in the Valley of the Kings was Tutankhamun, more familiarly known as King Tut. His treasures have attracted millions of viewers around the globe, and a selection of them will be shown Tuesday through Jan. 9 in a dramatic touring exhibition at the Denver Art Museum. The mummy of King Tut, who died in 1343 B.C. was found in 1922 by archaeologist Howard Carter and his benefactor, Lord Carnarvon. Many questions surround the pharaoh's death. Did he die of malaria, an accident or foul play? The fascinating story of the boy king and the gold, jewelry and breathtaking artworks that accompanied him in death continue to stir the imaginations of young and old. Fifty of the objects found in Tut's tomb have traveled to Denver, including one of four canopic coffinettes and a canopic stopper. Below is a description of how the coffinettes were used to store his dried internal organs for the afterlife.



Canopic chest

This is considered to be one of the masterpieces of Tutankhamun's collection. The interior of the alabaster chest is divided into four compartments, each with a cylindrical hollow covered by a lid, or canopic stopper, elegantly carved in the form of the king's head. Each coffinette contained one of four internal organs of the late king — liver, lungs, stomach or intestines.



At the four corners of the chest are four goddesses: **Isis, Nephthys, Neith and Sakhmet**, who stretch out their arms to protect the contents of the chest.

At first, embalmers originally held by Osiris.

The wings on the coffinette are the protective wings of the vulture goddess, Nekhbet.

The term for hieroglyphs in ancient Egypt was *medu netcher*, which meant "god's words." As such, all things written in hieroglyphs were important and eternal. The symbols on the coffinette spell out the names and titles of the king, the name of his protective deities and the words of the protective spell inscribed on the interior.

Back of the coffinette



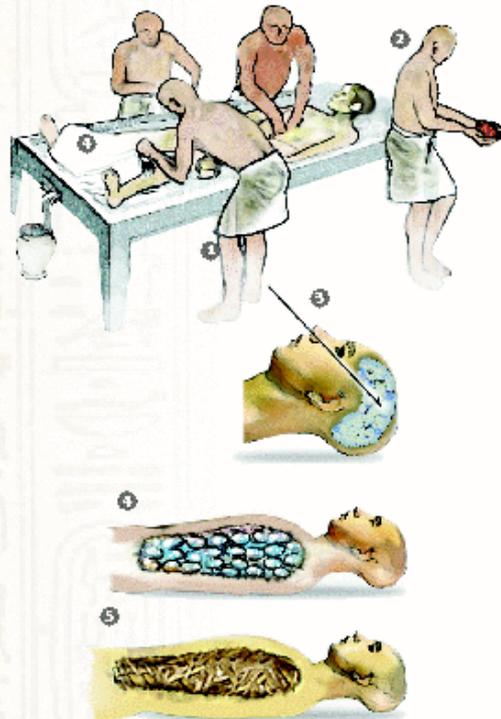
King Tutankhamun in perspective

2550 B.C. Construction on Great Pyramid of Khufu in Giza begins

1343 B.C. King Tutankhamun dies at 22 years old.

Tut's mummification

Because the Ba, a spiritual aspect of the person, needed to return to the mummy every night to ensure continued life, the body had to be preserved through an elaborate embalming process, which took at least 70 days.



Preparing the body

1. Embalmers would first wash the body.
2. One of the embalmers removed the internal organs. Some were discarded.
3. The brain was removed through the nostrils with a long metal hook.
4. The body was laid in a bed of natron—a combination of salt and baking soda that naturally occurs in Egypt—to dry out the flesh. This substance was also stuffed into the body cavity. After 40 days, the body was washed again and resins were then applied to soften the leathery skin.
5. Dehydrated internal organs were wrapped individually and returned into the body along with sawdust and leaves. The heart was either left in place or removed, dried out and put back into the chest cavity.

Wrapping him

Tutankhamun's limbs were wrapped in the finest linen bandages. Priests chanted special spells during the wrapping process and placed hundreds of beautiful amulets and pieces of jewelry between the layers of cloth. Golden cylinders covered the king's fingers and toes, and a magnificent golden funerary mask protected his face.



776 B.C.

The first Olympic Games begin

50 B.C.

The Roman Empire begins

1095

Crusades begin

1492

Columbus discovers America

1653

Taj Mahal completed

1876

Telephone invented

1889

Eiffel Tower completed

1969

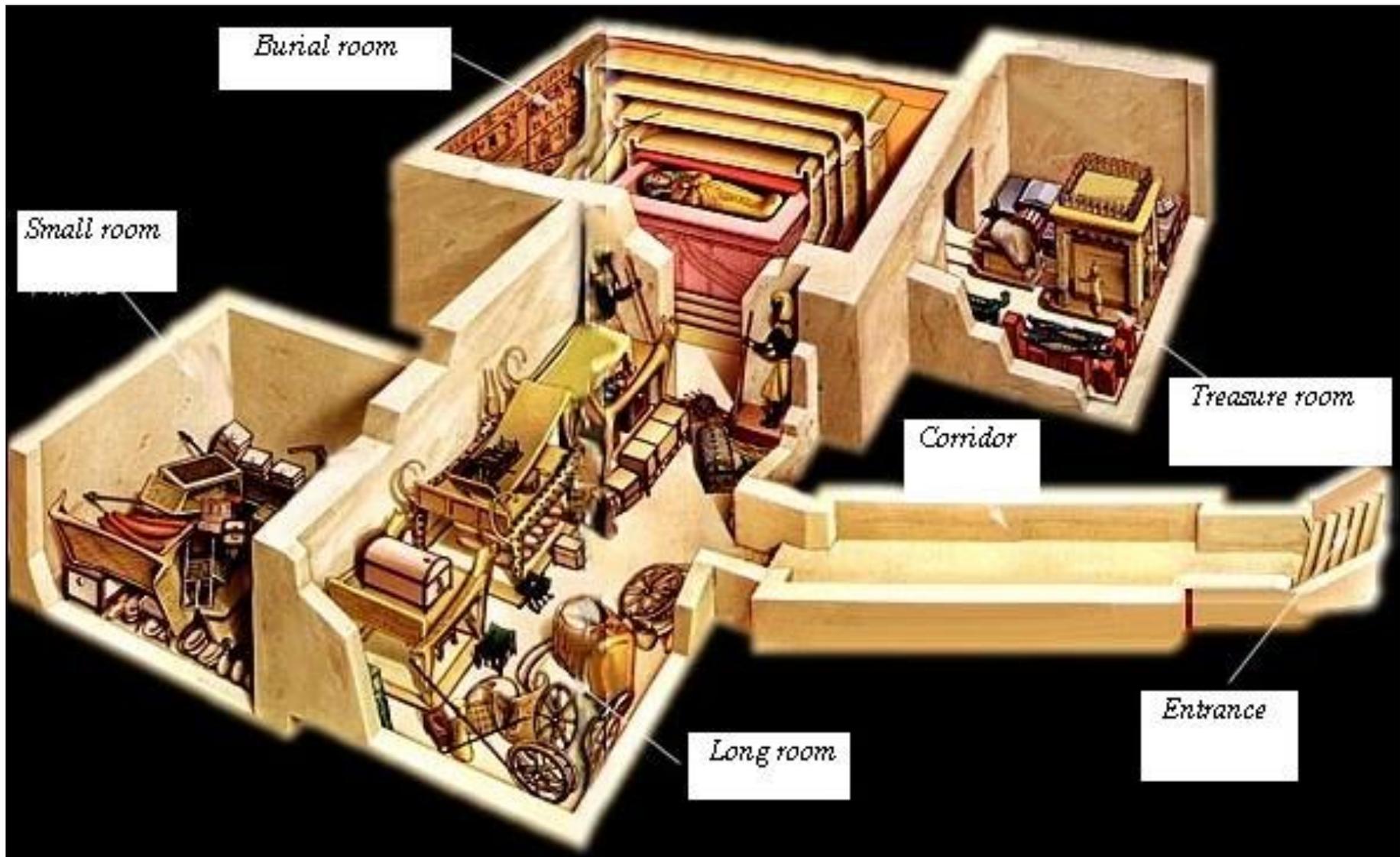
Man lands on the moon

1961

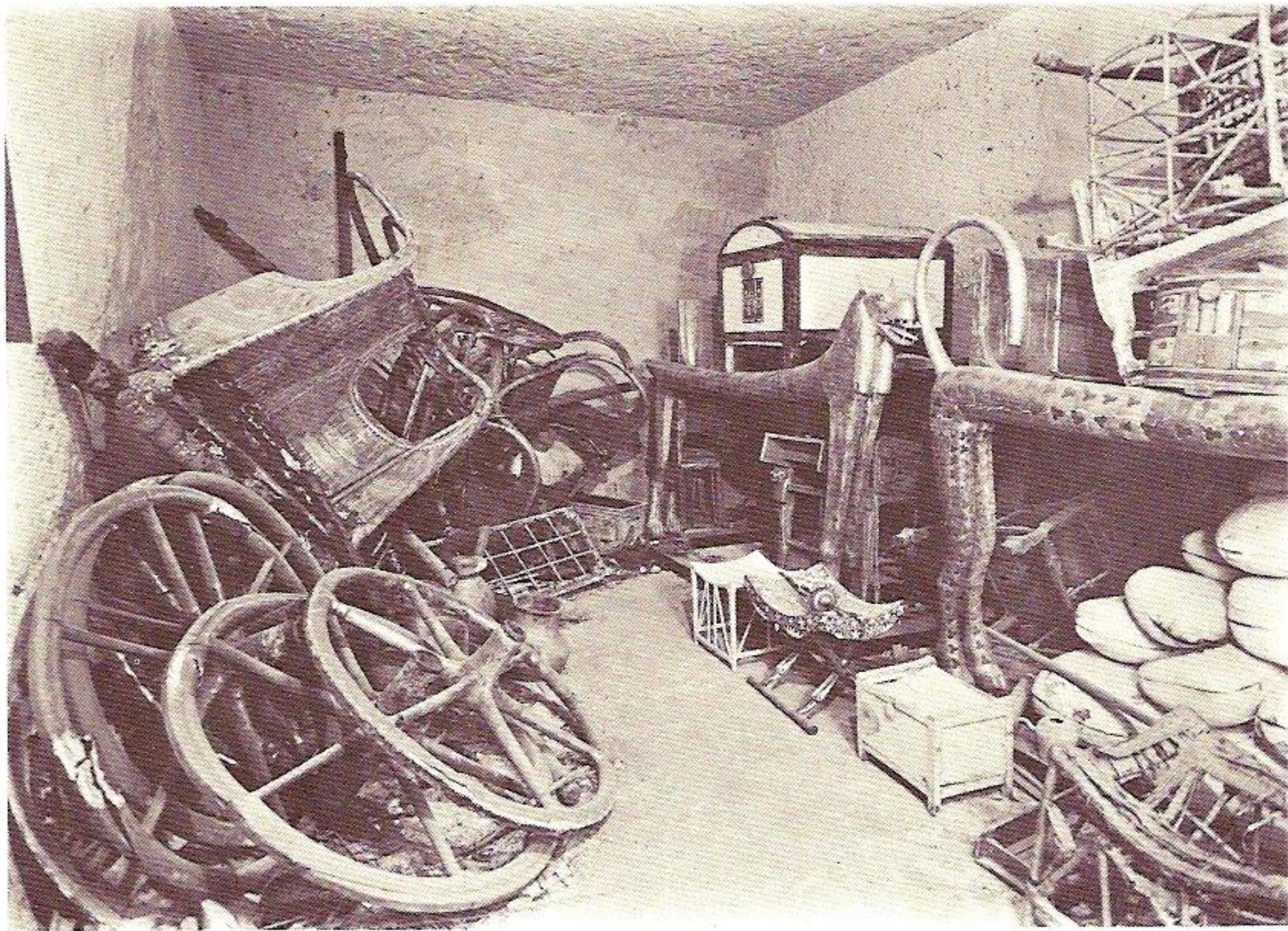
First Tut visit in U.S.

New Tut exhibit arrives







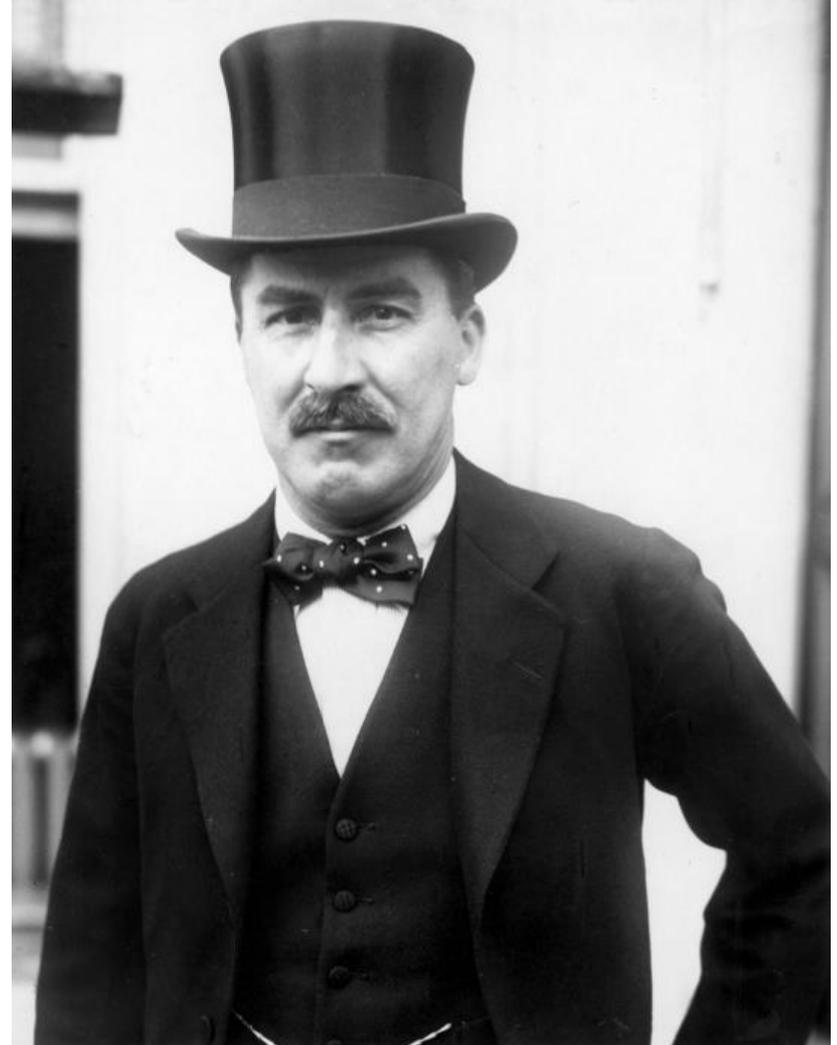




THE LONG SEARCH FOR A FORGOTTEN TOMB

The British archeologist Howard Carter was nearly alone in his faith that Tutankhamen's tomb could be found. Privately financed and armed with only a few scraps of evidence—among them some seals of the King—Carter dug endless trenches in the Royal Valley, cleared rubble and searched in dumps. It

was only after six straight years of digging that he finally unearthed the door of the tomb. "Twice before," he said, "I had come within two yards of that first stone step." He opened the chamber—and beheld in the ancient darkness "strange animals, statues, and gold—everywhere the glint of gold."



Howard Carter

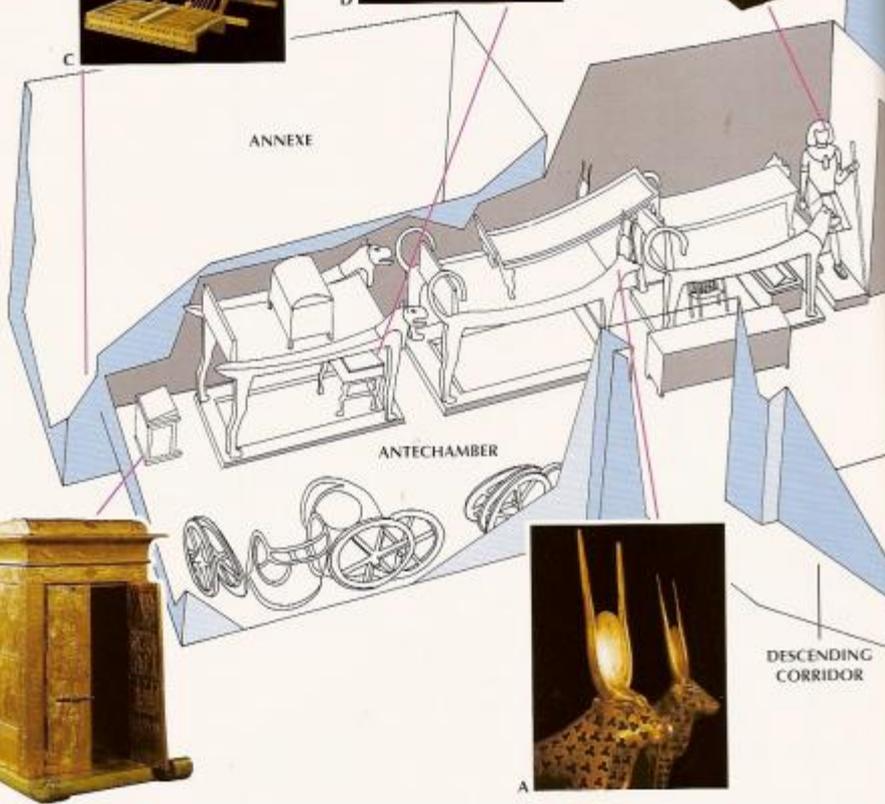
A - The three ritual beds of gilded wood were decorated with the effigies of three deities: Isis Mehet (lion-headed), Meheret Weret, (cow-headed), with lyre-shaped horns framing a solar disk (in the photo), and Ammit, (a creature made up of a hippopotamus head and a crocodile's body). (Cairo Museum)

B - This small wooden naos covered with a gold lamina was found in the antechamber and was probably meant to contain a little statue of the king, removed during the episodes of partial plundering of the tomb in antiquity. The walls of the naos are decorated with splendid scenes of hunting and of daily life. (Cairo Museum)

C - The so-called "ecclesiastic throne" of ebony with gold inlays, semiprecious stones and polychrome glass pastes was found in the annex. In the texts painted on the back panel, whose upper part is decorated with an Amaran-type solar disk, the pharaoh is quoted both with his original name of Tutankhaten and with the later and better known one of Tutankhamun. (Cairo Museum)

D - Tutankhamun's royal throne is, after the mortuary mask, the best-known object found in the tomb. The throne of engraved wood is covered with sheet gold and adorned with semiprecious stones and polychrome glass pastes. Its back panel is decorated with a beautiful scene strongly influenced by the Amarna style, in

which the royal spouse, Ankhesenamun, can be seen standing in front of the pharaoh and resting her hand on his shoulder; a solar disk, a reminder of the Aten cult, spreads its rays on the royal couple. (Cairo Museum)





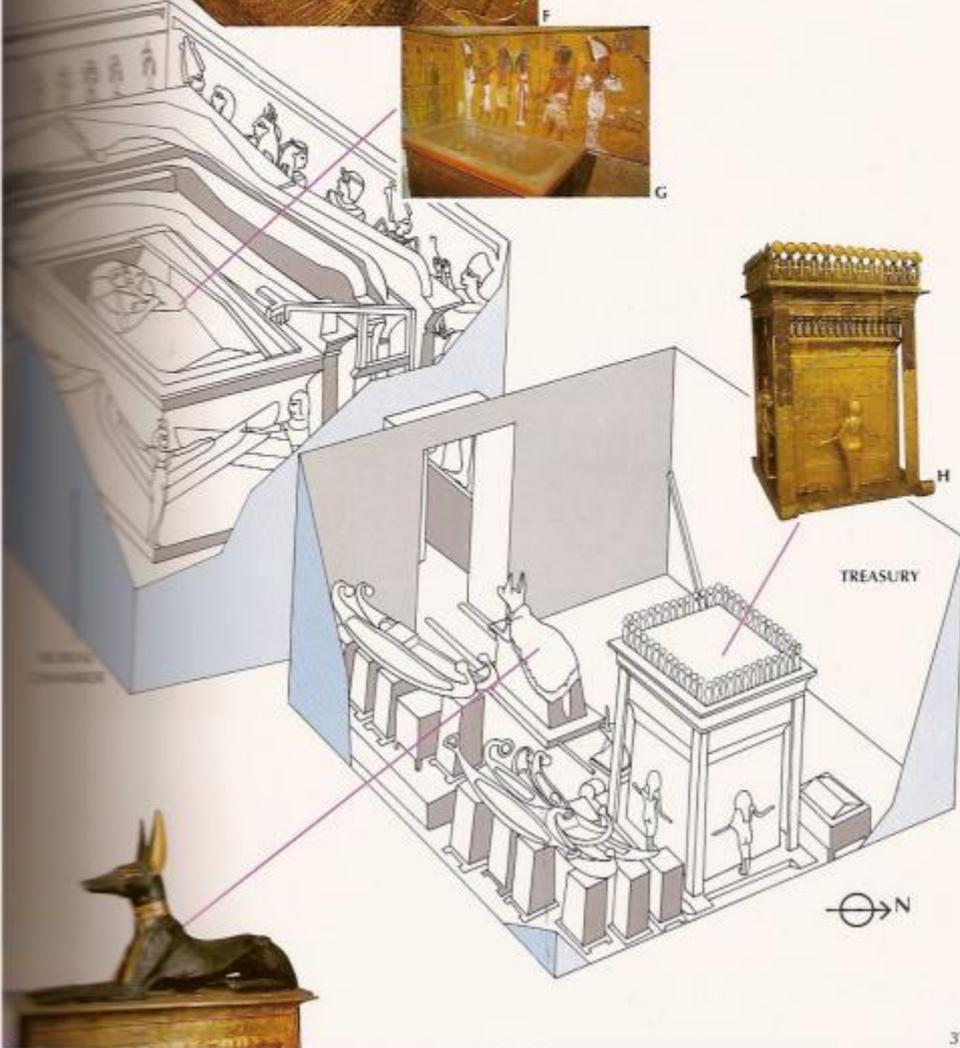
E - One of the two wooden and painted senny-statures posted in the antechamber at the sides of the walled door that led into the burial chamber: these life-sized statues were a figuration of the royal ka. (Cairo Museum)

F - The third coffin, made of solid gold.

G - The burial chamber as it appears today, with the large red quartzite sarcophagus containing the first wooden coffin and the king's mummy. On the background wall Tutankhamun is shown with his ka facing Osiris, and the ceremony of the "Opening of the Mouth" is celebrated by his successor, Ay. (Cairo Museum)

H - The gilded-wood canopic shrine.

I - In the antechamber in front of the shrine of the canopic chest was found a statue of Anubis, originally covered with a linen cloth, on a little chapel of gilded wood mounted on a palanquin so that it might be carried during the funeral procession. (Cairo Museum)



GLITTERING SPOILS FOR TOMB ROBBERS

About 10 years after Tutankhamen's death, thieves broke into his tomb and ransacked the antechamber shown here. But the tomb, resealed and eventually covered over with rubble, was not touched again until modern times—although by 1000 B.C. every other sepulcher in the Valley had been robbed.

Few sites in the ancient world held as much wealth as the Royal Valley, and nearby villagers made a profession of robbing the tombs almost be-

fore the doors were sealed. The laborers who built the tombs—and even high officials—shared in the plunder. In a vain attempt to safeguard the royal burial chambers, architects sank the crypts deep into secret recesses and sealed tomb entrances. But despite armies of guards, and watchmen who made regular checks to see that the crypts were sealed, the tombs were violated. Thieves stole anything they could get—even the statues of gods they worshipped.

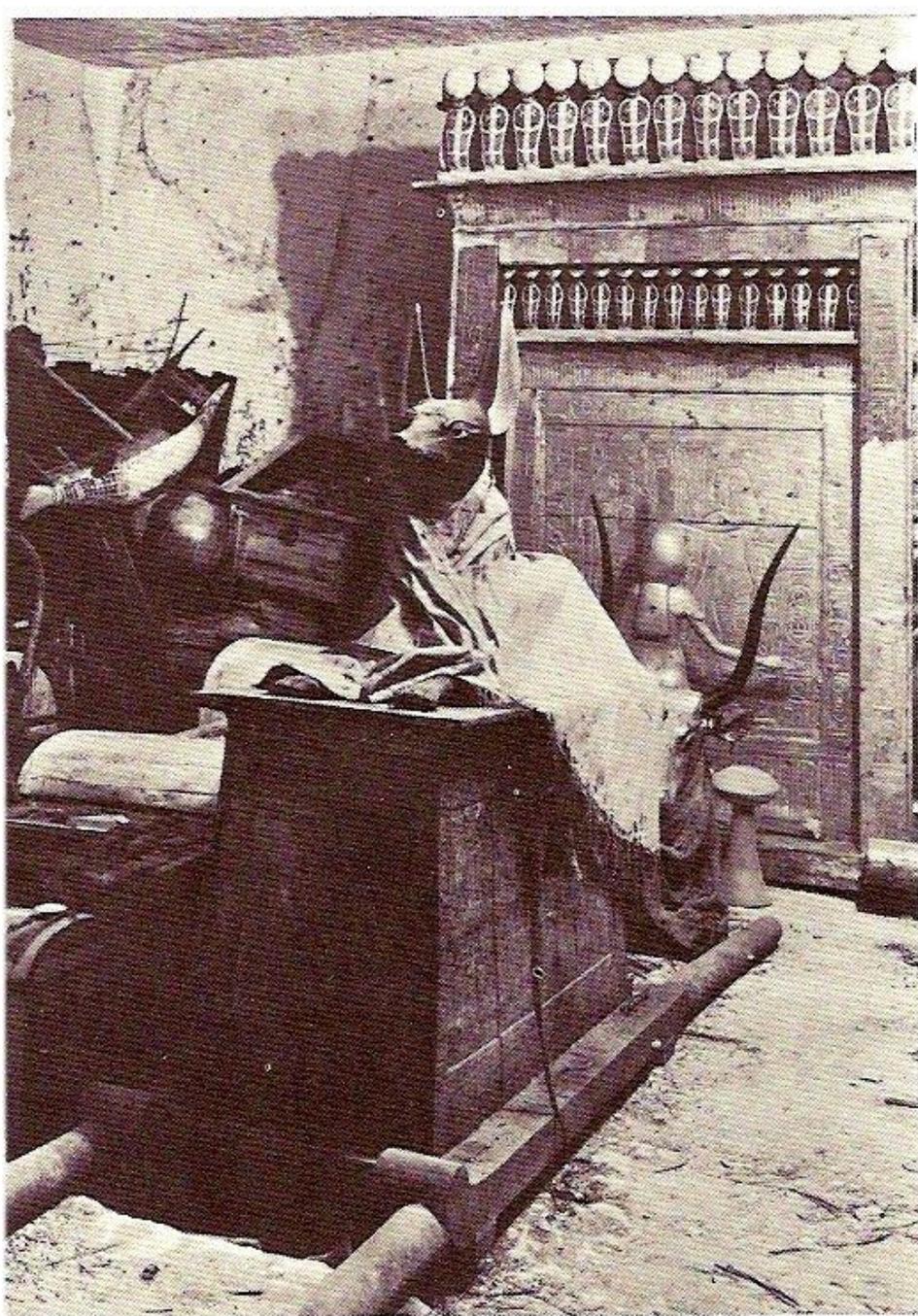


THE ANNEX, containing relics as varied as ivory game boards and boxes of funerary figures, was found in a disordered state, exactly as ancient thieves had left it.



THE PLUNDERED ANTECHAMBER had been despoiled of small, easily carried booty. The vast treasure that remained included chests full of linen, caskets, statues, and two dismantled, gilded chariots.

A STRIPPED STATUE, this wooden bust of Tutankhamen



Tutankhamun's tomb lay concealed close to that of Ramesses VI. Both lay under the "Peak" (**above left**), whose pyramid shape may have been one of the reasons why the New Kingdom rulers selected this valley as a burial site. Carter's first glimpse of the tomb interior revealed the jumbled treasures in the antechamber (**above**); thieves had penetrated this far but got away with very little. The gilded chariot wheels, the ornamented chests, the beds in the shape of animals were but a foretaste of the wonders that were to be revealed. Carter and his men first had to clear the antechamber and then break through the sealed door into the burial chamber, which was all but filled with an immense shrine of gilded wood. Within it two more gilded shrines, one within the other, were opened and finally a fourth (**far left**), which revealed a magnificent red sandstone sarcophagus. The following pages show the opening of the three coffins within the sarcophagus. A first view of the treasury (**left**), subsequently opened up beyond the burial chamber, shows a gilded chest with carrying poles, and on it a statue of the god Anubis, wrapped in linen. At the back is the canopic shrine, with one of its guardian goddesses visible, which held the mummified viscera of the king.



The first of Tutankhamen's three coffins (left) was made of gilded wood. His solid gold innermost coffin was covered with an almost impenetrable layer of hardened unguents. To break the seal (above), Howard Carter employed hammers, solvents, and heat. (Below right) Inside the third coffin was the mummy of the pharaoh, adorned with a magnificent gold portrait mask. (Below left) As Carter, seen second from left, bends forward to get a better look, Douglas Derry makes the first incision through the boy king's wrappings.

FIRST ANTHROPOID
COFFIN (WOOD)

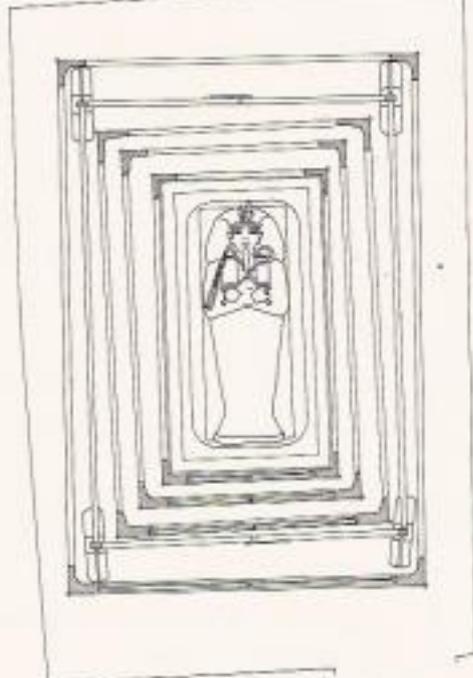
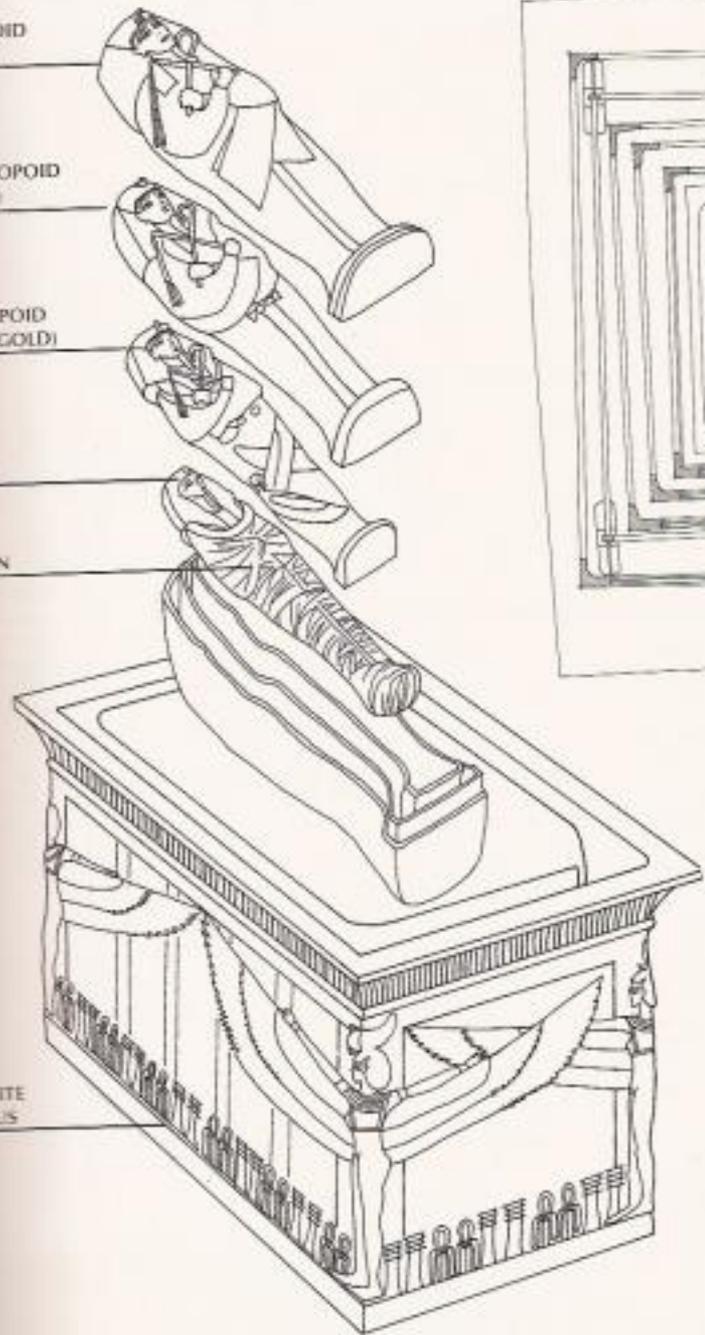
SECOND ANTHROPOID
COFFIN (WOOD)

THIRD ANTHROPOID
COFFIN (SOLID GOLD)

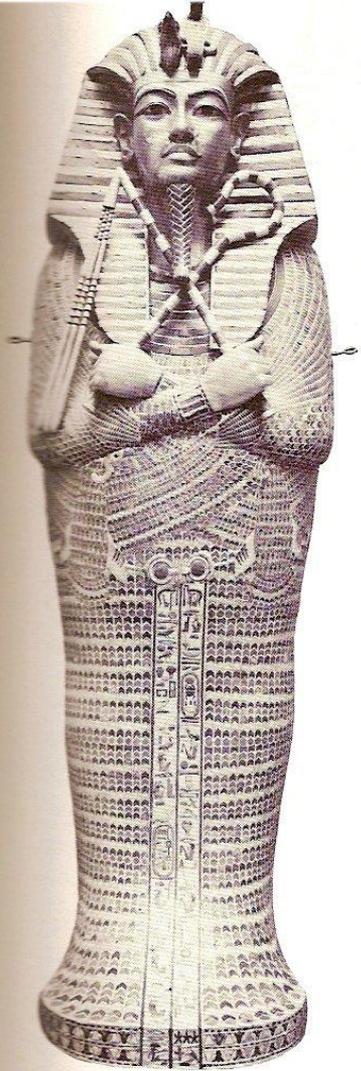
GOLDEN MASK

HEMERY OF
TUTANKHAMUN

RED-QUARTZITE
HABICOPHAGUS



39 top right Vertical
plan of Tutankhamun's
coffins and shroud.



The sandstone sarcophagus was opened to reveal the first of three mummiform coffins, nested one within the other. In Burton's photograph (opposite, top left) Carter, careful archaeologist that he was, dusts the nose of the face on the second coffin. When this was lifted (opposite, center left) tackle had to be used.

The features of the second coffin (above left) were painted to represent the suffering of death. Those of the third and innermost coffin (above center and opposite, top right) showed great serenity, symbolizing the



fortitude of the pharaoh as he awaited his resurrection from death. Elaborate ritual and symbolism governed the choice of equipment, the decoration and even the layout in a pharaoh's tomb. When first revealed, the inner coffin was wrapped in a red linen shroud folded back to show the face alone. A necklace of flowers lay across the breast. The purpose of the funeral ritual and its intricate symbolism was to bring the dead king safely into the afterlife with his body intact and all his worldly possessions about him.

The two outer coffins were of gilded wood,



but the third was made of solid 22-carat gold. Inside, the mummy itself was finally discovered, swathed in wrappings. When these were removed (opposite, bottom left) the famous gold death mask (see p. 126), a masterpiece of portraiture, was found on the head. Unfortunately the mummy of the king (above right, with the death mask in place) turned out to be badly damaged by over-lavish use of unguents. However, the feet (left), partially encased in golden sheaths and sandals, and the hands were well preserved.







1702



Treasures From Tut's Tomb



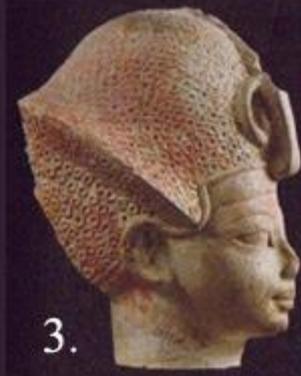




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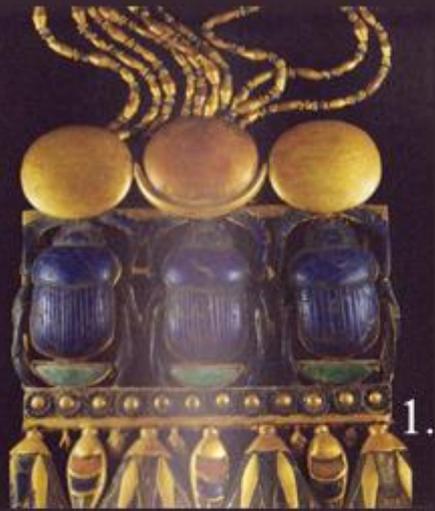
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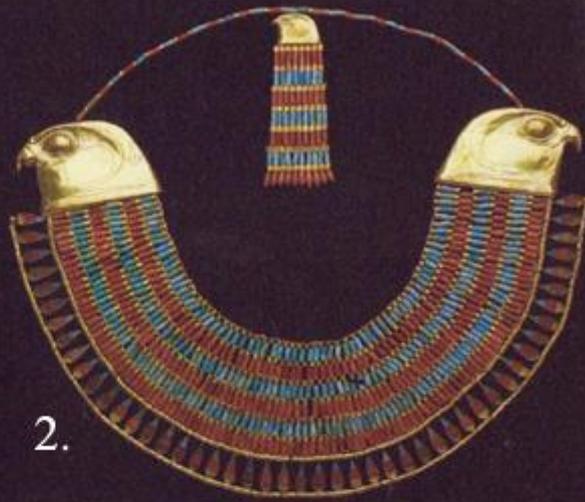
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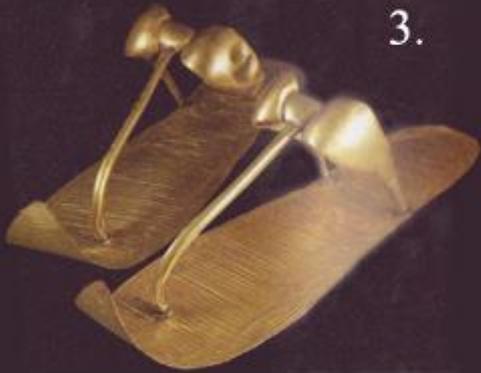
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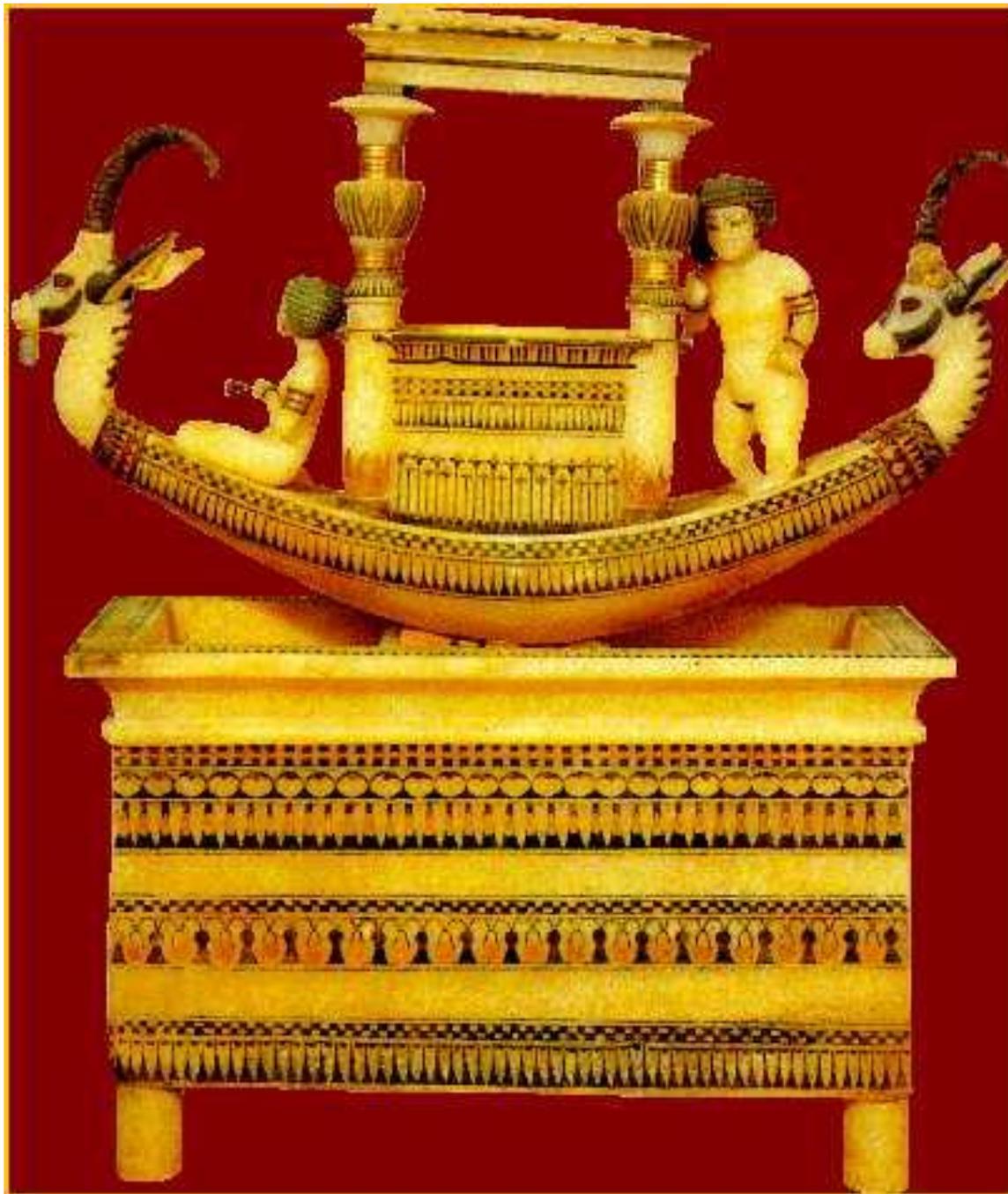
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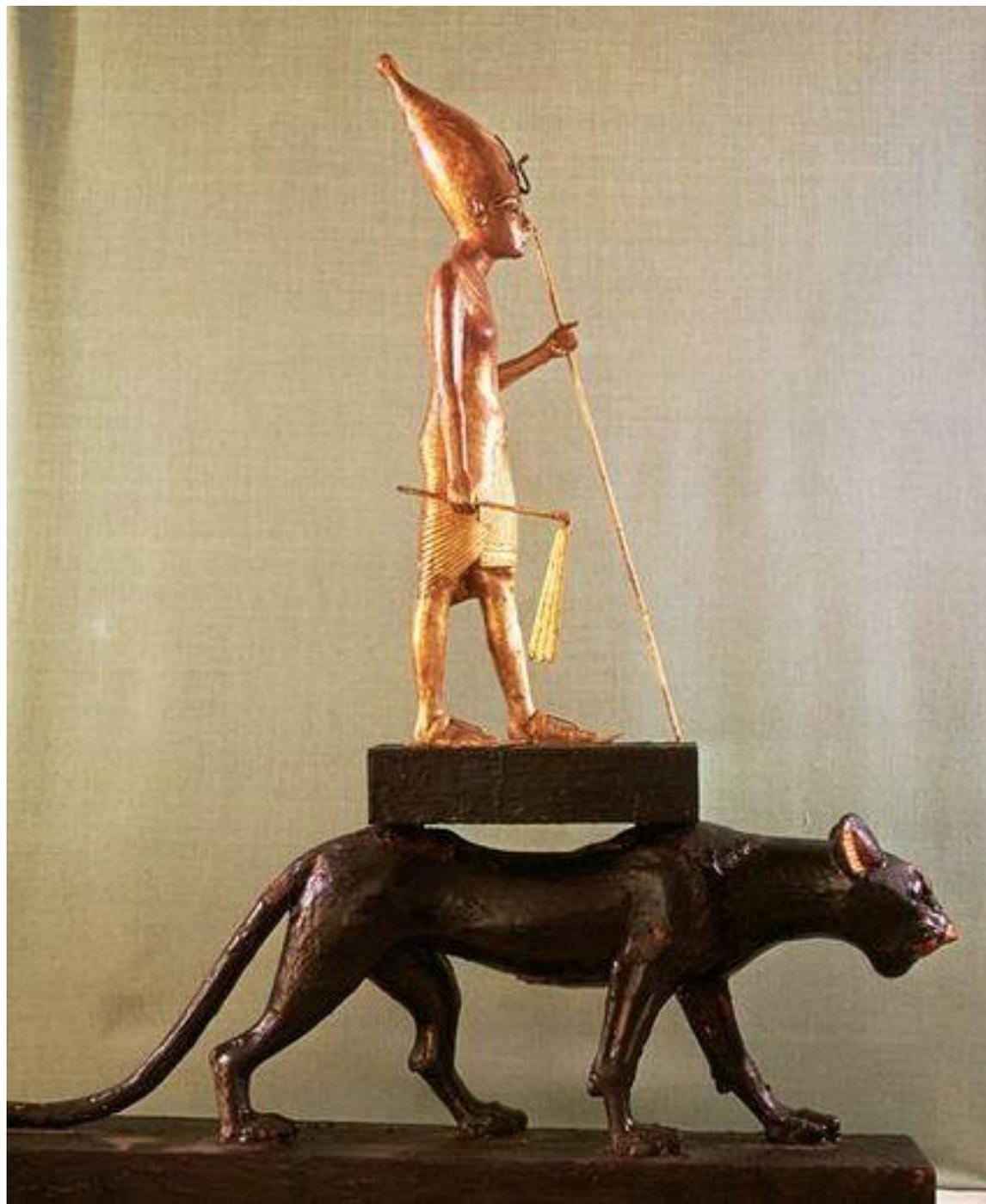


NESTED FETUS COFFINS

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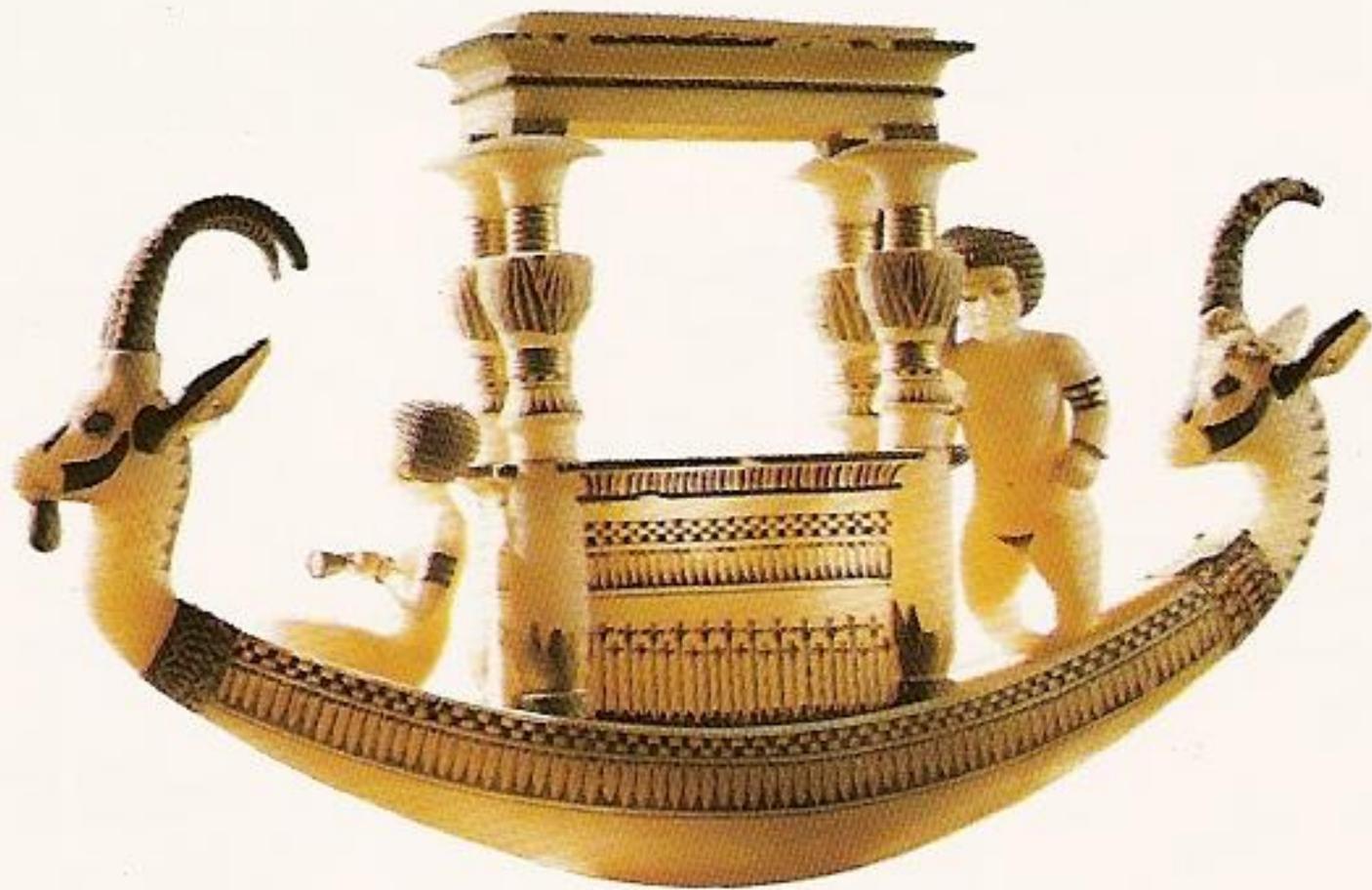


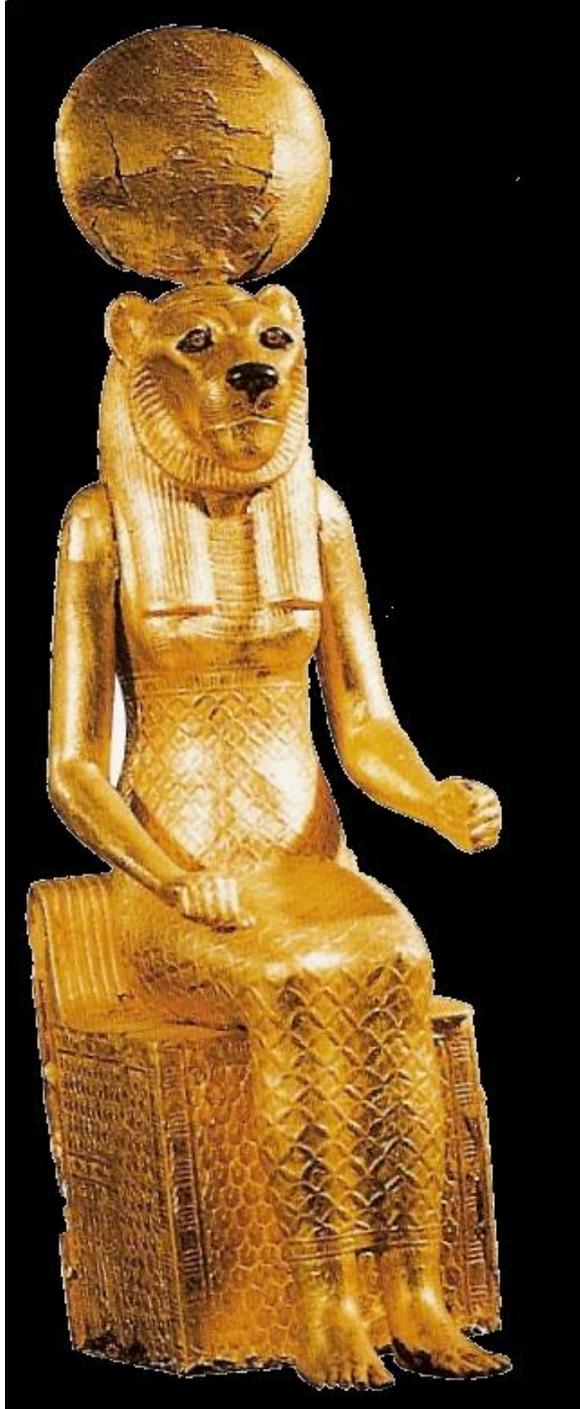


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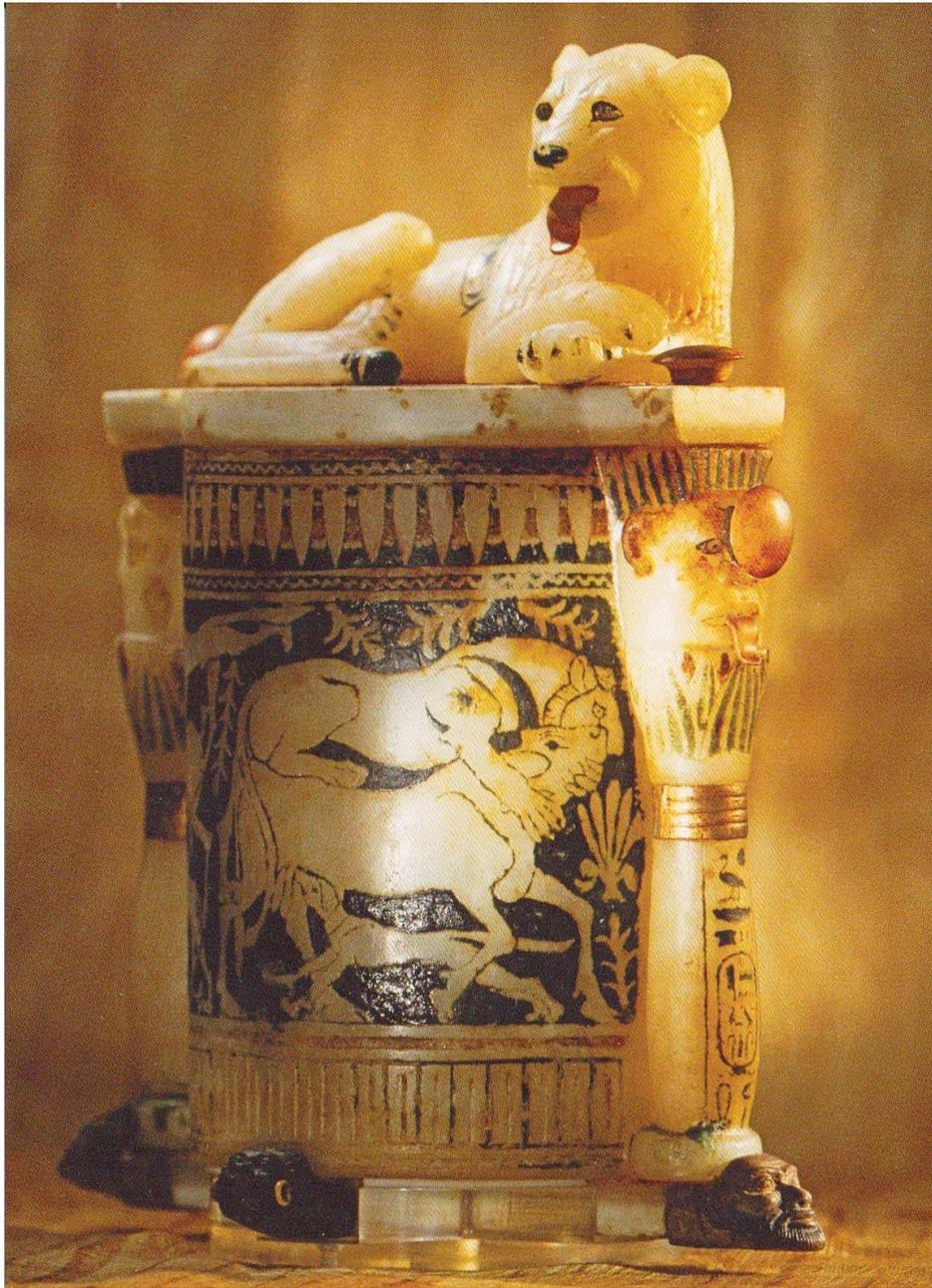










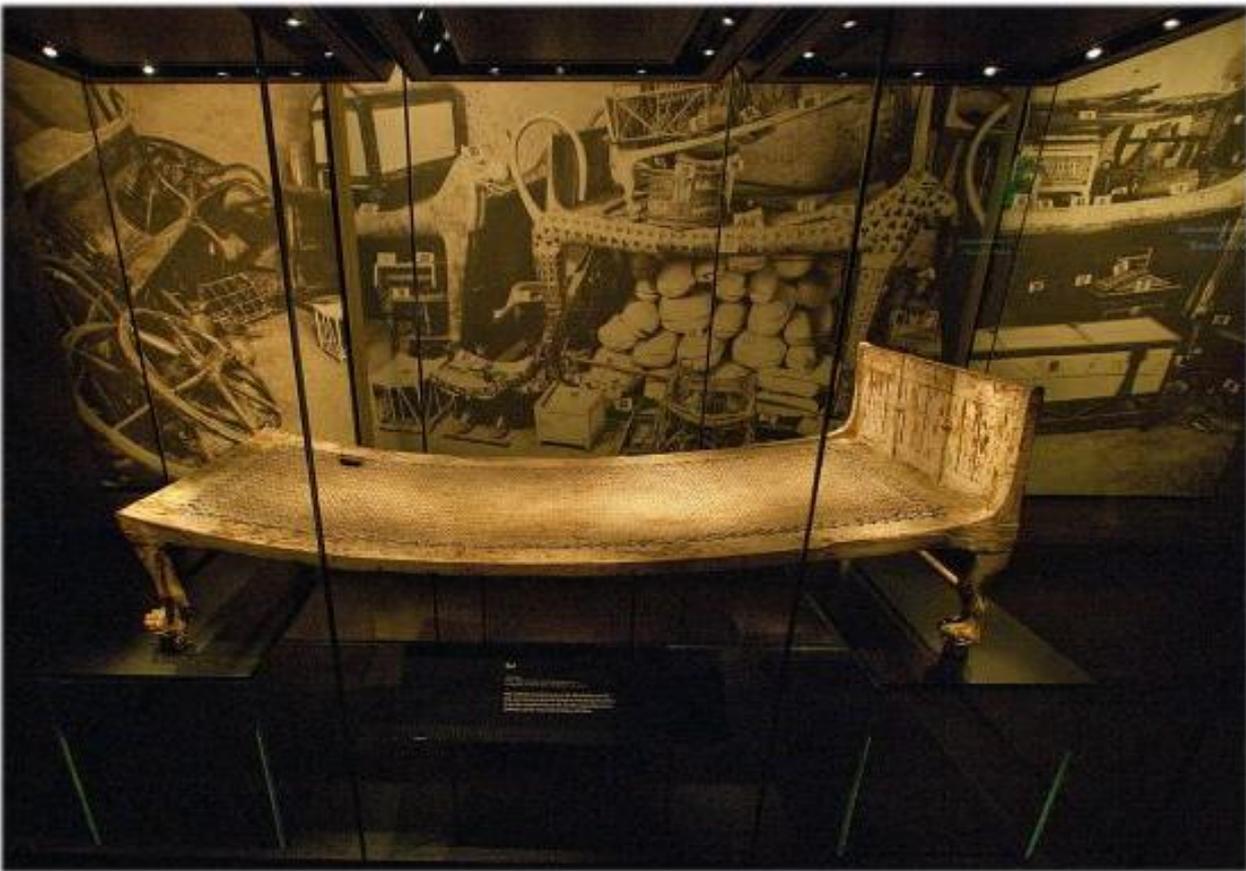






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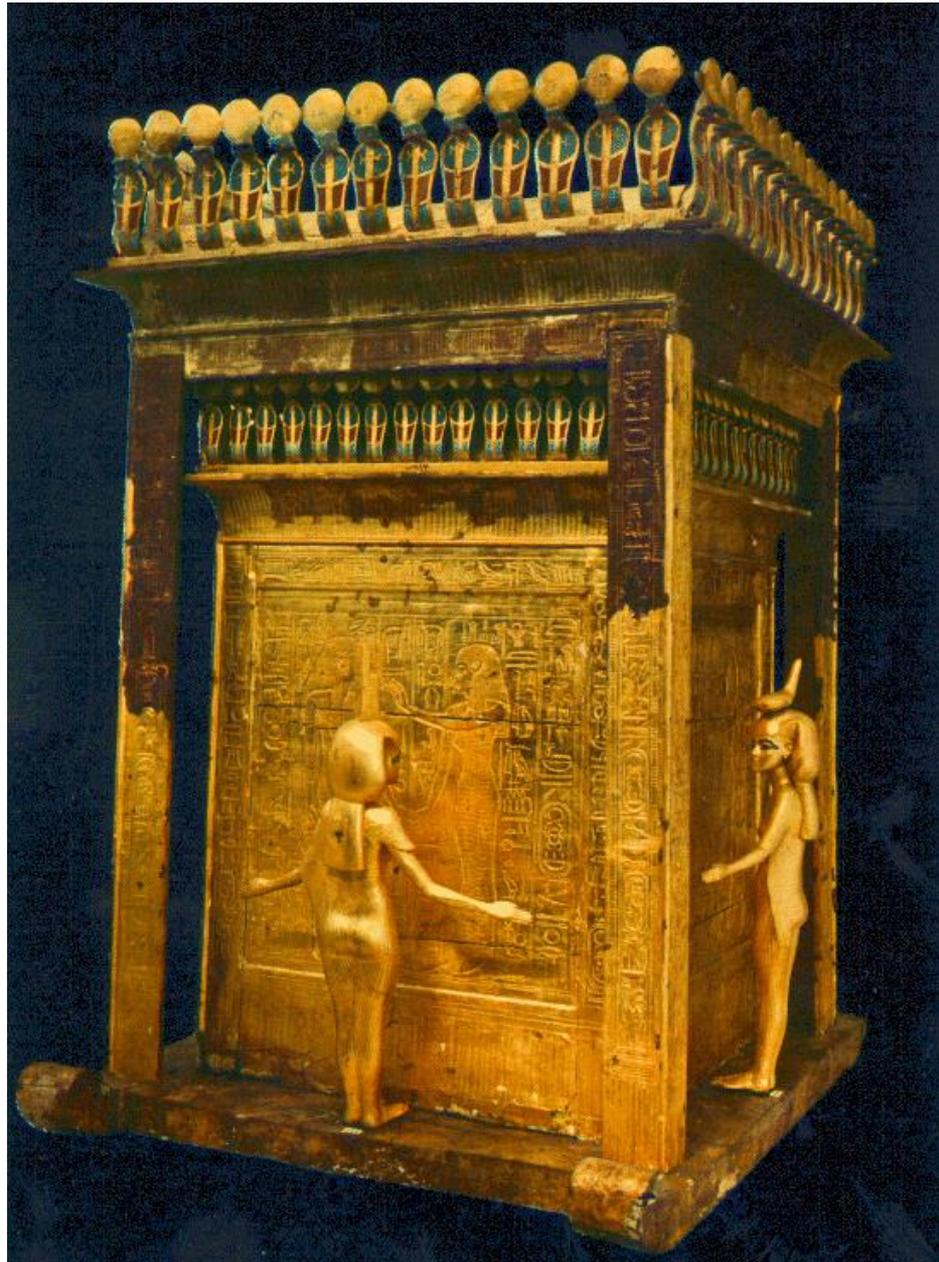


















Tut's Jewelry













GOLDEN DIADEM, from the exhibition "Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs"
Photo credit: Andreas F. Voegelin, Antikenmuseum Basel and Sammlung Ludwig.





Tut's Necklace, and earrings.







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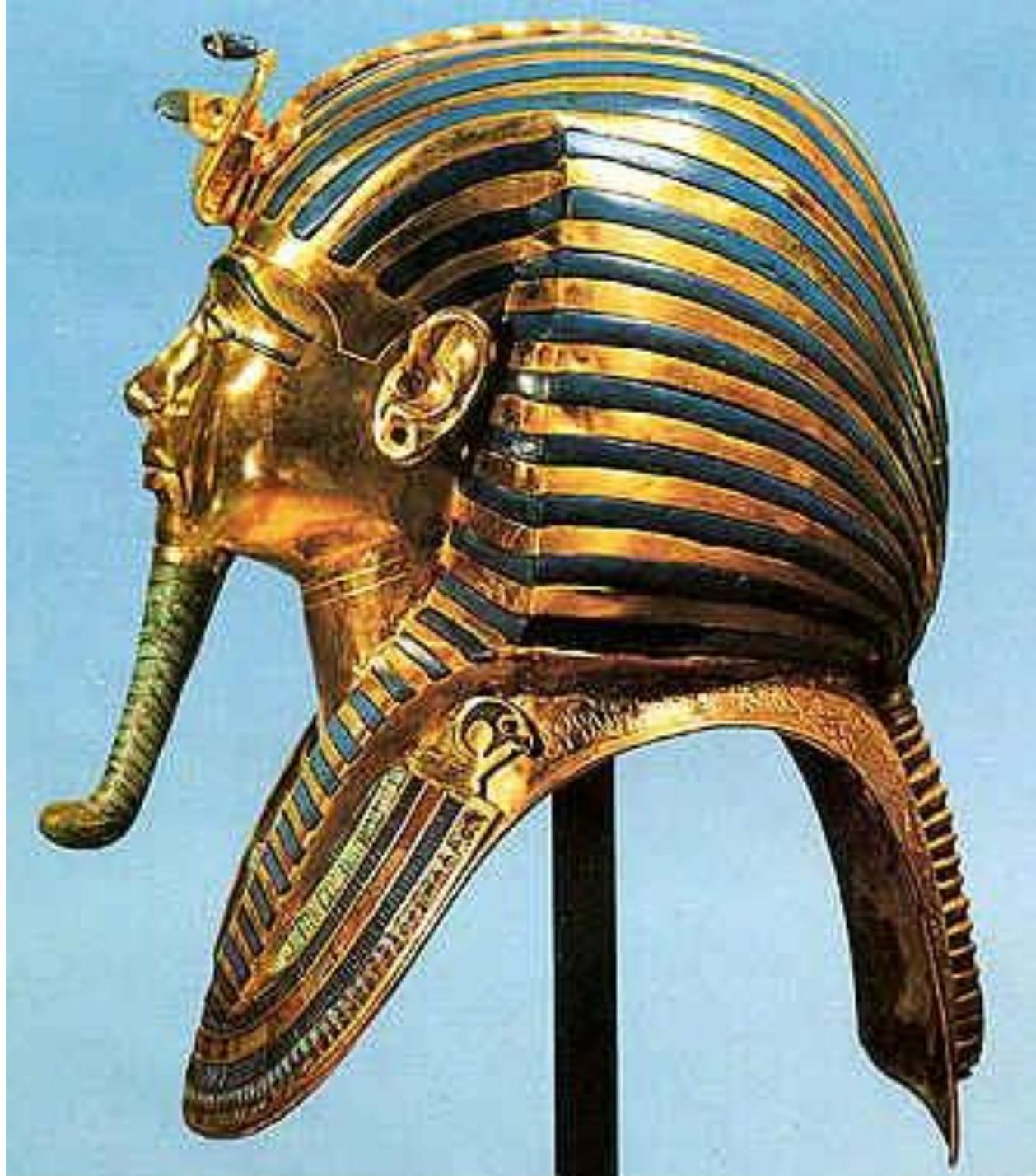








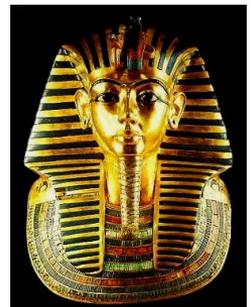




King Tutankhamon's Death

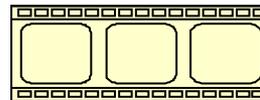


1336-1327 B. C. E.



Digital facial reconstruction---you decide...(m)

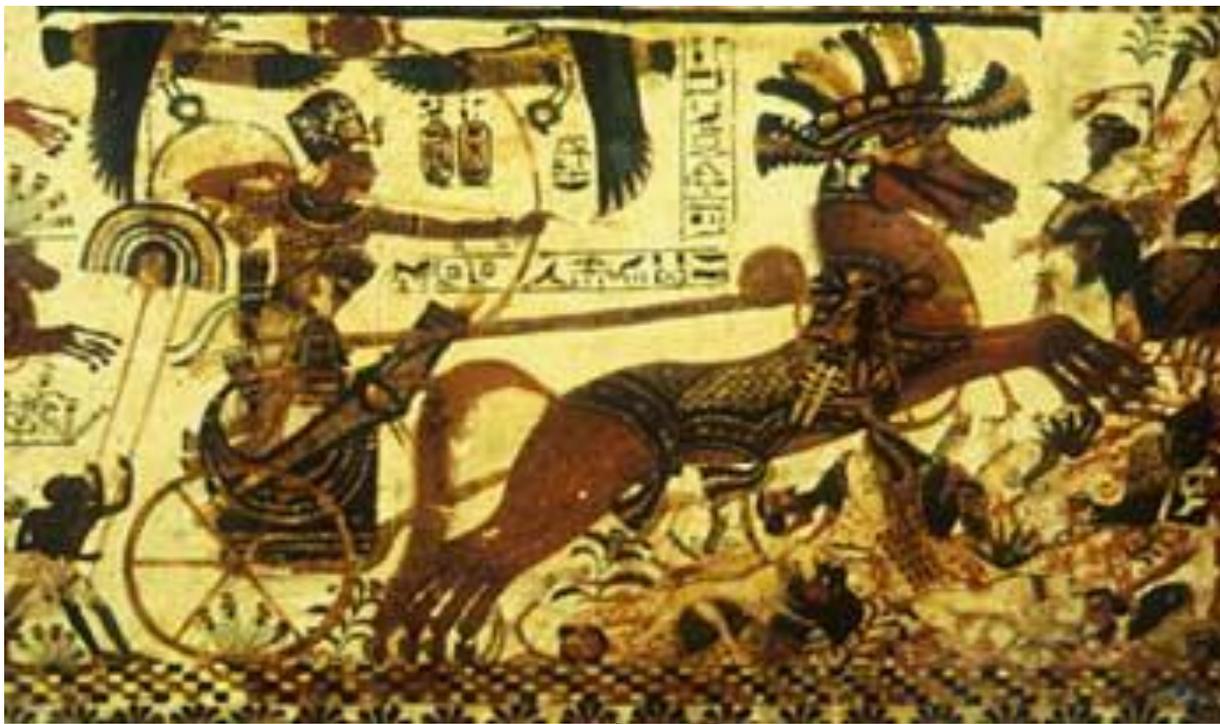
King Tut





Tutankhamen's body is the best preserved pharonic tomb ever found in the Valley of the Kings. [\(M\)](#)





Understanding the Boy King's Tomb

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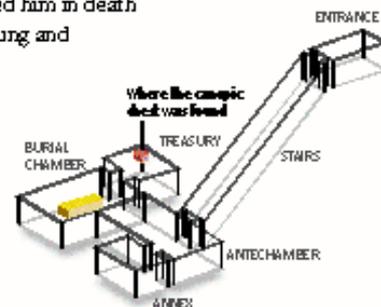
This coffinette originally included inlays of obsidian and quartz crystal in the eyes like the other three.

The curved beard is a mark of identification with divinity; it is also the beard that Osiris, the god of the underworld, wears. It indicates that the deceased is one with the god.

Tutankhamun holds a crook and a flail, emblems

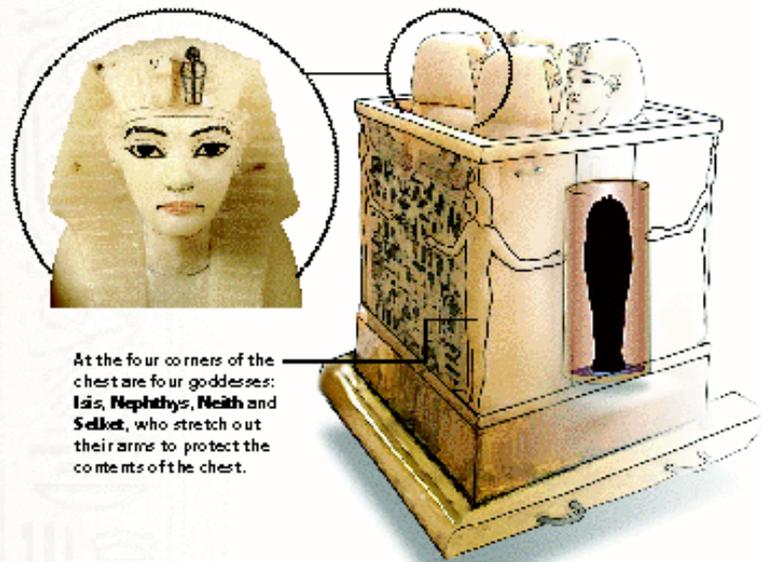


The most famous of the ancient Egyptian leaders found in the Valley of the Kings was Tutankhamun, more familiarly known as King Tut. His treasures have attracted millions of viewers around the globe, and a selection of them will be shown Tuesday through Jan. 9 in a dramatic touring exhibition at the Denver Art Museum. The mummy of King Tut, who died in 1343 B.C. was found in 1922 by archaeologist Howard Carter and his benefactor, Lord Carnarvon. Many questions surround the pharaoh's death. Did he die of malaria, an accident or foul play? The fascinating story of the boy king and the gold, jewelry and breathtaking artworks that accompanied him in death continue to stir the imaginations of young and old. Fifty of the objects found in Tut's tomb have traveled to Denver, including one of four canopic coffinettes and a canopic stopper. Below is a description of how the coffinettes were used to store his dried internal organs for the afterlife.



Canopic chest

This is considered to be one of the masterpieces of Tutankhamun's collection. The interior of the alabaster chest is divided into four compartments, each with a cylindrical hollow covered by a lid, or canopic stopper, elegantly carved in the form of the king's head. Each coffinette contained one of four internal organs of the late king — liver, lungs, stomach or intestines.



At the four corners of the chest are four goddesses: Isis, Nephthys, Neith and Selket, who stretch out their arms to protect the contents of the chest.

At first, embalmers of kingship originally held by Osiris.

The wings on the coffinettes are the protective wings of the vulture goddess, Nekhbet.

The term for hieroglyphs in ancient Egypt was *medu netcher*, which meant "god's words." As such, all things written in hieroglyphs were important and eternal. The symbols on the coffinettes spell out the names and titles of the king, the name of his protective deities and the words of the protective spell inscribed on the interior.

Back of the coffinettes



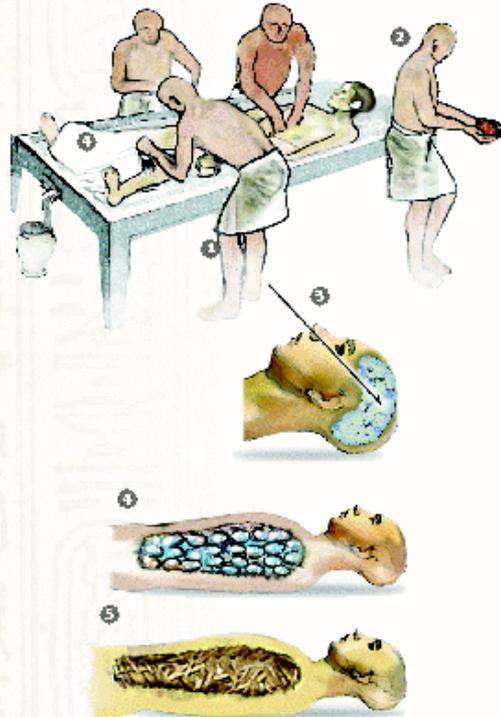
King Tutankhamun in perspective

2550 B.C. Construction on Great Pyramid of Giza begins

1343 B.C. King Tutankhamun dies at 22 years old.

Tut's mummification

Because the Ba, a spiritual aspect of the person, needed to return to the mummy every night to ensure continued life, the body had to be preserved through an elaborate embalming process, which took at least 70 days.



Preparing the body

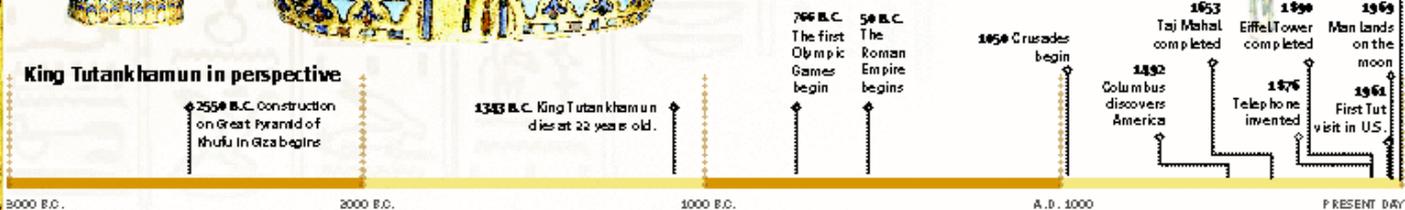
1. Embalmers would first wash the body.
2. One of the embalmers removed the internal organs. Some were discarded.
3. The brain was removed through the nostrils with a long metal hook.
4. The body was laid in a bed of natron—a combination of salt and baking soda that naturally occurs in Egypt—to dry out the flesh. This substance was also stuffed into the body cavity. After 40 days, the body was washed again and resins were then applied to soften the leather's skin.
5. Dehydrated internal organs were wrapped individually and returned into the body along with sawdust and leaves. The heart was either left in place or removed, dried out and put back into the chest cavity.

Wrapping him

Tutankhamun's limbs were wrapped in the finest linen bandages. Priests chanted special spells during the wrapping process and placed hundreds of beautiful amulets and pieces of jewelry between the layers of cloth. Golden cylinders covered the king's fingers and toes, and a magnificent golden funerary mask protected his face.



New Tut exhibit arrives





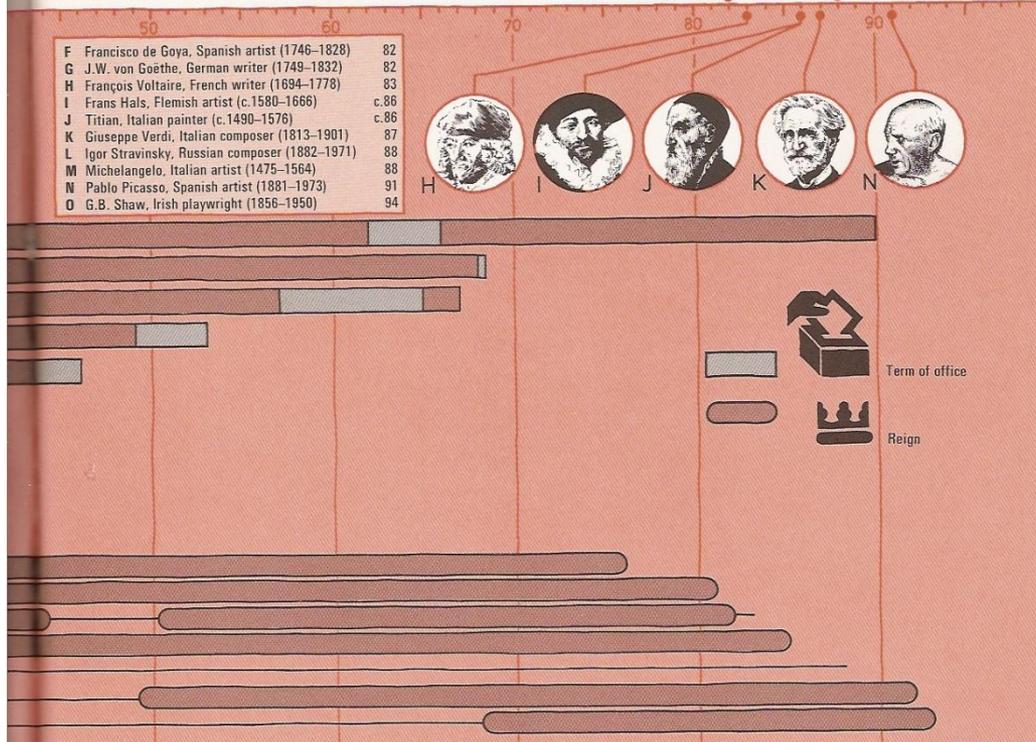
Louis XIV was King of France for 95% of his lifetime, reigning for 72 out of his 76 years. Stanislaus I of Poland lived to be 12 years older than Louis XIV, but of his total of 88 years he was King for only 5 years, a mere 6% of his lifetime.

Short but famous lives
left Listed here, with the dates between which they lived and the ages at which they died, are people who, despite the shortness of their lives, made major contributions as writers, artists or composers.

Long and memorable lives
below Included in this table, with their dates and the ages at which they died, is a selection of famous writers, artists and composers who are also noteworthy for their exceptionally long lives.



F	Francisco de Goya, Spanish artist (1746–1828)	82
G	J.W. von Goethe, German writer (1749–1832)	82
H	François Voltaire, French writer (1694–1778)	83
I	Frans Hals, Flemish artist (c.1580–1666)	c.86
J	Titian, Italian painter (c.1490–1576)	c.86
K	Giuseppe Verdi, Italian composer (1813–1901)	87
L	Igor Stravinsky, Russian composer (1882–1971)	88
M	Michelangelo, Italian artist (1475–1564)	88
N	Pablo Picasso, Spanish artist (1881–1973)	91
O	G.B. Shaw, Irish playwright (1856–1950)	94



	a	b
f	Louis XIV of France (1638–1715; 1643–1715)	72 76
g	Victoria of England (1819–1901; 1837–1901)	63 81
h	Haile Selassie of Ethiopia (1892–1975; 1930–36, 1942–74)	38 83
i	Haakon VII of Norway (1872–1957; 1905–57)	51 85
j	Stanislaus I of Poland (1677–1766; 1704–09)	5 88
k	Gustav V of Sweden (1858–1950; 1907–50)	42 92
l	Pope Leo XIII (1810–1903; 1878–1903)	25 93



© DIAGRAM

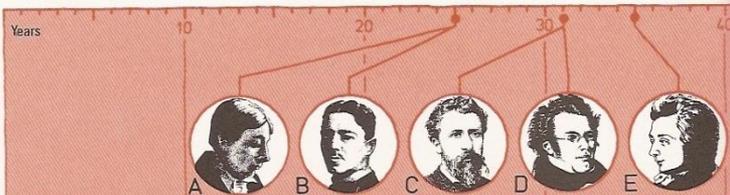
FAMOUS LIVES

The length of a person's life does not necessarily affect the measure of his achievement. Some famous persons have had comparatively short lives, others have lived for a long time but been active or in positions of power for only a small portion of their total life span.

A	John Keats, English romantic poet (1795–1821)	25
B	Wilfred Owen, English war poet (1893–1918)	25
C	Georges Seurat, French artist (1859–91)	31
D	Franz Schubert, Austrian composer (1797–1828)	31
E	W.A. Mozart, Austrian composer (1756–91)	35

Short and long lives

Plotted on the time scale *right* are the ages at which some famous writers, artists and composers died. Those with short lives are listed in the table *above* the scale, and those with long lives in the table *below* it.



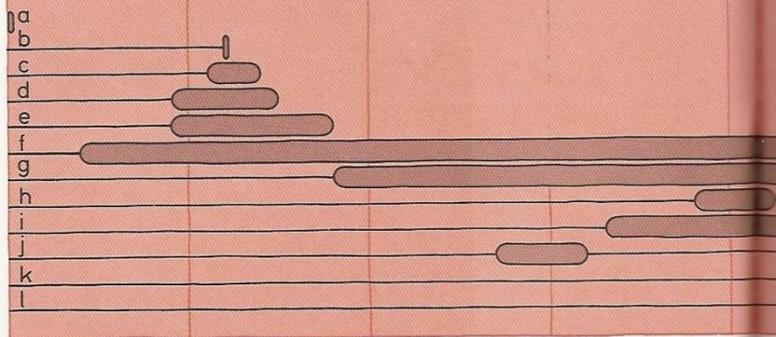
Lives of Presidents *right*

Here we give dates of life and term of office, age on taking office (a) and on death (b) of US Presidents: longest lived (1), oldest into office (2), first (3), youngest to die of natural causes (4), and youngest elected and to die (5).

	a	b
1 John Adams (1735–1826; 1797–1801)	62	90
2 William Henry Harrison (1773–1841; 1841)	68	68
3 George Washington (1732–99; 1789–97)	57	67
4 James K. Polk (1795–1849; 1845–49)	49	53
5 John F. Kennedy (1917–63; 1961–63)	43	46

Lives of monarchs

Shown in the diagram *right* are the life spans and reigns of some short- and long-lived monarchs. The tables *below* the diagram list each monarch's dates of life and reign, length of reign (a), and age at death (b). John I of France, the posthumous son of Louis X, was born a King but survived only a few days. Edward V, one of the Princes in the Tower, was King of England for only 77 days. Excepting unreliably documented claims, Louis XIV had the longest reign of any monarch.



	a	b
a John I of France (1316; 1316)	0.01	0.01
b Edward V of England (1470–83; 1483)	0.21	12
c Peter II of Russia (1715–30; 1727–30)	3	14
d Edward VI of England (1537–53; 1547–53)	6	15
e Tutankhamun of Egypt (c.1370–52BC; c.1361–52BC)	9	18

The Gregorian calendar, devised in the 16th century, is considerably more accurate than its predecessor, the Julian calendar. Over a 4000-year period, the Gregorian calendar loses only 1 day 4 hours and 55 minutes when compared to the tropical year. The Julian calendar loses 31 days 4 hours and 13 minutes over a similar period.

Time

Years short and long right

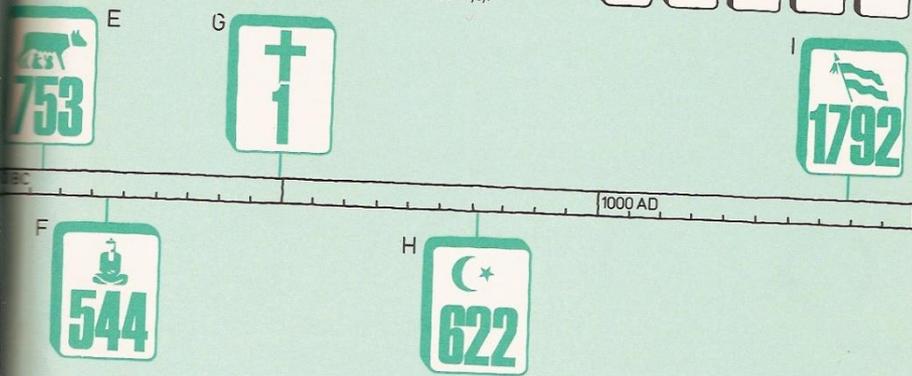
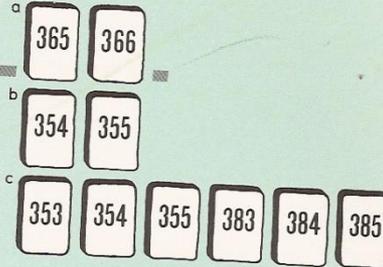
Here we show how the number of days in a year varies among cultures and from year to year.

a Years with 365 or 366 days derive from the solar year (see p. 158), which lasts roughly 365¼ days.

b The Muslim year, based

on 12 lunar cycles each of approximately 29½ days, has a total of 354 or 355 days.

c The Jewish year is also lunar, but to keep broadly in line with the solar cycle some years have 12 months (353, 354 or 355 days) and others have 13 months (383, 384 or 385 days).



☆ 5741

Tahri	(30)
Heshvan	(29)∇
Kislev	(29)∇
Tevet	(29)
Shevat	(30)
Adar	(30)
Ve-Adar*	(29)
Nissan	(30)
Iyyar	(29)
Sivan	(30)
Tammuz	(29)
Av	(30)
Elul	(29)

∇ 30 days in some years
*Not in 12-month years

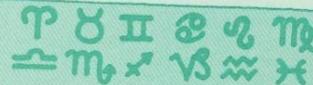
☾ 1401

Muharram	(30)
Safar	(29)
Rabi' I	(30)
Rabi' II	(29)
Jumada I	(30)
Jumada II	(29)
Rajab	(30)
Sha 'ban	(29)
Ramadan	(30)
Shawwal	(29)
Dhu al-Qa 'dah	(30)
Dhu al-Hijjah	(30)†

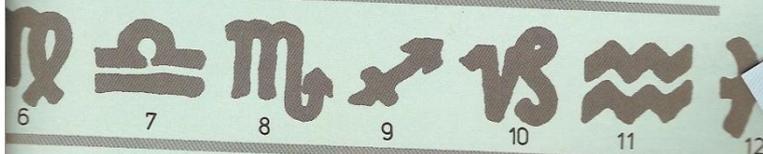
† 29 days in some years

The zodiacal year

The table right lists the signs of the zodiac, their meanings or equivalents in English, and the dates that astrologers ascribe to each sign. During the course of a year, Earth's orbit around the Sun makes the Sun appear to pass through each of the 12 zodiacal constellations in turn. The actual dates of passage, however, no longer correspond exactly to the dates used by astrologers. On January 1, for example, the Sun is in Sagittarius not in Capricorn. Included below is the traditional symbol for each sign.



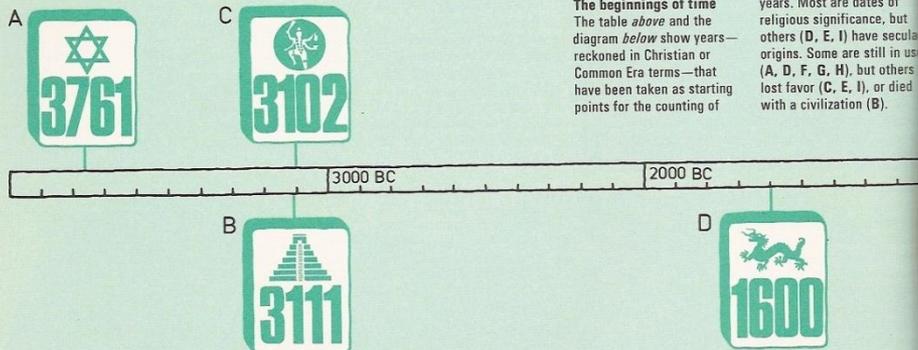
1 Aries	Ram	March 21–April 20
2 Taurus	Bull	April 21–May 20
3 Gemini	Twins	May 21–June 20
4 Cancer	Crab	June 21–July 21
5 Leo	Lion	July 22–August 21
6 Virgo	Virgin	August 22–September 21
7 Libra	Balance	September 22–October 22
8 Scorpio	Scorpion	October 23–November 21
9 Sagittarius	Archer	November 22–December 20
10 Capricorn	Goat	December 21–January 19
11 Aquarius	Water-bearer	January 20–February 18
12 Pisces	Fish	February 19–March 20



CALENDARS

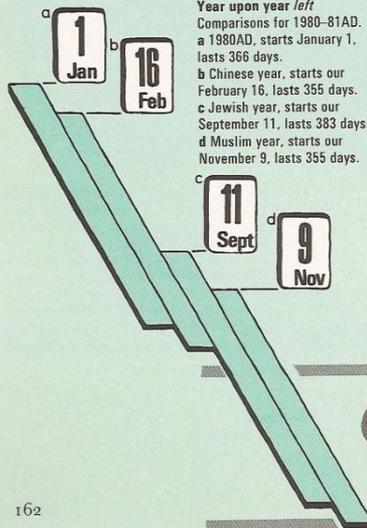
Most calendars represent an attempt to measure easily the days and parts of days counted in observations of the changing positions in the sky of the Sun or Moon (see pages 158–159). Here we make comparisons between different calendars and also look at some of the events used as starting points when counting years.

- A Jewish religion's date for the Creation 3761BC
- B Starting point for the Mayan "Long Count" 3111BC
- C Era named for Kali, consort of the god Siva 3102BC
- D Introduction of current Chinese year system c.1600BC
- E Date for the founding of the city of Rome 753BC
- F Date taken to be that of the Buddha's birth 544BC
- G Date adopted as that of the birth of Christ 1AD
- H Traditional date for the flight of Mohammed 622AD
- I Declaration of the 1st French Republic 1792AD



The beginnings of time
The table *above* and the diagram *below* show years—reckoned in Christian or Common Era terms—that have been taken as starting points for the counting of

years. Most are dates of religious significance, but others (D, E, I) have secular origins. Some are still in use (A, D, F, G, H), but others lost favor (C, E, I), or died with a civilization (B).



Year upon year left
Comparisons for 1980–81AD.
a 1980AD, starts January 1, lasts 366 days.
b Chinese year, starts our February 16, lasts 355 days.
c Jewish year, starts our September 11, lasts 383 days.
d Muslim year, starts our November 9, lasts 355 days.

Year of Our Lord 1980
right English names for the months are followed here by the number of days that they contain in 1980, a 366-day "leap" year. The calendar system described here is now more widely used than any other. Known as the Gregorian calendar, it is a 16th-century adaptation of the Julian calendar devised in the 1st century BC. By it: a) years whose number is not divisible by 4 have 365 days; b) centennial years, eg 1900, have 365 days unless the figures before the noughts are exactly divisible by 4; c) other years have 366 days.

+	1980
January	(31)
February	(29)†
March	(31)
April	(30)
May	(31)
June	(30)
July	(31)
August	(31)
September	(30)
October	(31)
November	(30)
December	(31)

† 28 days except in leap years

Jewish and Muslim years
right Here we list in order the names of the months (with numbers of days in brackets) for the Jewish year 5741 and the Muslim year 1401, both of which start during 1980AD. A Jewish year has 13 not 12 months if its number, when divided by 19, leaves 0, 3, 6, 8, 11, 14 or 17. Its precise number of days is fixed with reference to particular festivals that must not fall on certain days of the week. A Muslim year has 355 not 354 days if its number, when divided by 30, leaves 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26 or 29.

