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The Golden King and the Great Pharaoh King Tut .His Restoration Role of Ancient Egyptian's Religion (1334BC-1325BC)

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Dedications 1

I dedicate our research to my father Omar and my mother Houria, who taught me to think, understand and express.

To my sister Nour, my brother Aymen and my uncle Mustapha, who has been a source of hope and patience .

I earnestly feel that without their inspiration, guidance and support, I would not be able to pass through the tiring process of this research.

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Dedications 2

I would like to dedicate our work to my lovely parents: my father Ghouti ,and my mother Zoulikha, there is no doubt in my mind that without their continued supports;I could not have completed this work.

Also to my brothers Oussama and Anes who gave me hope and optimism to finish my work.

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Abstract

Ancient Egypt is described as a land of mysteries; land of pharaohs and their secrets. No other civilization has captured the imagination of scholars and laypeople alike. Mystery surrounds its origins, its religion and its monumental architecture such as colossal temples and pyramids. The Egyptian pyramids are the most famous of all the ancient monuments, the only remaining wonder of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Many pharaohs who governed at that time were the most powerful persons in ancient Egypt; they built their kingdoms with a strong base that lasted in the history until now such as King Akhenaton and his son Tutankhamun...etc ;that is why we found that the king pharaoh Tutankhamun is a very inspiring personality to be studied since he was at a very young age when he ruled the kingdom.

Besides, we felt curious about the secrets of his life and even more about his death, as he was at very young age when he died and no one could know the real cause behind his death. In addition to this ; we want to let the readers get knowledge about king Tut and his mysterious life, since he is the most famous pharaoh today without doubt, but a great number of people have heard just about his name ,without any other details. So how did he die at that young age (of 18 years old)?And what was the real power; hidden behind the young king's throne?

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General Introduction

When Akhenaten inherited the throne during the Eighteenth dynasty of Egypt, he radically changed the foundation of the previous dynasties with the notion of believing in only one god—the sun disk known as Aten. But after his death, his son King Tut was given the throne at a very early age (age of eight). Unlike his father, King Tut did not uphold his father's religious view of one god and started shifting Egypt back towards the cult of Amen. It was a well known fact that Akhenaten brought about a religious shift in Ancient Egyptian culture. This radical change came during the time that the cult of Amen (the worship of Amen) was quite popular and many Egyptian citizens enjoyed stability and prosperity due to Akhenaten's father, Amenhotep III. Priests had become so powerful and their devotion to Amen was strong, but this refuge quickly changed once Amenhotep III's son ascended the throne. He quickly began to overturn much of what his father had accomplished.

When Akhenaten died in 1336 BC or 1334, his one and only heir and son Tutankhamen came to the throne. His administration restored the old religion and moved the capital from Akhetaten back to its traditional home at Memphis. Although the reign of Tutankhamen is often thought to have little historical importance, his monuments tell a different story. He began repairing the damage inflicted upon the temples of Amen during Akhenaten's iconoclastic reign.

So who is King Tutankhamen? What did he do to restore the Egyptians
'traditional beloved gods? And after all, was his reign successful?

The present work is divided into two chapters:

Chapter one is concerned with Akhenaten's Modifications in the Field of
religion and art ,while chapter two deals with a Tutankhamen's detailed
biography and his major achievements.

Chapter One

Akhenaten's Changes in Religion

1-Introduction:

Akhenaten ⁽¹⁾ came to the throne as Amenhotep IV IV in 1353–1336 BC or 1351–1334 BC (Eighteenth dynasty of Egypt). At the time, Egypt was the world's most powerful nation, thanks largely to his father's political achievements. This nation is located at the northeast corner of Africa on the Mediterranean Sea, is bordered on the west by Libya, on the south by the Sudan, and on the east by the Red Sea and Israel. Egypt is divided into two unequal, extremely arid regions by the landscape's dominant feature, the northward-flowing Nile River. Early in his reign, the new pharaoh began to revise Egypt's religious system. The kingdom's broad pantheon of deities was now reduced to just one, the Sun God Aten. The worship of other deities ⁽²⁾ would no longer be tolerated. To commemorate this new religion, Amenhotep IV took the name Akhenaten, which translated into "Living Spirit of the Aten" ⁽³⁾.

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- 1) Akhenaton was born in Egypt around 1380 BC. He was the second son to the Pharaoh Amenhotep II. Karl W ,Out of Egypt an Other Son, Luckert Portland, Oregon, 2002 retrieved from <http://www.triplehood.com/outofe.htm>.
 - 2) Deities in ancient Egypt, are the gods and goddesses .The Free Dictionary by Farlax. Retrieved from: <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Egyptian+deity>
 - 3) Akhenaten and Nefertiti , musée d'art et d'histoire , Genève .p15

1.2-Akhenaten's Modifications in the Field of Religion:

Akhenaten tried to change the traditional religion. Yet in the end it would not be accepted. After his death, traditional religious practice was gradually restored, and some dozen years later, rulers without clear rights of succession, from the Eighteenth Dynasty, founded a new dynasty. They discredited Akhenaten and his immediate successors, referring to Akhenaten himself as "the enemy" or "that criminal" in archival records.

When Akhenaten inherited the throne, he radically changed the foundation of the dynasties before him with the notion of believing in only one god—the sun disk known as Aten. This religion was called The Aten; within several years of becoming king, Akhenaten began to focus upon one god, the sun disc Aten, with an extreme fervor uncharacteristic for ancient Egypt. Since the early dynasties, Egyptians had worshiped numerous deities, with temples, art, and myths reflecting a vast pantheon of gods. Akhenaten's religious focus upon the Aten was viewed as extreme, especially when the king abolished the traditional gods and closed their temples in the ninth year of his reign. Akhenaten's "Great Hymn⁽¹⁾ to the Aten" poem describes his love of the sun god.⁽²⁾

Akhenaten's abolition of the polytheistic religion did not satiate his devotion to the Aten. Rather than having the capital city in Memphis, where generations of kings had ruled before him, he deemed it necessary to relocate to virgin ground and chose the site of modern Amarna to construct his new capital city, which he named Akhetaten and dedicated to Aten.

1) Hymn is a religious song ; to praise Gods .Cambridge Dictionaries Online. Retrieved from: <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/hymn>

2) Pritchard, James B., ed., *The Ancient Near East – Volume 1: An Anthology of Texts and Pictures*, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1958, pp. 227-230.

Akhenaten, located in the middle of the desert, was constructed quickly. Many of the buildings had openings in the roofs so Akhenaten and the citizens of Akhenaten were able to look up and worship the sun disc throughout the day. In fact, it is not really a new God because his name was mentioned in the pyramid texts of 1000 years earlier.

Originally, the Aten represents one of the common names designating the sun derived from a verbal root meaning "to be distant". It was probably pronounced something like "yati (n)". Over time, the final "n" has been deleted. It is not really considered especially as a divinity but simply the disc in motion

We saw that under the reign of Akhenaten's father, Amenophis (Amenhotep)III⁽¹⁾, the god Amun was considered more and more as a manifestation of the sun in the form of Amun-Ra. Now it is considered that, as the Aten, the sun disc is visible everywhere and by everyone, he fulfils his celestial circumnavigation and by this fact, encompasses the whole universe with his power.

(1):Amenhotep III (1386-1349 BC) was a pharaoh from the 18th Dynasty. His reign lasted almost 40 years and was both stable and prosperous. From Trudy Ring,Robert M. Salkin,Sharon La Boda ,International Dictionary of Historic Places: Middle East and Africa, Volume 4,p27

Throughout the 18th Dynasty, this universal power of the sun is placed in parallel with royal power, which is considered more and more as universal. There is a kind of return to the Old Kingdom, a kind of religious neo-heliopolitanism⁽¹⁾ and from the reign of Thutmosis IV⁽²⁾ (a reign pivotal for numerous things) a political will to return to the total monarchical power of more ancient times.

Some recent debate has focused on the extent to which Akhenaten forced his religious reforms on his people. Certainly, as time drew on, he revised the names of the Aten, and other religious language, to increasingly exclude references to other gods; at some point, also, he embarked on the wide-scale erasure of traditional gods' names, especially those of Amun. Some of his court changed their names to remove them from the patronage of other gods and place them under that of Aten.

(1)Neo-heliopolitanism: Heliopolis is the name of the Greek for those who worshiped the sun.From Osiris. http://www.osirisnet.net/docu/akhenaton/e_akhenaton_01.htm

(2) Thutmosis IV: was the 8th Pharaoh of the 18th dynasty of Egypt, who ruled in approximately the 14th century BC . From wikipedia, the free encyclopedia retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thutmose_IV.

In the New Kingdom, solar gods again became prominent, among them the Aten, the visible sun-disk which can be seen traversing the sky each day.⁽¹⁾ Akhenaten raised the Aten to the position of 'sole god', represented as a disk with rays of light terminating in hands which reach out to the royal family, sometimes offering the hieroglyphic sign for life. Akhenaten and his family are frequently shown worshipping the Aten or simply indulging in everyday activities beneath the disk. Everywhere the close ties between the king and God are stressed through art and text. The king forms the link between the God and ordinary people whose supposed focus of worship seems to have been Akhenaten and the royal family rather than the Aten itself.

Akhenaten's religion is probably not strictly speaking monotheistic, although only the Aten is actually worshipped and provided with temples. Other gods still existed and are mentioned in inscriptions although these tend to be other solar gods or personifications of abstract concepts; even the names of the Aten, which are written in cartouches like king's names, consist of a theological statement describing the Aten in terms of other gods. The majority of traditional gods were not tolerated, however, and teams of workmen were sent around the temples of Egypt where they chiseled out the names and images of these gods wherever they occurred.

1) Wilkinson, Richard H. (2003). *The Complete Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt*. Thames & Hudson. pp. 236–240

A number of hymns to the Aten were composed during Akhenaten's reign and these provide a glimpse of what James Allen ⁽¹⁾ has described as the 'Natural Philosophy' of Akhenaten's Religion. The wonders of the natural world are described to extol the universal power of the sun; all creatures rejoice when the sun rises and nasty things come out at night when the sun is not present. He was all but lost from history until the discovery, in the 19th century, of Amarna, the site of Akhetaten, the city he built for the Aten. Early excavations at Amarna by Flinders Petrie ⁽²⁾ sparked interest in the mysterious pharaoh. Interest in Akhenaten increased with the discovery in the Valley of the Kings, at Luxor, of the tomb of King Tutankhamun, who has been proved to be Akhenaten's son according to DNA testing in 2010. This deviation from the many-gods ideology to a one-god philosophy has been deemed the Amarna Period by historians.

(1) James Allen (28 November 1864 – 24 January 1912) was a British philosophical writer known for his inspirational books and poetry. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Allen_\(author\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Allen_(author)).

(2) Flinders Petrie: Sir William Matthew Flinders Petrie, (3 June 1853 – 28 July 1942), commonly known as Flinders Petrie, was an English Egyptologist and archeologist. Sir Flinders Petrie, British archaeologist, Gray Johnson Poole. 2016 encyclopedia Britannica retrieved from <http://www.britannica.com/biography/Flinders-Petrie>.

1.3-Akhenaten's Changes in Art:

In addition to abolishing the traditional gods and moving the capital city, Akhenaten changed the art during his reign. Egyptian art had always been stylized with a ritualistic canon of proportion used to depict humans. Thus, even an elderly man was depicted as youthful. Akhenaten abolished the traditional artistic norms, and he and his family are shown in gross exaggeration, with elongated faces, thin arms, protruding stomachs and almond-shaped eyes. Many of the artistic wall carvings from buildings in Akhetaten show the royal family interacting with one another as well as the sun god, who is shown as a disc with long rays extending down towards them. Akhenaten unleashed a revolution in the way art was drawn. Before his time Egyptian art, especially those portraying royalty, tended to show a stiff, structured, formal style.

However, in Akhenaten's time, people were drawn with cone shaped heads and thin spindly limbs. The royal family was even drawn in a way that conveyed intimate moments. One depiction, reproduced in Hornung's book⁽¹⁾, shows Akhenaten and Nefertiti riding a horse-drawn chariot, the two appear to be kissing each other with the rays of the Aten shining down on them. ⁽²⁾

1): Hornung's book: is written by Erik Hornung, it is titled as Akhenaten and the Religion of light. From Cornell University Press;

<http://www.cornellpress.cornell.edu/book/?GCOI=80140100760140>

2) Akhenaten and Nefertiti , musée d'art et d'histoire , Genève .p77

Early in his reign Akhenaten used art as a way of emphasizing his intention of doing things very differently. Colossi ⁽¹⁾ and wall-reliefs from the Karnak Aten Temple ⁽²⁾ are highly exaggerated and almost grotesque when viewed in the context of the formality and restraint which had characterized Egyptian royal and elite art for the millennium preceding Akhenaten's birth. Although these seem striking and strangely beautiful today, it is hard for us to appreciate the profoundly shocking effect that such representations must have had on the senses of those who first viewed them and who would never have been exposed to anything other than traditional Egyptian art.

With the move to Amarna (it was located in the middle of the desert, a city to worship only Aten). The art becomes less exaggerated, but while it is often described as 'naturalistic' it remains highly stylized in its portrayal of the human figure. The royal family is shown with elongated skulls and pear-shaped bodies with skinny torsos and arms but fuller hips, stomachs and thighs. The subject matter of royal art also changes. Although formal scenes of the king worshipping remain important there is an increasing emphasis on ordinary, day-to-day activities which include intimate portrayals of Akhenaten and Nefertiti playing with their daughters beneath the rays of the Aten. Animals and birds are shown frolicking beneath the rays of the rising sun in the decoration of the royal tomb. While traditional Egyptian art tends to emphasize the eternal, Amarna art focuses on the minutiae of life which only occur because of the light - and life-giving power of the sun. Besides the changes he made into religious practices and art.

(1) Colossi: any statue of gigantic size. oxford advanced learner's dictionary 7 th edition .

(2) The Karnak Aten Temple or The Great Temple of the Aten was located in the city of el-Amarna, Egypt, and was the main temple for the worship of the god Aten during the reign of Akhenaten. Dr Kate Spence ,Akhenaten and the Amarna Period retrieved from http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/egyptians/akhenaten_01.shtml .

Akhenaten also instigated changes in temple architecture and building methods: stone structures were now built from much smaller blocks of stone set in a strong mortar. Even official inscriptions changed, moving away from the old-fashioned language traditional to monumental texts to reflect the spoken language of the time. Akhenaten was sincere and clear in his religious reforms; the religion that he wanted to publish in Egypt, shown a desire and a tendency to monotheism and little by little, we find that Even though the Ancient Egyptians had worshipped the same gods for literally thousands of years - the number of gods they worshipped numbered nearly 2000, Akhenaten imposed on those who followed him in the city of Aten to worship the one and the absolute, which was designed to eliminate the phenomenon of multiple deities in the Egyptian provinces.

Akhenaten did not show any interest in foreign policy from the military side, on the contrary he was busy a lot with religion things; because he thought he could keep his powers in Syria by linking people with Aten doctrine⁽¹⁾. He was thinking that he can unify various people by only one religion. Many priests were forced to abandon their temples and had to stop their previous worship and offerings to the God Amun. This was probably not taken lightly; thereby, creating a hostile environment amongst the population.

Akhenaton was generally hated. Akhenaten used the force of the Egyptian army to enforce these ideas on the people of Egypt and destroy the old religion and its priesthood.

(1) Aten doctrine :is about faith and religion as it was explained in the book of Ancient Egyptian Literature: The late period by Miriam Lichtheim. From https://books.google.dz/books?id=nN2jfpSbk2kC&pg=PA90&lpg=PA90&dq=aten+doctrine&source=bl&ots=e5tAo9FGzf&sig=5LbfR_v61H1cpie01bDPnofUOiY&hl=fr&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj4ze79iO7MAhXH2xoKHQ-hDXsQ6AEIRzAG#v=onepage&q=aten%20doctrine&f=false

The entire population of Thebes was moved to the new city of Armana which Akhenaten had built as his new capital. Businesses were ruined. The traditional temple-based economy, run by the priests, had been replaced by the new regime, run by local administrators and military commanders.

Akhenaten's reforms cost the kingdom dearly. His projects nearly ruined Egypt's finances, even as he allowed the neighboring Assyrians and the Hittites to become a threat. The pharaoh was flooded with pleas to change course, but he refused. Later on, Akhenaten's old capitals in Tel-el Amarna⁽¹⁾ were abandoned as well and Thebes⁽²⁾ and Memphis were restored as Egypt's central quarters.

1)Amarna: is a virgin site on the east bank of the Nile River, where Akhenaten (Amenhotep IV) built his new capital of his kingdom when he abandoned the worship of Amon and devoted himself to that of Aton. Ancient site, Egypt, Written by: The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. retrieved from : <http://www.britannica.com/place/Tell-el-Amarna>

(2): Thebes: was an ancient Egyptian city located east of the Nile about 800 kilometers south of the Mediterranean. Its ruins lie within the modern Egyptian city of Luxor. Joshua J. Mark ,ancient history Encyclopedia ,published on 24 February 2016 retrieved from http://www.ancient.eu/Thebes_%28Egypt%29/.

Chapter Two:

King Tut's Biography and Major Achievements

2-Introduction:

Akhenaten's son, became a king at the age of eight and died at the age of 18 and the cause of death is unknown. King Tut belonged to the Eighteenth dynasty of Egyptian Kings during the period of the New Kingdom. His Mother was believed to be a noblewoman called Kiya and his Stepmother was Nefertiti, the chief wife of Akhenaten. He was brought up in the new city of Armana founded by his father.

2.1-King Tut's Biography:

King Tut had five names reflecting the divine roles that were attributed to pharaohs. Each of his names defined a sacred function that was overseen by the gods. The five names of King Tut were his birth name, protected name, Horus name, Golden Horus name and throne name First, his birth name the Sa Ra ("son of the Sun"), Tutankhaten ("the living image of Aten") later changed to Tutankhamun ("the living image of Amun"). Second, in his role as Horus he is named as Heru: Ka Nakht, Tut Mesut ("Horus: Strong bull, of perfect birth") While the third is his name under the protection of Nekhebet and Wadjet is Nebty: Nefer Hepu Segereh Tau ("He of the Good Laws, Who Pacifies the Two Lands") and the fourth is the Golden Horus name, that identified his kinship to the gods as their son on earth, was Heru Nebu: Wetches Khau Sehotep Neteru ("He who Wears the Crowns and Satisfies the Gods") finally the last one is his throne name , Nesu Bity ("king of upper and lower Egypt") and this is Nebkheperura ("all the transformations of Ra"⁽¹⁾)

He began his reign under the name Tutankhaten, meaning "Living image of the aten" however he later changed his name to tutankhamun "Living image of Amun" his name was written as "Amen-Tut-Ankh" because of the tradition of honorific transposition , where the name of a god is written first out of respect). His name change seems to have occurred shortly before he abandoned the city of Akhenaten and returned to Thebes, reinstating the old gods.

(1)Ra: is the ancient Egyptian sun god. he had become a major god in ancient Egyptian religion, identified primarily with the noon sun. Wikipedia the free encyclopedia, retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ra>.

The background of King Tut encompasses one of the most chaotic periods in the history of Ancient Egypt. It was the time when the lives of all Ancient Egyptians were turned upside down. Then in 1334BC when Tutankhamun was made Pharaoh, he married Ankhesenpaaten, his half sister, the third daughter of Akhenaten and Nefertiti. His regent was Ay who was also the Grand Vizier. Ay was also the father of Nefertiti, his stepmother and also the grandfather of Ankhesenpaaten. The marriage of Tutankhamun and Ankhesenpaaten produced at least two daughters who were stillborn. The great military commander, General Horemheb, was designated as the Boy King's "Deputy" and was recognised as heir to Tutankhamun until the pharaoh produced children of his own. ⁽¹⁾

Tutankhamen was likely the product of incest as there was considerable inter-marriage in the family of King Tut. Incest was seen as an acceptable element in the lives of the Egyptian Gods and Goddesses, retaining the sacred bloodline. The Ancient Egyptian creation myth attempts to explain how some of the major Egyptian Gods and Goddesses came into being, their relationships with each other and the nature and genesis of the universe. The pharaohs were seen as living deities so it was deemed as perfectly acceptable for them to emulate the incestuous behaviour of the gods. ⁽²⁾

In 2010 researchers performing DNA analyses⁽³⁾ on the remains of King Tut and his relatives made a shocking announcement.

1) The information was taken from a video published by History lists; 01, 3, 2014. <http://www.history.com/news/history-lists/6-secrets-of-king-tut>.2)V.Acharya, Journal Edge, King Tutankhamen ,September 14, 2015 .3) 6 Secrets of King Tut January 3, 2014 By History.com Staff

The boy king, they believed, was the product of incest between the pharaoh Akhenaten and one of his sisters. Inbreeding was rampant among ancient Egyptian royals, who saw themselves as descendants of the gods and hoped to maintain pure bloodlines. Experts think this trend contributed to higher incidences of congenital defects—such as King Tut’s cleft palate and club foot—among rulers.

2.2-Health and Appearance:

It is thought that Tutankhamen must have had a good childhood. He probably spent his younger years hunting, swimming, and studying. His tomb revealed he enjoyed board games. Like most children, he probably found politics unexciting and went about his environment enjoying leisurely activities. Because he was a child, he probably had an ignorant view about his father’s teachings and politics. However, he was also believed to be an ill child due to the many walking canes that were found inside his tomb. The report is the first DNA study ever conducted with ancient Egyptian royal mummies. It apparently solves several mysteries surrounding King Tut, including how he died and who his parents were. "He was not a very strong pharaoh. He was not riding the chariots," said study team member Carsten Pusch, a geneticist at Germany's University of Tübingen. "Picture instead a frail, weak boy who had a bit of a club foot and who needed a cane to walk." Regarding the revelation that King Tut's mother and father were brother and sister, Pusch said, "Inbreeding is not an advantage for biological or genetic fitness. Normally the health and immune system are reduced and malformations increase,"⁽¹⁾ he said.

1) Carsten Pusch, for National Geographic News Published February 17, 2010

Tutankhamun was slight of build, and was roughly 180 cm (5 ft 11 in) tall. The research showed that Tutankhamun had buck teeth ⁽¹⁾, a club foot⁽²⁾, girlish hips and a slightly cleft palate" ⁽³⁾ and possibly a mild case of scoliosis, a medical condition in which the spine is curved from side to side. Examination of King Tut's body has revealed previously unknown deformations in the king's left foot, caused by necrosis ⁽⁴⁾ of bone tissue. The painful affliction forced King Tut to walk with the use of a cane, many of which were found in his tomb, however it would not have been a life-threatening affliction⁽⁵⁾. A 'virtual autopsy', composed of more than 2,000 computer scans, was carried out in tandem with a genetic analysis of Tutankhamen's family, which supports evidence that his parents were brother and sister. The scientists believe that this left him with physical impairments triggered by hormonal imbalances. And his family history could also have led to his premature death in his late teens.⁽⁶⁾

Various myths suggest he was murdered or was involved in a chariot crash after fractures were found in his skull and other parts of his skeleton. Now scientists believe he may have died of an inherited illness because only one of the breaks occurred before he died, while his club foot would have made chariot racing impossible.

1) Buck teeth: an upper tooth that projects over the lower lip. From Mayo clinic by mayo clinic stuff retrieved from <http://www.mayoclinic.org/search/search-results?q=buck%20teeth>. 2) A club foot: a deformed foot that is twisted so that the sole cannot be placed flat on the ground. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. 3) Cleft palate: a congenital split in the roof of the mouth. From NHS choices from :<http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/Cleft-lip-and-palate/Pages/Introduction.aspx>. 4) Necrosis :the death of most or all of the cells in an organ or tissue due to disease, injury, or failure of the blood supply, from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Necrosis>. 5) Affliction: something that causes pain or suffering. from dictionary.com ; <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/affliction>. 6) Carsten Pusch, for National Geographic News Published February 17, 2010

The tests did reveal enough physical problems to challenge the idea that this boy king had an easy life. "This guy was suffering," Pusch ⁽¹⁾says. The study's biggest surprise involves Tut's left foot, Pusch says. It was clubbed. And some bones in the toes were dying from a degenerative disease. That would explain why Tut's tomb contained more than 100 canes or walking sticks, Pusch says. The degenerative bone disease probably caused Tut's foot to swell from inflammation and made it impossible for him to walk normally, Pusch says. Many of Tut's problems could have come from inbreeding, which was common in the royal family.

(1)Carsten Pusch, National Geographic News, Ker Than, February 17, 2010

The family of King Tut include some the most famous characters in Ancient Egyptian history. Their lives are surrounded with chaotic and revolutionary changes in Egypt. Murder, mystery and intrigue touch the lives of the family of King Tut - his father, the heretic King Akhenaten, his stepmother Nefertiti who mysteriously disappeared, his Grand Vizier Ay who was also the father of Nefertiti and the grandfather of Ankhesenpaaten, the wife of Tutankhamun. Ankhesenpaaten was forced to marry her grandfather when Tutankhamun died. She also died in mysterious circumstances.

2.3-The Close Family members of King Tut:

Most people are aware that Tutankhamun died at the young age of just 18 years old and the controversy surrounding the cause of his death. What is not so well known is that some of the main family members of King Tut were also surrounded by strange disappearances and mysteries, as detailed below.

3.1 His father, Akhenaten :

Meaning "living spirit of Aten", was a Pharaoh of the Eighteenth dynasty of Egypt who ruled for 17 years. He is especially noted for abandoning traditional Egyptian polytheism and introducing worship centered on the Aten.

3.2 His step-mother Nefertiti:

Nefertiti fully supported Akhenaten in the establishment of the new religion. All reference to Nefertiti disappeared towards the end of the reign of Akhenaten. But there is speculation that it was Nefertiti who assumed the sole role as the Pharaoh referred to as Smenkhkare Ankhetkheperure⁽¹⁾. The rule of Smenkhkare only lasted two years, when King Tut was made Pharaoh –Smenkhkare was probably murdered- Was the pharaoh actually Nefertiti...

1)Smenkhkare Ankhetkheperure:was a short lived pharaoh in the late 18th dynasty.who ruled Egypt after Akhenaten death. From Wikipedia ,the free encyclopedia:
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smenkhkare> . **20**

2.4 His wife, Ankhesenpaaten :

Ankhesenamun ("Her Life is of Amun") was a queen of the Eighteenth Dynasty of Egypt. She was the third of six known daughters, and became the great royal wife of her half-brother Tutankhamun when he was just 8 to 10 years old and she was 13. Ankhesenpaaten was the daughter of Pharaoh Akhenaten and his wife Nefertiti and the granddaughter of Ay. Following the untimely death of Tutankhamun Ankhesenpaaten was told that she was expected to marry her grandfather, Ay. A political move to strengthen the claim of Ay to the throne. A document has been discovered which was sent to the Hittites⁽¹⁾ stating the following:

"My husband has died and I have no son.

They say about you that you have many sons.

You might give me one of your sons to become

my husband.

I would not wish to take one of my subjects as a

husband... I am afraid."⁽²⁾

It is believed that this was a plea from Ankhesenpaaten. The Hittite King sent one of his sons, Zannanza, as requested but he was murdered during the journey.

(1)The Hittites: the Hittites were an Ancient Anatolian people who established an empire centered on Hattusa in north-central Anatolia around 1600 BC, known nowadays as Turkey. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia ; <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hittites> .

2) Manley, Suzie. *"Ankhesenamun - Queen of Tutankhamun and Daughter of Akhenaten"*. Egypt * Pyramids * History.

When Ankhesenpaaten died is unknown but she probably died sometime during the short rule of Ay, between 1325 BC and 1321 BC. The cause of her death may be either from natural causes, murder or suicide. No tomb or mummy has ever been found for Ankhesenpaaten. Like her husband, Tutankhamun her death remains a mystery...It is still not known where she was buried, and no funerary objects with her name are known to exist. This leaves the possibility that her tomb is still somewhere out there, waiting to be discovered. This may help to unravel the final fate of Ankhesenamun . Although both Tutankhamun and Ankhesenamun were still children, together they ruled Egypt for the next ten years. During their reign, history shows that Tutankhamun had Ankhesenamun 's grandfather Ay as an official adviser who probably played an influential role in the lives and decisions of the young couple. The advisors of King Tut were his Grand Vizier Ay and his General of the Armies Horemheb who were designated as the Boy King's "Deputies"⁽¹⁾ and were recognized as heirs to Tutankhamun until the pharaoh produced children of his own.

(1)Deputies: a persons who are empowered to act as a substitute for this superior.

2.5-The Death of King Tut:

After reigning only nine years, Tutankhamen died at around the age of 18 without an heir and. His early death, sparked historians 'suspicions of murder and natural death', the researchers wrote in the Feb. 17 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association. There are no historical records explaining the cause or circumstances of Tutankhamen's death. There is also no positive evidence to suggest how Tutankhamen died. However, there are many theories and these theories have changed over the years.

2.5.1 Natural Death :

The latest theory is that King Tutankhamun died from a break in the bone just above his left knee. Modern technology shows that the damage was not done after death, but that the young king broke it in life, probably as a result of falling from a chariot. That's why his tomb contained many baskets and jars crammed full of medicinal herbs to cure headaches and fever, these symptoms were the results of an infection in the wound that could not heal and led to his early death. This idea was approved by Scientists that have determined that the leg of his mummy was broken and badly infected before his death. According to National Geographic (December 2006) a CT scan⁽¹⁾ of King Tutankhamun's mummy "*showed a thin coating of embalming resin around the leg break, suggesting that Tut broke his leg just before he died and that his death may have resulted from an infection or other complications.*"

(1)A CT scan: is also called X-ray computed tomography. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CTscan>

Later on, in the DNA tests of King Tut's mummy in 2010, scientists found DNA from the mosquito-borne parasite that causes malaria tropica, the most virulent and deadly form of the disease, in the pharaoh's body, This is currently the oldest known genetic proof of the disease.

Interestingly, more than one strain of the malaria parasite was found, indicating that King Tut caught multiple malarial infections during his lifetime. The malaria would have weakened King Tut's immune system and interfered with the healing of his foot. These factors, combined with the fracture in his left thighbone, which scientists had discovered in 2005, may have ultimately been what killed the young king. Other Scientists believe Egyptian King Tutankhamun died of illness, rather than from the chariot crash, as the 'virtual autopsy' showed that the boy king suffered from genetic deficiencies since his parents were brother and sister.

2.5.2 Murdered by Someone :

During an x-ray of the mummy in 1968, scientists found bone fragments in Tut's skull, prompting a sensational theory that the boy king had been bludgeoned⁽¹⁾ to death. One of the main reasons that murder has dragged on as a possible cause of King Tut's death is because of a fracture to the back of his head. Revealed in an X-ray of his mummy made by the University of Liverpool, a trauma specialist at Long Island University in the US theorized that the blow was not caused by an accident.

(1)Bludgeoned: to hit somebody several times with a heavy object.from the free dictionary by Farlex ; <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/bludgeoned>.

2.5.3 Murdered Either by Ay or Horemheb :

If King Tut was murdered, some research and evidence point to a few limited servants that could have been responsible for his death. Their motives were likely centered on greed or the changing environment Akhenaten (King Tut's father) had created upon his death. It was a known fact that Akhenaten brought about a major change in Egypt. He had pushed the idea of one god and this concept went against everything the Ancient Egyptians believed in. Though it is not known how Akhenaten transitioned Egypt into this new thinking, many believed the transition could have been hostile. Priests, who had temples, spent their whole life's worshipping and honoring their beloved gods. When Akhenaten acquired the throne he changed their thinking and he might have forced them to shut down their temples and revert to his religion—which was unheard of at the time. As result of this radical movement, many historians believed this created an unstable environment that might have upset Akhenaten's royal court and its citizens—the change was drastic and must have required a firm stance to change hundreds of years of thinking.

Akhenaten died when King Tut was a child and he was given the throne at a young age. If Akhenaten did create a hostile environment, his son would've had to deal with the new state of Egypt. To make matters worse, King Tut was a child and probably did not have the intellect to run Egypt. This would've meant that more experienced subjects of King Tut would have helped him—mainly Ay and Horemheb. Because these two officials had such a strong presence in King Tut's life and had direct access to him, many stories surround them.

(1)Ay: was Pharaoh of Ancient Egypt's 18th dynasty.He was the father of Nevertiti wife of Akhenaten.Historians said that he was the power behind the throne during Tutankhamun's reign. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ay>.

Just being the son of Akhenaten must have been difficult for a young boy who probably wanted to go about his business uninterrupted. This situation alone breeds hate from those who oppressed Akhenaten and his new teachings. They probably perceived King Tut's death as a way out to restore Egypt to its old ways.

a-The Theory of Ay :

One popular story stands out the most and this one is based on the relationship between King Tut and Ay. This particular scandal continues to be a popular theory. It was said that Ay killed King Tut out of greed. Ay knew that by killing King Tut he would inherit the throne and become pharaoh. Coincidentally, King Tut does die at around 18 and Ay is given the throne. What also makes this story interesting is that a crack was found on the base King Tut's skull possibly indicating that King Tut was indeed murdered.

A strong advocate of this theory is Bob Brier⁽¹⁾. Mr. Brier revealed his findings January 17, 1997 in a conference held in California. Brier believes the motive is obvious and is more logical than the other stories surrounding King Tut's death. Also, Brier points out that a ring that was discovered in Cairo in 1931. This ring showed that Ay and Ankhesenamun were married soon after King Tut's death. Brier believes Ay forced Ankhesenamun to marry him because if she did not, Ay would not have been able to inherit the throne.

To continue this story, some Egyptologists believe that Ankhesenamun could have made a desperate attempt to save the throne.

(1)Bob Brier: is an Egyptologist, from Long Island University. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bob_Brier.

Some tablets, which are dated towards the end of the Amarna period, were discovered. These tables appeared to be from Ankhesenamun to the Hittites asking for help. The Hittites were enemies of Egypt at the time. These tablets, dating back to the end of the 18th dynasty, revealed a possible last plea for intervention to the Hittites revealing a potential scandal. Some Egyptologist's strongly associate this letter with Ankhesenamun as a last resort in the hopes of saving her throne and her status. She informed the Hittite king, Suppiluliumas, to send a son to wed her. She clearly stated her humiliation and her feelings of being worried. The queen pointed out the loss of her husband and stated, "Never shall I pick out a servant of mine and make him my husband. I am afraid!" Was this servant Ay she was talking about? Many believe so. The Hittite son who was sent to be married never made it to Egypt. He was assassinated on his journey to Egypt and the marriage never occurred. Ay could be the person to blame. It is also possible that Horemheb, the successor of Ay and Tutankhamun's general, was involved in the murder of the Hittite prince and that a deal was struck whereby he would ascend to the throne after Ay.

b-The Theory of Horemheb :

The king's deputy, also known as Horemheb⁽¹⁾, may have also been responsible for the death of King Tut as well. The possibility that King Tut was getting older and probably ready to take powers into his own hands may have contributed to his early demise. For many years it was believed that Horemheb guided King Tut in his royal decisions as a child. As King Tut grew older and became more independent he started making his own decisions without the aid of Horemheb. This new thinking might have upset him and he quickly saw his power fading away. This independence that King Tut was attaining might have upset him and could be the reason as to why he killed King Tut.

(1): Horemheb: was the last pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of Egypt. He was the commander in chief of the army under the reigns of Tutankhamun and Ay. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horemheb>

Though Horemheb did not get the throne after King Tut's death he did get it after Ay. Upon becoming the pharaoh he restored Egypt to its traditional tradition which was the worshiping of the many ancient gods. He moved his capital to Memphis and returned all the temples to their rightful priests. During his reign as pharaoh he removed any signs of Akhenaten's religion.

By his actions, many Egyptologists and historians strongly assume that Horemheb wanted to restore Egypt to its traditional ways. Although, in hindsight, it appears that King Tut was also leaning in the direction of restoring Egypt to the more habitual ways before his death—it might not have been fast enough for Horemheb though.

2.6-The Tomb of Tutankhamun :

Tutankhamen became the most famous of the pharaohs (Egyptian kings) when his treasure-filled tomb was discovered in the early twentieth century. The vast and untouched contents of his tomb offered historians great insight into the ancient Egyptian culture. He is probably the best-known of the pharaohs, owing to the fortunate discovery of his treasure-filled tomb virtually intact. His burial place in the Valley of the Kings had escaped the fate of the tombs of other ancient Egyptian kings. Fortunately, the entrance was hidden from tomb raiders by debris heaped over it during the cutting of the later tomb of the twelfth century B.C.E king Ramesses VI⁽¹⁾.

(1)Ramses VI: Was the fifth ruler of the twentieth dynasty of Egypt. King of Egypt Written by: The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica from the Encyclopaedia Britannica.<http://www.britannica.com/biography/Ramses-VI>

On 4 November 1922, Carter's group found steps that led to Tutankhamun's tomb and spent several months cataloguing the antechamber. They opened the burial chamber and discovered the sarcophagus⁽¹⁾ in February the following year. In 1922 the archaeologist Howard Carter (1873–1939) discovered Tutankhamen's tomb after searching for nearly ten years. It was a phenomenal discovery that made headlines across the world. Up until the discovery of King Tut's tomb, it was believed that all royal tombs had been robbed and drained of their treasure. Tutankhamen's tomb remains as one of the greatest and most important discoveries in archeology (the study of ancient forms of life). From Carter's discovery, historians were able to piece together the life of King Tutankhamen.

His tomb was built for someone else and was used to bury the young Pharaoh when he died unexpectedly. This may have helped to keep his tomb hidden from thieves for all these thousands of years, it was filled with treasure and artifacts unlike found in any other Pharaoh's tomb. The tomb room contained more than five thousand objects, many of which were covered with gold and beautifully carved. The most famous of these objects is probably the lifelike gold mask that covered the face of Tutankhamen's mummy. Carter also uncovered military items, clothing, jewelry, and many statues of Tutankhamen and Egyptian gods. In fact, there were so many items in the tomb that many are still being examined today and have yet to be displayed in museums—nearly eighty years after their discovery.

1) Sarcophagus: a stone coffin, especially one bearing sculpture or inscriptions, often displayed as a monument. Cambridge Dictionaries Online. Retrieved from: <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/sarcophagus>

When Carter⁽¹⁾ first entered King Tut's lost tomb in November 1922, his financial backer George Herbert—a wealthy lord with a passion for Egyptology—was at his side. Four months later, Herbert died of apparent blood poisoning from an infected mosquito bite. Newspapers speculated that the Englishman had fallen victim to a “mummy's curse” supposedly outlined on a clay tablet outside Tut's tomb. Rumors flew anew after the sudden deaths of others who had visited the Valley of the Kings. It turns out, however, that frenzied journalists fabricated the story of the inscription. And in 2002, scientists examined the survival rates of 44 Westerners who had been in Egypt during Carter's excavation, concluding that they were not at elevated risk of dying early.

As Carter ventured further into Tutankhamen's tomb, he discovered a treasury room brimming with priceless funerary objects, including gold figurines, ritual jewelry, small boats representing the journey to the netherworld and a shrine for the pharaoh's embalmed organs. The chamber also held two miniature coffins that contained two fetuses. Recent DNA tests suggest that one of the mummies is that of Tutankhamen's stillborn daughter and that the other was likely his child as well. Experts believe King Tut left no living heirs, perhaps because he and Ankhesenamun could only conceive offspring with fatal congenital⁽²⁾ disorders.

(1)Howard Carter (9 May 1874 – 2 March 1939) was an English archaeologist and Egyptologist who became world famous after discovering the intact tomb of the 18th Dynasty Pharaoh, Tutankhamun. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Howard_Carter. (2)Congenital disorder: also known as congenital disease, birth defect or anomaly, is a condition existing at or before birth regardless of cause. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia ; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congenital_disorder.

Because of his tomb's small size, historians suggest King Tut's death must have been unexpected and his burial rushed by Ay, who succeeded him as pharaoh. The tomb's antechambers were packed to the ceiling with more than 5,000 artifacts, including furniture, chariots, clothes, weapons and 130 of the lame king's walking sticks. The entrance corridor was apparently looted soon after the burial, but the inner rooms remained sealed. The pharaohs who followed Tut chose to ignore his reign, as despite his work restoring Amun, he was tainted by the connection to his father's religious upheavals. Within a few generations, the tomb's entrance had been clogged with stone debris, built over by workmen's huts and forgotten. At the time of the discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb, archaeologists believed that all the royal tombs in the Valley of the Kings, across the river from ancient Thebes, had already been cleared. Excitement about the new tomb—the most intact ever found—quickly spread worldwide. It took Carter and his team a decade to catalogue and empty the tomb.

Artifacts from King Tut's tomb have toured the world in several blockbuster museum shows, including the worldwide 1972-79 "Treasures of Tutankhamun⁽¹⁾" exhibitions. Eight million visitors in seven U.S. cities viewed the exhibition of the golden burial mask and 50 other precious items from the tomb. Today the most fragile artifacts, including the burial mask, no longer leave Egypt. Tutankhamen's mummy remains on display within the tomb, his layered coffins replaced with a climate-controlled glass box.

(1): Treasures of Tutankhamun : The Treasures of Tutankhamun is the most popular exhibition in the Museum's history.

Opened on 30 March 1972 by H.M. Queen Elizabeth II, the exhibition coincided with the 50th anniversary of the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb. Over 1,650,000 visitors came to see the objects on loan from Egypt to London. From the British Museum .

http://www.britishmuseum.org/whats_on/past_exhibitions/1972/archive_tutankhamun.aspx

2.7-The Burial Rituals of King Tutankhamen :

Egyptologists from the American University in Cairo shed light on some of the bizarre burial rituals discovered in the tomb, they believe that the king's appendage was embalmed at a 90-degree angle to make the young pharaoh appear as Osiris, the god of the underworld. Elsewhere, Tutankhamun's heart was missing when the tomb was discovered in 1922. ; including the fact the king's penis was also embalmed at a 90-degree angle – the only mummy to have ever been found with this feature. Religious texts claimed Osiris⁽¹⁾' heart was similarly removed by his brother Seth⁽²⁾. On the outside of the tomb, decorations depicted Tutankhamun as Osiris. They claimed that this may have been carried out on purpose to make the king appear like Osiris, the god of the underworld, in an attempt to frighten religious revolutionaries. The mummy was also covered in black liquid to resemble Osiris' skin. During mummification a decision was made to not only embalm the erect penis, but also to cover the king's body in black liquid - similar in colour to the skin of Osiris - and remove his heart.

The discovery of Tutankhamun tomb's was one of the most significant and famous archeological discoveries in modern times. There has been great speculation about the alleged Curse of the Pharaohs and also the actual cause of death of King Tutankhamun since very little information about the young king is known until now.

(1) Osiris: was an Egyptian god, usually identified as the god of the afterlife, the underworld, and the dead. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia , This page was last modified on 28 April 2016, at 19:01.<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Osiris> .

(2) Seth: is a god of the desert, storms, disorder, violence and foreigners in ancient Egyptian religion. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia ; This page was last modified on 24 April 2016, at 15:55.[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Set_\(deity\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Set_(deity)) .

2.9-Conclusion:

Tutankhamun died young, in only the ninth year of his rule. Estimates place him as 18 or 19 years old at the time of his death.

Because Tut was just a child and ruled for such a short time, he left little impact on Egypt. He was under the protection of two men: the divine father Ay and the General Horemheb. These men most likely made the majority of the decisions and influenced the pharaoh's policies.

Tutankhamun (Tutankhaten), has become one of the most famous pharaohs of ancient Egypt. Although he had a short reign and is not even mentioned in the Abydos Kings list, the discovery of his tomb in 1922 by Howard Carter was a worldwide media sensation. His grave was relatively intact and crammed full of the most beautiful burial items and furniture. His funeral mask remains one of the most famous artefacts ever created by ancient Egyptian craftsmen.

General Conclusion

King Akhenaten -during his reign- was considered as unsuccessful and unloved pharaoh from the majority of Egypt inhabitants, because of the change in the aspect of Egyptian life such as the new religion “Aten” ,that overturned their lives. Until the coming of his son Tutankhamun to the throne , "The boy king" as known by modern people ,who ruled Egypt after the death of his father could reestablished the old religion”Amun” again;that he saw it the right one;and deleted the other (which was called“Aten”).

Akhenaten’s changes in both religion and art brought new things to the society.In religion,everything goes around the sun disk ‘Aten’ in other words, it focuses upon one god rather than worshipping numerous gods . Art was also modified and changed .especially by the move to the new capital Amarna city, art became more stylized, with new ways of drawing such as showing the daily activities.

After Akhenaten’s death, his son Tutankhamun took the throne at very young age and tried to reconsider Egypt in a good position , as it was during his grandfather’s reign (amenhotep)without problems or miserable conditions that came from his father’s changes in Egypt.

King Tut found that he should restore the old religion Amun,for his country and for the other countries that were under his reign; which led to nice diplomatic relations with foreign countries, and gave prosperity to Egypt, and all the inhabitants accepted the changes to the old one because they found their relief.

This shows us that Tutankhamun was more intelligent because he followed the system of his grand –father to rule the country in order to attribute the stability and the prosperity that were before Akhenaten ; which means that unlike his father, Tutankhamun was successful in his reign. He forced a great army military to protect the land ,the thing that was neglected during the reign of his father; he also finished some projects that were left from Amenhotep's ruling time. His system of controlling was so positive and good all over the country.

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2.8-King Tut's Major Achievements:

Despite his brief reign, King Tut is perhaps Egypt's best known pharaoh because of the wealth of treasures—including a solid gold death mask⁽¹⁾—found during the surprise discovery of his intact tomb in 1922.

King Tutankhamen is thought to have ruled from around 1334BC -1325 BC,towards the end of the Eighteenth dynasty of the New Kingdom.He was very young when he became pharaoh of Egypt and ;because of his young age ,it is generally considered that Ay (who was the vizier of Akhenaten and both the vizier and successor to Tutankhmen) was the real power behind the throne.The decision to make King Tut the pharaoh must have been a controversial subject for many who have studied this time period of the life of the young pharaoh. Many argue that King Tut was too young to make his own decisions as he was only a child when he was given the throne. Due to his young age, many historians logically believe that he was most likely manipulated by the elder vizier Aye and also Horemheb. It was these individuals who probably made all executive decisions until King Tut became of ruling age. Unfortunately, King Tut died at a very young age and never reached his full potential.

To add more acceptances to this theory, after King Tut's death, Aye inherited the throne. After Aye's short reign, Horemheb then took the throne. Both Aye and Horemheb worked endlessly to ensure Egypt was restored to its old ways.

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- 1) A solid gold death mask: a mask made with gold and fixed over his face when he died. It weighs around 24 pounds. From awesome stories
<https://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/King-Tut-s-Death-Mask-and-Its-Meaning>

Historians describe Tutankhamen's reign as largely uneventful, but the young pharaoh did institute at least one major reform. Shortly before Tutankhamen's reign, Akhenaten had overseen a religious revolution, rejecting the old gods and promoting the Aten; while abandoning Thebes⁽¹⁾ for a new city which held no association with any god but the Aten. This religious change angered many angry citizens and priests. Tutankhamen was left with an angry and chaotic Egypt to rule.

Later on Tutankhamen reversed the radicalism of his father, reinstating traditional religious beliefs. After acquiring the throne he started to bring back gods that were forbidden by Akhenaten.

The country was economically weak and in turmoil following the reign of Akhenaten. Diplomatic relations with other kingdoms had been neglected, and Tutankhamen sought to restore them. Evidence of his success is suggested by the gifts from various countries found in his tomb. As many people of Egypt had been unhappy with the religious reforms of his father, Tutankhamen and his advisors tried to fix all the changes that his father had made. Under Tutankhamen Egypt returned to their old gods and the old temples were repaired. Akhenaten's old capitals in Tel-el Amarna were abandoned as well and Thebes and Memphis were restored as Egypt's central quarters. The young pharaoh had left his father's temples behind and placed a great deal of Egypt's wealth into restoring things back to the old ways and to giving the people back what they most likely wanted; restoration of their previous religious beliefs and gods.

1) Thebes : Opcit page number 12.

When Tutankhemen was around eleven years old; he reserved several changes made during his father's reign. He ended the worship of the god Aten and restored the god Amen to supremacy. The ban on the cult of Amen was lifted and traditional privileges were restored to its priesthood. The capital was moved back to Thebes and the city of Akhenaten abandoned and new temples dedicated to Amen-Ra⁽¹⁾. The pharaoh and his wife changed their names removing the reference to the Aten and instead honoring Amen.

Hawass⁽²⁾ writes:

His advisors, clearly with the support of the priests of Amen, either convinced or forced the young king once again to give Amen his place as the universal god of Egypt and abandon the cult of the Aten. The name of the child-pharaoh was changed from Tutankhaten to Tutankhamen, and his queen became Ankhsenamen. Ankhsenamen. At some point, the court left Amarna, and Tutankhamen and Ankhsenamen took up primary residence at the traditional capitals of Thebes and Memphis⁽³⁾.

1) Amun Ra: is the most widely recorded of the Egyptian gods. As the chief deity of the Egyptian Empire. From Egyptian Witchcraft, <http://www.egyptian-witchcraft.com/god-amun-ra/> 2) Zahi Hawass, The Golden King: The World of Tutankhamun (National Geographic, 2004). 3) Memphis: was an ancient city in Egypt. from Encyclopaedia Britannica. Written by: Barbara G. Mertz. <http://www.britannica.com/place/Memphis-ancient-city-Egypt>.

Their names were changed to reflect their beliefs towards Amen (eighth Heh god of the Ogdoad⁽¹⁾) and probably to ease the angry priests who missed their old Egypt. They also soon decided to leave their father's capital Amarna and relocated to a new capital in Memphis and Thebes. This movement was probably suggested by Ay to show the Egyptians and priests that things were slowly returning to the original ways. Doing this most probably helped to solidify the people and support the new kingdom that was now under his reign. With the ancient beliefs restored and the movement of the new capital, King Tutankhamen threw lavish parties to show his support for Amen. It was done mainly to show the priests and people that things were back on track and that King Tut had transitioned the throne back to the old way of doing business; however, no matter the reason, these changes must have been received positively by the people.

The ideal of Ma'at⁽²⁾, universal harmony, was the most important spiritual concept in ancient Egypt. It was believed that the land of Egypt was a mirror image of the celestial land and individuals had a responsibility to behave in a certain way on earth to keep balance with the higher realm. By abandoning the old gods and the ancient practices, Akhenaten would have upset this balance and destroyed the harmony between the people and their gods. When the people were forced to abandon their gods, it was thought, the gods abandoned the people. Tutankhamen's reforms, then, would have had an immense impact on the people of Egypt with his restoration of universal harmony. The temples were rebuilt and the priests who had hidden the iconography and texts relating to the old religion brought them back to their rightful places.

1)Maat was the ancient Egyptian concept of truth, law and morality. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.2)Ogdoad : the Ogdoad were eight primordial deities worshipped during what is called the Old Kingdom. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia ; January2009

Internally, Tutankhamen sought to restore the old order, in the hope that the gods would once again look favorably on Egypt. He ordered the repair of the holy sites and continued construction at the temple of Karnak. He also oversaw the completion of the red granite lions at Soleb⁽¹⁾.

With balance restored, Tutankhamen turned his attention to rule and to those activities befitting a king such as horseback riding, hunting, training in military skills, and enjoying leisure time with his young wife (Hawass, 54).

The historian Barbara Watterson⁽²⁾ writes, "He was said to be a king who `spent his life making images of the gods', and it was during his reign that work on the colonnade in Luxor Temple with its superb scenes of the Opet Festival, was undertaken" (112-113). Tutankhamen also officiated at the Opet Festival⁽³⁾ with his queen and commissioned his treasurer to carry out a fiscal inspection of all the temples of the land. The palace at Thebes which he shared with Ankhsenamen: ...would have been built of mud brick and beautifully painted. It would have consisted of many large rooms and columned halls surrounded by smaller suites of rooms. The largest of these would have contained a series of larger halls leading to a throne room. These would have been decorated with lively scenes of birds and natural motifs. There would have been gardens and pools, all designed to soothe and delight the royal eyes and ears (Hawass, 55)⁽⁴⁾.

(1) Soleb : is an ancient town in Nubia, today's Sudan. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia ;July 2011.<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soleb>.(2) Barbara, Watterson : The Egyptians (Blackwell Publishers, 1997).From Ancient History Encyclopedia In Akhenaten article by Joshua J. Mark ;published on 17 April 2014.<http://www.ancient.eu/Akhenaten/>. (3)The Opet festival : was an Ancient Egyptian festival, celebrated annually in Thebes. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opet_Festival.(4) Zahi ,Hawass, The Golden King: The World of Tutankhamun (National Geographic, 2004)

Even though balance had been restored and temples and palaces rebuilt, Egypt was still recovering from the disorder Akhenaten had plunged the country into. Hawass writes, "By the reign of Tutankhamen the situation in the Near East had changed drastically since the golden days of the Egyptian empire" (56).

The army, whose training and equipping had been neglected by Akhenaton, was no longer the effectual fighting force it had been under the reign of Tutankhamen's grandfather Amenhotep III. The commander of the army, Horemheb, who was held in high regard as one of Tutankhamen's chief advisors, was repeatedly unsuccessful in his campaigns against the Hittites. Egypt failed to regain Kadesh⁽¹⁾ and also lost a number of other vassal states.

The Hittites grew more powerful as Tutankhamen struggled to restore Egypt to its former glory and, no longer having to fear intervention from the Egyptian military, the Hittites destroyed the kingdom of the Mitanni⁽²⁾, who had formerly been an ally of Egypt. It should be kept in mind that Tutankhamen, at this time, was around the age of 16 and was tasked with the enormous responsibility of revitalizing the country his father had single handedly devastated. Even with the help of the elder counselors who surrounded him, the teen-age king must have found his position daunting but, still, he seems to have done his best to redeem the country's present from its recent past. What he might have accomplished in a longer reign will never be known as he died before reaching the age of twenty.

(1) Kadesh:was an ancient city of the Levant (what is today the country of Syria).From Ancient history Encyclopedia ;by Joshua J. Mark published on 02 September 2009.<http://www.ancient.eu/Kadesh/> .(2) Mitanni : it stretched from present-day northern Iraq, down through Syria and into Turkey and was considered a great nation. From Ancient history Encyclopedia ;by Joshua J. Mark published on 28 April 2011.<http://www.ancient.eu/Mitanni/>.

Foreign policy had also been neglected during Akhenaten's reign, and Tutankhamen sought to restore better relations with ancient Egypt's neighbors. While there is some evidence to suggest that Tutankhamen's diplomacy was successful, during his reign, some battles that took place between Egypt and the Nubians and Asiatics over territory and control of trade routes were recorded in his mortuary temple at Thebes.

Tutankhamen was trained in the military, and there is some evidence that he was good at archery. He also according to a chest found in his tomb was involved with war. This chest is the only surviving remains of his war exploits where he led, or was associated with battles in Nubia, and Syria. In Syria there is increasing acceptance that he was with Horemheb at the battle of Gezar, also known as the Eastern Expedition. And a wooden box found in his tomb depicts Tutankhamen in his blue war crown waging war against the both Hittites and the Nubians, but it is considered unlikely that these battles ever took place as no independent evidence of any fighting has been recovered. Evidence that Tutankhamen may have broken his thigh bone shortly before his death has led to the suggestion that he died of the effects of gangrene following a chariot accident. Some commentators have proposed the highly speculative theory that this injury was sustained while pursuing the Israelites out of Egypt during the Exodus⁽¹⁾, but this theory is not generally accepted.

To conclude, King Tut's most important achievement was that he changed the religion back to believing in the almighty god, Ra (or Re). The priests ruling before Tutankhamen had merged two different gods, Ra and Amen, to form another: Amen-Ra.

(1)Exodus: the departure of the Israelites from Egypt. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Exodus.

He built at Karnak and Luxor. At Luxor he continued the construction of the entrance colonnades of Amenhotep III's temple. And he richly embellished the temples with images of Amen (in the image of Tutankhamen), Amunet⁽¹⁾, and Khonsu⁽²⁾. Even more statues and sphinxes⁽³⁾ depicting Tutankhamen himself. A small temple in Nubia. A pair of granite lions. He repaired the ruined temples that Akhenaten had wrecked and moved the capital to Memphis, built there and in Thebes.

(1) Amunet: was a primordial goddess in Ancient Egyptian religion. She is a member of the Ogdoad and the consort of Amun. Her name, meaning "the female hidden one", was simply the feminine form of Amun's own name From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amunet> .(2) Khonsu: is the Ancient Egyptian god of the moon. His name means "traveller" From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia , <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khonsu> . (3) Sphinx: a winged monster of Thebes, having a woman's head and a lion's body. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia; <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sphinx>

1.4-Conclusion

Akhenaten died in his seventeenth year on the throne and his reforms did not survive for long in his absence. His co-regent Smenkhkare, about whom we know virtually nothing, appears not to have remained in power for long after Akhenaten's death. The throne passed to a child, Tutankhamun (originally Tutankhaten) who was the son of Akhenaten and Kiya. The regents administering the country on behalf of the child soon abandoned the city of Akhetaten and the worship of the Aten and returned to Egypt's traditional gods and religious centres. The temples and cults of the gods were restored and people shut up their houses and returned to the old capitals at Thebes and Memphis.

Over time, the process of restoration of traditional cults turned to whole-scale obliteration of all things associated with Akhenaten. His image and names were removed from monuments. His temples were dismantled and the stone reused in the foundations of other more orthodox royal building projects. The city of Akhetaten gradually crumbled back into the desert. His name and those of his immediate successors were omitted from official king-lists so that they remained virtually unknown until the archaeological discoveries at Akhetaten and in the tomb of Tutankhamun made these kings amongst the most famous of all rulers of ancient Egypt.

Chapter one:

Akhenaten's changes in religion

1.1-introduction

1.2-akhenaten's modifications in the field of religion

1.3-akhenaten's changes in art

1.4-conclusion

Chapter two:

King Tut's major achievements

2.1-Introduction

2.2-King Tut's biography

2.3-Health and appearance

2.4-The close family members of king tut

2.5- King tut's major achievements

2.6-The death of king tut

2.7-The tomb of Tutankhamen

2.8-The burial rituals of king tut

2.9-Conclusion