

## Assignment 1 - Rubric

January 30, 2022 10:43 AM

Layout [20%]

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia page for Tutankhamun. A vertical green line highlights the left sidebar, which contains links like Main page, Contents, and Random article. A purple line highlights the main content area. A blue arrow points from the sidebar to the text "15% width". A red arrow points from the content area to the text "85% width". A yellow box highlights the header "Tutankhamun" and the image of the golden sarcophagus. Handwritten notes above the image say "Empty header" with a downward arrow and "Fixed width" and "float right" with a plus sign between them.

R 85% width

Elements [20%]

The screenshot shows the same Wikipedia page for Tutankhamun. Handwritten annotations include: "Links" pointing to the sidebar; "H2" or "H3" with a question mark pointing to the header; "bold" with a question mark pointing to the title; "small text size" with a question mark pointing to the text; "Links" pointing to the external link "check out supers tags"; "H2 or H3?" with a question mark pointing to the header; and "Paragraph" with a question mark pointing to the text. A yellow box highlights the header "Tutankhamun" and the image of the golden sarcophagus.

Fonts: [10%]

# *Seif* Tutankhamun

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

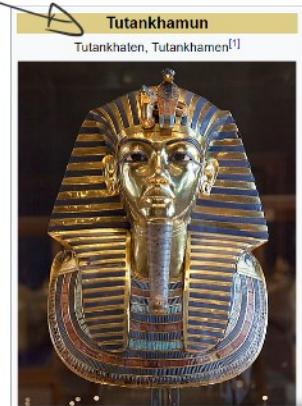
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Tutankhamun,<sup>[a]</sup> commonly referred to as King Tut, was an ancient Egyptian pharaoh who was the last of his royal family to rule during the end of the 18th Dynasty (ruled c. 1332 – 1323 BC in the conventional chronology) during the New Kingdom of Egyptian history. His father is believed to be the pharaoh Akhenaten, identified as the mummy found in the tomb KV55. His mother is his father's sister, identified through DNA testing as an unknown mummy referred to as "The Younger Lady" who was found in KV35.<sup>[9]</sup>

Tutankhamun took the throne at eight or nine years of age under the unprecedented viziership of his eventual successor, Ay, to whom he may have been related. He married his half sister Ankhesenamun. During their marriage they lost two daughters, one at 5–6 months of pregnancy and the other shortly after birth at full-term.<sup>[10]</sup> His names—*Tutankhaten* and *Tutankhamun*—are thought to mean "Living image of Aten" and "Living image of Amun", with Aten replaced by Amun after Akhenaten's death. A small number of Egyptologists, including Battiscombe Gunn, believe the translation may be incorrect and closer to "The-life-of-Aten-is-pleasing" or, as Professor Gerhard Fecht believes, reads as "One-perfect-of-life-is-Aten".

Tutankhamun restored the Ancient Egyptian religion after its dissolution by his father, enriched and endowed the priestly orders of two important cults and began restoring old monuments damaged during the previous Amarna period. He moved his father's remains to the Valley of the Kings as well as relocating the capital from Akhetaten back to Thebes. Tutankhamun was physically disabled with a deformity of his left foot along with bone necrosis that required the use of a cane, several of which were found in his tomb. He had other health issues including scoliosis and had contracted

*Sans-Seif*



# *White Space [2013]*

## Tutankhamun

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*Padding*



*Padding*

*Padding*

# *CSS Colors [2013]*

off white background (60%)



## Tutankhamun

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border-width

Background color



## Other Parts of the Main Section ↴ ↵ ↷ ↸

\*Contents list

Contents	
1	Family
2	Reign
2.1	End of Amarna period
3	Campaigns, monuments, and construction
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6.1	International exhibitions
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\*At least one section

Family → Seif foul

See also: *Eightheenth Dynasty of Egypt family tree*

Tutankhamun, whose original name was Tutankhaten or Tutankhuaten, was born during the reign of **Akhenaten**, during the late **Eighteenth Dynasty of Egypt**.<sup>[12]</sup> Akhenaten's reign was characterized by a dramatic shift in **ancient Egyptian religion**, known as **Atenism**, and the relocation of the capital to the site of **Amarna**, which gave its name to the modern term for this era, the **Amarna Period**.<sup>[13]</sup> Toward the end of the Amarna Period, two other pharaohs appear in the record who were apparently Akhenaten's co-regents: **Neferneferuaten**, a female ruler who may have been Akhenaten's wife **Neferiti** or his daughter **Meritaten**; and **Smenkhkare**, whom some Egyptologists believe was the same person as Neferneferuaten but most regard as a distinct figure.<sup>[14]</sup> It is uncertain whether Smenkhkare's reign outlasted Akhenaten's, whereas Neferneferuaten is now thought to have become co-regent shortly before Akhenaten's death and to have reigned for some time after it.<sup>[15]</sup>

An inscription from **Hermopolis** refers to "Tutankhaten" as a "king's son", and he is generally

text



Tutankhamun and his queen, Ankhesenamun

See also

- Anubis Shrine
- Head of Nefertem
- Tutankhamun's mummy
- Tutankhamun's meteoric iron dagger
- Tutankhamun's trumpets

Notes

- a. ^ /tu'tenka'mu:n/, Ancient Egyptian: *twt-nb-jt /tu:ten'ka:men/*,[8] c. 1341 – c. 1323 BC
- b. ^ The relief depicts a child in the arms of a nun died in childbirth.<sup>[20]</sup>
- c. ^ Part of this interpretation is based on the ins
- d. ^ Tutankhamun's Horus Name was *Ka nakh:t*

## Citations

1. ^ Clayton 2006, p. 128.
2. ^ a b c d e Osing & Dreyer 1987, pp. 110–123.
3. ^ a b c d e f g h "Digital Egypt for Universities: Tutankhamun". University College London. 22 June 2003. Retrieved 5 August 2006.
4. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k Leprohon 2013, p. 206.
5. ^ Hawass et al. 2010, pp. 640–641.
6. ^ Loprieno, Antonio (1995) *Ancient Egyptian: A Linguistic Introduction*, Cambridge University Press,

\*At least one of these lists