[Template:For](/wiki/Template:For" \o "Template:For) [Template:Redirect](/wiki/Template:Redirect) [Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:Pp-vandalism](/wiki/Template:Pp-vandalism) [Template:Use dmy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_dmy_dates) [Template:Infobox pharaoh](/wiki/Template:Infobox_pharaoh) **Tutankhamun** ([Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en);[[1]](#cite_note-1) alternatively spelled with *Tutenkh-*, *-amen*,[[2]](#cite_note-2) *-amon*) was an Egyptian [pharaoh](/wiki/Pharaoh) of the [18th dynasty](/wiki/Eighteenth_Dynasty_of_Egypt) (ruled c. 1332–1323 BC in the [conventional chronology](/wiki/Egyptian_chronology)), during the period of [Egyptian history](/wiki/History_of_Egypt) known as the [New Kingdom](/wiki/New_Kingdom) or sometimes the New Empire Period. He has since his discovery been colloquially referred to as **King Tut**. His original name, **Tutankhaten**, means "Living Image of [Aten](/wiki/Aten)", while Tutankhamun means "Living Image of [Amun](/wiki/Amun)". In [hieroglyphs](/wiki/Egyptian_hieroglyphs), the name Tutankhamun was typically written Amen-tut-ankh, because of a scribal custom that placed a divine name at the beginning of a phrase to show appropriate reverence.[[3]](#cite_note-3) He is possibly also the *Nibhurrereya* of the [Amarna letters](/wiki/Amarna_letters), and likely the 18th dynasty king Rathotis who, according to [Manetho](/wiki/Manetho), an ancient historian, had reigned for nine years—a figure that conforms with [Flavius Josephus's](/wiki/Josephus) version of Manetho's *Epitome*.[[4]](#cite_note-4) The 1922 discovery by [Howard Carter](/wiki/Howard_Carter) and [George Herbert](/wiki/George_Herbert,_5th_Earl_of_Carnarvon)[[5]](#cite_note-5)[[6]](#cite_note-6) of Tutankhamun's [nearly intact tomb](/wiki/KV62) received worldwide press coverage. It sparked a renewed public interest in [ancient Egypt](/wiki/Ancient_Egypt), for which [Tutankhamun's mask](/wiki/Tutankhamun's_mask), now in the [Egyptian Museum](/wiki/Egyptian_Museum), remains the popular symbol. Exhibits of artifacts from his tomb have toured the world. In February 2010, the results of [DNA tests](/wiki/DNA_test) confirmed that he was the son of [Akhenaten](/wiki/Akhenaten) (mummy KV55). His mother was Akhenaten's sister and wife (mummy KV35YL), whose name is unknown but whose remains are positively identified as "[The Younger Lady](/wiki/The_Younger_Lady)" mummy found in [KV35](/wiki/KV35).[[7]](#cite_note-7) The "mysterious" deaths of a few of those who excavated Tutankhamun's tomb has been popularly attributed to the [curse of the pharaohs](/wiki/Curse_of_the_pharaohs).[[8]](#cite_note-8)

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## Life[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

[thumb|upright|Wooden bust of the boy king, found in his tomb](/wiki/File:Mannequin_of_Tutankhamun.jpg) [thumb|upright|Tutankhamun receives flowers from](/wiki/File:Anuk.PNG) [Ankhesenamen](/wiki/Ankhesenamen) Tutankhamun was the son of [Akhenaten](/wiki/Akhenaten) (formerly Amenhotep IV) and one of Akhenaten's sisters,[[9]](#cite_note-9) or possibly one of his cousins.[[10]](#cite_note-10) As a prince, he was known as Tutankhaten.[[11]](#cite_note-11) He ascended to the throne in 1333 BC, at the age of nine or ten, taking the throne name Nebkheperure.[[12]](#cite_note-12) His [wet nurse](/wiki/Wet_nurse) was a woman called [Maia](/wiki/Maia_(nurse)), known from her tomb at [Saqqara](/wiki/Saqqara).[[13]](#cite_note-13) His teacher was most likely [Sennedjem](/wiki/Sennedjem_(18th_Dynasty)).

When he became king, he married his half-sister, Ankhesenpaaten, who later changed her name to [Ankhesenamun](/wiki/Ankhesenamun). They had two daughters, both stillborn.[[7]](#cite_note-7) [Computed tomography](/wiki/X-ray_computed_tomography) studies released in 2011 revealed that one daughter died at 5–6 months of pregnancy and the other at 9 months of pregnancy. No evidence was found in either mummy of congenital anomalies or an apparent cause of death.[[14]](#cite_note-14)

### Reign[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

Given his age, the king probably had very powerful advisers, presumably including General [Horemheb](/wiki/Horemheb) (Grand Vizier Ay's Possible Son in Law and Successor) and Grand Vizier [Ay](/wiki/Ay) (who succeeded Tutankhamun). Horemheb records that the king appointed him "lord of the land" as hereditary prince to maintain law. He also noted his ability to calm the young king when his temper flared.[[15]](#cite_note-15) In his third regnal year, under the influence of his advisors, Tutankhamun reversed several changes made during his father's reign. He ended the worship of the god [Aten](/wiki/Aten) and restored the god [Amun](/wiki/Amun) to supremacy. The ban on the cult of Amun was lifted and traditional privileges were restored to its priesthood. The capital was moved back to [Thebes](/wiki/Thebes,_Egypt) and the city of [Akhetaten](/wiki/Akhetaten) abandoned.[[16]](#cite_note-16) This is when he changed his name to Tutankhamun, "Living image of Amun", reinforcing the restoration of Amun.

As part of his restoration, the king initiated building projects, in particular at [Karnak](/wiki/Karnak) in Thebes, where he dedicated a temple to Amun. Many monuments were erected, and an inscription on his tomb door declares the king had "spent his life in fashioning the images of the gods". The traditional festivals were now celebrated again, including those related to the [Apis Bull](/wiki/Apis_Bull), [Horemakhet](/wiki/Horemakhet), and [Opet](/wiki/Opet_Festival). His restoration stela says:

[Template:Quote](/wiki/Template:Quote)

The country was economically weak and in turmoil following the reign of Akhenaten. Diplomatic relations with other kingdoms had been neglected, and Tutankhamun sought to restore them, in particular with the [Mitanni](/wiki/Mitanni). Evidence of his success is suggested by the gifts from various countries found in his tomb. Despite his efforts for improved relations, battles with [Nubians](/wiki/Nubians) and [Asiatics](/wiki/Asiatics) were recorded in his mortuary temple at Thebes. His tomb contained body armor and folding stools appropriate for military campaigns. However, given his youth and physical disabilities, which seemed to require the use of a cane in order to walk (he died c. age 19), historians speculate that he did not personally take part in these battles.[[7]](#cite_note-7)[[17]](#cite_note-17)

### Health and appearance[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|Stripped of all its jewels, the mummy of Tutankhamun remains in the](/wiki/File:Mummy_of_Tutankhamun.jpg) [Valley of the Kings](/wiki/Valley_of_the_Kings) in his [KV62](/wiki/KV62) chamber Tutankhamun was slight of build, and was roughly [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) tall.[[18]](#cite_note-18) He had large front [incisors](/wiki/Incisor) and an overbite characteristic of the [Thutmosid](/wiki/Thutmosid) royal line to which he belonged. Between September 2007 and October 2009, various mummies were subjected to detailed anthropological, radiological, and genetic studies as part of the King Tutankhamun Family Project. The research showed that Tutankhamun also had "a slightly [cleft palate](/wiki/Cleft_lip_and_palate)"[[19]](#cite_note-19) and possibly a mild case of [scoliosis](/wiki/Scoliosis), a medical condition in which the spine deviates to the side from the normal position. Examination of Tutankhamun's body has also revealed deformations in his left foot, caused by necrosis of bone tissue. The affliction may have forced Tutankhamun to walk with the use of a cane, many of which were found in his tomb.[[20]](#cite_note-20) In DNA tests of Tutankhamun's mummy, scientists found DNA from the mosquito-borne parasites that cause [malaria](/wiki/Malaria). This is currently the oldest known genetic proof of the disease. More than one strain of the malaria parasite was found, indicating that Tutankhamun contracted multiple malarial infections. According to [*National Geographic*](/wiki/National_Geographic_(magazine)), "The malaria would have weakened Tutankhamun'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."[[20]](#cite_note-20)

### Genealogy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

In 2008, a team began DNA research on Tutankhamun and the mummified remains of other members of his family. The results from the DNA samples finally put to rest questions about Tutankhamun's lineage, proving that his father was [Akhenaten](/wiki/Akhenaten), but that his mother was not one of Akhenaten's known wives. His mother was one of his father's five sisters, although it is not known which one.[[21]](#cite_note-21) The team was able to establish with a probability of better than 99.99 percent that [Amenhotep III](/wiki/Amenhotep_III) was the father of the individual in [KV55](/wiki/KV55), who was in turn the father of Tutankhamun.[[22]](#cite_note-22) The young king's mother was found through the DNA testing of a mummy designated as '[The Younger Lady'](/wiki/The_Younger_Lady_(mummy)) (KV35YL), which was found lying beside [Queen Tiye](/wiki/Tiye) in the alcove of KV35. Her DNA proved that, like his father, she was a child of Amenhotep III and Tiye; thus, Tutankhamun's parents were brother and sister.[[23]](#cite_note-23) Queen Tiye held much political influence at court and acted as an adviser to her son after the death of her husband. Some geneticists dispute these findings, however, and "complain that the team used inappropriate analysis techniques."[[24]](#cite_note-24) While the data are still incomplete, the study suggests that one of the mummified fetuses found in Tutankhamun's tomb is the daughter of Tutankhamun himself, and the other fetus is probably his child as well. So far, only partial data for the two female mummies from [KV21](/wiki/KV21) has been obtained.[[25]](#cite_note-25) One of them, KV21A, may well be the infants' mother, and, thus, Tutankhamun's wife, Ankhesenamun. It is known from history that she was the daughter of Akhenaten and [Nefertiti](/wiki/Nefertiti), and thus likely to be her husband's half-sister. One consequence of inbreeding can be children whose genetic defects do not allow them to be brought to term.

A further autopsy and genetic evidence in 2014 re-confirmed the 2010 findings that Tutankhamun was the product of a brother-sister relationship.[[26]](#cite_note-26)[[27]](#cite_note-27)

### Death[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

There are no surviving records of Tutankhamun's final days. What caused Tutankhamun's death has been the subject of considerable debate. Major studies have been conducted in an effort to establish the cause of death. There is some evidence, advanced by [Harvard](/wiki/Harvard) microbiologist Ralph Mitchell, that his burial may have been hurried. Mitchell reported that dark brown splotches on the decorated walls of Tutankhamun's burial chamber suggested that he had been entombed even before the paint had a chance to dry.[[28]](#cite_note-28) Although there is some speculation that Tutankhamun was assassinated, the consensus is that his death was accidental.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) A [CT scan](/wiki/CT_scan) taken in 2005 showed that he had suffered a compound left leg fracture[[29]](#cite_note-29) shortly before his death, and that the leg had become infected. DNA analysis conducted in 2010 showed the presence of malaria in his system, leading to the belief that [malaria](/wiki/Malaria) and [Köhler disease II](/wiki/Köhler_disease) combined led to his death.[[30]](#cite_note-30) On 14 September 2012, [ABC News](/wiki/ABC_News) presented a further theory about Tutankhamun's death, developed by lecturer and surgeon Dr. Hutan Ashrafian, who believed that [temporal lobe epilepsy](/wiki/Temporal_lobe_epilepsy) caused a fatal fall which also broke Tutankhamun's leg.[[31]](#cite_note-31) In June 2010, German scientists said they believed there was evidence that he had died of [sickle cell disease](/wiki/Sickle_cell_disease). Other experts, however, rejected the hypothesis of homozygous sickle cell disease[[32]](#cite_note-32) based on survival beyond the age of 5 and the location of the [osteonecrosis](/wiki/Avascular_necrosis), which is characteristic of Freiberg-Kohler syndrome rather than sickle-cell disease.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) Research conducted in 2005 by archaeologists, radiologists, and geneticists, who performed CT scans on the mummy, found that he was not killed by a blow to the head, as previously thought.[[33]](#cite_note-33) New CT images discovered congenital flaws, which are more common among the children of incest. Siblings are more likely to pass on twin copies of harmful genes, which is why children of incest more commonly manifest genetic defects.[[21]](#cite_note-21) It is suspected he also had a partially cleft palate, another congenital defect.[[34]](#cite_note-34) Various other diseases, invoked as possible explanations to his early demise, included [Marfan syndrome](/wiki/Marfan_syndrome), Wilson-Turner [X-linked mental retardation](/wiki/X-linked_mental_retardation) syndrome, Fröhlich syndrome ([adiposogenital dystrophy](/wiki/Adiposogenital_dystrophy)), [Klinefelter syndrome](/wiki/Klinefelter_syndrome), [androgen insensitivity syndrome](/wiki/Androgen_insensitivity_syndrome), [aromatase excess syndrome](/wiki/Aromatase_excess_syndrome) in conjunction with sagittal [craniosynostosis](/wiki/Craniosynostosis) syndrome, [Antley–Bixler syndrome](/wiki/Antley–Bixler_syndrome) or one of its variants,[[35]](#cite_note-35) and [temporal lobe epilepsy](/wiki/Temporal_lobe_epilepsy).[[31]](#cite_note-31) A research team, consisting of Egyptian scientists [Yehia Gad](/wiki/Yehia_Gad) and [Somaia Ismail](/wiki/Somaia_Ismail) from the [National Research Centre](/wiki/National_Research_Centre) in Cairo, conducted further CT scans under the direction of Ashraf Selim and [Sahar Saleem](/wiki/Sahar_Saleem) of the Faculty of Medicine at [Cairo University](/wiki/Cairo_University). Three international experts served as consultants: Carsten Pusch of the [Eberhard Karls University](/wiki/Eberhard_Karls_University) of Tübingen, Germany; Albert Zink of the [EURAC-Institute for Mummies and the Iceman in Bolzano](/wiki/European_Academy_of_Bozen), Italy;[[36]](#cite_note-36) and Paul Gostner of the [Central Hospital Bolzano](/wiki/Central_Hospital_Bolzano).[[37]](#cite_note-37) STR analysis based DNA fingerprinting analysis combined with the other techniques have rejected the hypothesis of gynecomastia and craniosynostoses (e.g., Antley-Bixler syndrome) or Marfan syndrome, but an accumulation of malformations in Tutankhamun's family was evident. Several pathologies including Köhler disease II were diagnosed in Tutankhamun; none alone would have caused death. Genetic testing for STEVOR, AMA1, or MSP1 genes specific for [*Plasmodium falciparum*](/wiki/Plasmodium_falciparum) revealed indications of [malaria](/wiki/Malaria) tropica in 4 mummies, including Tutankhamun's.[[7]](#cite_note-7) However, their exact contribution to the causality of his death still is highly debated.

As stated above, the team discovered DNA from several strains of a parasite proving he was infected with the most severe strain of malaria several times in his short life. Malaria can trigger circulatory shock or cause a fatal immune response in the body, either of which can lead to death. If Tutankhamun did suffer from a bone disease which was crippling, it may not have been fatal. "Perhaps he struggled against other [congenital flaws] until a severe bout of malaria or a leg broken in an accident added one strain too many to a body that could no longer carry the load", wrote [Zahi Hawass](/wiki/Zahi_Hawass), archeologist and head of Egyptian Supreme Council of Antiquity involved in the research.

A review of the medical findings to date found that he suffered from mild [kyphoscoliosis](/wiki/Kyphoscoliosis), [pes planus](/wiki/Pes_planus), [hypophalangism](/wiki/Hypophalangism) of the right foot, bone necrosis of second and third metatarsal bones of the left foot, malaria, and a complex fracture of the right knee shortly before death.<ref name=Hussein2013>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref>

In late 2013, Egyptologist Dr. Chris Naunton and scientists from the [Cranfield Institute](/wiki/Cranfield_Institute) performed a "virtual autopsy" of Tutankhamun, revealing a pattern of injuries down one side of his body. Car-crash investigators then created computer simulations of chariot accidents. Naunton concluded that Tutankhamun was killed in a chariot crash: a chariot smashed into him while he was on his knees, shattering his ribs and pelvis. Naunton also referenced Howard Carter's records of the body having been burnt. Working with anthropologist Dr. Robert Connolly and forensic archaeologist Dr. Matthew Ponting, Naunton produced evidence that Tutankhamun's body was burnt while sealed inside his coffin. Embalming oils combined with oxygen and linen had caused a chemical reaction, creating temperatures of more than [Template:Val](/wiki/Template:Val). Naunton said, "The charring and possibility that a botched mummification led to the body spontaneously combusting shortly after burial was entirely unexpected."[[38]](#cite_note-38)[[39]](#cite_note-39) A further investigation, in 2014, revealed that it was unlikely he had been killed in a chariot accident. Scans found that all but one of his bone fractures, including those to his skull, had been inflicted after his death. The scans also showed that he had a partially [clubbed foot](/wiki/Club_foot) and would have been unable to stand unaided, thus making it unlikely he ever rode in a chariot; this was supported by the presence of many [walking sticks](/wiki/Walking_stick) among the contents of his tomb. Instead, it is believed that genetic defects arising from his parents being siblings, complications from a broken leg and his suffering from malaria, together caused his death.[[40]](#cite_note-40)[[41]](#cite_note-41)

### Aftermath[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[thumb|Statue of Tutankhamun and Ankhesenamun at Luxor, hacked at during the](/wiki/File:Tutankhamun_at_Luxor_temple.jpg) [*damnatio memoriae*](/wiki/Damnatio_memoriae) campaign against the Amarna era pharaohs With the death of Tutankhamun and the two stillborn children buried with him, the Thutmoside family line came to an end. The Amarna letters indicate that Tutankhamun's wife, recently widowed, wrote to the Hittite king [Suppiluliuma I](/wiki/Suppiluliuma_I), asking if she could marry one of his sons. The letters do not say how Tutankhamun died. In the message, Ankhesenamun says that she was very afraid, but would not take one of her own people as husband. However, the son was killed before reaching his new wife. Shortly afterward, [Ay](/wiki/Ay) married Tutankhamun's widow and became Pharaoh as a war was fought between the two countries, and Egypt was left defeated.[[42]](#cite_note-42) The fate of Ankhesenamun is not known, but she disappears from record and Ay's second wife [Tey](/wiki/Tey) became [Great Royal Wife](/wiki/Great_Royal_Wife). After Ay's death, [Horemheb](/wiki/Horemheb) usurped the throne and instigated a campaign of [*damnatio memoriae*](/wiki/Damnatio_memoriae) against him. Tutankhamun's father Akhenaten, stepmother Nefertiti, his wife Ankhesenamun, half sisters and other family members were also included. Not even Tutankhamun was spared. His images and cartouches were also erased. Horemheb himself was left childless and willed the throne to [Paramessu](/wiki/Paramessu), who founded the [Ramesside family line](/wiki/Nineteenth_Dynasty_of_Egypt) of pharaohs.

## Significance[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

Tutankhamun was nine years old when he became [Pharaoh](/wiki/Pharaoh), son of god Ra, and reigned for approximately ten years.<ref name=pennstate-pyramid>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> In historical terms, Tutankhamun's significance stems from the fact that his reign was close to the apogee of Egypt as a world power and from his rejection of the radical religious innovations introduced by his predecessor and father, Akhenaten.[[43]](#cite_note-43) Secondly, his tomb in the Valley of the Kings was discovered by Carter almost completely intact—the most complete ancient Egyptian royal tomb ever found. As Tutankhamun began his reign at such an early age, his vizier and eventual successor, Ay, was probably making most of the important political decisions during Tutankhamun's reign.

Kings were venerated after their deaths through [mortuary cults](/wiki/Mortuary_cult) and associated temples. Tutankhamun was one of the few kings worshiped in this manner during his lifetime.[[44]](#cite_note-44) A [stela](/wiki/Stela) discovered at Karnak and dedicated to [Amun](/wiki/Amun)-[Ra](/wiki/Ra) and Tutankhamun indicates that the king could be appealed to in his [deified](/wiki/Deity) state for forgiveness and to free the petitioner from an ailment caused by [sin](/wiki/Sin). Temples of his cult were built as far away as in [Kawa](/wiki/Kawa,_Egypt) and [Faras](/wiki/Faras) in [Nubia](/wiki/Nubia). The title of the sister of the [Viceroy of Kush](/wiki/Viceroy_of_Kush) included a reference to the deified king, indicative of the universality of his cult.[[45]](#cite_note-45)

## Tomb[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[Template:Weasel](/wiki/Template:Weasel) [Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) [thumb|upright|Howard Carter and associates opening the shrine doors in the burial chamber (1924 reconstruction of the 1923 event)](/wiki/File:The_Moment_Carter_Opens_the_Tomb.JPG)

Tutankhamun was buried in a tomb that was unusually small considering his status. His death may have occurred unexpectedly, before the completion of a grander royal tomb, so that his mummy was buried in a tomb intended for someone else. This would preserve the observance of the customary 70 days between death and burial.[[46]](#cite_note-46) King [Tutankhamun's mummy](/wiki/Tutankhamun's_mummy) still rests in his tomb in the [Valley of the Kings](/wiki/Valley_of_the_Kings). On 4 November 2007, 85 years to the day after Carter's discovery, the 19-year-old pharaoh went on display in his underground tomb at [Luxor](/wiki/Luxor), when the linen-wrapped mummy was removed from its golden sarcophagus to a climate-controlled glass box. The case was designed to prevent the heightened rate of decomposition caused by the humidity and warmth from tourists visiting the tomb.[[47]](#cite_note-47) His tomb was robbed at least twice in antiquity, but based on the items taken (including perishable oils and perfumes) and the evidence of restoration of the tomb after the intrusions, it seems clear that these robberies took place within several months at most of the initial burial.

Eventually, the location of the tomb was lost because it had come to be buried by stone chips from subsequent tombs, either dumped there or washed there by floods. In the years that followed, some huts for workers were built over the tomb entrance, clearly without anyone's knowing what lay beneath. When at the end of the [20th Dynasty](/wiki/Twentieth_Dynasty_of_Egypt) the Valley of the Kings burial sites were systematically dismantled, Tutankhamun's tomb was overlooked, presumably because knowledge of it had been lost, and his name may have been forgotten.

For many years, rumors of a "[Curse of the Pharaohs](/wiki/Curse_of_the_Pharaohs)" (probably fueled by newspapers seeking sales at the time of the discovery[[48]](#cite_note-48)) persisted, emphasizing the early death of some of those who had entered the tomb. A study showed that of the 58 people who were present when the tomb and [sarcophagus](/wiki/Sarcophagus) were opened, only eight died within a dozen years. All the others were still alive, including Howard Carter, who died of [lymphoma](/wiki/Lymphoma) in 1939 at the age of 64.[[49]](#cite_note-49)[[50]](#cite_note-50) The last survivor, American archaeologist [J.O. Kinnaman](/wiki/J.O._Kinnaman), died in 1961, a full 39 years after the event.[[51]](#cite_note-51)

### Meteorite dagger[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

[Template:Main article](/wiki/Template:Main_article) In June 2016, a report emerged that attributed the [dagger](/wiki/Dagger) buried with Pharaoh Tutankhamun to an [iron meteorite](/wiki/Tutankhamun's_iron_dagger_blade), with similar proportions of metals (iron, nickel and cobalt) to a meteorite discovered near and named after [Kharga Oasis](/wiki/Kharga_Oasis). The dagger's metal was presumably from the same [meteor shower](/wiki/Meteor_shower).[[52]](#cite_note-52)<ref name=danielax> [Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal) "Early View (Online Version of Record published before inclusion in a printed issue)".</ref><ref name=declanx> [Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref>

## Reuse of Neferneferuaten's funerary objects for Tutankhamun's burial[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

According to [Nicholas Reeves](/wiki/Nicholas_Reeves), almost 80% of Tutankhamun's burial equipment originated from the female pharaoh [Neferneferuaten's](/wiki/Neferneferuaten) funerary goods including his famous gold mask, middle coffin, canopic coffinettes, several of the gilded shrine panels, the *shabti*-figures, the boxes and chests, the royal jewelry, etc.[[53]](#cite_note-53)[[54]](#cite_note-54)In 2015, Reeves published evidence showing that an earlier cartouche on Tutankhamun's famous gold mask read "Ankheperure mery-Neferkheperure" or (Ankheperure beloved of Akhenaten); therefore, the mask was originally made for [Nefertiti](/wiki/Nefertiti), Akhenaten's chief queen, who used the royal name Ankheperure when she most likely assumed the throne after her husband's death.[[55]](#cite_note-55) This development implies that either Neferneferuaten (likely [Nefertiti](/wiki/Nefertiti) if she assumed the throne after Akhenaten's death) was deposed in a struggle for power, possibly deprived of a royal burial—and buried as a Queen—or that she was buried with a different set of king's funerary equipment—possibly Akhenaten's own funerary equipment by Tutankhamun's officials since Tutankhamun succeeded her as king.[[56]](#cite_note-56) Neferneferuaten was likely succeeded by Tutankhamun based on the presence of her funerary goods in his tomb.

## Legacy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

[thumb|Gilded bier from the base of Tutankhamun's Sarcophagus](/wiki/File:Tutankhamun's_bed_(Cairo_Museum).jpg) [thumb|Pectoral belonging to Tutankhamun, representing his Prenomen](/wiki/File:Tutankhamun_scarab1.jpg) [thumb|Tutankhamun's chest now in the Cairo Museum](/wiki/File:Tutankhamun’s_chest_by_John_Campana.jpg)

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further)

If Tutankhamun is the world's best known pharaoh, it is largely because his tomb is among the best preserved, and his image and associated artifacts the most-exhibited. As [Jon Manchip White](/wiki/Jon_Manchip_White) writes, in his foreword to the 1977 edition of Carter's *The Discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamun*, "The pharaoh who in life was one of the least esteemed of Egypt's Pharoahs has become in death the most renowned."

5,398 items were found in the tomb, including a solid gold coffin, face mask, thrones, archery bows, a [lotus chalice](/wiki/Lotus_chalice), food, wine, sandals, and fresh linen underwear. Howard Carter took 10 years to catalog the items.[[57]](#cite_note-57) Recent analysis suggests a dagger recovered from the tomb had an iron blade made from a [meteorite](/wiki/Meteorite); study of artifacts of the time including other artifacts from Tutankhamun's tomb could provide valuable insights into metalworking technologies round the Mediterranean at the time.[[58]](#cite_note-58) The discoveries in the tomb were prominent news in the 1920s. Tutankhamen came to be called by a modern neologism, "King Tut". Ancient Egyptian references became common in popular culture, including [Tin Pan Alley](/wiki/Tin_Pan_Alley) songs; the most popular of the latter was "Old King Tut" by [Harry Von Tilzer](/wiki/Harry_Von_Tilzer) from 1923, which was recorded by such prominent artists of the time as [Jones & Hare](/wiki/The_Happiness_Boys) and [Sophie Tucker](/wiki/Sophie_Tucker). "King Tut" became the name of products, businesses, and even the [pet dog](/wiki/United_States_presidential_pets#List_of_Presidential_pets) of U.S. President [Herbert Hoover](/wiki/Herbert_Hoover).

Relics from Tutankhamun's tomb are among the most traveled artifacts in the world. They have been to many countries, but probably the best-known exhibition tour was [*The Treasures of Tutankhamun*](/wiki/The_Treasures_of_Tutankhamun) tour, which ran from 1972 to 1979. This exhibition was first shown in London at the [British Museum](/wiki/British_Museum) from 30 March until 30 September 1972. More than 1.6 million visitors saw the exhibition, some queuing for up to eight hours. It was the most popular exhibition in the Museum's history.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) The exhibition moved on to many other countries, including the USA, USSR, Japan, France, Canada, and West Germany. [The Metropolitan Museum of Art](/wiki/The_Metropolitan_Museum_of_Art) organized the U.S. exhibition, which ran from 17 November 1976 through 15 April 1979. More than eight million attended.

In 2004, the tour of Tutankhamun funerary objects entitled *Tutankhamen: The Golden Hereafter*, consisting of fifty artifacts from Tutankhamun's tomb and seventy funerary goods from other [18th Dynasty](/wiki/Eighteenth_Dynasty_of_Egypt) tombs, began in Basel, Switzerland and went on to Bonn, Germany, on the second leg of the tour. This European tour was organised by the Art and Exhibition Hall of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Supreme Council of Antiquities (SCA), and the Egyptian Museum in cooperation with the Antikenmuseum Basel and Sammlung Ludwig. Deutsche Telekom sponsored the Bonn exhibition.[[59]](#cite_note-59) In 2005, Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities, in partnership with Arts and Exhibitions International and the National Geographic Society, launched a tour of Tutankhamun treasures and other 18th Dynasty funerary objects, this time called [*Tutankhamun and the Golden Age of the Pharaohs*](/wiki/Tutankhamun_and_the_Golden_Age_of_the_Pharaohs). It featured the same exhibits as *Tutankhamen: The Golden Hereafter* in a slightly different format. It was expected to draw more than three million people.[[60]](#cite_note-60) The exhibition started in Los Angeles, then moved to [Fort Lauderdale, Florida](/wiki/Fort_Lauderdale,_Florida), Chicago and [Philadelphia](/wiki/Philadelphia). The exhibition then moved to London[[61]](#cite_note-61) before finally returning to Egypt in August 2008. An encore of the exhibition in the United States ran at the [Dallas Museum of Art](/wiki/Dallas_Museum_of_Art) from October 2008 to May 2009.[[62]](#cite_note-62) The tour continued to other U.S. cities.[[63]](#cite_note-63) After Dallas the exhibition moved to the [de Young Museum](/wiki/De_Young_Museum) in San Francisco, followed by the [Discovery Times Square Exposition](/wiki/Discovery_Times_Square_Exposition) in New York City.[[64]](#cite_note-64) In 2011, the exhibition visited Australia for the first time, opening at the Melbourne Museum in April for its only Australian stop before Egypt's treasures returned to Cairo in December 2011.[[65]](#cite_note-65) The exhibition included 80 exhibits from the reigns of Tutankhamun's immediate predecessors in the Eighteenth dynasty, such as [Hatshepsut](/wiki/Hatshepsut), whose trade policies greatly increased the wealth of that dynasty and enabled the lavish wealth of Tutankhamun's burial artifacts, as well as 50 from Tutankhamun's tomb. The exhibition does not include the gold mask that was a feature of the 1972–1979 tour, as the Egyptian government has determined that the mask is too fragile to withstand travel and will never again leave the country.[[66]](#cite_note-66) A separate exhibition called *Tutankhamun and the World of the Pharaohs* began at the Ethnological Museum in Vienna from 9 March to 28 September 2008, showing a further 140 treasures.[[67]](#cite_note-67) Renamed *Tutankhamun: The Golden King and the Great Pharaohs*, the exhibition toured the US and Canada from November 2008 to 6 January 2013.[[68]](#cite_note-68)

## In popular culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also)

### Film[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

* [*We Want Our Mummy*](/wiki/We_Want_Our_Mummy) (1939), a film in which [The Three Stooges](/wiki/The_Three_Stooges) explore the tomb of the midget King Rutentuten (pronounced "rootin'-tootin'") and his Queen, Hotsy Totsy.
* [*Mummy's Dummies*](/wiki/Mummy's_Dummies) (1948), a film in which The Three Stooges are crooked used-[chariot](/wiki/Chariot) salesmen who ultimately assist a different King Rootentootin ([Vernon Dent](/wiki/Vernon_Dent)) with a toothache.
* [*La Reine Soleil*](/wiki/La_Reine_Soleil) (2007), an animated film by Philippe Leclerc which features Akhenaten, Tutankhaten (later Tutankhamun), Akhesa (Ankhesenepaten, later Ankhesenamun), Nefertiti, and Horemheb in a complex struggle pitting the priests of Amun against Akhenaten's intolerant monotheism.
* For [*Transformers*](/wiki/Transformers_(film)) (2007), the [Decepticon](/wiki/Decepticon) character Frenzy repeats the name, "Tutankhamun."

### Games[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

* The video game [*Sphinx and the Cursed Mummy*](/wiki/Sphinx_and_the_Cursed_Mummy) (2003) features a fictional representation of Prince Tutankhamun, who is the victim of an unnamed magical ritual which results in almost instantaneous mummification and extraction of what appears to be his "life force". In the instruction manual, the Mummy is described as young, inexperienced and naive.
* The [arcade game](/wiki/Arcade_game) [*Tutankham*](/wiki/Tutankham) (1981) revolves around King Tutankhamun.

### Literature[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

* The novel *Tutankhamun* (2008) by novelist Nick Drake [not the musician] takes place during the reign of Tutankhamun and gives a possible explanation for his injury and death (and the aftermath) set amid a murder mystery.
* The novel *The Lost Queen of Egypt* (1937) by novelist Lucile Morrison is about Ankhsenpaaten / Ankhesenamun, the wife of Tutankhamun. He is a major character, coming in about midway in the story. Here, his name is spelled as 'Tutankhamon.' It's strongly hinted that he was murdered.

### Music[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

* "[King Tut](/wiki/King_Tut_(song))" (1978), a whimsical song by (American comedian) "[Steve Martin](/wiki/Steve_Martin) and the Toot Uncommons" (a backup group consisting of members of the [Nitty Gritty Dirt Band](/wiki/Nitty_Gritty_Dirt_Band)).

### Television[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

* [King Tut](/wiki/King_Tut_(Batman)), played by [Victor Buono](/wiki/Victor_Buono), was a villain on the [*Batman* TV series](/wiki/Batman_(TV_series)) which aired from 1966 to 1968. Mild-mannered Egyptologist William Omaha McElroy, after suffering a concussion, came to believe he was the reincarnation of Tutankhamun. His response to this knowledge was to embark upon a crime spree that required him to fight against the "Caped Crusaders", Batman and Robin.
* The first episode of the 2005 [BBC](/wiki/BBC) series [*Egypt: Rediscovering a Lost World*](/wiki/Egypt_(TV_series)) focuses on the life and death of Tutankhamun and the serendipitous discovery of his tomb.
* In the US documentary series, *King Tut Unwrapped*, Moroccan singer-actor, Faissal Oberon Azizi, portrayed Tutankhamun.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)
* The [Discovery Kids](/wiki/Discovery_Kids) [animated series](/wiki/Animated_series) [*Tutenstein*](/wiki/Tutenstein) stars a fictional mummy based on Tutankhamun, named Tutankhensetamun and nicknamed Tutenstein, in his afterlife. He is depicted as a lazy and spoiled 10-year-old mummy boy who must guard a magical artifact called the Scepter of Was from the evil Egyptian god [Set](/wiki/Set_(mythology)).
* [*Tut*](/wiki/Tut_(miniseries)), a dramatized three part miniseries loosely based on the reign of Tutankhamun (portrayed by [Avan Jogia](/wiki/Avan_Jogia)), premiered on [Spike](/wiki/Spike_(TV_network)) in July 2015.
* In the Japanese superhero series [*Kamen Rider Ghost*](/wiki/Kamen_Rider_Ghost), Tutankhamun is one of 15 famous historical figures' souls residing in mystical items called Eyecons, which can be used by the Kamen Riders to empower themselves. Soul of Tutankhamun is often used by Kamen Rider Specter to transform into a pharaoh-like form called Tutankhamun Damashii.

## Names[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

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At the reintroduction of traditional religious practice, his name changed. It is transliterated as twt-ꜥnḫ-ỉmn ḥqꜣ-ỉwnw-šmꜥ, and according to modern Egyptological convention is written **Tutankhamun Hekaiunushema**, meaning "Living image of Amun, ruler of Upper [Heliopolis](/wiki/Heliopolis_(Ancient_Egypt))". On his ascension to the throne, Tutankhamun took a [*praenomen*](/wiki/Praenomen). This is transliterated as nb-ḫprw-rꜥ, and, again, according to modern Egyptological convention is written **Nebkheperure**, meaning "Lord of the forms of [Re](/wiki/Ra)". The name *Nibhurrereya* in the Amarna letters may be closer to how his praenomen was actually pronounced.

## Ancestry[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

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## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

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[Template:Refbegin](/wiki/Template:Refbegin)

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## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

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