**Cartouche** left: Nomen "**Tutankhamun**, ruler of Upper Heliopolis". Right: Prenomen



The jewel depicts the sun god "R'a" & Falcon "Hours" it holds the signs for life "Key of life" and infinity.



The "Ankh" meaning "life" mirror included "Khebro" and R'a" gods signs.



4 Alabaster stoppers in a magnificent Canopic chest in which the king's internal organs were placed.

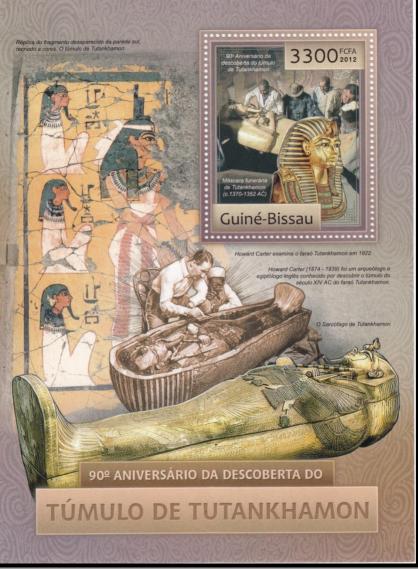


Anubis "The god of death" statue to safe King Tut tomb

## TREASURES OF TUTANKHAMUN

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**Tutankhamun – King Tut** (1341 BC – 1323 BC) was the antepenultimate pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty of ancient Egypt. He ascended to the throne around the age of 9 and reigned until his death around age 19. The tomb of Tut (**KV62**) was discovered in the Valley of the Kings by excavators led by the Egyptologist **Howard Carter** on 4 November 1922. The contents of the tomb are by far the most complete example of a royal set of burial goods in the Valley of the Kings, numbered 5,398 objects. This exhibit focuses on the most important pieces of King Tut.



Howard Carter during discovering king Tut tomb on 4th November 1922.



The goddess "Selket" whose emblem, a scorpion is placed on her head.

The Shabtis were intended to perform work in place of the deceased in the after life. In king Tut tomb there were 413 shabtis.

Tutankhamun wasn't an especially important king, but his tomb was the only royal burial found intact in modern times. The tomb was important because it let archaeologists record what an Egyptian king's tomb looked like and learn more about ancient Egypt.





The golden musk, most famous work of art from king Tut tomb. Made of solid gold, eyes, fleshy lips, and shape of the nose and chin all agree with the features visible on his mummy.



Theron found in tomb it is covered with sheet gold, and the graceful figures of king Tut and his queen are inlaid with colored glass and carnelian.



One of four miniature coffins that contained king Tut internal organs. Made for Semnkhkara, Akhenaton co-regent at the end of his reign.