

Tutankhamun Tomb Discovery

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Tutankhamun was the antepenultimate pharaoh of the eighteenth dynasty of ancient Egypt. Tutankhamun ascended to the throne around the age of nine and reigned until his death around the age of nineteen.

Ancient Egyptians believed in life after death (in the same body). Kings, Queens, and Royals were mummified after their deaths and placed in coffins with funerary masks.

The Kings, Queens and Royals were buried in tombs with a wide variety of funerary objects and personal possessions, such as furniture, clothing and gold and silver jewellery along with the coffin.

Tombs were kept in secret places and so the mummified body continued to be intact to take the life after the death.

Tutankhamun died in 1323 BC. After buried for more than three thousand years, Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered in the Valley of Kings, Luxor in 1922 by the excavators led by Howard Carter, funded by Earl of Carnarvon. His tomb consists of four chambers and an entrance staircase and corridor.



The Commemoration Folder

W 24 cm x H 32 cm

Egypt Post commemorated the Centennial of Tutankhamun's tomb discovery with issue of Folder (exhibited above), Miniature Sheet (exhibited below), and Post Cards (exhibited on the left) in the year 2022.



Post Cards

W 16 cm x H 10.5 cm

★ Tutankhamen was not 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 ★



Miniature Sheet tied to the Folder

W 14.5 cm x H 16.5 cm