



## **Discovering Tut: The Saga Continues Summary in short**

This chapter recounts the examination of King Tutankhamun's mummy using advanced CT scanning technology to uncover details about his life and death. Tutankhamun, the last heir of a powerful dynasty, was buried with great riches but forgotten over time. Since the discovery of his tomb in 1922, speculation about his fate, including the possibility of murder, has persisted. The CT scan, conducted in 2005 after almost 80 years after his tomb's discovery, aimed to put light on the mysteries surrounding the young pharaoh. The passage also mentions the changes in archaeology's approach over the years and provides insights into Tutankhamun's family history and reign. Ultimately, the scan revealed intricate details of Tutankhamun's remains, leaving some questions still unanswered.

## **Discovering Tut: The Saga Continues Summary in Detail**

The chapter "Discovering Tut: The Saga Continues" revolves around the examination of the mummy of King Tutankhamun, a young pharaoh (king) who died at a tender age. He was the last heir of a powerful family that ruled over Egypt and its empire for centuries. Buried with opulence, he was eventually forgotten until the discovery of his tomb in 1922, which sparked immense speculation about his untimely demise, with murder being the most extreme theory.

In 2005, after nearly 80 years since his tomb's discovery, Tutankhamun's mummy underwent a CT scan, utilizing modern medical technology to unravel the enigmatic aspects of his life and death. The CT scan aimed to provide new insights and precise data for an accurate forensic reconstruction of the boyish pharaoh.

The chapter paints a vivid picture of the momentous occasion when the world's most famous mummy was taken from its resting place in the Valley of the Kings. The scene is set with dark clouds veiling the stars, and an angry wind stirring ghostly dust devils as Tutankhamun's remains were transported for the CT scan.

It describes how Tutankhamun's tomb has been a popular tourist destination, where visitors pondered the pharaoh's death and the supposed curse that befell those who disturbed him. Zahi Hawass, an expert in Egypt's antiquities, expressed concerns about the mummy's condition due to past attempts to preserve it, which necessitated the CT scan.

The historical background of Tutankhamun's family and the tumultuous period during his reign are also explored. His father or grandfather, Amenhotep III, was a powerful pharaoh, followed by the eccentric and controversial reign of Akhenaten. Tutankhamun's brief rule saw a restoration of traditional beliefs and practices before his sudden and mysterious death.

It emphasizes the significance of Tutankhamun's discovery and how archaeology has evolved to focus on scientific analysis and understanding rather than just treasure hunting. The use of CT scanning technology to examine the mummy, compared to earlier X-ray methods, is highlighted, along with the hopes of uncovering the truth about his cause of death and his age at the time of his demise.

It is noted that Tutankhamun is just one among many mummies in Egypt, with the Egyptian Mummy Project undertaking an extensive inventory of these ancient remains. The chapter further details the process of scanning Tutankhamun's body and the anxious moments during the procedure.

Despite the excitement and anticipation of the scan's results, some mysteries surrounding Tutankhamun's death remain unresolved, leaving the door open for continued speculation. The chapter concludes with an atmospheric description of the Valley of the Kings and the constellation Orion, symbolizing the afterlife, watching over the boy king.

## Discovering Tut: The Saga Continues NCERT Solutions

### Understanding the text:-

Give reasons for the following.

*Question no 1.*

**Q1. (i) King Tut's body has been subjected to repeated scrutiny.**

**Ans-** King Tut's has been subjected to repeated scrutiny, the reason behind it as follow-

1. King Tut was the youngest and the last heir of his dynasty.
2. Because all world wants to know about his life and the cause of his death.

**Q1. (ii) Howard Carter's investigation was resented.**

**Ans-** Howard Carter's investigation was resented because of his unscientific investigation methods. In the process of investigation, he damaged the mummy. He paid much attention to the artifacts and less to the mummy.

**Q1. (iii) Carter had to chisel away the solidified resins to raise the king's remains.**

**Ans-** The ritual resins had hardened, cementing Tut to the bottom of his solid gold coffin. "No amount of legitimate force could move them. If he hadn't cut the mummy free, thieves most certainly would have circumvented the guards and ripped it apart to remove the gold.

**Q1. (iv) Tut's body was buried along with gilded treasures.**

**Ans-** In Tut's time the royals were fabulously wealthy, and they thought — or hoped — they could take their riches with them on the journey to the great beyond, and use them in their afterlife, That is the reason why Tut's body was buried along with gilded treasures.

**Q1. (v) The boy king changed his name from Tutankhaten to Tutankhamun. Why?**

**Ans-** A previous king Amenhotep IV (Akhenaten) started worshipping the sun god 'Aten' instead of the god 'Amun'. 'Amun' was a major god in ancient Egypt. When King Tut became King, he changed his name to Tutankhamun, 'Living Image of Amun' to restore old culture.

*Question no 2.*

**Q2. (i) List the deeds that led Ray Johnson to describe Akhenaten as "wacky".**

**Ans-** Amenhotep IV promoted the worship of the Aten, the sun disk, and changed his name to Akhenaten, 'servant of the Aten,' and moved the religious capital from the old city of Thebes to the new city of Akhetaten. He further shocked the country by attacking Amun, a major god, smashing his images, and closing his temples. For all these misdeeds, Ray Jonson described him as "wacky"

**Q2. (ii) What were the results of the CT scan?**

**Ans-** A CT machine scanned the mummy head to toe, creating 1,700 digital X-ray images in cross-section. The CT scan produced a very clear image of Tut on the computer screen. His Neck vertebrae were quite clear, and the images of his hand, rib cage, and skull were also very clear.

**Q2 (iii) List the advances in technology that have improved forensic analysis.**

**Ans-** Today diagnostic imaging can be done with computed tomography, or CT, by which hundreds of X-rays in cross-section are put together like slices of bread to create a three-dimensional virtual body.

**Q2 (iv) Explain the statement, “King Tut is one of the first mummies to be scanned — in death, as in life...”**

**Ans-** King Tut died an early age. As a king when he was alive he was ahead of his people. And even after death, he was still ahead in his people. Tut’s mummy was the first one to be taken out from his tomb and scanned. No mummy except that of Tut was even CT scanned. This fact highlights the statement that “King Tut is one of the first mummies to be scanned — in death, as in life...”

## **Discovering Tut The Saga Continues Extra Questions**

### **Discovering Tut The Saga Continues Short Type**

- Answer each of the following questions in about 20-30 words :

**Q. 1. Who was Tutankhamun?**

**Ans.** Tutankhamun was the last heir of a powerful family that had ruled Egypt and its empire for centuries. He was laid to rest laden with gold and eventually forgotten, later in 1922 his tomb was discovered by Howard Carter, a British archaeologist.

**Q. 2. When was Tut's tomb discovered and by whom? What things were discovered inside the tomb?**

**Ans.** Tut's tomb was discovered in 1922 by Howard Carter, a British archaeologist after many years of futile searching by him. The king was buried with glittering goods: precious collars, inlaid necklaces and bracelets, rings, amulets, a ceremonial apron, sandals, sheaths for his fingers and toes, and the now iconic inner coffin and mask — all of pure gold

**Q.3 Why was King Tut’s demise a big event even by royal standards? What were the things buried with him?**

**Or**

**What were the things that were found in Tut's tomb?**

**Ans-** King Tut’s demise was a big event even by royal standards because he was the last heir of his dynasty. He was buried with everyday things like board games, a bronze razor, linen undergarments, and cases of food and wine.

**Q.4 What did Carter do to remove the mummy finally? What would happen if Carter hadn’t cut the mummy free?**

**Ans-** Carter got the consolidated material chiselled away from the mummy. He had to cut almost every major joint to raise the king’s remains. Hadn’t he cut the mummy free, the thieves most certainly would have ripped it apart to remove the gold.

**Q. 5. What was the Pharaoh's curse?**

**Ans.** Pharaoh's curse was that anyone who disturbed Tut's tomb would either meet his untimely death or misfortune would fall upon him.

**Q.6 What name did Tut adopt after becoming a king, and what did it mean?**

**Ans-** When Tut became the king, he changed his name from 'Tutankhaten' to 'Tutankhamun', which meant 'living image of Amun'.

**Q. 7. How did Carter separate Tut's mummy from its coffin?**

**Ans.** At first, Carter tried to use the sun to loosen the resins. But nothing budged Then he had to chisel away the resins to remove the body.

**Q. 8. What startling fact was revealed about Tut in 1968?**

**Ans.** Tut's mummy was x-rayed. It was found that the breastbone and the front ribs were missing in the chest. It suggested that he might have been murdered.

**Discovering Tut The Saga Continues Long Type**

- Answer each of the following questions in about 60 words:

**Q.1. What do you know about the Valley of the King?**

**Ans-** The Valley of the King is an ancient Egyptian cemetery. It is a burial place of the dead kings or pharaohs of ancient Egypt. It is also called the Valley of the Departed. It is in the far South of Egypt. It has burial chambers of the dead kings. There are murals on the walls of the burial chamber. The dead kings were lavished with glittering goods. At that time the royals thought that they could take their riches with them. The Valley of the King

**Q.2. Why was the mummy of Tut in a very bad condition?**

**Ans-** The mummy was in a very bad condition because of what Howard Carter, the British archaeologist did in the 1920s. He discovered Tut's tomb in 1922 after years of futile searching. Its contents, though hastily ransacked in antiquity, were surprisingly complete. After months of carefully recording the pharaoh's funerary treasures, Carter began investigating the three nested coffins. Thus, it was so.

**Q. 3. Write about the tourists who came to see the Valley of the Kings.**

**Ans.** Tourists gazed at the murals on the walls of the burial chamber. Some visitors read from guidebooks in a whisper. Others stood silently, perhaps pondering the king's untimely death or wondering with a shiver if the pharaoh's curse-death or misfortune may fall upon those who disturbed him was really true.

**Q.4. Describe the scanning of Tut's mummy**

**Ans-** A CT machine scanned Tut's mummy from head to toe. It created 1700 digital X-ray images. Tut's head was scanned in 0.62-millimeter slices to register its intricate structures. There was a team of specialists in radiology, forensics, and anatomy. A technician pulled up astonishing images of Tut in a computer screen. A grey head took shape. Neck-vertebrae appeared