

Discovering Tut: the saga continues

Q1. How did Tut die?

- A. It is a mystery
- B Due to cardiac arrest
- C. Due to cancer
- D. During a war

Ans. A. It is a mystery

Q2. What is the Cemetery of Tut called?

- A. Valley of the Kings
- B. Gates to Heaven
- C. Valley of Queens
- D. Valley of Flowers

Ans- A. Valley of the Kings

Q3. When was Tut's body taken for CT scan after being found?

- A. After one year
- B. After 80 years
- C. After 60 years
- D. After 20 years

Ans- B. After 80 years

Q4. Tut was laid to rest, laden with

- A. platinum
- B. steel
- C. gold
- D. pearls

Ans- C. gold

Q5. Who said “The mummy is in very bad condition because of what Carter did in the 1920s”?

- A. Amenhotep III
- B. Zahi Hawass
- C. Akhetaten
- D. A Egypt Historian

Ans- B. Zahi Hawass

Q6. Who discovered Tut’s tomb and when?

- A. Adam Cooper in 1901
- B. Howard Carter in 1922
- C. Zahi Hawass in 1930
- D. Sam Shaw in 1890

Ans- B. Howard Carter in 1922

Q7. Who is Osiris?

- A. God of beauty
- B. God of afterlife
- C. God of food
- D. God of universe

Ans- B. God of afterlife

Q8. When did Tut die?

- A. 22000 years ago
- B. more than 33000 years ago
- C. 10000 years ago
- D. 16000 years ago

Ans- B. more than 33000 years ago

Q9. Who was Tutankhamun?

- A. An excavator

- B. A Palaeontologist
- C. An Egyptian king
- D. A historian

Ans- C. An Egyptian king

Q10. When was Tut's body taken back to his tomb after CT scan?

- A. After a day
- B. After 3 hours
- C. After 12 hours
- D. After 5 hours

Ans- B. After 3 hours

Q11. How has archeology changed through the decades ?

- A. focuses more on treasure
- B focuses more on physical findings
- C. focuses on fossils
- D. focusing less on treasure and more on the fascinating details of life and mysteries of death

Ans- D. focusing less on treasure and more on the fascinating details of life and mysteries of death

Q12. How did the workmen lift the body for the scan?

- A. through the stairs
- B. on a hydraulic trailer
- C. through sliding
- D. through lift

Ans- B. on a hydraulic trailer

Q13. Why did the procedure stop in between?

- A. As spare fan stopped working
- B. as the light went off
- C. As the lift went out of order

D. None of the above

Ans- A. As spare fan stopped working

Q14. For how many years did Amenhotep III rule Egypt?

A. 5 years

B. 20 years

C. 10 years

D. 40 years

Ans- D. 40 years

Q15. When was the mummy examined in X-Ray by the anatomy professor?

A. In 1954

B. In 1970

C. In 1968

D. Never

Ans- C. In 1968

Q16. What does CT scan stand for?

A. Computed Telegraphy

B. Computed Tomography Scan

C. Car Topology

D. Computer Technology

Ans- B. Computed Tomography Scan

Q17. What name did Amenhotep IV change to?

A. Amarna

B. Atul

C. Akhenaten

D. Aman

Ans- C. Akhenaten

Q18. How did Carter cut the body of Tut?

A. First head and then every limb

B. first leg and then head

C. first legs, head and then limbs

D. limb, hand only

Ans- A. First head and then every limb

Q19. What facts were revealed when the mummy was X-Rayed in 1968?

A. several possessions were missing

B. his hip bone was missing

C. his breast bone and front ribs were missing

D. his fingers were missing

Ans- C. his breast bone and front ribs were missing

Q20. For how many years did Tutankhamun rule Egypt?

A. Nine

B. Twelve

C. Three

D. Six

Ans- A. Nine

Q21. What was in the first coffin?

(i) garlands of olives, lotus petals, and cornflowers

(ii) flowers and coins

(iii) gold, wealth, bronze razor, games, clothes, cases of food and wine

(iv) It was empty

Ans – (i) garlands of olives, lotus petals, and cornflowers

Q22. When was Tut's body taken for CT Scan in the 21st century?

A. January 05, 2005

B. January 10, 2008

C. June 09, 2002

D. February 12, 2010

Ans- A. January 05, 2005

1. Who was Howard Carter? What was his discovery?

Ans. Archaeologist Howard Carter was from Britain. In 1922, more than 3300 years after King Tut's passing, he finally found his tomb after years of searching. Tut had passed away at the age of 19, but nobody knew how he died. His great family had controlled Egypt for generations, and he was their last emperor. Many thought that the king passed away under mysterious circumstances and that there was a good chance that he had been murdered.

2. Why did King Tut's mummy have to undergo CT scan?

Ans. The mummy of King Tut has earned worldwide fame for the riches it was buried with. The manner of his death and his age at the time of death also caused a significant deal of discussion. King Tut's body was ordered to be scanned in light of this dispute in order to look into the unsolved medical riddles surrounding his life and passing away.

3. Which questions still linger about Tut?

Ans. The two main unanswered questions surrounding Tut are how he died and how old he was when he passed away. He was the last of his family's lineage, and his funeral marked the end of a dynasty, although it was not known exactly how he died or what happened next.

4. Why was Tut's dead body subjected to CT scrutiny?

Ans. In order to determine the reason for Tut's demise, his deceased body was treated to X-rays in 1968 and a CT scan in 2005.

5. In 1968 what was the startling fact revealed by a professor of anatomy about king Tut?

Ans. An anatomy professor X-rayed King Tut's mummy in 1968, some 40 years after Carter found his tomb. He disclosed the surprising truth that his breastbone and front ribs are absent behind the resin that covers his chest. All of them were shocked.

6. What did the tourists do at that time?

Ans. As usual, people from all around the world lined up to enter the little, rock-cut tomb throughout the day. They formed a line to honour King Tut. They observed the wall paintings in the burial chamber. Some guests used a handbook. Others observed Tut's gilded face while remaining motionless.

7. Who pointed out that the mummy was in a bad condition? Who was held responsible for it?

Ans. The Supreme Council of Antiquities of Egypt's Zahi Hawass knelt over the mummy and kept a close eye on it. Then he claimed that Carter's actions in the 1920s were the reason why the mummy was in such horrible shape. King Tut's tomb was uncovered by Carter in 1922

8. What was the fate of the contents of Tut's mummy?

Ans. Surprisingly, Tut's tomb's contents remained intact for more than 80 years after its discovery in 1922. Up until 2005, they were the richest royal collection ever discovered. They now feature in the pharaoh's mythology.

9. Why did the artefacts cause a sensation at the time of discovery?

Ans. All those in attendance were startled at the artefacts found. Each one of them was fashioned of solid gold. They were always radiant and never lost it. The items' perpetual brightness was intended to ensure resurrection from the dead.

10. Why was King Tut's demise a big event, even by royal standards?

Ans. Of course, King Tut's demise was a significant occasion. He was the final monarch in his familial line, even by royal standards. His funeral served as the final toll for a dynasty that had controlled Egypt for many years. He passed quite suddenly at a young age, which is why it was such a big deal. His demise's specifics and its consequences remain unclear.

11. Why did some people think of King Tut's untimely death as the Pharaoh's curse?

Ans. After King Akhenaten's death, an unknown king reigned for a short time before dying. A very young Tutankhaten then ascended the throne. As the "Living Image of Amun," he changed his name to Tutankhamun. He reinstated Amun worship after the Pharaoh had destroyed his statues and shut down his temples. Thus king Tut disturbed the Pharaoh. Tut died prematurely in his late teens as a result of the curse that Akhenaten placed on him.

12. What problem did Carter face when he reached the mummy of King Tut? How did he find a way out?

Ans: The ritual resins had hardened when Carter and his men discovered them while working at King Tut's tomb. The King Tut mummy could not be removed because they had set the cement. With chisels, the crystallised substance could be removed. They cut the mummy free. His soldiers cut off Tut's skull and severed all of his major joints. They were then stored in a box on a bed of sand. He stood up for himself so that the mummy wouldn't end up in the hands of robbers looking to steal gold.

13. List some adornments on Tut's body. Why had the adornments been buried along with the body?

Ans. Tut's mummy was adorned with priceless collars, necklaces with inlaid stones, rings, bracelets, amulets, and a ceremonial apron. Together with the inside gilded casket and mask, there were sandals and sheaths for the fingers and toes. They were all made from pure gold. They were said to be able to carry their wealth with them to the great beyond, according to the beliefs.

14. How did Carter defend his action of cutting the mummy free?

Ans. Afterwards, Carter said in defence of himself that if he hadn't freed the mummy, criminals would have pulled it apart to steal all the gold while avoiding the guards. The body had been preserved with a great deal of money, including gold jewellery and other items.

15. How can C.T scan prove to be more effective than X-Rays?

Ans. Because a CT scan generates hundreds of cross-sectional X-ray images that are assembled like slices of bread to create a three-dimensional virtual body, it may be more useful than X-rays.

16. How was Tut's body carried to the C.T scanner?

Ans. On the night of the scan, workmen carried Tut from the tomb in his box. They descended a flight of stairs and a set of ramps onto the churning sand outside like pallbearers. They entered the scanner trailer after rising on a hydraulic lift.

17. How was King Tut's mummy scanned by the CT scanner?

Ans. A portable CT scanner was transported in a trailer to the sandy area close to King Tut's tomb in an effort to solve the enigma surrounding his demise. A box containing his body was brought there from his burial. The mummy was scanned by the CT equipment from head to toe, yielding 1700 digitised cross-sectional X-ray images. Slices of 0.62 mm thick were used to scan his complete body.

18. What snag did the million dollar scanner develop? How was it set right?

Ans. The million dollar scanner had developed a snag because of sand in a cooler fan. Ultimately, the replacement fans performed well enough to complete the process.

19. Explain the statement, "King Tut is one of the first mummies to be scanned – in death, as in life..."

Ans. It denotes that King Tut's mummy was the first to ever be scanned. The goal was to unravel the puzzles surrounding the time he lived in. Second, it assisted in determining the reason behind his untimely demise. Hardly nine years had passed since he ascended to the throne when he passed away.

20. List the deeds that led Ray Johnson to describe Akhenaten as wacky.

Ans. Akhenaten was an irrational and hasty king. He attacked Amun, a significant deity, destroyed his statues, and shut down his temples. Even the religious centre was moved from the bizarre Thebes to the brand-new Akhetaten.

21. What did the CT scan of Tut's mummy reveal?

Ans. CT scans produced fascinating and unexpected photos of Tut's body. On the computer screen, a grey head could be seen. Neck bones could be readily seen. The screen displayed other pictures of Tut's body. These featured a hand as well as different views of the skull and ribcage.

22. "Curse of the Pharaoh", joked a guard nervously. What is the curse and why did the guard say so?

Ans. It is said that the Pharaoh's curse—death or bad luck—fell upon those who disturbed him. During the scanning of the mummy, the CT scan machine's fans became clogged with sand dust and ceased to function. The guard then jokingly said that it was the Pharaoh's curse. Another set of two white plastic fans were later set up, and they worked just fine.

Q1. Do you think Carter was justified in removing the hardened ritual resin deposits on Tut's mummy? Why/ Why not?

Ans. In 1922, Carter was looking into King Tut's tomb. Remarkably, the tomb's contents were still there despite being looted thousands of years ago.

The most significant discovery was King Tut's Mummy, which Carter discovered in three nested coffins. Carter was disappointed to discover that he could not examine the mummy since it was attached to the bottom of the casket owing to the hardening of the funeral raisins. Carter attempted to use "legitimate force," but was unable.

He divided the mummy into several pieces, took off its skull, and nearly severed all of its joints. Carter's behaviour, in which he almost destroyed the mummy, was strongly condemned. He argued that robbers and vandals would have carried out the same crime in his absence. But, historians have not forgotten Carter's disfigurement.

Q2. "The mummy is in very bad condition because of what Carter did in the 1920s," said Zahi Hawaas, the expert on Egyptian antiquity. How far is the statement true? Discuss.

Ans. The aforementioned claim is partially accurate. The presence of lotus petals and dried cornflowers allowed Carter to determine the time of burial by opening two of the three nested coffins with ease. The third coffin's ritual resins had dried and solidified, sealing the body to the coffin's base. The casket was placed in a room with a high temperature of 149 degrees, but it did not help. Carter then released the mummy.

Carter's men cut Tut's head and every other important joint in order to free him from the ornaments that covered him. In order to hide the damage, they had been put back together on a bed of sand and placed within a cushioned box. Thieves would have avoided the guards and dismantled the mummy to steal the gold if they had arrived there before Carter. Also, archaeologists at that time lacked modern equipment. Hence, Carter's actions were determined by external factors rather than by a desire to cause harm.

Q3. Who was King Tut? What do you know about him?

Ans. King Tut was the final descendant of a wealthy family that had ruled Egypt for many years. His funeral was the death rattle of a dynasty. Even by royal standards, his funeral was a big deal, despite the fact that the cause of his death is unknown. Amenhotep III, his father or grandfather, was a strong leader. His son, King Amenhotep IV, was an eccentric figure who started one of the strangest eras in Egyptian history.

A mystery monarch named Smenkhkare took over after him but disappeared without leaving a trace. Tutankhamen succeeded him, while still a boy. He adopted the name Tutankhamen, the living representation of Amun. The traditional ways were reinstated by Tutankhamen. He ruled for nine years before passing away suddenly. He was buried with an enormous amount of riches and jewellery. British archaeologist Howard Carter made the initial discovery of his tomb. The National Geographic Society supplied a transportable CT scanning machine, and it was used to scan the mummy.

Q4. Imagine you are Howard Carter. You were fortunate to find King Tut's tomb intact. Describe what you saw in the burial chamber. Describe King Tut's coffins and their contents.

Ans. I have been looking for a long time, and today I have found what I was looking for. The King Tut's tomb has been located. In terms of archaeology, 1922 has gone down in history. The 26-foot-deep burial chamber is modest, rock-cut, and has murals on the walls. King Tut's features can be seen in a painted and gilded face on the exterior coffin. Three coffins are nesting. I started by locating a shroud covered with floral garlands

from the spring. King Tut's body was housed in the innermost coffin and was decked out in gold collars, inlaid necklaces and bracelets, rings, amulets, a ceremonial apron, sandals, pure gold finger and toe sheaths, and a painted mask of exceptional beauty. Besides, in the burial chamber, there are articles of everyday needs like board games, a bronze razor, linen undergarments and cases of food and wine.

Q5. Discuss the suitability of the title, 'Discovering Tut: The Saga Continues'.

Ans. The title is suitable for summarising the efforts made to learn the truth about King Tut. The tomb had been broken into in the distant past, but up until Howard Carter found it in 1922, it was largely undamaged. Young King Tut had passed away. Even now, the cause of his death is unknown. Murder has not been ruled out as a possibility. Thus, efforts to solve the enigma are ongoing. In order to free the mummy from its caskets in 1922, Carter had to chop it into pieces. He had carefully looked over the relics King Tut had been interred with. Since the 20th century, sophisticated archaeological tools, including medical technology, have been applied to solve the riddle of King Tut. The mummy was X-rayed in 1968. The mummy was removed from its subterranean burial tomb for a CT scan in 2005. Now, Tut's life and his enigmatic demise are the main topics of discussion rather than the artefacts. The quest for Tut's real story will go on in the coming future.

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