

King Tut Exhibit in Seattle

Seattle Monorail, Downtown Mall, Seattle Center, Pacific Science Center and King Tut Exhibit

July 2012



NORDSTROM



NORDC

MONORAIL

Yummy Crepe

**I HAVE THE BODY
OF A GOD.**
(Unfortunately it's Buddha)

**TRUST ME I'M
JEDI**

LIGHT UP
T-SHIRTS
\$25.95

HUMOR
T-SHIRTS
\$12.95

PLEASE
DO NOT
TOUCH
SAMPLE
T-SHIRTS

**TRUST ME I'M
NINJA**

...T BOOST
on that you

My job is to save your Aes.
FIRE DEPARTMENT

I Love My
Girlfriend

SARASOTA
Just one more
service 1 on
service 1 on

Something, somewhere went terribly wrong.

I'll try being nicer
if you try being
smarter

got me?

More than the only prescription
MORE COMFORT

The
Sh

TH



B

↑
BUS
↑

DO NOT ENTER
UNLESS GATE
IS OPEN

DO NOT
ENTER











Please
Do Not
Touch



ANCIENT EGYPT



Thousands of years ago, a land in northern Africa arose to become one of the most significant powers in the ancient world. Today, we call it Egypt from the Greek term Aegyptos, a designation derived from an Egyptian phrase referring to the capital city Memphis. The Egyptians often called their country, Kemet and Deshret, "the Red Land" and "the Black Land." These expressions described two distinct and contrasting aspects of the landscape: the strip of rich black land left after the yearly flood of the Nile and the blazing red hot desert beyond the river banks.

The concept of two lands, however, also refers to the Egyptians' own history. More than 5000 years ago the kings of Upper Egypt (in the south) rose up and conquered Lower Egypt (the areas in the north and Delta), uniting the two entities into a single state.

THE RIVER NILE



The Nile, the world's longest river, provided a steady supply of water for consumption and irrigation, and its fish were a source of food. The fertile soil on its banks, the result of the yearly inundation, supported a wide variety of cultivated crops that became the base of Egypt's agricultural economy. The river also represented the main means of transportation for the Egyptians. Their ships could sail downstream with the current, toward the north, or rely on oar-powered craft while against the current, going southward.

Head from a Sphinx of Shabaka

18th Dynasty
Limestone
Head of a Sphinx of Shabaka (1850-1835 BC)

Originally part of a sphinx, the head of the
sphinx is a Khepri, the god of the sun, who
originally controlled all of Egypt in the



Head of Amenhotep III in the Blue Glazed

18th Dynasty
Limestone
Head of Amenhotep III (1370-1350 BC)

Feathered of uraeus
decorated a royal headdress
for a head of a statue
showed all authority and
a blue glaze is common



Statue of Thutmose III

Case

1st Floor, 1st Level

1st Floor, 1st Level

1st Floor, 1st Level

1st Floor, 1st Level

1st Floor, 1st Level

1st Floor, 1st Level

The pharaoh kneels, offering liquid in the jars he holds to the god Amun, identified in the inscription on the back. Despite the small size of the statue and the king's humble pose, it was Thutmose III who extended Egypt's borders and built one of the most powerful empires in the Ancient Near East.



Please
Do Not
Touch

Relief
of Horemheb

The last king of the 19th Dynasty
Horemheb ordered the removal of
the pharaoh's cartouches and names
from monuments of his reign.
The last Horemheb cartouches
were found in abundance in the
temple before the 18th and 19th
dynasties.

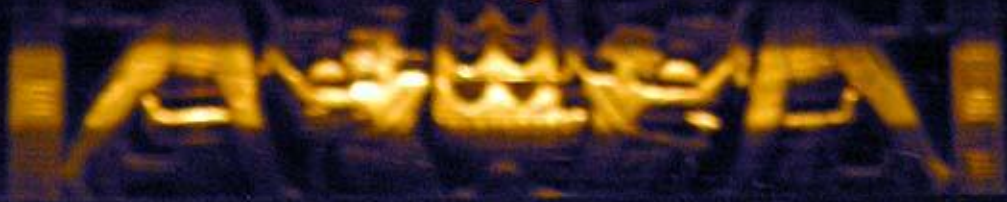






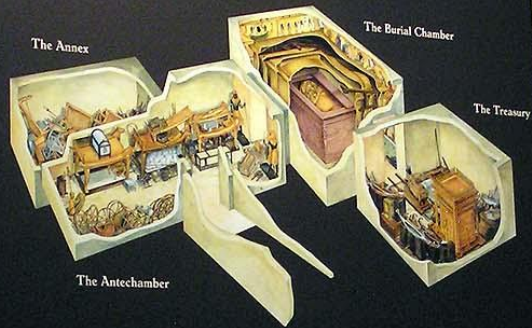




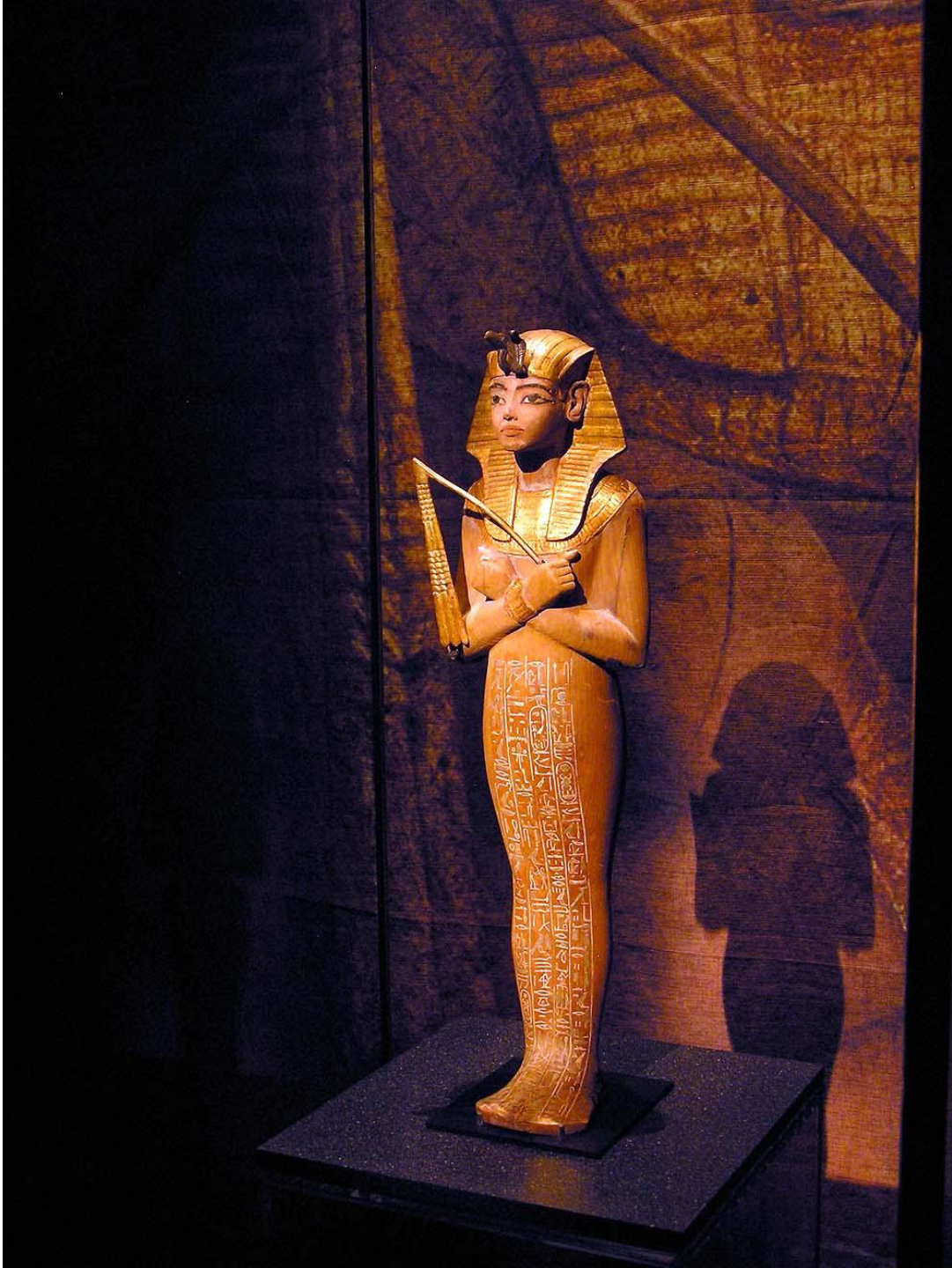




THE TOMB



On November 4th 1922, Carter found the first of sixteen steps of a carved stairway. It led to a corridor ending at a sealed doorway. Beyond was the final resting place of the pharaoh he sought for so long, Tutankhamun, "the boy king." More than ten years passed before Carter had searched, photographed, recorded, and conserved the almost 5000 objects in the Antechamber, the Treasury, the Burial Chamber.















Canopic Coffinets

1925, Egypt, 1925
The coffinettes were
found in the tomb of
Hunefer, a high official
of the 19th dynasty.
They are made of
gold and are the
only ones of their
kind in the world.

One of four miniature coffinettes held the internal organs of the king. They were originally reserved for the goddess Hathor, one to the face, one to the heart, and the goddess Neith, named in the inscriptions on the front, guarded the contents. The goddess who appears on the underside of the lid, and is a god here. The back of the Coffin is inscribed with the goddess. Some traces remain the name of Thothhotep, which, that the king appropriated the goddess, which goddess contained with a predecessor.



