

147. 1370, Tutankhamen

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to its rightful 3,000,000 BCE origins
- and -
liberate female spirituality.
(RGS.)

* * *

King Tutankhamen or King Tut was born 1370 BCE and died 1352: his reign was 1361–1352 BCE. He followed the reign of Sun King Akhenaten, and the estimated four-year reign of his wife (consort?), Nefertiti. Tutankhamen was the son – in – law of King Akhenaten. Upon taking the reign of Egypt, Tutankhamen moved Akhenaten’s capital city of Amarna back to its former location of Memphis and Thebes.

(Full discussion to follow on King Tutankhamen, including his famous mummy and spectacular grave finds.)

Further Akhenaten research: 1391–1335, Akhenaten, Heretic Pharaoh of Egypt.
(RGS.)

Further Egyptian research:

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Budge, E. A. Wallace. *The Gods of the Egyptians*. New York, NY: Dover, 1969. (TGTE.)

_____. “Introduction.” *The Book of the Dead: The Hieroglyphic Transcript and Translation into English of the Papyrus of Ani*. 1895. Avenel, NJ: Gramercy Books, 1994. (BD.)

Edwards, Amelia Ann Blanford. “The Origin of Portrait Sculptures, and the History of the Ka.” *Egypt and Its Monuments: Pharaohs, Fellahs and Explorers*. New York, NY: Harper & Bros., 1891. 113-156. (OPS.)

Erman, Adolf. *Life in Ancient Egypt*. 1894. Tran. H. M. Tirard. London, England: Constable Publications, 1971. (LIAE.)

Hornung, Erik. *Conceptions of God in Ancient Egypt: The One and the Many*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1982. (CGA.)

Lubell, Winifred Milius. “Temples of the Great Goddess.” *Heresies: A Feminist Publication on Art and Politics*. (Revised Edition). 2.1, Issue 5 (1982): 32-39. (TGG.)

Lesko, Barbara S. *The Remarkable Women of Ancient Egypt*. Providence, RI:

- BC Scribe, 1987. (RW.)
- _____. Ed. *Women's Earliest Records: From Ancient Egypt and Western Asia*. Atlanta, GA: Scholars Press, 1989. (WER.)
- _____. *The Great Goddesses of Egypt*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1999. (GGOE.)
- Showerman, Grant. *The Great Mother of the Gods*. 1902. Chicago, IL: Argonaut, 1969. (GMG.)
- Witt, Reginald Eldred. *Isis in the Graeco-Roman World. (Isis in the Ancient World.)* Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1971. (IG.)

IMAGE: TUTANKHAMEN'S GOLD FUNERARY MASK: VALLEY OF THE KINGS, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: TUTANKHAMEN'S GOLD FUNERARY MASK WITH FAIENCE, PLUS VULTURE GODDESS NEKHBET (NECHBET OR NEKHEBIT) AND SERPENT GODDESS ISIS OR BUTO * ON HIS BROW: FROM TOMB IN VALLEY OF THE KINGS, EGYPT.

SLIDE LOCATION RE-GENESIS PHASE 2, SHEET 3, ROW 2, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #244, 1350 BCE.

IT_RPT_S3_R2_SL4_S244.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES: CAIRO, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: * BUTO IS ALSO KNOWN AS WEDJAT, WADJET, EDJO AND UDJO.

NOTE 2: DOUBLE GODDESS VULTURE AND COBRA (DG: 83-84).

NOTE 3:

AMONG THE EARLIEST DEITIES CONNECTED WITH THE PHARAOHS WERE THE GODDESSES OF THE SOUTH AND THE NORTH, THE VULTURE AND THE COBRA. NEKHBET, THE VULTURE, WAS THE GODDESS OF THE SOUTH, AND ESSENTIALLY THE PROTECTOR OF THE KING. IT WAS THIS ROLE OF PROTECTOR THAT PERHAPS CAUSED THE VULTURE TO BE CHOSEN AS HER EMBLEM (OR INCARNATION), FOR THE VULTURE HAVING A LARGER SPREAD OF WING THAN ANY OTHER EGYPTIAN BIRD GIVES A GREATER SENSE OF PROTECTION WHEN SEEN COVERING HER NESTLINGS. ... THE CULT OF THE COBRA [WADJET] WAS [ALSO] VERY ANCIENT IN EGYPT, SO MUCH SO THAT IN HIEROGLYPHS THE CORRECT DETERMINATIVE FOR THE WORD 'GODDESS,' OR FOR THE NAME OF A GODDESS, IS THE PICTURE OF THE COBRA. ...THE COBRA WITH SPREAD HOOD READY TO STRIKE WAS WORN BY ALL PHARAOHS ON THE FOREHEAD AS THE EMBLEM OF ROYALTY (STWE: 114-115; RGS).

NOTE 4: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1985-1989.

IMAGE: TUTANKHAMEN'S CEREMONIAL ITEMS: VALLEY OF THE KINGS, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: ILLUSTRATION OF TUTANKHAMEN ROYAL CEREMONIAL DESIGN INC. ASTARTE'S FIVE POINTED STAR AND LION HEAD SEKHMET AT WAIST: FROM VALLEY OF THE KINGS' TOMB.

SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 35, ROW 2, SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #250, 1350 BCE.

CO_EGY_S35_R2_SL1_S250.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES: CAIRO, EGYPT.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1985-1989.

IMAGE: TUTANKHAMEN'S GOLD FUNERARY MASK: VALLEY OF THE KINGS, EGYPT. © GSA. DESCRIPTION:

SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET , ROW , SLEEVE , SLIDE #, BCE.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1985-1989.

PHOTO NOTE: ILLUSTRATION TBD, CHRISI KARVONIDES' TEAM.

IMAGE: EGYPTIAN COW GODDESS MEHIT, TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB: VALLEY OF THE KINGS.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: GILDED COW GODDESS MEHIT FROM TUTANKHAMEN'S ROCK-CUT TOMB FROM THE VALLEY OF THE KINGS. SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 35, ROW 2, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #252, 1350 BCE. CO_EGY_S35_R2_SL3_S252.jpg
SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES: CAIRO, EGYPT.
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1985-1989.

IMAGE: GOLD DJED, TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB: VALLEY OF THE KINGS, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: GOLD DJED, SYMBOL OF SACRED TREE – OF – LIFE (MG: 241-243) AND STABILITY, TUTANKHAMEN'S VALLEY OF THE KINGS' TOMB, EGYPT.
SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 35, ROW 3, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #257, BCE. CO_EGY_S35_R3_SL3_S257.jpg
SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES: CAIRO, EGYPT.
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1985-1989.

IMAGE: SACRED EYE, TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB: VALLEY OF THE KINGS', EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: SACRED EYE, TUTANKHAMEN'S VALLEY OF THE KINGS' TOMB, EGYPT.
SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 35, ROW 3, SLEEVE 5, SLIDE #259, BCE. CO_EGY_S35_R3_SL5_S259.jpg
SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES: CAIRO, EGYPT.
NOTE 1: FOR 4000 YEARS OF EGYPTIAN HISTORY, EVERY PHARAOH WAS CONSIDERED A SON OF ISIS AND TRADITIONALLY HER BLESSINGS INC. THE SACRED ISIS EYE THAT WAS ESPECIALLY HONORED AT THE TIME OF DEATH.
NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1985-1989.

IMAGE: TUTANKHAMEN'S STYLIZED HOOK, EGYPTIAN TOMB: VALLEY OF THE KINGS, EGYPT.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: STYLIZED HOOK (CROZIER) OR STAFF FROM TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB FROM VALLEY OF THE KINGS, EGYPT.
SLIDE LOCATION EGYPT, SHEET 35, ROW 2, SLEEVE 5, SLIDE #254, 1350 BCE. CO_EGY_S35_R2_SL5_S254.jpg
SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES: CAIRO, EGYPT.
NOTE 1: FOR FURTHER DISCUSSIONS AND GSA IMAGES OF THE STYLIZED HOOK, CROZIER OR STAFF PLUS SUMERIAN INANNA'S CROZIER SEE, RGS: 4000-3000, LOCMARIAQUER AND 4000, ALACA HÜYÜK, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY. (TEG: 74-76.)
NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1985-1989.