

World culture i

Literature



World Culture World Culture Introduction Questions about the death of Pharaoh Tutankhamen, who died in his early twenties, are still being asked even after 3, 000 years. (Lange, 2008, p. 75-76) Was he murdered or was it a natural death? This controversial topic was first started some 29 years back when an X-ray analysis of Tutankhamen's mummy by anatomy division of the University of Liverpool revealing his un-natural death cause. X-ray showed that he might have been died from a hard blow to the back of his head. (Barnes & Noble, & Readers Digest Association, 2007, p. xx-xx)

Theories Regarding Tutankhamen's Death

Death of Tutankhamen arose numerous different theories, making it a controversial topic for researchers. Many believe that he died of illness caused by his broken leg while few argue his death likely a murder by his successors on greed of power. Those who believe that he was murdered thought that this occurred due to changes that Tutankhamen's father (Akhenaten) had made. His father had brought a foremost change in Egypt when he begins the inspiration of one god, which was against belief of ancient Egyptians.

Further experts believe in a theory that King Tut died naturally from malaria caused by an injury. Results of CT scan done in 2005 have rejected theory of his murder by a blow in the back of the head. A research study conducted by American Medical Association, on Tutankhamen's CT scans, blood category analysis and DNA testing —revealed that Tut, most likely died of complexities from a broken leg make worsen by malaria. (" KING TUT (ruled from 1334 to 1325 B. C.) - World Topics | Facts and Details", n. d., p.) This was found in genetic testing immune system of Tutankhamen was not in good condition when he was infected by malaria parasite.

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Conclusion

After going through all the theories mentioned above I believe that King Tutankhamen died because of deadly parasite of malaria. This belief was solidified by the reports of American Medical Association.

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References

Barnes & Noble, & Readers Digest Association (2007). The truth about history: How new evidence is transforming the story of the past. New York: Barnes & Noble.

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Lange, B. (2008). Queen Nefertiti. New York: Chelsea House.