



Student/Classroom: _____ Examiner: _____ Assessment Date: _____

King Tutankhamen 712

Sopris West Six-Minute Solutions

Although King Tut has been dead for more than 3,000 years, historians are still debating about how he died. King Tut was born in southern **(Egypt)** around 1330 B.C. He became King **(at)** nine years of age. The previous **(ruler)** of Egypt was King Aghenaton. He **(had)** tried to make the Egyptians worship **(Amon)**, the sun god, rather than the **(more)** traditional gods. When King Akhenaton died, **(the)** Egyptian people who wanted to restore **(Egypt's)** old religion placed King Tut on **(the)** throne. They wanted to make King **(Tut)** seem older and more capable of **(ruling)** the country. So they married him **(to)** the previous king's wife. King Tut **(did)** not actually govern the kingdom. His **(uncle)** and advisors took care of that **(job)**. King Tut's reign was an unimportant **(one)**.

King Tut became famous in 1922 when **(his)** tomb was discovered by a British **(archaeologist)** named Howard Carter. King Tut's tomb **(was)** the only Egyptian tomb in history **(found)** with most of its treasures intact. **(Scientists)** discovered that King Tut's mummy had **(a)** lump on the back of the **(head)**. That led scientists to speculate taht **(King)** Tut may have died of a **(brain)** tumor. Recently, however, new X-ray analysis **(indicated)** taht King Tut may have been **(murdered)** in his sleep. The injury, a **(trauma)** specialist believes, is consistent with a **(blow)** from behind. The suggestion that King **(Tut)** may have been murdered leads historians **(to)** the controversial questions: Who killed King **(Tut)** and why?



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Although King Tut has been dead for more than 3,000 years, historians are still debating about how he died. King Tut was born in southern **(Egypt, very, remove)** around 1330 B.C. He became King **(borrow, at, puzzled)** nine years of age. The previous **(ruler, solid, wriggle)** of Egypt was King Aghenaton. He **(test, terrify, had)** tried to make the Egyptians worship **(softly, Amon, repair)**, the sun god, rather than the **(painfully, plastic, more)** traditional gods. When King Akhenaton died, **(skinny, the, breath)** Egyptian people who wanted to restore **(unpack, Egypt's, thoughtful)** old religion placed King Tut on **(mist, deep, the)** throne. They wanted to make King **(Tut, attack, always)** seem older and more capable of **(sharply, ruling, land)** the country. So they married him **(to, beautiful, merrily)** the previous king's wife. King Tut **(ours, did, middle)** not actually govern the kingdom. His **(petite, frozen, uncle)** and advisors took care of that **(paper, job, ring)**. King Tut's reign was an unimportant **(one, song, different)**. King Tut became famous in 1922 when **(crime, encourage, his)** tomb was discovered by a British **(father, divide, archaeologist)** named Howard Carter. King Tut's tomb **(tin, was, heart)** the only Egyptian tomb in history **(snake, brief., found)** with most of its treasures intact. **(Detail, Scientists, Metal)** discovered that King Tut's mummy had **(umbrella, unripe, a)** lump on the back of the **(minus, head, he)**. That led scientists to speculate taht **(King, upon, offend)** Tut may have died of a **(frozen, school, brain)** tumor. Recently, however, new X-ray analysis **(dry, miniature, indicated)** taht King Tut may have been **(murdered, drove, than)** in his sleep. The injury, a **(embarrass, trauma, camera)** specialist believes, is consistent with a **(boastfully, rinse, blow)** from behind. The suggestion that King **(Tut, soup, if)** may have been murdered leads historians **(ouch, tame, to)** the controversial questions: Who killed King **(prevent, Tut, drain)** and why?