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Valley of the pharaohs

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The valley of the kings also known as the valley of the doors of the most popular sites and points of reference to visit. For a period of almost five hundred years from 16th to the 11th century BC, the rock tombs have been carved into the area for powerful nobles and pharaohs of the new Egyptian kingdom. The valley is located on the western shore of the Nile, in the heart of the Necropolis of Theban and in front of thebes (Modern Luxor). From the 18th century, the valley was concentrated on Egyptian and archaeological exploration. Sixty-three tombs and rooms are known to be placed inside the valley. The English archaeologist Howard Carter discovered the King Tutankhamon of the Tomb in the Valley of the Kings in 1922, 100 years ago! Tutankhamun's tomb was announced a world heritage site in 1979 and now is recognized as one of the most famous archaeological sites in the world. In this article we would like to explore the wonderful images of Egypt and the valley of the kings in the archive! A, «I inserted the candle and peek, Lord Carnarvon, Lady Evelyn and Calender are anxiously next to me to listen to the verdict. At first I couldn't see anything, the hot air that escapes from the chamber that causes the flame of the sparkling candle, but currently, as my eyes have become accustomed to light, the details of the room have emerged slowly from the fog, Strange animals, statues, gold - wherever the glitter of gold ... Howard Carterà ¢ Miraculous treasures found in the Egyptian Museum of Cairo. Before the discovery of Tutankhamun, the valley of the last two centuries was more attention to modern egitological exploration. Shipping members of the French Military Leader of Napoleon's expedition in Egypt, designed maps and plans of the tombs known in the area. The valley of the kings was explored by Europeans throughout the nineteenth century. The area has been visited by Prolifica Italian Explorer Giovanni Belzoni, who works for Henry Sale. Belzoni has discovered several tombs including the Tomb of Pharaoh Ay, the penultimate pharaoh of the ancient dynasty of the 18th Dinastia of Egypt in 1816 and silks I, the following year. Seti I was also a pharaoh of the new Kingdom and the father of Ramesses II. After the magnificent discovery of Belzoni declared that nothing in the valley was found and all the tombs had been found. The tombs were cut into the limestone rock in the valley on the west side of the Nile. The first tombs were found at the top of the slopes of the scree, under the Fed Storm waterfalls. It is believed that the most complex grave and the largest in the valley of the kings has been built to contain the burial chambers of many of the children of Ramesses II. Ra excavated in the 90s. Â «It clearly shows that the valley of the kings is not yet exhausted. There are probably more tombs that are in it, Kent R. weeks, the American Egyptologist. John Gardner Wilkinson was an English traveler, writer and pioneer who lived in Egypt from 1821 to 1832. Wilkinson copied many of the inscriptions and art work in the tombs open at the moment. He assembled a chronology of the new kingdom rulers based on registrations in the tombs. Wilkinson also established a tomb numbering system that was used with the additions since then! In the second half of the nineteenth century, the Archaeologist Auguste Mariette started exploring the valley with Eugene Lefebure in 1883. Mariette had an Egyptian antiquity service, tried to preserve all the antiquity service. The Howard Carter archaeologist was named under Maspero was regained as head of the Egyptian antiquity service. The Howard Carter archaeologist was named under Maspero was regained as head of the Egyptian antiquity service. The Howard Carter archaeologist was named under Maspero was regained as head of the Egyptian antiquity service. The Howard Carter archaeologist was named under Maspero was regained as head of the Egyptian antiquity service. tombs. Carter cleared the tomb KV42, the tomb kV42, the tomb kV42, the tomb built for Hatshepsut - Meryetre. The English archaeologist Howard Carter was born in Kensington, London on 9 May 1874. Carter discovered Tutankhamun's sarcophagus and a series of precious artifacts were remarkably intact. â € ceThe news of the discovery quickly spread throughout the country, and inquisitive investigations mixed with congratulations from this moment became the daily program. Howard Carter In ancient times, the official name for the Valley of the kings was the great and majestic necropolis of the millions of pharaoh's millet, life, strength, health in the West of Tebeâ € The or â € ~a-Sekhet -Maatâ € The valley of the kings. Only twenty of the tombs of the area contain the remains of the kings. Find out more about Egyptian pharaohs here. The valley of the kings is located above the extensions of sedimentary rock and 1,000 feet of limestone. Among 35 and 56 million years ago the sedimentary rock was deposited, this took place during a period in which the Mediterranean Sea extended to the south as the Egyptian city, Assuan. The rock in the valley is inconsistent, extends from fine grain to coarse stone, with the potential to be structurally soundproofed. Many of the tombs that are within the interior of the Valley of the kings are decorated with scenes of an important ancient Egyptian funeral text, Amduat (â € œQuello which is in the lower worldâ € ™. The text describes the journey of the Sun God through the twelve hours of the night. The royal tombs were poorly decorated while those of a non-royal nature were totally undeclared. The decorations in every tomb are also unique and can directly relate to the specific Egyptian ancient buried there. Underground tombs in the valley where supplied with all material goods a real sovereign can need in the next world. 'Included furniture, clothes (even underwear), and jewelry. It is curious that we have no books - from Tut at least says Salima Ikram, Professor of Egyptology at the American University of Cairo and National Geographical Grantee. The mummification was used to preserve the bodies found in the valley. The process deliberately involves drying or the embalming of meat. He has assured that the eternal soul of the deceased would be able to restore to life or consciousness in afterlife. The kings they were buried in the valley include: tothmous I-The Third Pharaoh founder of nineteen Egyptian dynasty. Ramesse II - one of the largest, more famous, more famous, more powerful than the new kingdom. The valley of the kings has an important cultural and natural heritage, considered of exceptional value for humanity, and serves as proof of our intellectual history on the planet. The valley is also protected as it is a great natural beauty. â € capal culmination of these pyramids, fourty years looks down on usâ € Napoleon Bonaparte. The valley of the kings makes an apparition in this coil of the Egyptian show represented exclusively by Bridgeman Images. The high quality HD movie highlights the historical, cultural and social wonders of Egypt. The images in this article are brought to life when looked at through the lens of spectacular movies. I chose this beautiful image of a painting of the Theban West Bank to complete the end of this article. The Rose Valley in the background radiates against the cool blue rippling waters below. Two men Donkeys conversing while sunlight highlights their white clothes. This image retracts the la of Egypt, is the heat and mystery of the past! Did this spark your interest in Ancient Egypt? Check out this blog on Ten Interesting Facts about Ancient Egypt or read more about Egyptian temples here. Sources: For other uses, see Valle dei Re (disambiguation). Necropolis of Ancient Egypt Coordinate: 25°44€227€3N 32°36€28€3EÃ⁻25.74 083è°N 32.60 222ï°N 32.60 222Ã Cocation of the Valley of the Kings Location of the Valley of the Kings (Arabic: 11th century B.C., rock-cut tombs were dug for the pharaohs and the mighty nobles of the New Kingdom (18th to 20th dynasties of Ancient Egypt).[3][4] The valley is located on the west bank of the Nile, opposite Thebes (now Luxor), in the heart of the necropolis of the city. The wadi is made up of two valleys: the East Valley (where most of the royal tombs are located) and the West Valley (Valley of the Monkeys).[6][7] With the discovery of a new chamber in 2008,[8] the valley is known to contain 63 tombs and chambers (of various sizes). KV54, a simple grave, to KV5, a complex tomb with over 120 rooms).[9] It was the main burial site of the main royal figures of the Egyptian New Kingdom, as well as a number of privileged nobles. The royal tombs are decorated with scenes from Egyptian mythology and give clues about the funeral beliefs and practices of the period. Almost all the tombs seem to have been opened and robbed in antiquity, but they still give an idea of the opulence and power of the pharaohs. This area has been the subject of archaeological and Egyptological research since the end of the tombs and burials continue to arouse interest. Since the 1920s, the valley has been famous for the discovery of the tombs of Tutankhamun,[10] and is one of the most famous archaeological sites in the world. In 1979, it became a World Heritage Site, along with the rest of the Theban Necropolis.[11] Exploration, excavation and conservation and conservation activities continue in the valley of the Kings lies on more than 1000 meters of limestone and other sedimentary rocks,[12] which form the cliffs of the valley and the nearby Deir el-Bahari, interspersed with soft layers of marl. The sedimentary rock was originally deposited between 35 and 56 million years ago, during a period when the Mediterranean Sea stretched south to Aswan.[12] During the Pleistocene, the valley was carved out of the plateau by constant rainfall.[13] Currently, rainfall in this part of Egypt is scarce during throughout the year, but occasional flash floods occur in the valley is inconsistent, ranging from fine grain to coarse stone, the latter with the potential to be structurally unhealthy. The occasional shale layer has also caused construction (and, in modern times, conservation) difficulties, as this rock expands in the presence of water, forcing the surrounding stone. Some graves are believed to have been altered in shape and size depending on the type of rock the builders The builders took advantage of the geological features Setnakhte started digging KV11 but broke into the tomb of Amenmesse, so the construction was abandoned and instead usurped the tomb of Ramesses II returned in an early style, with a bent axis, probably due to the quality of the rock being dug (under the Esna shawl). [16] Between 1998 and 2002, the Amarna Royal Tombs Project investigated the valley floor using ground-based radar and discovered that, beneath the modern surface, the cliffs of the Valley descending several metres to the rock at the bottom of the valley. [17] Panorama of the valley, looking at the hydrology of the north Theban Hills area is subject to severe thunderstorms, causing flash flooding in the valley. [18] This central area seems to have been flooded at the end of the Eighth Dynasty, with several tombs buried under metres of debris. Tombs KV55, KV62 and KV63 are excavated in the actual wadi rock rather than in the debris, showing that the valley level was five metres below its current level. [19] After this event, the dynasties later leveled the floor of the valley, causing the floods to deposit their load further along the valley, and the buried tombs were forgotten and discovered only at the beginning of the 20th century. [20] This was the area that was the subject of the Amarna Royal Tombs Project ground radar survey, which showed several anomalies, one of which was proven to be KV63.[21] History Al-Qurn dominates the valley. Theban Hills are dominated by the peak of al-Qurn, known to the ancient Egyptians as ta dehent, or "The Peak".[22] It has a pyramid-shaped appearance, and it is likely that it echoed the pyramids of the Old Kingdom, more than a thousand years before the first royal burials carved here.[23][24]] Its secluded location also led to reduced access, and the special tomb police (the Medjay) were able to protect the necropolis. [25] While the iconic pyramidal complex of the pyramids and mastaba contain sections that are cut at ground level, and there are solid rock tombs in Egypt dating back to the Old Kingdom. [26] After the defeat of the Hyksos and the reunification of Egypt under Ahmose I and his son Amenhotep I (their exact location remains unknown) were probably in the seventeen-year-old necropolis of the Dra' Abu el-Naga dynasty. [28] The first royal tombs in the Valley of the Kings were those of Amenhotep I (although this identification is also disputed), [29] and Thutm [30] The valley was used for primary burials from about 1539 B.C. to 1075 B.C. It contains at least 63 tombs, starting with Thutmose I (or perhaps earlier, during the reign of Amenhotep I) and ending with Ramesses X or XI, although non-royal burials continued in the early 19th century. usurped graves. 31 Despite its name, the Valley of the kings also contains the tombs of the favorite nobles, as well as the wives and sons of the nobles and pharaohs. So, About twenty of the tombs actually contain the remains of the kings. The remains of the nobles and the royal family, together with unmarked wells and packaging cache, constitute the rest. [32] Around the time of Ramesses I (approx. 1301 BC) The construction began in the Queens Separate Valley. [33] Real Necropolis of the millions of pharaoh years, life, strength, health west of Tebes (see below for hieroglyphic spelling), O TA-Sekhet- ma'at (the large field). [34] At the beginning of the eighteenth dynasty, only the kings were buried inside the valley in large tombs. When a non-real person was buried, he was in a small rocky cutting room, near the grave of their teacher. [30] The tomb of Amenhotep III was built in the western valley, and while son of him Akhenaten moved the construction of his tomb to Amarna, it is thought that the end of the eighteenth Dynasty, Tutankhamon, Ay, and Horemheb returned to the real necropolis. [36] The dynasties of the nineteenth and twentieth have seen an increase in the number of burials (both here and in the Queens valley), with Ramesses II and subsequently Ramesses II and subsequently Ramesses III each that builds a massive tomb used for the burial of their children (respectively KV5 and KV3). or whose tomb has not been localized: Thutmose II could have been buried in Dra 'Abu el-Naga' (even if his mummy was In the tomb cache of Deir El-Bahari), [39] Smenkhkare's burial has never been localized, and Ramesses VIII seems to have been buried elsewhere. In the pyramid age, the pyramidal tomb of a king was associated with a mortuary temple located near the pyramid. Since the tombs of the kings were hidden, the mortuary temples of the kings were far from their burial sites, closer to the cultivation aimed at Tebe. [22] These mortuary temples have become places visited during the various festivals held in the Necropolis of Theban. The most remarkable is the beautiful festival of the valley, where the sacred barques of amun-king, his consort, a mut and his son, khonsu, left the temple of karnak to visit the funerary temples of king deceased in western bank and They sanctuaries in the Necropolis of Theban. [40] The tombs were built and decorated by the workers of the village of Deir El-Medina, located in a small wadi between this valley and the Valley of the Queens, in front of thebes. The workers traveled to the tombs and official documents. [41] Among the documented events is perhaps the first attack of registered workers, detailed in the Papyrus of Strike Turin. [42] [43] [44] Exploration of the walley: exploration of the Valley of the Kings View of the Valley of the Kings View of the Valley of the Kings View of the Valley of the Valley of the Valley of the Kings View of the Valley was a great concentration of modern Egyptian exploration in Last two centuries. Before this time, it was a site for tourism in antichodist (especially during the Roman times). [31] The area illustrates the changes in the study of ancient Egypt, starting with antiquity hunting, and ending as a scientific excavation of the entire Necropolis of Tanban. Despite the exploration and the investigation noted below, only eleven of the tombs have actually been recorded. Many of the graves have graffiti written by those ancient tourists. Jules Baillet has identified over 2,100 Greek and Latin instances of graffiti, along with a smaller number in Phoenician, Cypriot, Lycian, Coptic and other languages. [31] The greatest of the ancient graffiti is located in KV9, which contains little less than a thousand. The first graffiti dated positively dates back to 278 B.C. [45] Entrance to a royal tomb, designed in 1821 in 1799, members of Napoleon's expedition to a(especially Vivant Denon) Designed maps and plans of the known tombs, and for the first time he noted the western valley (where prosper Jollois and A A A W Douard de Villiers du Terrage found the tomb of Amenhotep III, WV22). [46] The description of the GYPTE contains two volumes (out of a total of 24) on the area around Tebe. [47] European exploration continued in the area around Tebe during the nineteenth century. At the beginning of the century the area around Tebe during the nineteenth century the area around Tebe. [47] European exploration continued in the area around Tebe during the nineteenth century. At the beginning of the century the area around Tebe during the nineteenth century the area around Tebe. those of Av in the west valley (WV23) in 1816 and silki I (KV17) the year following. At the end of the visits, Belzoni declared that all the tombs had been found and that nothing worthy of note remained. At the same time he worked Bernardino Drovetti, French Consul General and great rival of Belzoni and Salt. [48] John Gardner Wilkinson, who lived in Egypt from 1821 to 1832, copied many of the inscriptions and works of art present in the tombs then opened. The decipherment of the hieroglyphics, although still incomplete during the stay of Wilkinson in the tombs. He also established the numbering system of the tombs that has been in use, with additions, since then. [49] The second half of the century saw a more conquered effort for storage, rather than the simple collection, antiquities. The Egyptian antiquity service of Auguste Mariette began to explore the valley, first with EugAf ine lefAfA © Bure in 1883, [50] then Jules Baillet and Georges BAJA © NAJA © say at the beginning of the 1888, and finally Victor Loret from 1898 to 1899. Loret added another 16 tombs to the list, and explore several tombs already discovered. [51] During this time Georges Daressy explore the KV9. [52] When Gaston Maspero was confirmed at the head of the Egyptian antiquity service, the nature of the exploration of the valley changed again. Maspero named the English archaeologist Howard Carter Inspector Head of Alto Egypt, and the young woman discovered several new tombs and explore several others, eliminating KV42 and KV20. Entrance to the tomb of Horemheb, shortly after his discovery in 1908 around the beginning of the 20th century, the American explorer Theodore M. Davis obtained an excavation permission for the valley. The team of him (mainly headed by Edward R. Ayrton) discovered the possible cache of the Amarna period in KV55. After finding what they thought he had remained the burial of Tutankhamun (objects recovered from KV54 and KV58), was announced that the valley had been completely explored and that no other burials would be found. The publication of Davis of 1912, the tombs of Harmhabi and TouatAfA ¢ Nkhamanou, ends with the comment: Â «I fear that the valley of kings is now exhausted». [54] After Davis's death at the beginning of 1915, Lord Carnarvon acquired the concession to dig the valley, and assumed Howard Carter to explore it. After a systematic research, they discovered the tomb of Tutankhamon (KV62) in November 1922. [55] Various shipments continued exploration of the valley, bringing a considerable contribution to the knowledge of the territory. In 2001 Theban Mapping Project designed new signs for the tombs, providing information and plans of open tombs. [56] Tomb development for a more complete list, see list of burials in the valley of the kings. Kv1 kv2 kv3 kv4 kv5 kv6 kv7 kv8 kv9 kv10 kv11 kv12 kv1 kv111111 kv15 kv16 kv17 kv18 kv119 kv20 kv21 wv22 stormy waterfalls (KV34 and KV43). [22] As these places are The burials went down to the valley floor, gradually returning back The slopes like the bottom of the tombs KV62 and KV63 buried in the valley floor. Architecture The usual floor of the tomb consisted of a corridor with a long inclined rocky cutting, going through one or more salt (possibly reflecting the descending path of the sun god in the underworld [57]) to the burial chamber. In the previous tombs, the corridors become at least once (as KV43, the tomb of Thutmose IV), and the first things had board-shaped burial chambers (for example, KV43, the tomb of Thutmose IV). Thutmose IV). [58] This layout is known as "bent axis", [59] after the burial the upper corridors had to be filled with rubble and entrance to the hidden tomb. [60] After the Amarna period, the layout and is one of the tombs sometimes open to the public), at the "straight axle" of the plates of the tombs of the dynasty of the tombs straightened, even the slopes decreased. They almost disappeared in the end of the dynasty of the XXN Twentieth. [62] Another feature that Decoration Additional information: Old Egyptian funerary texts decorated with amduat scenes ("what is in the ellipt"), which describes the journey of the sun god through the twelve hours of the night. From the time of Horemheb, the tombs were decorated with the door book, which show the god of the sun passing through the night. [64] These first tombs were generally decorated scarcely, and those of a non-real nature were totally indecutive. Towards the nineteenoventa Dynasty the book of caves, which divided the underworld in massive caves containing divinity and the deceased waiting for the sun to cross and restore them to life, was placed in the upper parts of the tombs. A full version appears in the Tomb of Ramesses VI. [64] The burial of Ramesses VI. [64] The bu time of silks I, the Litania of King, a long anthem to the god of the sun began to appear. [64] Pillar in Seti Tomb Tomb Equipment Every burial has been equipped with equipment that would allow comfortable existence in the afterlife. Also present in the tombs were used objects to perform magical rituals, such as Shabtis and Divine figurines. Some of the articles may have been used by the king during the lives of him (for example the tutankhamon sandals), and some were built specifically for burial. [66] Tomb number The modern abbreviation "KV" is located for "Kings' Valley". In 1827, Wilkinson painted the KV numbers on the entrances to the 21 graves that open in the eastern valley at that KV1 (Rameses VII) to KV64 (discovered in 2012). Since the early 19th century. [69] KV5 was rediscovered only in the 90s after being rejected as irrelevant from previous investigators. [58] Some of the tombs are not occupied, others remain identified as far as their owners are concerned, and others are only pits used for storage. [59] Most of the tombs open in the king valley find themselves in the East Valley, and this is where most of the eighteenth typical dynasty "Bent axis" at the beginning of the eighteenth typical dynasty tombs inside the valley vary some decoration, style and location. It seems that there was a fixed plan at first. The tomb of Hatshepsut has a unique, twisted shape and going down over 200 meters from the entrance, so that the burial chamber is 97 meters below the surface. The tombs gradually became more regular and formalized, and those of Thutmose II and Thutmose IV, KV34 and KV43, are good examples of eighteen tombs of dynasty, both with their bent axis, and with simple decoration. [70] Perhaps the most impressive tomb of this period is that of Amenhotep III, WV22, located in the western valley. [71] It was reinvested in the same time, powerful and influential nobles began to be buried with the royal family; The most famous of these tombs is the joint tomb of Yuya and Tjuyu, KV46. Perhaps they were the parents of Queen Tiy. Until the discovery of the tombs that had been discovery of the tombs of Tutankhamun, this was the best preserved of the tombs that had been discovery of the tombs that had be to Tebes after the end of the Amarna period marks a change to the arrangement of real burials, with the intermediate axis 'Jogged' gradually giving way to the Narrow axis' of subsequent dynasties. In the western valley, there is a tomb start that you think was started for Akhenaten, but is no longer than a gateway and a series of steps. Ay's tomb, Tutankhamun's successor is nearby. It is likely that this tomb has been started for Ay's burial. This means that KV62 may have been AY's original tomb, which would explain the smallest size and unusual layout for a real tomb. [74] The other tombs of the Amarna period are located in a smaller and central area in the center of the eastern valley, with a possible mummy cache (KV55) which can contain the burial of Tutankhamun, perhaps the most famous discovery of modern Western archeology. It was discovered here by Howard Carter on 4 November 1922, with customs clearance and conservation work that continued until 1932. This was the first real tomb to be discovered which was still largely intact, even if the tomb thieves had entered. And until the excavation of KV63 on 10 March 2005, [76] was considered the last important discovery in the valley. The opulence of serious goods despite, Tutankhamun was a relatively minor king, and other burials probably had more numerous treasures. [77] In the same central area of KV62 and KV63, it is KV64, a radar anomaly considered a tomb or room announced on 28 July 2006. It was not an official designation, and the actual existence of a tomb at all has [79] nineteen nineteen Typical "narrow axis" Burial 19th/twentieth Dynasty The 19th Dynasty The tomb layout and decoration. The tomb of the first king of the dynasty, Ramesses I, was abruptly finished because of the king's death and is little more than a truncated downhill corridor and a burial chamber. However, KV16 has a vibrant decoration and still contains the King's sarcophagus. Its central location makes it one of the most visited tombs. It shows the development of the entrance of the tomb of Belzoni, the tomb of Apis, or the tomb of Psammis, son of Necho), is generally considered to be the most beautiful tomb in the valley. He has relief works and paintings. When it was rediscovered by Belzoni in 1817, he described it as "a lucky day".[81] Seti's son, Ramesses II (Ramesses the Great), built a massive tomb, KV7, but it is in a ruinous state. It is currently being excavated and conserved by a French-Egyptian team led by Christian Leblanc. [82][83] The tomb is large in size, about the same length, and a larger area, than his father's tomb. Stone sarcophagus of Merenptah in KV8 At the same time, and right in front of his tomb, Ramesses enlarges the first small tomb of an unknown nobleman of the eighteenth dynasty (KV5) for his many children. With 120 known rooms, and excavation work still in progress, it is probably the largest tomb in the valley. Originally opened (and robbed) in antiquity, it is a low profile structure that was particularly prone to flash floods that sometimes hit the area. Tons of debris and materials were washed over the centuries, eventually hiding its vast dimensions. It is currently not open to the public. [84] The son of Ramesses II and the eventual successor, the tomb of Merenptah has been open since ancient times; it extends for 160 meters, ending in a burial chamber that once contained a set of four nested sarcophagi. [85] Well decorated, it is typically open to the public most years. [86] The last kings of the dynasty also built tombs in the valley, all following the same general layout and decoration. Among these stands out the tomb of Twosret and Setnakhte The first ruler of the dynasty, Setnakhte, actually had two tombs built for himself. He began digging the tomb of his son, Ramesse III, but abandoned that dive when he entered another tomb. Then he usurped and completed the tomb of the nineteenth dynasty female pharaoh, Twosret, KV14. Therefore, this tomb has two burial chambers, the successive extensions that make this one of the largest of the royal tombs, at over 150 meters. [88] Tomb of Ramesses III, KV11 The Tomb of Ramesses III, KV11 The Tomb of Ramesses III (KV11, known as Bruce's Tomb for its decoration) is one of the largest tombs in the valley and is open to the public. It is located close to the central 'region', and its location and superb decoration make this one of the most visited tombs by tourists. [89] The successors and offspring of Ramesses III built tombs with straight axes. They all had similar decorations. Among them stands out the KV2, the tomb is mostly intact and is decorated with scenes from different religious texts. [90] The joint tomb of Ramesses V and Ramesses VI, KV9 (also known as Memnon's Tomb or La Tombe de la MA©tempsychose) is decorated with many basket wood carvings, depicting illustrated scenes of religious texts. Open since ancient times, it contains over a thousand examples of graffiti written in Greek Latin and Coptic. [91] The booty of the excavation and the subsequent liquidation of this tomb, together with the subsequent construction of operating huts, covered the previous KV62 and it seems to have been the one who protected that grave from first discovery and looting. [92] Tomb of Ramesses IX, KV6 The tomb of Ramesses IX, KV6, has been opened since ancient times, as can be seen from the graffiti left on the walls by Roman and Coptic visitors.[93] Located in the central part of the valley, it is between and just above KV5 and KV55. The tomb extends a total distance of 105 meters on the hillside, including large side rooms that were neither decorated nor finished. The frantic and incomplete nature of the rocky decorations (it is decorated only for a little more than half of its length) within the tomb was not complete room of the pillars that served as a burial chamber. [94] Another remarkable tomb from this dynasty is KV19, the tomb of Mentuherkhepshef (son of Ramesses IX). This small tomb is simply a converted corridor, unfinished, but the decoration is extended. The tomb was recently restored and opened for visitors. [95] Twenty-first dynasty and the decline of necropolis At the end of the New Kingdom, Egypt had entered a long period of political and economic decline. The priests of Thebes grew stronger, and effectively administered Upper Egypt, while the kings ruled from Tanis controlled Lower Egypt. Some attempts to use open tombs were made at the beginning of the 21st dynasty, with the High Priests of Amun opened most tombs and moved the mummies into three tombs to better protect them. They removed most of the treasure to further protect the bodies from the robbers. Most of these were subsequently moved to a single cache near Deir el-Bahari (known as TT320). Located in the cliffs overlooking the famous Temple of Hatshepsut, this mass swelling contained a large number of royal mummies. They were found in a great state of disorder, many places in the coffins of others, and many are still unidentified. Other mummies were moved to the tomb of Amenhotep II, where more than a dozen mummies were moved to the tomb of Amenhotep II, where more than a dozen mummies, many of them royal, were then transferred. [98] During the next third intermediate period and subsequent periods intrusive burials were introduced in many of the Valley of the Kings article: Minor burials in t leading to the room. However, some are larger, tombs with multiple arms. These minor tombs served various purposes: some were intended for burials of lesser sovereignty or private burials, some burials of contained animals, and others apparently never received a primary burial. In many cases these tombs also served secondary functions, and later intrusive material was found related to these secondary activities. While some of these tombs have been opened since ancient times, most have been discovered in the 19th and early 20th centuries during the height of exploration in the valley. The thieves of the tomb KV62 found undisturbed in 1922 Almost. The graves throughout the egypt were 20th century and consists of 14 lines of writing. Record the tomb of Ramesses VI The stranger Nesamun brought us and showed us the tomb of King Ramesses VI ... and I spent four days intrometterlo, we are all five. We opened the grave and entered. ... We found a bronze cauldron, three bronze bowls...[101] Confessing to their crimes the thief continues to add that a small quarrel rose between thieves when he came to divide equally the vices collected from the tombs were filled with valuable objects, so a main motivation to rob them. Thieve thieves sacked the rooms and bodies of the mummies and brought precious metals and stones, the most common gold and silver, sheets and ointments. Often the tombs were robbed when they were still fresh because many of the precious burials with mummies were deperible. [102] The valley seems to have suffered an official plunder during the virtual civil war, which began during the reign of Ramesses XI. The tombs were opened, all the precious were removed, and the mummies were collected in two large caches. One in Amenhotep II's tomb contained sixteen, and others were hidden within the tomb of Amenhotep I. A few years later, most of them were moved to the Deir el-Bahari cache, containing no less than forty royal mummies and their coffins.[103] Only tombs whose positions were lost (KV62, KV63 and KV46, although both KV62 and KV46 were robbed shortly after their true closure)[104] were undisturbed during this period. The oldest of the most powerful ruler of the Old Kingdom. In the largest of the pyramids a system of tunnels has been implemented to discourage thieves from robbing the tomb. Sources suggest that until the 9th century AD the pyramid was sealed intact by thieves, but these intruders also imply that once in the king's room they saw that the mummy had been taken and the sarcophagus opened. The tombs were plundered for their values, but also for their original primary purpose. Once robbed an empty tomb could be used as a burial place for another mummy, which is exactly what happened in the smallest of the pyramids of Giza.[105] Tourism Most tombs are not open to the public (18 of the tombs can be opened, but are rarely open at the same time), and officials occasionally close those who are open for restoration.[106] The number of visitors of KV62 led to a separate charge for entry into the tomb. The West Valley has only one open tomb, that of Ay, and a separate ticket is necessary to visit this tomb. [56] [107] Tourist guides are no longer allowed to hold conferences within the tombs, and visitors should proceed quietly and in a single file through the tombs. This is to minimize time in the graves and prevent crowds from damaging the decoration surfaces. [108] In 1997, 58 tourists and four Egyptians were massacred in the nearby Deir el-Bahari by the Islamist militants of Al-Gama'a al-Islamiya. This led to a total decline in tourism in the area. [109] In most days of the week an average of 4,000 to 5,000 tourists visit the main valley. The West Valley is much less visited, since there is only one tomb open to the public. [56] See also the Regine Valley - Sepulture near queens and offspring of kings. Royal Tombs Ming and Qing - Royal Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasty. References Trismegistos. org. Retrieved 12 April 2016. Siliotti (1997), p.13 Richard H. Wilkinson; Kent Weeks (2016). The Oxford Handbook of the Valley of Kings. Oxford U. p. 24.[A lateral valley of the western valley was called VallÅfÅ © and Du Gardien Khaouy] The main part of the Wonkeys ", a scene in KV 23. ^ Thomas R. Gensheimer (2017). 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