



2009

Tutankhamun

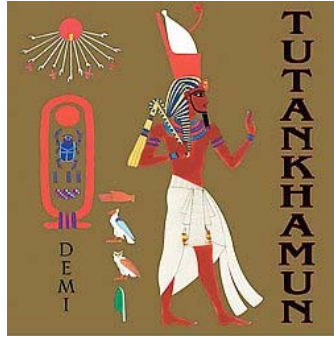
Tessa McMillan

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Demi. *Tutankhamun*. Illustrated by Demi. Marshall Cavendish, 2009. ISBN 9780761455585. \$19.99. 56 p.

Reviewer: Tessa McMillan

Reading Level: Primary, Intermediate

Rating: Excellent

Genre: Informational books;

Subject: Tutankhamen, King of Egypt--Juvenile literature; Pharaohs--Biography--Juvenile literature; Egypt--History--Nineteenth dynasty, ca. 1320-1200 B.C.--Juvenile literature; Books--Reviews;

Several decades before Tutankhamun's birth, a religious change occurred in Egypt. Thutmose IV, Tutankhamun's great-grandfather, had a vision of the Sphinx asking him to give power to the sun god, Aten. Thutmose followed the vision and made his subjects worship Aten, although they were already worshipping the sun god Amun. When Tutankhamun's father, Akhenaten, became pharaoh, he banished all worship of any other god except Aten. Akhenaten's minor queen, Kiya, gave birth to Tutankhamun and gave him the name Tutankhaten to honor Aten. When Tutankhaten was nine-years-old, his father died, leaving Tutankhaten as pharaoh. The boy was too young to properly rule, so two men, Ay and Horemheb, were ruling in his place. They both tried to sway the young king to their beliefs. Horemheb didn't believe in worshipping Aten, so he made the king change his name to Tutankhamun to honor Amun. When he was older, Tutankhamun married his half-sister, Ankhesenpaaten. Their marriage was short because at nineteen, Tutankhamun died suddenly. His body was quietly laid to rest in his secret tomb. When Horemheb became pharaoh, he tried to find and destroy Tutankhamun's tomb. It wasn't until 1922 that Tutankhamun's tomb was discovered and found to be totally intact.

Demi gains inspiration from Egyptian drawings to create her illustrations. She uses Egyptian and Chinese inks and Asian brushes to mirror the similar style of Egyptian drawings. The borders around her illustrations are made from gold Egyptian designs.

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