

Keeping the faith

It seems to me that no matter how much I don't want to go back to work and leave my son, that's the one thing I will have to be doing shortly. Ben is growing so fast, though I don't always notice it, since I see him every day, but he already can't wear his preemie footie clothing because he is too long for them. His little legs always have to stay bunched up while he wears them, and since he's supposed to be stretching his legs out, I can't put him in them. He still fits the preemie ones that he has, and slowly fitting his newborn clothes.

As the day draws closer to Feb. 6, I cannot help but feel upset and sad. I don't want to leave Ben, and unless something drastic changes, I will have to return to work. Money is already becoming tight, so returning to work will help that. [meilleur site achat viagra](#) I actually miss walking and getting some exercise in, so that will be a plus, and my job wasn't bad. I don't mind working. Actually, to tell the truth, not working is driving me crazy. But, I will continue to look for an at home job, so I can be with my son and still work. At the moment, I am looking into tutoring. I love math and English, so why not use what I am good at to help other people. I can't help people from Kindergarten to people in college. I'm not exactly sure how to get started, but I will make it through somehow.

If I knew how to make money writing on my blog, I would do that as well. I have also been working on a story about Egypt. That is when Ben lets me stop reading about Egypt. ☐ Traveling to Egypt might help with the story, but getting it started feels great. Who knows, I might finish it, and then wait to get it published until I actually get to see Egypt and fix it up a bit. I want to take Ben to see all the places we have been reading about, to travel the Nile, to see Tut's tomb, see Ramesses II's mummy, and so much more! Someday, I will make it to all these different places, it will just take time and

faith.

Family Ties

People seem to be very interested in Tut. Not that I mind answering those questions, but questions don't have to just be about Tut. My sister has asked to know more about Tut's family, and apparently she wants to know everything! ☐ Of course, I won't write about everything, but I will try to put the important things in and if there are any specific questions about his family, I will try to answer those as well.

Tut was born into royalty and one of the children of Pharaoh Akhenaten and most likely his wife, Kiya. Kiya may have been Tut's mother, but she was not Akhenaten's chief wife. Tut's stepmother, Nefertiti, was Akhenaten's chief wife. Not is known about Kiya or Nefertiti. After the reign of Ay (He ruled after Tut and might have been Nefertiti's father), Horemheb (one of Akhenaten's generals) took the throne and decided to erase Akhenaten and his family from history. Thankfully, he didn't erase everything, but he tried. Some historians think that Horemheb married Nefertiti's sister, Mutnojmet, which if that is true, Horemheb would be Tut's step-uncle. Talk about a little weird! ☐ After Horemheb, if he was indeed Tut's step-uncle, Tut's family's reign was over.

Tut married his half-sister, Ankhesanamun. They had two still born children and they were later buried with their father. After Tut died, Ankhesanamun was married off to Ay. I do not think it was her choice, since she and Tut loved each other. But it certainly made Ay's claim to the throne much more concrete. Besides being Tut's grandfather, he would have

married a queen as well! Royal blood always helps when trying to claim the throne.

Tut had at least six half-sisters and maybe a half-brother. People are sure if the Pharaoh who ruled for about a year after Akhenaten and before Tut was either Nefertiti or Tut's older brother. Tut was about eight when he became Pharaoh. I think I answered most of the questions. If I missed any, I'm sorry. Just ask again and I will answer them.

Book idea

I normally don't do things like this, but since I have a blog, I might as well. I have decided what I want my first book to be and I have already started on the research.

I am going to write about Egypt! A young woman, early twenties, I think, is going to be touring Egypt and finds herself in Ancient Egypt. There she sees all the monuments in their glory and learns about Ramesses II and Nefertari. That's all I'm giving up. So, any thoughts? Would anyone be interested in reading it? Of course, it could take years because of all the research to do.

Tut on display

I was asked after my last post whether or not Tut's body is on display anywhere. The answer is yes. Tut's body is on display in his tomb, though whether that is open to the public right

now or not, I am not very sure. I know that they had closed it to do some renovations, but whether or not it has been opened back up or not, I am not sure. When he officially went on display was back in 2007. At the moment, a replica of Tut's body is touring with so many of his treasures from his tomb. I know I would love to see that exhibit, but I will neither be able to afford it or go to any of the places that are hosting it. Hoping for more questions! I love to research this topic!

King Tut's death

Tut was not, although it is believed by so many, was not murdered. At least not by a crack on the back of the head. I believe that the dent found in his head was caused by Carter and his team when they found Tut's tomb. Basically, not caring about the mummy itself, Tut's body was ripped apart when they searched for gold and jewelry.

Through DNA and CT scans, they have a pretty good idea on how Tut died. As of yesterday, people are saying that Tut most likely died from falling off his chariot, either during a battle or while he was out hunting. After his fall, he had hurt his leg and through that, he either died from malaria or gangrene. It might have also been internal bleeding that caused his death. Either way, the scientists are convinced that he was not murdered. Though, if one thinks about it, the fall from his chariot might have not been an accident. Sure, it is possible it was, but on the other hand, if someone wanted Tut dead, making him fall off a chariot would be an easy way to do it and still say it was an accident. I am just reporting what the scientists are saying and then adding my thoughts to it. ☐ Hope this explained it for you and sorry it took so long!

Some more answers

Tutankhamen was the son of Pharaoh Akenaten and his wife, Kiya. Akenaten's Chief Wife, Nefertiti, was Tutankhamen's stepmother as well as his mother-in-law. You have to know that Egyptian rulers often married their siblings to keep the royal line going. It was a way to keep the throne safe.

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Tutankhamen married Akenaten and Nefertiti's daughter, Ankhesenamun. So therefore, if anyone is confused, Tut married his half-sister.

Nefertari, is not related to Tutankhamen, unless she is related to Nefertiti. Since there is no proof of her being related to Nefertiti, we have to assume that she is not related to Tut either. Of course, if she was related to Akenaten or Kiya, she would be related to Tut as well, but no proof of that has been found either.

As for the age of these people, it really depends on when you're looking them up in history. Rameses II lived to be in his nineties, which is doing extremely well for that time period. Egyptians during that time only lived to be in their mid-thirties! He outlived many of his sons and his favorite wife, Nefertari. King Tut died early in life, about 18 or 19 years of age. Nefertiti hasn't been found yet. People have many ideas of what happened to her, but so far, without her body and tomb, we can't have any real answers. Nerfertari, on the other hand died somewhere in her mid to upper thirties.

I hope this answers the questions I have been asked. If there are any more, I would be willing to hear them and answer to the best of my ability. With new questions brings more

knowledge to me, since sometimes I have to look them up myself! ☐

Answering some questions

After my last post, I had some questions that were asked of me and I intend to answer them to the best of my ability.

Rameses II and Nefertari were one of the many Pharaohs and queens of ancient Egypt. Rameses' line was originally one of the military. His grandfather was Pharaoh Horemhab's general and was given the throne upon his death, as was Horemhab's wish. Rameses II became known as one of the greatest Pharaohs in history.

Nefertari and Nefertiti are two different people and were queens next to two different pharaohs. I'm not sure if they were descendants of each other, since there is no evidence remains of Nefertari's family and Nefertiti has all been erased from history. Though I find it interesting that I can find more sites for Nefertiti than I can for Nefertari, who Rameses II painted on so many walls.

I don't think that Nefertiti and Nefertari were common names in the time period, but I could be wrong. There might have been plenty of people named Nefertari and Nefertiti among the common people, but at least in the Royalty, they were not common names.

I am not sure if Nefertari was named after Nefertiti, though the similarities makes one think so. There was only 57 years between the end of Akenaten and Nefertiti's reign and Rameses and Nefertari's reign. That gives the time for someone close to Nefertiti to have a child and name her Nefertari, in remembrance of Nefertiti, but we can't be sure at all.

More answers to come...

Nefertari and Rameses II

Tony said that I should blog about this. I told him all of this last night and he thought it would make a good blog. Now if only I could remember what I said... ☐

I have read that Nefertari was most likely the daughter of a noble family, because since she never claimed to be the daughter of royalty, she couldn't have been. I have been thinking and what if they were wrong? What if Nefertari didn't claim to be the daughter of royalty because she was related to Nefertiti? If she was related to Nefertiti, she definitely wouldn't have wanted to acknowledge that since Nefertiti was the Chief Wife of the Heretic Pharaoh, who took away the people's gods! The people would not have welcomed her as their queen if they knew she was related to Nefertiti. At least, that is what I think.

Also, Rameses II may have been an arrogant man, he was also a man in love. He had many wives and concubines, but he had only one woman he truly loved. Rameses not only wrote poems for his Chief Wife, Nefertari, but he also built her a temple. Outside the temple, he has two statues of himself and two of Nefertari. But what is different about this temple is that Nefertari and Rameses II are the same size. He felt that she was his equal, he insisted her be the same size as he was. Most wives, even the Chief wives were smaller than their husbands, but not Nefertari! What else would this mean except he loved her and that she was the most important person in his life? Also, he had the tomb builders make an even more beautiful and exquisite than his own. Her way to the afterlife

was more important to him than his own it would seem!

It is through her tomb that we know what she looks like because tomb raiders desecrated her tomb. They left the wall intact, but her body was gone! All that has been found of her were her knees! I have seen pictures of Nefertari's tomb and it is beautiful! I just hope that when her tomb was desecrated Rameses II was not alive. It would have broken his heart to know that his love's soul was disturbed! It was a great love story.