

Sample Article: Below is a brief sample article I wrote covering a current news topic; the article is geared towards an elementary school level reader.

## **Scans of King Tut's Tomb Hint at Hidden Rooms: Experts believe radar scans point to more mummies behind the walls of King Tutankhamen's tomb**

March 17, 2016



On Thursday, the Egyptian minister of antiquities, Mamdouh Eldamaty, announced an exciting piece of news about the tomb of King Tutankhamen: radar scans of the ancient pharaoh's burial place reveal the existence of hidden rooms within the tomb, along with unknown objects inside the secret rooms. Eldamaty said that what's found behind the walls of Tut's tomb "could be the

discovery of the century." Other Egyptologists, people who are experts in ancient Egypt, say that what they uncover in the hidden rooms could be the biggest find since the original discovery of King Tut's tomb in 1922.

### **Who was King Tut?**

King Tutankhamen, or King Tut was a pharaoh that ruled Egypt from 1332 B.C.E. to 1323 B.C.E., when he died at age 19. King Tut was buried in the Valley of the Kings, an area on the west side of the Nile River in Egypt. Like other pharaohs, King Tut was buried with hundreds of items ancient Egyptians believed a pharaoh needed in the afterlife, like furniture, clothes, food, jewelry, and other treasures. Although King Tut was not an important ruler in Egyptian history, the discovery of his tomb in 1922 made him one of the most famous pharaohs known to the modern world. Howard Carter, a British archaeologist, found King Tut's tomb in 1922 and carefully recorded the thousands of items buried with Tut's mummy. Carter found the tomb well-preserved and unlike other pharaohs, the contents of Tut's burial site had been mostly kept safe from tomb robbers, making it the most complete collection of royal Egyptian artifacts ever found.

In 2015, almost 100 years after Carter's discovery, another archaeologist named Nicholas Reeves published a paper saying that there might be another tomb hidden behind the walls of King Tut's burial site. Other Egyptologists didn't believe Reeves at first, but last November, Reeves and a radar specialist scanned the tomb to see if there was anything behind the walls of Tut's burial site. Radar specialist Hirokatsu Watanabe said that behind one of the walls were objects made metal and organic materials; organic materials are the remains of animals or plants. More specialists will scan the tomb again this month to learn how thick the walls are so that archaeologists can figure out what to do next. What they find behind the walls could change what we know about King Tut and his time.