

## **Egyptian Religion**

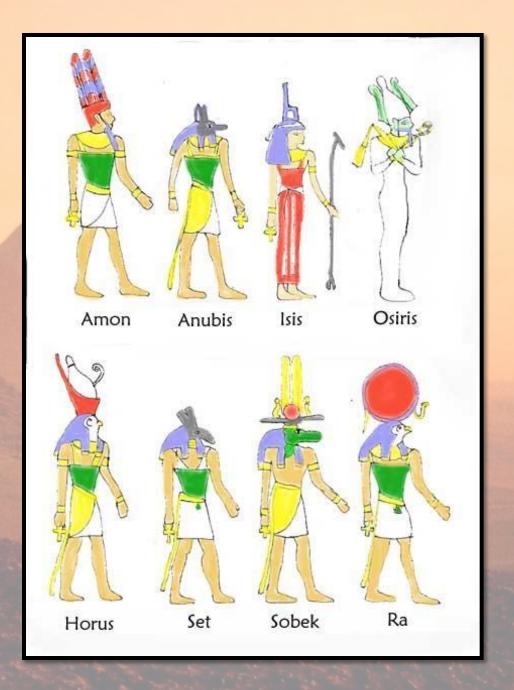


- **POLYTHEISM**: the belief in many gods.
- **MONOTHEISM**: the belief in one god.
- Egyptian gods controlled the forces of nature.
- Egyptians identified the gods with animals, ex: cats, jackals, dogs, falcons, cows, hawks, etc...

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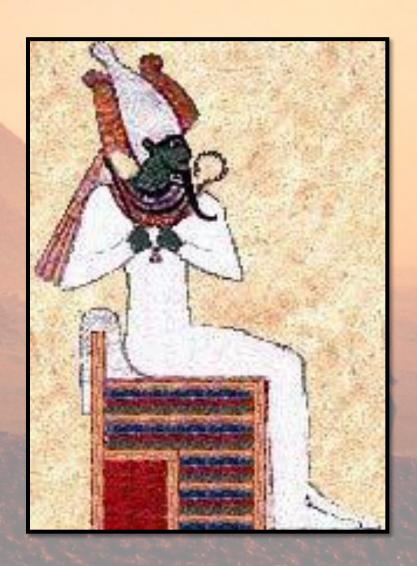
- AMON-RE (RA): most important god; the sun god; depicted as a hawk headed man.
- OSIRIS: god of the Nile and the Dead; bearded green faced man in mummy wrappings.
- ISIS: wife of Osiris; wings, horns or hieroglyphics on head.
- SET (SETH): evil brother of Osiris; head of an unknown animal, a crocodile, a hippopotamus or a black pig.
- HORUS: sky god and son of Osiris/Isis who revenged the death of his father; falcon headed man.
- ANUBIS: guide of dead and god of embalming; dog or jackal head.
- HATHOR: goddess of motherhood, love, music and dancing; cow head.

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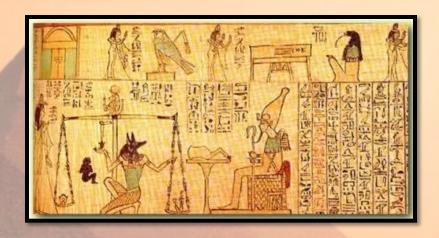


# **Story of Osiris**

- Killed by his evil brother SET.
- Body was cut up into 14 pieces and spread throughout the world.
- Wife, Isis, found all body parts and brought him back to life
- Son, Horus, will later seek revenge on Set and kill him.
- He did not return to the world of the living but reigned as judge of the dead.



## **Egyptian Afterlife**

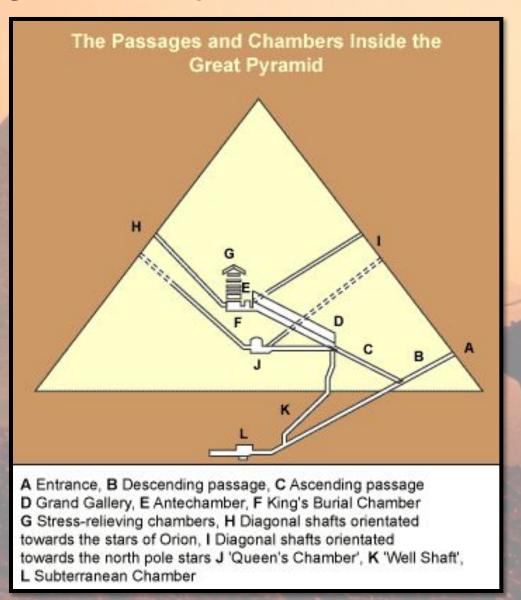


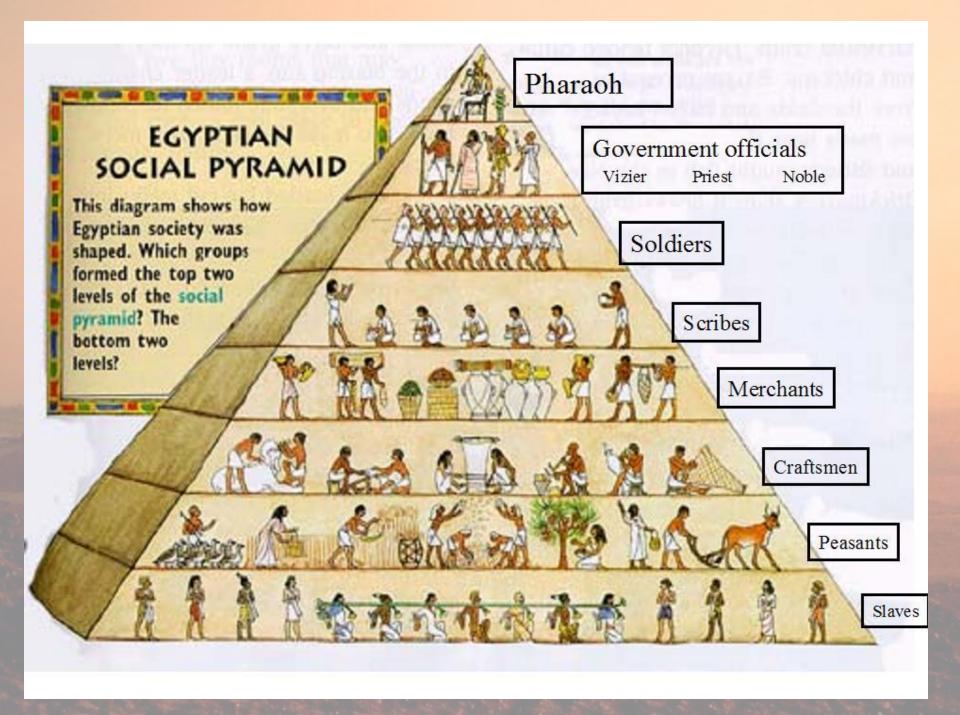
- The Egyptians believed in life after death
- When you die, you go to the underworld where Osiris judges you
- He weighs your heart against a feather (symbol of truth)
- If heart is light (innocence), one goes to the OTHER WORLD, (Happy Field of Flood)
- If heart is heavy (guilt), one is fed to Ammit, the **DEVOURER OF SOULS**, crocodile shaped Eater of the Dead

## **Egyptian Afterlife**

- Egyptians looked forward to their afterlife and planned well for life after death.
- PYRAMIDS: burial tombs for the kings.
- They would be filled with food and riches to go with them into the afterlife.
- Egyptian people worked on the building of the pyramids 3 months a year during flood season.

# **Pyramid (Interior View)**





## **Egyptian Burial Process**

mummification:

process that

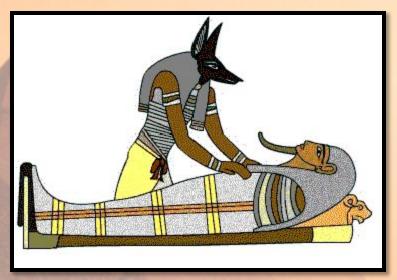
preserved the body

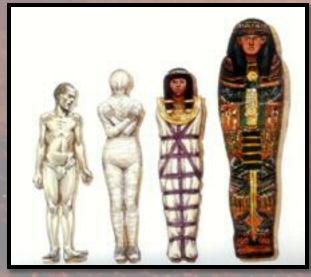
of the dead for entry

into the afterlife.



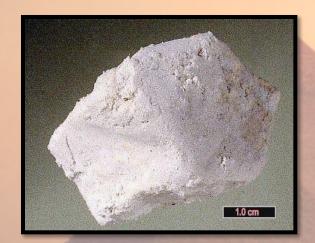
## Mummification



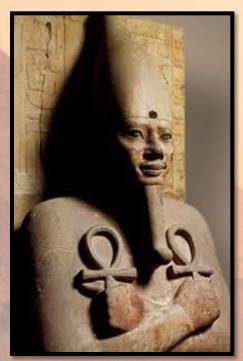




## Mummification



**Natron** 





**Canopic Jars** 

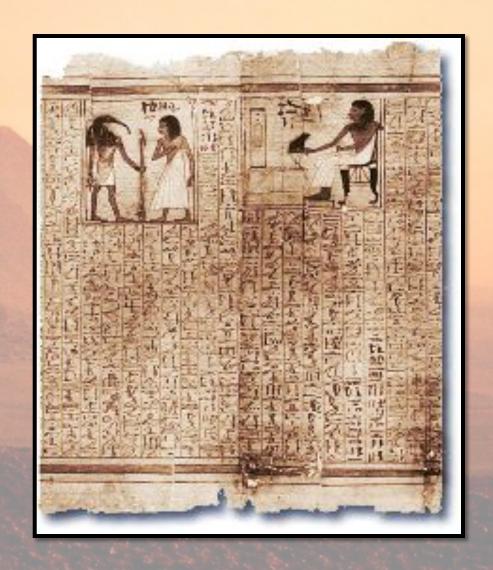
Ankh



**Symbol of Eternal Life** 

## **Book of the Dead**

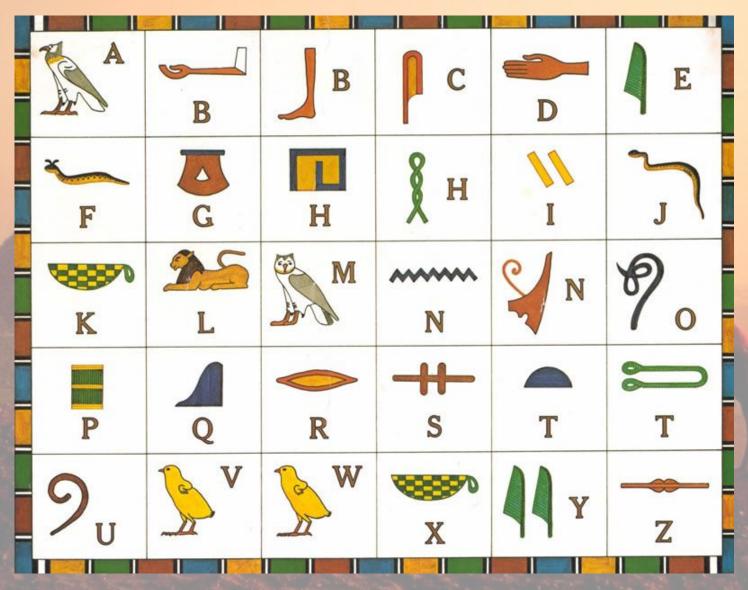
- BOOK OF THE DEAD:
  - Egyptian book which would help the Egyptians get into the Otherworld.
  - It contained magic spells, prayers and hymns to the gods which were to be spoken on the journey into the afterlife.



## **Egyptian Writing**

- HIEROGLYPHICS: Egyptian writing
- **DEMOTIC**: simpler hieroglyphics
- SCRIBE: one who could read and write in ancient Egypt.
- Hieroglyphics would be carved into stone or wood and later written on PAPYRUS: Egyptian paper.
- JEAN CHAMPOLLION: the French scholar who translate hieroglyphics by letter.

# **Egyptian Hieroglyphics**



## Arts of ancient Egypt

 Ancient Egyptian art reached a high level in painting and sculpture, and was both highly stylized and symbolic.



## Arts of ancient Egypt

### **Painting**

 Not all Egyptian reliefs were painted, and less prestigious works in tombs, temples and palaces were merely painted on a flat surface.

### Sculpture

 The monumental sculpture of ancient Egypt's temples and tombs is world-famous, but refined and delicate small works exist in much greater numbers.







## Arts of ancient Egypt

#### Architecture

 Ancient Egyptian architects used sun-dried and kiln-baked bricks, fine sandstone, limestone and granite. Architects carefully planned all their work.

## Hieroglyphs

 Hieroglyphs are the ancient Egyptian writing system in which pictures and symbols stand for sounds and words. Jean-Francois Champollion first decoded hieroglyphs from the Rosetta Stone, which was found in 1799. Hieroglyphs have more than 700 symbols.





