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Nile valley religion

10:30 PM Ancient Egypt No Comment Source of Religion

The Egyptians believed that their religion was important to their survival in the Nile Valley. The people of ancient Egypt used stories about their gods to explain events in the wild. The ancient Egyptians believed the sun was a god born every day and died every night. That explained why the sun seemed to go away at night and return every morning. The sun became a symbol of the life cycle. The ancient Egyptians believed in many gods, each with a different responsibility. For example, Thoth was the god of wisdom. Hathor was the goddess of love. Osiris ruled over the dead. Fortunately, the god of the Nile River,Hapi is often shown in Egyptian art as a man with a papyrus plant sprouting from the top of his head. The ancient Egyptians believed that the Nile floods were controlled by their gods. Many celebrations honoring happy usually took place during Inundation.The sun god, Re, was one of the most important of the Egyptian gods. In Egyptian murals, Re is often portrayed as a hawk, rising into the sky. At other times he is shown as the sun, riding in a special kind of boat called a sunbase. The ancient Egyptians believed that Re sailed through the sky just as they did on the Nile.Re is the subject of many ancient Egyptian stories. One of these stories says that long ago a small island appeared out of nothingness. On that island became a lotus blossom. Out of this blossom came the sun god, Re. Re. Re then created the other gods and the world as the Egyptians knew it. Re was later combined with another Egyptian god, Amon. Amon-Re became the Egyptians' most powerful god. The Egyptians prayed to their gods, believing in a life after death, or after this. Some Egyptian prayers were gathered in what is now known as the Book of the Dead. Egyptians put a copy of the Book of the Dead in their graves, believing it would serve as a guide in their afterthought. How did the Egyptians explain events in the wild? Egypt is a country in North Africa, on the Mediterranean, and is one of the oldest civilizations on earth. The name 'Egypt' comes from the Greek Aegyptos which was the Greek pronunciation of the Egyptian name 'Hwt-Ka-Ptah' (meaning House of the Spirit of Ptah, which was a very early God of the Ancient Egyptians). In the early Old Kingdom, Egypt was simply known as 'Kemet' meaning 'Black Country' so named for the rich, dark ground along the Nile River where the first settlements began. Later, the country was simply known as Misr meaning 'land', a name still used by Egyptians for their nation in the present day. Egypt has been thriving for thousands of years (.C from c. 8,000 BC to c. 525 .C BC) as an independent nation whose culture was known for cultural advances in every area of human knowledge, from the arts to science to technology and religion. The great monuments monuments Egypt is still celebrated for reflection of the depth and grandiosity of Egyptian culture that has influenced so many ancient civilizations, among them Greece and Rome. (23) The principle of harmony (known to the Egyptians as mother'at) was of the highest importance in Egyptian life (and in the afterthought) and their religion was fully integrated into every aspect of existence. The geography of Nile River may have influenced this belief. Unlike the Tigris and Euphrates that had to be tamed because of their unpredictable nature, the Nile's consistent rise in mid-July and fall in September gave Egyptians a reliable source of nutrition for vegetation over the year. Not surprisingly, the Egyptians came to believe that the gods had caused the river's annual floods that deposited the fertile black land along the barren shore. According to some myths, it was Isis that taught the people the skills of agriculture (in others it is Osiris) and over time the people would develop channels, irrigation and sophisticated systems to work the land. The Nile was also an important recreational resource for the Egyptians. The river became known as the Father of Life and the Mother of all people and was considered a revelation of the god happy, who blessed the land with life, as well as with the goddess Ma'at, who embodied the concepts of truth, harmony and balance. The Nile was also linked to the ancient goddess Hathor and later, as noted, with Isis and Osiris. The god Khnum, who in later dynasties became the god of rebirth and creation, was originally the god of the source of the Nile who controlled his flow and sent the necessary annual flood upon which the people relied to fertilize the land. (24) (25) The first written records of religious practice in Egypt come from approximately 3400 e.g.C. in the Predinastic Period of Egypt (6000-3150 e.g.C.). Gods like Isis, Osiris, Ptah, Hathor, Atum, Set, Nephthys and Horus have already been established early as powerful forces to be fairly recognized. The Egyptian Creation Myth is similar to the beginning of the Mesopotamian story in what, originally, there were only chaotic, slow-swirling waters. This ocean was without boundaries, depthless and quiet until, on its surface, there is a hill of the earth (known as the ben-ben, the primordial hill, which, it stands thought, symbolizes the pyramids) and the great god Atum (the sun) stands on the utility and speaks, gives birth to the god Shu (of the sky) the goddess Tefnut (of moisture) the god Geb (of the earth) and the goddess (of the earth). Atum meant Utility as his bride, but she fell in love with Geb. Angry at the lovers, Atum separated them by stretching Nut across the sky high away from Geb on earth. Although the lovers were divorced during the day, they have at night and Nut carried three sons, Osiris, Set and Horus, and two daughters, Isis and Nefthys. Worn. as a eldest, was announced as 'Lord of the whole earth' when he was born and his sister isis was given as a woman. Set, consumed by jealousy, his brother hated and killed him to accept the throne. Isis then perple empties her husband's body and raised with powerful charm Osiris returned from the dead to bring life to the people of Egypt. Osiris later served as the Supreme Judge of the Souls of the Dead in the Hall of Truth and by weighing the heart of the soul in the balances decided who was granted eternal life. (24) The Egyptian after this was known as the Field of Cane and was a mirror image of life on earth down to one's favourite tree and stream and dog. That one who loved in life would either wait when one arrives or would follow. The Egyptians viewed earthly existence as simply one part of an eternal journey and were so worried about passing easy to the next phase that they created their extensive graves (the pyramids), temples and funerary inscriptions (the Pyramid Texts, the Book of the Dead) to help the soul's portion of this world after the next. The gods cared one after death just as they had from the beginning of time in life. The goddess Qebhet brought water to the thirsty souls in the land of the dead and other goddesses like Selket and Nefthys who groomed and protected the souls as they travel to the Field of Canes. An ancient Egyptian understood that, from birth to death and even after death, the universe was commanded by the gods and everyone had a place in that order. (24) Figure 3-1: Weighing of the Heart by National Geographic. Ancient Egyptians are licensed under Public Domain The Book of the Dead originated from concepts depicting in grave paintings and inscriptions from as early as the Third Dynasty of Egypt (c. 2670 – 2613 v.C.). By the 12th Dynasty (1991 – 1802 ed.C.) this spell, with accompanying illustrations, was written on papyrus and placed in graves and graves with the dead. The spell served as instructions for how the dead can overcome the dangers of the after this. However, they also served to provide the soul with forecognition of what would be expected at every stage. According to the Book, when a person died, they were led by Anubis to the Hall of Truth (also known as The Hall of Two Truths) where they would make the Negative Confession (also known as The Declaration of Innocence). It was a list of 42 sins the person could honestly say they had never ruled. Once the Negative Confession was made, Osiris, Thoth, Anubis and the Forty-two Judges were awarded and, if the confession was accepted, the heart of the deceased was then weighed in the balance against the white feather of Ma'at, the feather of truth. If the heart has been found to be lighter the feather, the soul went to paradise; if the heart was heavier, it was thrown to the floor where was devoured by the monster goddess Ammut and the soul would cease to exist. (26) In relation to the soul, the Egyptians believed it consisted of nine separate parts: the Khat was the physical body; the Ka one's double form; the Ba a human-headed bird aspect that can speed between the earth and the heavens; Shuyet was the shadow self; Akh the immortal, altered self, Sahu and Sechem aspects of the Akh; Ab was the heart, the source of good and evil; Ren was one's secret name. All nine of these aspects were part of one's earthly existence and, against death, the Akh (with the Sahu and Sechem) appeared before the great god Osiris in the Hall of Truth and in the presence of the Forty-two Judges to let one's heart (Ab) weigh in the balance on a golden scale against the white feather of truth. (27) The Nile River Valley Civilization was Polytheistic people. Their beliefs have evolved slowly over the centuries, gradually evolving into a complete world shared between them. PersuasionsAmazing photos of the periodThe divides the heavens into 12 sections in the south air.12 sections in the north loop and 12 sections at the center . These 36 divisions were tinged among the 3 seasons and from this the 12 signs of zodiac emerged. The 12 zodiac are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius and Pisces.Astronomy:The ZodiacSymbols and symbolic thoght played an important role in developing all aspects of the Nile River Valley Civilization. the calendar and astronomy all played a major role in the development of myths, ritual and religion in the Nile in which the zodiac was made and as well as the horns Facts about The Nile River/ValleyReligion along the Nile River Valley

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