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The architecture aspect of the Well-preserved Temple of the Mountain in Edfu is an example of Egyptian architecture and architectural sculpture. Ancient EgyptianArchitecture Artistic Clothing Kitchen Dance Literature vie Spanning more than two thousand years, Ancient Egypt was not one stable civilization, but in constant changes and upheavals are usually divided into periods by historians. Similarly, ancient Egyptian architecture is not one style, but a set of styles that differ over time, but with some common features. The most famous example of ancient Egyptian architecture are the Egyptian pyramids, as well as the excavation of temples, palaces, tombs and fortresses. Most of the buildings were built from local brick mud and limestone charged by workers. The monumental buildings were built using the postal and lintel construction method. Many buildings were leveled astronomically. Columns, as a rule, decorated the capitals, decorated, resembling plants important for Egyptian civilization, such as papyrus plant. Ancient Egyptian architectural motifs influenced architecture elsewhere, reaching the wider world first during the orientalization period and then in nineteenth-century Egyptomania. Characteristics Due to the lack of wood, the two predominant building materials used in ancient Egypt, were sun-drenched clay brick and stone, mostly limestone, but also sandstone and granite in significant quantities. From the Old Kingdom, stone was usually reserved for tombs and temples, while bricks were used even for royal palaces, fortresses, temple walls and cities, as well as for auxiliary buildings in temple complexes. The core of the pyramids consisted of local extracted stone, clay brick, sand or gravel. Stones were used for the hull, which had to be transported from afar, mostly white limestone from Tura and red granite from upper Egypt. Drawings of the types of architectural capitals characteristic of ancient Egyptian civilization, drawn between 1849 and 1859 by Egyptologist Carl Richard Lepsius of ancient Egyptian houses, were made of mud collected from the damp banks of the Nile River. It was placed in molds and left to dry in the hot sun to harden for use in construction. If the bricks were to be used in the royal tomb as a pyramid, the outer bricks would also be finely chiseled and polished. Many Egyptian cities disappeared because they were located near the cultivated area of the Nile Valley and were flooded as the riverbed slowly rose for millennia, or the clay bricks from which they were built were used by farmers as fertilizer. Others are inaccessible, new buildings are erected on the ancients. However, Egypt's dry, hot climate has retained some mud brick structures. In the examples include the village of Deir al-Madina, the city of the Celestial Empire in Kahun, Kahun, Buchen and Mirgiss. In addition, many temples and tombs survived because they were built on high ground, unaffected by the Nile flood and were built of stone. Thus, our understanding of ancient Egyptian architecture is based mainly on religious monuments, massive structures characterized by thick, sloping walls with several holes, perhaps echoing the construction method used to gain stability in mud walls. Similarly, the carved and flat simulated surface decoration of stone buildings, possibly derived from the ornament of mud walls. Although the use of the arch was developed during the Fourth Dynasty, all monumental buildings are post- and lintel designs, with flat roofs built of huge stone blocks supported by external walls and closely located columns. The Egyptian composite capital, which is still painted, in the temple of Bnum (Esna, Egypt) The outer and internal walls, as well as columns and piers, were covered with hieroglyphic and picturesque frescoes and carvings painted in brilliant colors. Many motifs of the Egyptian ornament are symbolic, such as a scarab, or a sacred beetle, a solar disk and a vulture. Other common motifs include palm leaves, papyrus plant, and buds and lotus flowers. The hieroglyphics were written for decorative purposes, as well as for recording historical events or spells. In addition, these picturesque frescoes and carvings allow us to understand how the ancient Egyptians lived, the statuses, wars that were fought, and their beliefs. This was especially true in recent years when studying the tombs of ancient Egyptian officials. Ancient Egyptian temples were aligned with astronomically significant events such as the solstition and equinox, requiring accurate measurements at the time of a particular event. Measurements in the most significant temples may have been solemnly carried out by the pharaoh himself. Columns back in 2600 BC architect Imhotep used stone columns, the surface of which was carved to reflect the organic shape of a set of reeds like papyrus, lotus and palm; in later Egyptian architecture, face cylinders were also common. It is believed that their form comes from archaic reed shrines. The columns carved from stone were decorated with carved and painted hieroglyphics, texts, ritual images and natural motifs. Egyptian columns are famously present in the Great Hypostyl Hall of Karnak (circa 1224 BC), where 134 columns are lined with 16 rows, with some columns reaching a height of 24 meters. One of the most important types are papyrusform columns. The origin of these columns dates back to the 5th dynasty. They consist of lotus stalks (papyrus), which are pulled into a beam decorated with stripes: the capital, instead of opening in the shape of a bell, swells, and then again, like a flower in The base, which sous presses to take the shape of the hemisphere like a lotus stalk, has an ever-repeated decoration of stipules. In the Luxor temple, the columns resemble papyrus beams, perhaps a symbolic swamp from which the ancient Egyptians believed that the world would unfold. Illustration of papyrusform capitals, in the Grammar Ornament illustration of 9 types of capitals, from the grammar of the ornament, drawn in 1856 by Owen Jones columns with Hathoric capitals, in the temple of Isis from the island of Philae Egyptian composite columns of Philae papyrusform columns in Luxor Temple Composite Papyrus of the capital; 380-343 BC; Painted sandstone; Height: 126 cm; Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York) Fragment of the column with the capital Ofahor; 380-362 BC; Limestone; Height: 102 cm; Metropolitan Museum of Fragments of the Palm Column; 2353-2323 BC; Granite; Diameter under the ropes of the neck 80.85 cm; Metropolitan Museum of Art Giza Pyramid Complex Main article: Giza Pyramid Complex Necropolis stands on the Giza Plateau, on the outskirts of Cairo, Egypt. This complex of ancient monuments is located about 8 kilometers (5 miles) deep in the desert from the old city of Giza on the Nile, about 20 kilometers (12 miles) southwest of downtown Cairo. This ancient Egyptian necropolis consists of the Pyramid of Khufu (also known as the Great Pyramid or the Pyramid of Cheops), the somewhat smaller Habreh Pyramid (or Kefren/Shefren), and the relatively modest pyramid of Menkaure (or Mykerinus/Mycerinus), as well as a number of small satellite buildings, known as the queen the Three main pyramids in Giza, together with the auxiliary pyramids and the remains of other structures in the pyramid complex of the Pyramids of Giza, which were built in the Fourth Dynasty, testify to the power of the Pharaonic religion and the state. They were built to serve as graves as well as a way to make their names forever. The size and simple design show a high level of egyptian design and design skills on a large scale. The Great Pyramid of Giza, which was probably completed around 2580 BC, is the oldest of the pyramids of Giza and the largest pyramid in the world, and is the only surviving monument to the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. It is believed that the Habre Pyramid was completed around 2532 BC, at the end of Habre's reign. Habre ambitiously placed his pyramid next to his father's pyramid. He is not as tall as his father's pyramid, but he was able to give him the impression of appearing above, building it on a site with a foundation 33 feet (10 m) taller than that of his father. Along with the construction of his pyramid, Shefen commissioned the building of the giant Sphinx as a custodian over his grave. Face perhaps the image of the pharaoh on the body of a lion is seen as a symbol of divinity among the Greeks a thousand and a half years later. The Great Sphinx is carved from limestone rock and about 65 feet (20 m) high. The Menkaura Pyramid dates from around 2490 BC and is 213 feet (65 m) high, making it the smallest of the Great Pyramids. Popular culture makes people believe that the pyramids are very confusing, with many tunnels inside the pyramid to create confusion for grave robbers. It's not true. The shafts of the pyramids are quite simple, mostly leading directly to the tomb. The vast size of the pyramids attracted the robbers to the wealth that lay inside, resulting in the tomb being robbed relatively soon after the tomb was sealed in some cases. Sometimes there are additional tunnels, but they were used to make the builders understand how far they can dig a tomb in the earth's crust. It is also popularly believed that because of the robbers' graves, future kings were buried in the Valley of the Kings to help keep them hidden. This is also false, as the construction of the pyramid continued for many dynasties, only on a smaller scale. Finally, the construction of the pyramid was halted due to economic factors, not theft. The New Kingdom Temples of Luxor Temple Home article: Luxor Temple Luxor is a huge ancient Egyptian temple complex located on the east bank of the Nile River in a city today known as Luxor (ancient Fyw). Construction work on the temple began during the reign of Amenhotep III in the 14th century BC Horemheb and Tutankhamun added columns, statues and friezes - and Akhenaten had previously destroyed his father's cartouches and established a shrine in Aten - but only major expansion efforts took place under Ramesses II about 100 years after the first stones were put into action. Thus, Luxor is unique among the main Egyptian temple complexes in that only two pharaohs leave their mark in its architectural nut. The hypo-hall of the Karnak Temple. Pictured is the largest section of the temple complex dedicated to Amon Re. Columns of sandstone. The temple begins at 24 m (79 feet) high The first pylon built by Ramesses II. Pylon was decorated with scenes of military triumphs of Ramesses (in particular, the Battle of Kadesh); later pharaohs, especially the Nubian and Ethiopian dynasties, also recorded their victories there. This main entrance to the temple complex was originally surrounded by six colossal statues of Ramesses - four seated and two standing, but only two (both seated) survived. Modern visitors can also see the 25m (82ft) tall pink granite obelisk: this is one of the respective couple until 1635, when the other was taken to Paris, where it now stands in the center of the Place de la Concorde. Through the pylon, the gateway leads to the The peristile courtyard, also built by Ramesses II. This area, and the pylon, were built at a sloping angle to the rest of the temple, presumably to accommodate the three existing temple shrines located in the northwest corner. After the peristile courtyard comes a procession of colonnades built by Amenhotep III - a 100m (330ft) corridor lined with 14 papyrus-capital columns. The friezes on the wall describe the stages of the Opel Festival, from the sacrifices at Karnak in the upper left, to Amon's arrival in Luxor at the end of this wall and ending with his return to the opposite side. The decorations were installed by Tutankhamun: the boy pharaoh is depicted, but his names have been replaced by the names Horemheb. In addition to the colonnade is the courtyard of the peristil, which also dates back to the original design of Amenhotep. The best-preserved columns are on the east side, where some traces of the original color are visible. The southern part of this courtyard consists of a 36-column hypostyl court (i.e. the covered space is supported by columns), which leads to the dark inner rooms of the temple. Karnak Temple Main article: Karnak Sample inscriptions present throughout the complex. The upper areas are painted, suggesting (by canon with other such temples) that the rest of the columns and ceilings would be brightly colored. The roof of the temple, representing the heavens, often carried images of stars and birds, while columns often carried images of palm trees, lotuses and people. The Karnak Temple Complex is located on the banks of the Nile River, about 2.5 kilometres north of Luxor. It consists of four main parts, the Amon Re site, the Montu site, the Mut site and the Temple of Amenhotep IV (dismantled), as well as several small temples and shrines located behind the closed walls of the four main parts, and several ram-headed avenues of the sphinxes connecting the Mut site, the Amon-Re site and the Luxor Temple. This temple complex is particularly significant, and many rulers have added to it. However, in particular, every ruler of the New Kingdom added to it. The site covers more than 200 acres and consists of a series of pylons leading to courtyards, halls, chapels, obelisks and small temples. The key difference between Karnak and most other temples and places in Egypt is the length of time during which it was designed and used. Construction work began in the 16th century BC, and was initially quite modest in size, but in the end, only in the main site, up to twenty temples and chapels were built. Approximately 30 pharaohs contributed to the buildings, allowing it to achieve size, complexity and diversity not seen elsewhere. Few of Karnak's individual features are unique, but the size and quantity of these features are huge. Recreating the temple complex, Karnak visitor center One of the greatest temples in Egyptian history is that of Amon Ra in Karnak. As in many other temples in Egypt, this is one detail of the exploits of the past (including thousands of years of history detailing through inscriptions on the many walls and columns found on the site, often altered or completely erased and remade by the following rulers), and honors the gods. The temple of Amon Re was built in three sections, the third of which was built by the later pharaohs of the New Kingdom. In a canon with a traditional style of Egyptian architecture, many architectural features, such as the inner sanctum of the complex, were aligned with the sunset of the summer solstice. One of the architectural features present at the site is the 5,000 sq m (50,000 sq m) hypostile hall built during the Ramesside period. The hall is supported by approximately 139 sandstone and mud brick columns, with 12 central columns (69 feet high) that would all be brightly colored. Ramessom Home article: The temple of The Ramessom Ramesses Morgue adheres to the standard style of the temple architecture of the New Kingdom. Oriented from northwest to southeast, the entrance to the temple consists of a number of stone figures, one of them is located horizontally to the other. In the center of the complex was an indoor 48-column hypostil hall surrounding the inner sanctum. Ramesses II, the pharaoh of the 19th dynasty, ruled Egypt from about 1279 to 1213 BC. Among his many achievements, such as expanding the borders of Egypt, he built a massive temple called Ramessum, located near Thebes, then the capital of the New Kingdom. Ramsay was a magnificent temple, complete with monumental statues to guard its entrance. The most impressive was the statue of Ramses himself, 62 feet high. The base and torso are all that remains of this impressive statue of the ascended pharaoh; thus, its original size and weight (approximately 1,000 tons) are based on estimates. The temple has impressive reliefs, many of which detail a number of Ramez's military victories, such as the Battle of Kadesh (c. 1274 BC) and the looting of the city of Shalem. Malkata Temple Home article: Malkata under the direction of Amenhotep III workers built more than 250 buildings and monuments. One of the most impressive construction projects was the Malkata temple complex, known among ancient Egyptians as the house of joy built to service his royal residence on the west bank of Thebes, south of the Feb. The area of the site is about 226,000 square meters (or 2,432,643 square feet). Given the vast size of this place, along with its many buildings, courtyards, parades and housing, it is believed that it served not only as a temple and dwelling of the pharaoh, but also as a city. The central part of the complex consisted of pharaoh's apartments, which consisted of a number of and the courts, all of which were oriented around the columned banquet hall. Accompanying the apartment, which presumably housed a royal cohort and foreign guests, was a large throne room, connected with small chambers, for storage, waiting and a smaller audience. The broader elements of this area of the complex are what have come to be called the Western Villas (west of the Royal Palace), the Northern Palace and the village, and the temple. Feveys (glazed ceramic pottery) tile (above) is a reconstruction of fragments of wall decorations found in the Malkata Temple in stacks on the southwest corner. The golden spirals here were painted with gold paint, while the originals would probably have been covered with gold foil. It is noteworthy that similar patterns can be found in the pharaoh's palace. The outer size of the temple is approximately 183.5 by 110.5 m and consist of two parts: a large courtyard and the temple itself. The large front court is 131.5 by 105.5 m, oriented to the axis from east to west, and occupies the eastern part of the temple complex. The western part of the court is at a higher level and is separated from the rest of the court by a low retaining wall. The lower court was almost square, while the upper terrace was rectangular in shape. The upper part of the court was paved with clay bricks and has a 4-meter entrance to it from the bottom of the front part connecting the base to the upper landing was a ramp fenced with walls. This ramp and entrance were in the center of the temple, with the same orientation as the entrance to the front court and the temple itself. The temple itself can be considered as divided into three separate parts: central, northern and southern. The central part is marked by a small rectangular hallway (6.5 by 3.5 m), many door shoals, including the hallway, include inscriptions such as given life as Ra forever. The 12.5 by 14.5 m wide hall follows the hallway, from which it entered through a door 3.5 meters wide in the center of the front wall of the hall. There is evidence that the ceiling of this chamber was decorated with yellow stars on a blue background, while on the walls today you can only see the appearance of white plaster above the mud plaster. Despite this, we might assume, given the numerous decorative fragments of plaster found in the hall of the room, that they too were richly decorated with various images and patterns. The ceiling support six columns are located in two rows on the same axis as the first hall, with 3 m wide space between them. In the second room, at least one of the rooms appeared to have been dedicated to the Maat cult, which suggests that the other three in the area may also have served such a religious purpose. The southern part of the temple can be divided into two parts: the western and the southern part. The western section consists of six rooms, while the southern area, taking into account its size (19.5 by 17.2 m) suggests that it could serve as another open court. In many of these rooms blue ceramic tiles were found encrusted with gold around their edges. The northern part of the temple itself consists of ten rooms, similar in style to the southern. The temple itself seems to have been dedicated to the Egyptian deity Amon, given the number of bricks stamped with various inscriptions, such as the temple of Amona in the House of Joy or Ubmart in the temple of Amona in the house of joy. In general, the Malakata Temple shares many with other iconic temples of the New Kingdom, with magnificent halls and religiously oriented rooms with many others more like pantries. Ancient Egyptian fortresses in ancient Egypt were built during the conflict between rival principalities. Of all the fortresses analyzed during this period, most (if not all) were built from the same materials. The only exception to the rule were some fortresses from the Old Kingdom, as fortresses such as Fort Buen used stone to create its fort. The main walls were built mainly of clay brick, but were reinforced by other materials such as wood. Rocks were also used not only to save them from erosion, but also for paving. The secondary walls were built outside the fortresses and were relatively close together. As a result, this would prove to be a challenge for the invaders were as they were forced to destroy this fortification before they could reach the main walls of the fort. Another strategy was used if the enemy managed to break through the first barrier. Once it reaches the main wall, a moat will be built, which will be located between the secondary and the first walls. The purpose of this was to put the enemy in a position that would leave them exposed to the enemy, making the invaders susceptible to shooting arrows. The position of these flat walls inside the fortresses became demilitarized during the time of unity; leads to their demolition. Parts that were used for construction said the walls could be reused, making common extremely useful. Fortresses in ancient Egypt occupied several functions. During the Celestial Empire, the twelfth dynasty of Egypt created controls throughout the Nuba river bank, creating fortified stations. The location of the Egyptian fortresses was not only on the river bank. Sites in both Egypt and Nubia will be located on an area that is either rocky or sandy. The purpose of this method was to spread its influence throughout the region, as well as to dissuade rival groups from raiding sites. Inspections of these forts in Nubia led to the discovery of copper smelting materials, which indicate the relationship between miners in the region. The occupation of these Nubian forts involves trade relations between the two sides. The miners will collect materials and hand them over to these forts in exchange for food and water. Up until the Thirteenth Dynasty, Egypt would keep Nubia under control with the help of these fortresses. The fortress of Pelusia Fortress Pelusia served as a means of protection against invaders, ituanas in the direction of the Nile Delta. While the site has served this role for more than a millennium, Pelusium was also known as a trade center (both land and sea). Trade was mainly conducted between Egypt and the Levant. Although the information is not specific in terms of the creation of fortresses, it is assumed that Pelusia was erected either during the Celestial Empire or during the Sait and Persian periods of the 16th and 18th centuries. Pelusia is also seen as an integral part of the Nile, as other ruins were found outside its borders, indicating that the area was large in the occupation. Architecturally, the structure of the Pelusium (such as its gates and towers) seems to be built of limestone. It is also reported that the metallurgical industry was discovered in connection with the discovery of copper ore at the site. Excavations of this site also found older materials given by some of the early dynasties. The materials found include basalt, granite, diorite, marble and quartzite. It is not clear how these materials were used during the work, as they may have been placed on site only recently. Seeing as the fortress was placed in close proximity to the Nile River, the fort was largely surrounded by both dunes and coastal lines. There are several reasons that led to the decline of the fortress of Pelusia. During its existence in the Mediterranean for the first time there were such events as bubonic plague, and in the fortress there were several fires. The conquest of the Persians, as well as the decline in trade, can also be attributed to the increase, perhaps leading to an increase in abandonment. Officially, natural causes that led to Pelusium falling apart such as tectonic movements. Official the site is attributed to the time of the Crusades. The fortress fortress of Jaffa Jaffa was visible during the New Kingdom of Egypt. It served as both a fortress and a port on the Mediterranean coast. To this day, Jaffa serves as the main Egyptian port. Originally controlled by the Kanacans, the site came under the control of the Egyptian Empire. Because of the lack of evidence, it is not clear what caused the succession from the Canaanite to the Egyptian occupation. During the Late Bronze Age, the site was successful in repaigning from the pharaohs of the 18th dynasty. In terms of its functions, the site held several roles. It is assumed that Jaffa's main function is to serve as a granary for the Egyptian army. The Ramez Gate, dating back to the late Bronze

Age, serves as a link to the fortress. Ramparts were also discovered with the fortress After the excavation, the site hosted several items such as bowls, imported jars, pot stands, and beer and bread, which once again emphasizes the importance of these items in the area. The discovery of these items shows a close relationship between storing food and creating ceramics. Mastabas Mastabat al-Firau, where King Shepseskaf is buried, is made of red sandstone, pink granite and the limestone of Tura Mastabas are burial tombs that have royal significance. At the behest of the Egyptian rulers, many of the tombs found throughout the time were located along the Nile River. The structural appearance of Mastabas has changed throughout history, but there is a noticeable evolution of the Egyptian dynasties. Mastabas of the First Egyptian Dynasty will be created with the help of overstep bricks. The design will then evolve by the time of the fourth dynasty as structural external changes from brick to stone. Discussions about step structures of mastabas are connected with the idea of joining. Side penetration was a problem in the construction of tombs. In order to prevent structural damage, brick layers were placed around the base of the structure. Mastabas, from an old empire, took over the structure of the pyramid design. This structure was largely reserved for rulers such as the king, and his family as a means of burial. Other design features regarding mastabas from the old empire include having rectangular outlines, walls that were tilted, which were made by stone and brick materials, and having building axis running both north and south. Several elements make up the interior of mastabas, such as the offering of the camera, statues for the dead, and the vault under which the sarcophagus were kept. By the end of the Old Empire, the use of these tombs had been discontinued. Gardens Three types of gardens are refuted from ancient Egypt: temple gardens, private gardens and vegetable gardens. Some such as in Deir el-Bahri, were provided with groves and trees, especially the sacred tree Ished (Percy). Private pleasure gardens are known from the 11th Dynasty tomb model Meketra, and from the tomb decorations of the New Kingdom. They were usually surrounded by a high wall, planted with trees and flowers, and provided with shady areas. Plants were grown for fruits and flavors. Flowers included cornflowers, poppies and daisies, while pomegranate, introduced in the New Kingdom, became a popular shrub. Gardens of richer individuals were located around a decorative pool for fish, waterfowl and water lilies. Vegetable plots, whether private or owned by temples, have been laid out in areas separated by water canals and located near the Nile. They were irrigated by hand, or (from the end of the 18th dynasty) with the help of a shaduf. A model of Meketra's house and garden from his tomb in Thebes, which consists of shady groves of trees surrounding the central garden; circa 1981-1975 BC; Painted wood and copper; Height: 39.5 cm (15 916 inches); Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York) Architectural drawing of the garden, on the writing board; circa 1550-1295 BC; plastered and painted wood; Height: 23.5 cm (9 14 inches); The Metropolitan Museum of Bricmakers receives water from the pool; circa 1479-1425 BC; Tempera on paper; From Rehmeir's tomb; The Fresco Metropolitan Museum, which depicts a swimming pool in the garden of the Nebamun Manor; around 1350 BC; Painted plaster; Height: 64 cm (maximum); British Museum (London) See also The Architecture Portal Portal Documentation Center of Cultural and Natural Heritage Edfu Egyptian Pyramid of Construction Techniques of Egyptian Renaissance Architecture Egyptian Revival of Decorative and Applied Art Imhotep List of ancient Egyptian sites Medinet Habu urban planning in ancient Egypt Coptic architecture Notes and links - G. 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