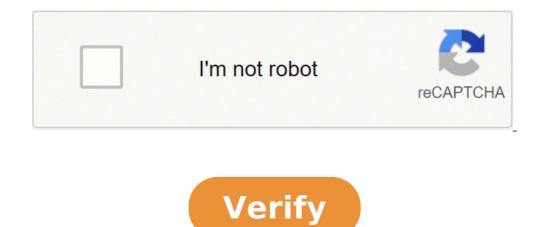
<u>The temple of karnak</u>



The temple of karnak is dedicated to... The temple of karnak egypt. The temple of karnak is famous for its. Who built the temple of karnak. The great temple of karnak was quizlet. The king who completed the temple of karnak. The great temple of karnak facts.

Ancient Egyptian Temple Complex This article is about the temple complex of Karnak in Egypt. For the site of Neolithic menhir, see Carnac. For other spelling uses, see Karnak (disambiguation). Karnakpillars of the Great Hypostyle Hall from Amun-Rideown District in EgyptLoonationl-Karnak, Luxor Governorate, EgyptRegionupper EgyptCoordinates 25 Ű 43 à ¬ Å2 à ¬ Å2 å ¬ Å2 Å 25.71 861 / Å 8 27 a ¬ Å2 Å 25.71 861 / Å 4 25.71 861; 32.65 861 Coordinated: 25 Å 8 43 Å 8 27 a ¬ Å2 Å 25.71 861; 32.65 861 That. EÃ Å 4 Å 8 27 a ¬ Å2 Å 3 Å 8 27 a ¬ Å2 Å 4 Å 8 25.71 861; 32.65 861 That. EÃ Å 4 Å 8 27 a ¬ Å 2 Å 8 39 a ~ 32 Å 8 39 a Ptolemaic Kingdom Unesco World Heritage Site Official Institute NameAncient Thebe with its necropolistypeculturalcriteriai, iii, Videsigniated1979 (3rd session) Reference N.87Regionarab asserts the Temple Complex of Karnak, commonly known as Karnak (/ Ã" ké 'Ã" r.nà | /, [1] which was originally derived from the Arabic: \sqrt{R} Â1Â, ± Â1 â Ã1, ¢ Å3/4 khurnaq "Fortified Village" [2]), includes a vast mix of decadian temples, chapels, pylons and other buildings near Luxor, Egypt. Construction to the complex began during the reign of Senusret I in the Middle Kingdom (about 2000 "1700 BC) and continued in the Ptolemaic Ki to the new Kingdom. The area around Karnak was the ancient Egyptian Ipet-Ipet ("the most select of places") and the main place of worship of the 17th-state Teria Tanban Triad, with the rest of the city. [3] The Karnak Complex gives its name to the nearby and partly surrounded by the modern village of El-Karnak, 2.5 kilometers (1.6 miles) north of Luxor. Overview The complex is a large open site and includes the Karnak Open Air Museum. It is believed to be the second most visited historical site in Egypt; Only the Giza pyramid complex near Cairo receives more visits. It consists of four main parts, of which only the largest is currently open to the general public. The term Karnak is often understood as the distance of mut, the area of Montu, and the dismantled temple of Amenhotepâ IV, are closed to the public. There are also some smaller temples and shrines that connect the area of Mut area, the destruction of Amun-RE, and the Temple of Luxor. The area of Mut is very ancient, dedicated to a deity of land and creation, but not yet restored. around it to change the focus or orientation of the sacred area. Many portions of it could have been brought for use in other temples and sites in Egypt is the time period on which it was developed and used. used. of the temples began in the middle kingdom and continued in the tolemaic periods. about thirty pharaohs contributed to the buildings, allowing them to reach dimensions, complexity and diversity never seen elsewhere. few of the individual features of karnak are unique, but the size and number of features are overwhelming. the deities represented go from some of the first venerated much later in the history of ancient Egyptian culture. even if destroyed, it also contained a temple in advance built by amenhotep iv (akhenaten,) the pharaoh who later would celebrate a monotheistic religious center away from thebes. It also contains proof of adaptations, in which the buildings of ancient Egyptians were used by successive cultures for their religious purposes. open capitals of papyrus and architrave on the central columns of the Ipostile in the district of Amun-Re, an area of the hall of 50,000 ft (5.000Å m2) with 134 massive columns arranged in 16 rows. The other 12 are 21 meters high (69â ft) with a diameter of more than 3 meters (9.8Å ft) is estimated that the architraves above these columns weigh 70 tons. These architraves above these columns weigh 70 tons. These architraves above these columns weigh 70 tons. alternative theory on how they were moved is that the big ramps were built with sand, mud, brick or stone and that the stones were then drawn on the ramps. If the stone was oated for the ramps, they could have oare much less material. the upper part of the ramps presumably would have used wooden tracks or pebbles for the towing of the megaliths. There is an unfinished pillar in an out-of-hand place that indicates how it would be finished. The final carving was performed after the drums had been positioning.[4][5] several experiments of movement of megaliths with ancient technology were made in other places, some of which are listed here In 2009 the UCLA launched a website dedicated to digital reconstructions of the karnak complex and other resources.[6] the sun god sanctuary has the light concentrated on it during the winter solstice.[7] history of the karnak complex and other resources.[6] the sun god sanctuary has the light concentrated on it during the winter solstice.[7] history of the karnak complex and other resources.[6] the sun god sanctuary has the light concentrated on it during the winter solstice.[7] history of the karnak complex and other resources.[6] the sun god sanctuary has the light concentrated on it during the winter solstice.[7] history of the karnak complex and other resources.[6] the sun god sanctuary has the light concentrated on it during the winter solstice.[7] history of the karnak complex and other resources.[6] the sun god sanctuary has the light concentrated on it during the winter solstice.[7] history of the karnak complex and other resources.[6] the sun god sanctuary has the light concentrated on it during the winter solstice.[7] history of the karnak complex and other resources.[6] the sun god sanctuary has the light concentrated on it during the winter solstice.[7] history of the karnak complex and other resources.[6] the sun god sanctuary has the light concentrated on it during the winter solstice.[7] history of the karnak complex and other resources.[6] the sun god sanctuary has the light concentrated on it during the winter solstice.[7] history of the karnak complex and other resources.[6] the sun god sanctuary has the light concentrated on it during the winter solstice.[7] history of the karnak complex and other resources.[6] the sun god sanctuary has the light concentrated on it during the winter solstice.[7] history of the karnak complex and other resources.[6] the sun god sanctuary has the light concentrate on the light concentrate is largely the history of thebes and its changing role in culture. religious centers varied from region, and when a new capital of unified culture isreligious centres in that area have gained prominence. The city of Thebes does not seem to have been of great importance before the eleventh dynasty dynasty Previous temple building there would have been relatively small, with shrines that are dedicated to the first known artifact in the temple area is a small eight-sided column of the Eleventh Dynasty, which mentions Amun-King. Amun (sometimes called Amen) was long the local guardian deity of Thebes. He was identified with the ram and the goose. The Egyptian meaning of Amun is "hidden god." [8] Hatshepsut Obelisk: a tall obelisk stands above a field of rubble and brick; in the foreground is the top of another obelisk. The main construction works in the district of Amun-King took place during the eighteenth dynasty, when Thebes became the capital of Ancient unified Egypt. Almost every pharaoh of that dynasty added something to the temple site. Thutmose I erected a fence wall connecting the Fourth and Fifth Pylons, which make up the first part of the temple site. original district of Mut, which had been devastated by foreign rulers during the occupation of Hyksos. It had two obelisk, at that time the tallest surviving obelisk on Earth; the other one broke in two and got stuck. Another of his projects on the site, the Red Chapel of Karnak or Red Chapel, was intended as a dazzling sanctuary and may originally have been between his two obelisks. He then ordered the construction, so a third was built to replace it. The broken obelisks was left at its guarry site in Aswan, where it still remains. Known as the unfinished obelisk, it provides evidence of how the obelisks were irritated. [9] The Great Hypostyle Hall of the Reat Hypostyle Hall of the Merneptah, also of the 19th Dynasty, commemorated his victories over the Peoples of the Sea on the walls of the Cour Cachette, the beginning of the First Pylon and the huge fence walls surrounding the entire district, both built by Nectanebo I of the Thirty Dynasty. In 323 A.D., the Roman emperor Constantine the Great recognized the Christian religion, and in 356 Constantine II ordered the closure of pagan temples throughout the Roman Empire, to which Egypt had been founded the ruins, the most famous example of this is the reuse of the hall of the thutmose salt festival iii central hall, where decorated paintings of saintsCoptic inscriptions are still visible. European knowledge of exact location of Thebes and how long the journey one must Nile to reach it. Maps of Egypt, based on the 2nd century, all of them showing Thebes (Diospolis) location. Despite this, many European authors of the 15th and 16th centuries who only visited Lower Egypt and published their travel stories, such as Joos van Ghistele and Andrà © Thà © veterinarian, put in Thebes or near Memphis. Hieroglyphics from the great obelisk of Karnak was described by an unknown Venetian in 1589, although his account gives no name to the complex. This account, housed in the National Central Library of Florence, is the first known European mention, since ancient Greek and Roman writers, about a whole host of monuments in Upper Egypt and Nubia, including Karnak, Temple of Luxor, the Colossi of Memnon, Esna, Edfu, Kom Ombo, Philae, and others. Karnak ("Carnac") as a hamlet and the name of the complex, is first attested in 1668, when two missionary Capuchin friars, Protais and Charles FranA§ois d'OrlAA[©] and, traveled although the area. Protais' writing about their journey was published by MelchisÃA[©] dech Thà A[©] the area. Protais' writing about their journey was published by MelchisÃA[©] dech Thà A[©] the area. Protais and Charles FranA§ois d'OrlAA[©] and Johann Michael Vansleb (The Present State of Egypt, 1678). Photograph of the complex temple taken in 1914, Cornell University Library Karnak's first drawing is found in Paul Lucas' travel account of 1704, (Voyage du Sieur Paul Lucas' travel account of 1704, (Voyage du Sieur Paul Lucas' travel). It is rather inaccurate, and can be very confusing to modern eyes. Lucas traveled to Egypt during 1699Å¢ 1703. It is seen from the design of a mix of fairgrounds of Amun-Re and the area of Montu, on the basis of a complex confined by three large Ptolemaic gates of PtolemyÃ" IV Philopatore, and the massive 113 m long, 43 m high and 15 m thick pylon of the Amun-Re fairgrounds. Karnak was visited and described successively by Claude Sicard and his traveling companion Pierre Laurent Pincia (1718 and 1720Å¢ 21), Granger (1731), Federico Louis Norden (1737Å¢ 38), Richard Pococke (1777), William George Browne (1792Å¢). 93), and finally by a number of scientists of Napoleon's expedition, including Vivant Denon, during the 1798â 1799. Claude-Ã Tienne Savary describes the complex rather large detail in his work of 1785; especially in light of the fact that it is a fictitious account of a fake trip to Egypt, consisting of information from other travelers. visited Lower Egypt in 1777¢ 78, and published a work also on this. Main parts Precinct Article Amun-Re Main: Amun-Re Fairgrounds The Precinct Precinct Amun-Re as seen from the sacred lake This is the largest of the enclosures of the temple complex and is dedicated to Amun-Re, the chief deity of the Theban triad. There are several colossal statues, including all the columns, was transported by Gebel Silsila 100 miles (161 km) south on the Nile River.[10] It also has one of the largest obelisks, weighing 328 tons and 29 meters high.[11][12] Mut District Map of Mut Distr the mother goddess Mut, who was identified as the wife of Amun-Re in the 18th Theban triad of dynasty. It has several smaller temples associated with it and has its own sacred lake, built in the shape of a crescent. This temple was devastated, many portions were used in other structures. Johns Hopkins University team, led by Betsy Bryan (see below), the Mut district was opened to the public. Six hundred black granite statues were found in the courtyard of his temple. It may be the oldest part of the site. In 2006, Betsy Bryan presented her findings of a festival that included an apparent intentional excess of alcohol.[13] There was a large turnout at the festival, including the priestesses and the population. There are historical testimonies of tens of thousands of festival participants. These discoveries were made in the temple of Mut because when Thebes rose to the largest bulge, Mut absorbed the warrior goddesses, Sekhmet and Bast, as some of its aspects. First Mut because Mut-Wadjet-Bast, then Mut-Sekhmet-Bast, then later myth developed around the annual drunken festival Sekhmet, Ra, then the sun god of Upper Egypt, created her from a fiery eye earned by his mother, to destroy the mortals who conspired against him (Lower Egypt). In the myth, Sekhmet's bloodthirst was not quenched at the end of the battle and led to the destruction of almost all mankind, so Ra had tricked her by turning the Nile as red as blood (the Nile turns red every year when filled with silt during the flood) so that Sekhmet drank it. The trick, however, was that the red liquid was not blood, but beer mixed with pomegranate juice so it looked like blood, making her so drunk that she gave up the slaughter and became an aspect of the kind Hathor. The intricate interweaving of the divinities is in the course of thousands of years of culture . Ruins in the district to dis smaller in size. It is not open to the public. Temple of Amenhotep IV (deliberately dismantled) Main Article: Temple of Amenhotep IV built on the site was located east of the main complex, outside the walls of the district of Amun-Re. It was destroyed immediately after the death of its builder, who had tried to overcome the powerful priesthood that had gained control of Egypt before his reign. It has been so thoroughly demolished that its scope and layout is currently unknown. The priesthood of that temple regained their powerful position as soon as Akhenaten died, and were instrumental in destroying many records of his existence. Gallery This section contains a non-encyclopedic or excessive images next to adjacent text, in accordance with the Image Use Style Manual. (October 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this pattern post) Luxor dromos, a human-headed Sphinx avenue that once connected the temples of Karnak and Luxor. The Sacred Lake of Precinct of Amun-King at Karnak Ram-headed statues of sphinx at Karnak Rypostyle hall of the district of Amun-King, as it appeared in 1838 in the Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia Colossal statue of Ramses Thebes with its Necropolis. UNESCO World Heritage Centre. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Retrieved 7 September 2021. ^ Egypt: Engineering an Empire Engineering Companies ^ Lehner, Mark The Complete Pyramids, London: Thames and Hudson (1997) pp.202â225 ISBN 0-500-05 084-8. ^ "Ancient Egypt Brought to Life With Virtual Model Of Historic Temple Complex", Science Daily, April 30, 2009, Retrieved June 12, 2009 [1] ^ Brian Handwerk (21 December 2015) Everything You Need to Know the Winter Solstice National Geographic ^ Stewert, Desmond e editors of the Newsweek Book Division "The Pyramids and Sphinx" 1971 pp. 60â62 ^ The Newsweek Book Division Division Obelisk of Peter Tyson 16 March 1999 Nova Online Adventure ^ Time Life Lost Civilizations Series: Ramses II: Magnificence on the Nile (1993) PP. 53 »54 ^ Wonders of the Ancient World » PP24» 7 Å Å «The seventy wonders of the ancient world», curated by Chris Scar Re (1999) Thames & Hudson, London Â «Sex e Alcohol figured in the Egyptian rites' »nbnews.com, 30 October 2006, further reading Blyth, Elizabeth (2006). Karnak: Evolution of a temple. Routling. IsbnÃ, 978-0-203-96Â 837-6. External links Wikimedia Commons has media linked to the Karnak temple complex. Wikisource has the text of the 1911 British EncyclopÃfÂ|Dia «Karnak.» Cfeetk Franco-Egyptian Center of Karnak Temples (IT) Temple of Amon, numerous photos and schemes (Comments in Russian) Karnak Marc Digital Karnak UCLA Photo Gallery of Karnak Temple on Remains.Se Recovered by Å « Å «https: //en.wikipedia. org / w / index.php? title = karnak & oldid = 1053276831 »

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