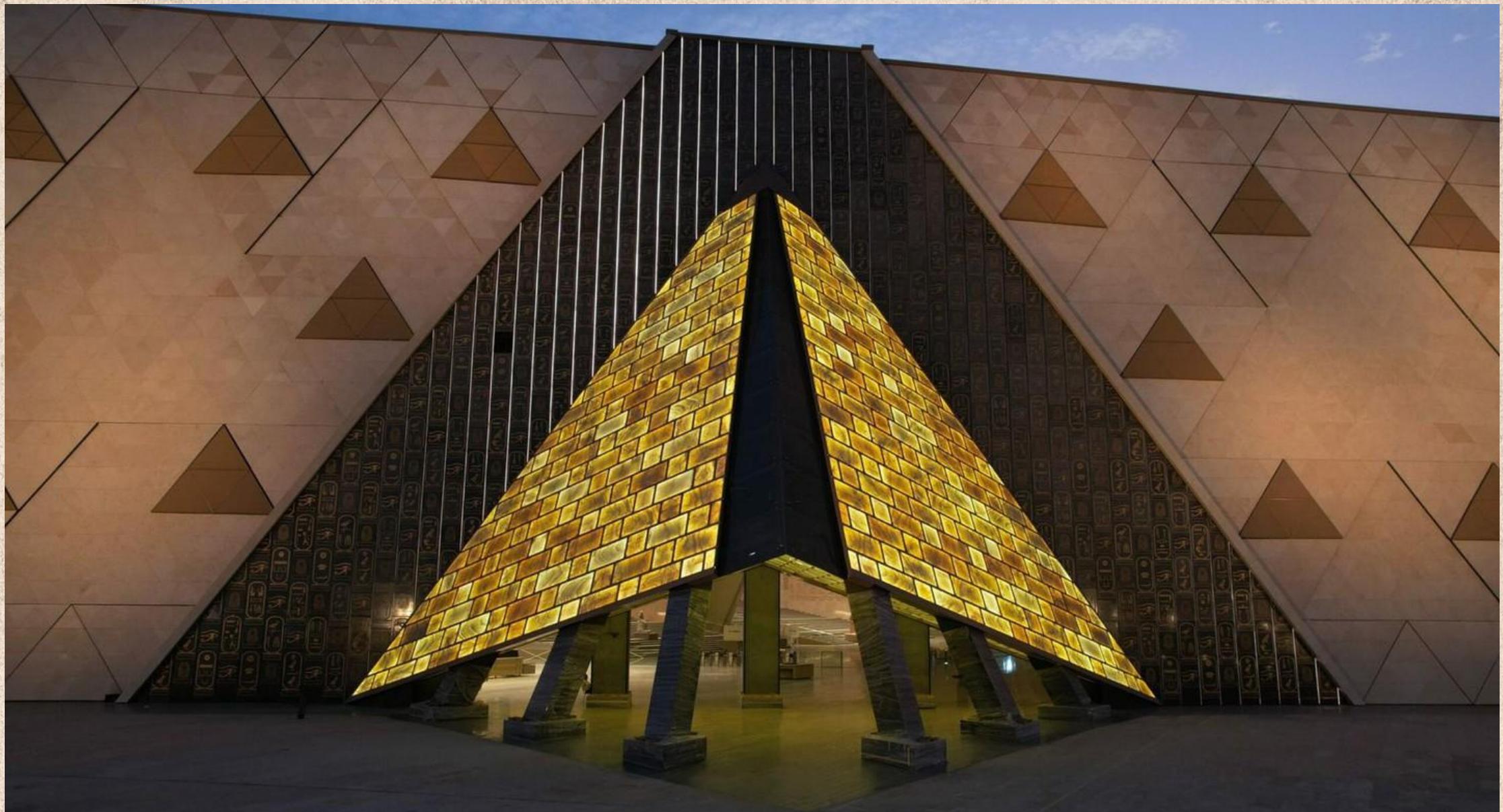


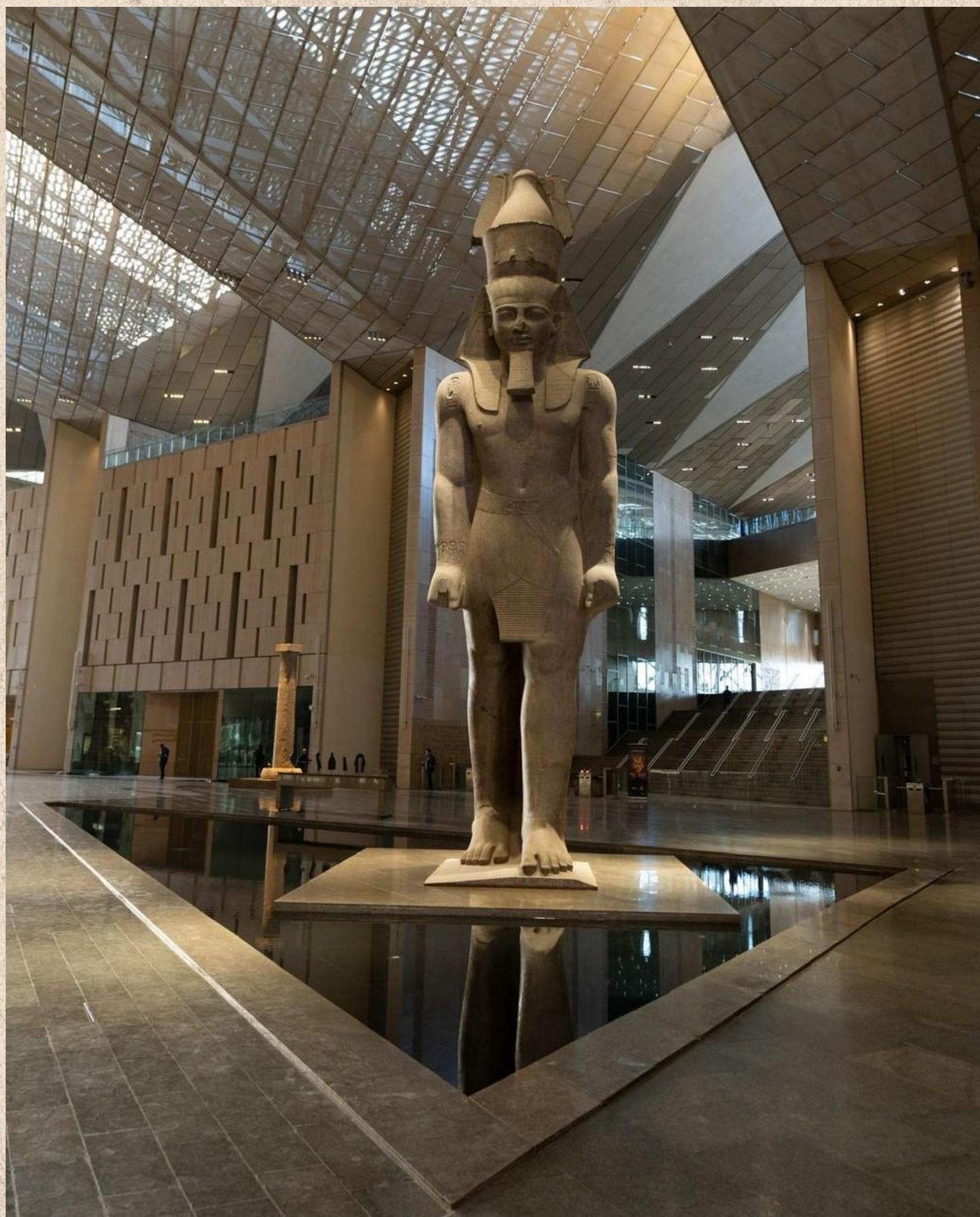
The Grand Egyptian Museum (GEM)

- Location: Giza Pyramids Plateau, Al-Remayah Square, Giza, near the Pyramids of Giza



- Significance: It is considered the largest archaeological museum in the world dedicated to a single civilization: the ancient Egyptian civilization.
- Collections: It houses over 50,000 artifacts. Its most prominent feature is the display of the complete collection of the Golden King Tutankhamun for the first time in history, which includes more than 5,000 pieces.
- Design: It is characterized by its modern and breathtaking architectural design that integrates contemporary architecture with the spirit of the ancient civilization, featuring a panoramic view of the Pyramids.

2. The Egyptian Museum in Tahrir (EMC)

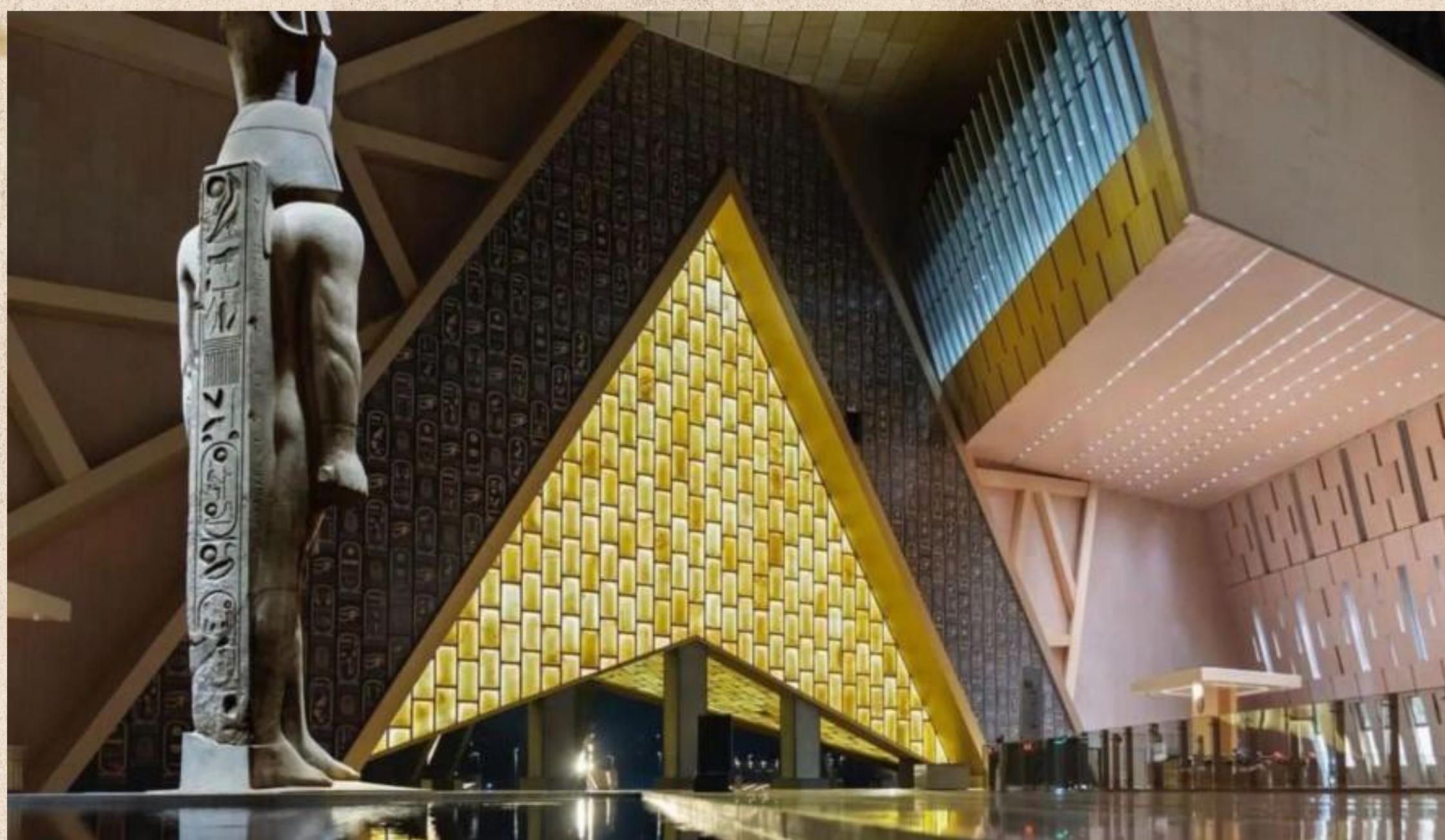


• Location: Tahrir Square, Downtown, Cairo.

- Significance: It is the oldest archaeological museum in the Middle East, inaugurated in 1902.
- Collections: It contains over 170,000 artifacts, covering the period from the Predynastic era up to the Greco-Roman periods.

3. The National Museum of Egyptian Civilization (NMEC)

- Location: Fustat, Ain Sira, Old Cairo.
- Significance: It is the first museum of its kind in Egypt and the Arab world, offering a journey through history to learn about the successive Egyptian civilizations throughout the ages.
- Key Collections: It hosted the famous Royal Mummies Parade and features a dedicated hall for displaying these mummies.
 - Ancient Egyptian Civilization
- Ancient Egyptian civilization is considered one of the greatest and longest civilizations in human history, spanning over 7,000 years.
- Most Prominent Features of the Civilization:
 - Religious and Royal Centrality: The Pharaoh was the head of state and the religious leader, considered a god on Earth. The belief in the afterlife and resurrection was the main motive for building the pyramids and temples.
 - Architectural Achievements:
 - Pyramids: Such as the Pyramids of Giza (the greatest architectural achievement of all time).
 - Temples: Such as Karnak and Luxor, which demonstrate exceptional engineering and artistic prowess.
 - Tombs: The construction of decorated and fortified tombs to preserve the bodies of the Pharaohs and their treasures in preparation for the afterlife (like Tutankhamun's tomb).



- Writing and Language:

- Hieroglyphs: A complex pictorial writing system used to record their history and religious texts.
- Papyrus: They invented papyrus paper for writing, which contributed to the preservation of their sciences and literature.

- Science and Arts:

- Medicine and Mummification: They had advanced knowledge of mummification, anatomy, diseases, and surgery.

- Astronomy and Mathematics: They excelled in astronomy to organize the calendar, and used mathematics in construction and irrigation.