

# The Egyptian civilization

Achieved by:  
Dr BOUMAZA Ouafa



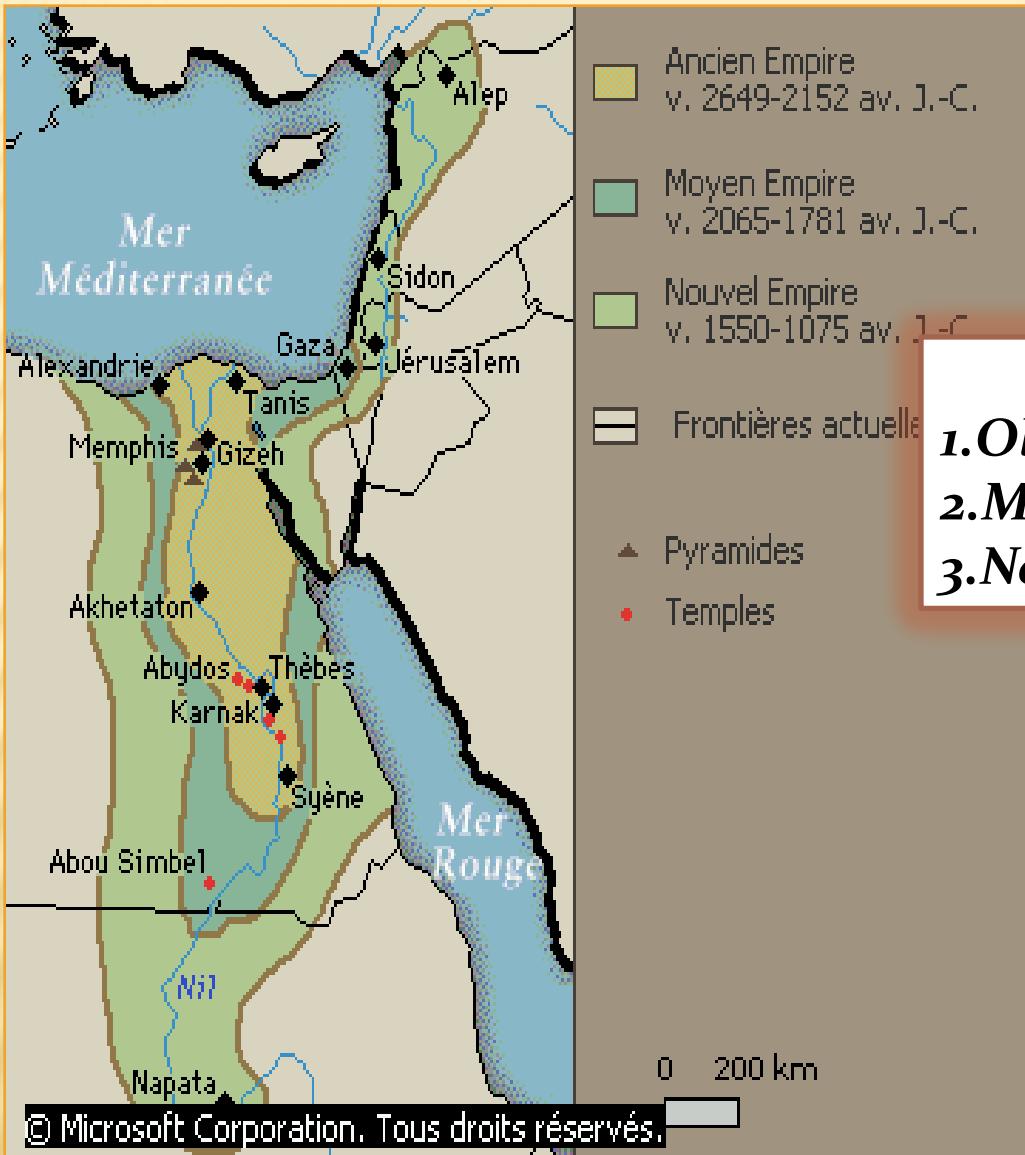
**AU V<sup>E</sup> SIÈCLE AV. J.-C., L'HISTORIEN GREC HÉRODOTE ÉCRIT DANS SES HISTOIRES QUE « L'ÉGYPTE EST UN DON DU NIL. » CEPENDANT, LE NIL, POUR QU'IL SOIT SOURCE DE PROSPÉRITÉ, DOIT ÊTRE MAÎTRISÉ EN AMONT ET EN AVAL.**

**IN THE 5TH CENTURY BC, THE GREEK HISTORIAN HERODOTUS WROTE IN HIS HISTORIES THAT "EGYPT IS A GIFT OF THE NILE." HOWEVER, THE NILE, FOR IT TO BE A SOURCE OF PROSPERITY, MUST BE CONTROLLED UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM.**



The traditional borders of ancient Egypt are quite similar to the borders of modern Egypt. Thus, in the Old Kingdom, the country is delimited by:

- To the north by the Mediterranean,
- South by the first cataract of the Nile,
- To the west by the desert libyque
- To the east by the Red Sea, Sinai and Gaza region.



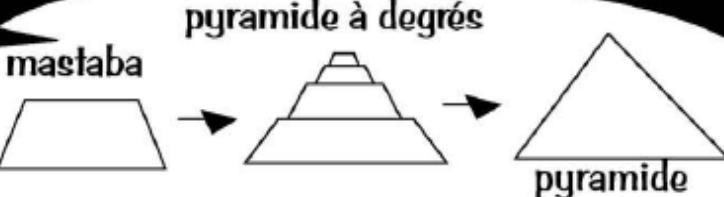
**Map of Ancient Egypt**

- 1. Old empire: 2850 A 2052 BC.**
- 2. Middle Empire: 2052 to 1570 BC .**
- 3. New Empire: 1570 to 715 BC.**

To the north the lower Egypt, to the south the upper Egypt, to the east quoted of the living and to the west the quoted of the dead.

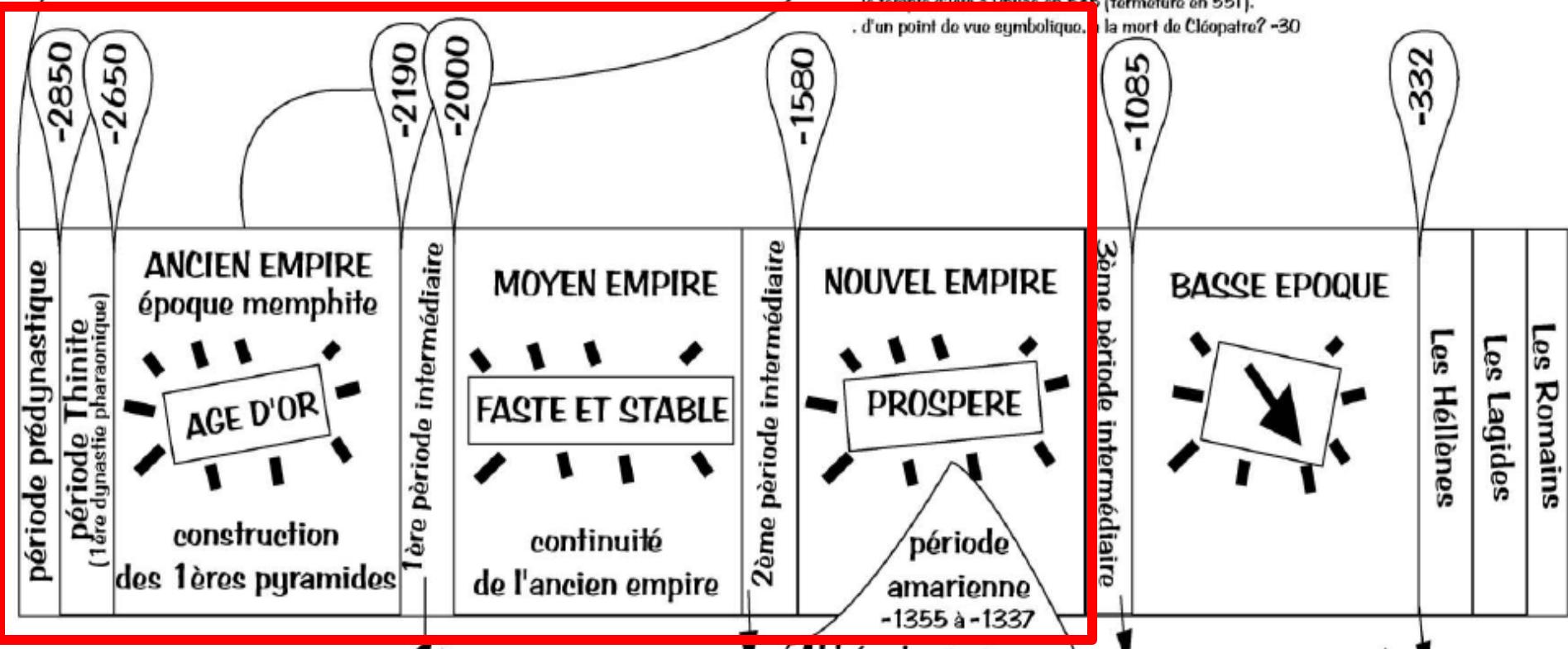
# FRISE CHRONOLOGIQUE DE L'ÉGYPTE ANCIENNE

-2850 à entre -332 av J.C. et 535 après J.C.



La fin de l'histoire égyptienne antique varie en fonction du point de vue adopté. Elle s'achève :

- d'un point de vue ethnologique, à la mort du dernier pharaon autochtone, Nectanébo II en -343
- d'un point de vue politique, à la mort du dernier souverain autonome, Ptolémée XV Césarion -30
- d'un point de vue culturel, lors de la conversion du dernier temple égyptien en église copte le temple d'Isis à Philae en 525 (fermeture en 551).
- d'un point de vue symbolique, à la mort de Cléopâtre? -30



> L'Egypte est le premier Etat au monde

> L'invention de l'écriture le Hiéroglyphe date du IV<sup>e</sup> millénaire av jc (-4000) au même moment :

autre 1<sup>er</sup> système d'écriture :  
l'écriture Cunéiforme  
(mésopotamie (Irak actuel),  
par les sumériens)

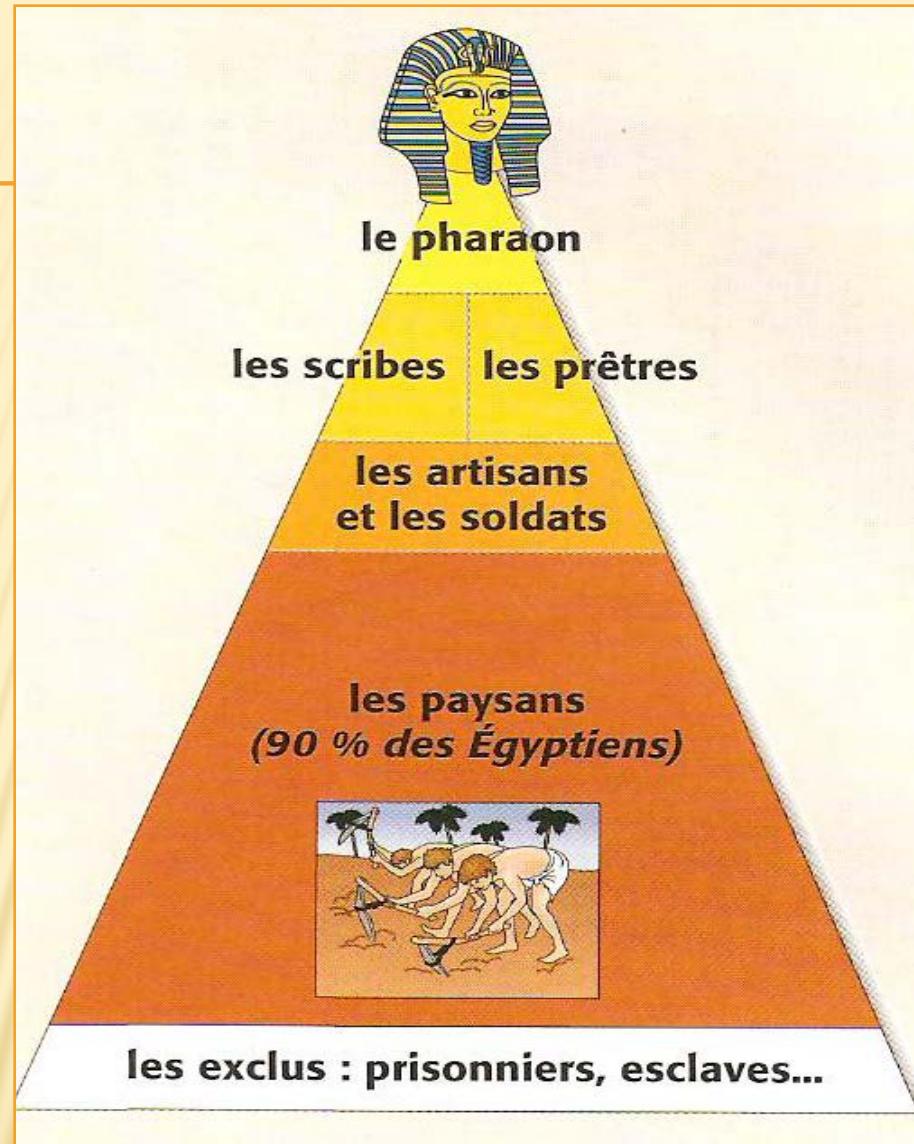
(instabilité en 2 royaumes rivaux)  
division du pays

(invasion des hyksos,  
libération par Ahmosis)

Akhénaton bouleverse les représentations artistiques  
 >> met en avant le culte d'Aton ( dieu solaire )  
 >> tout est issu du soleil  
 le peuple aussi donc moins de complexes (akhénaton est son représentant)  
 >> implique une vision plus réaliste (moins honteuse de la vie quotidienne)  
 Désormais les tombeaux sont décorés de scènes de la vie quotidienne

(guerre civile puis dominé par lybien puis par ethiopien et assyrien)

invasion d'Alexandre Le Grand (macédonien) (Epoque hellénistique)



## Organisation de la pharaonique société

# Landscape and Location

Egypt could thus be described as a longitudinal oasis of relatively uniform character. The climate, which is dry and constant, and also the regular flooding of the Nile, seems to manifest a natural order.



The river flows from south to north, indicating a first spatial direction.



The sun rising east and setting west traces the other direction.



The division of land on either side of the Nile forms a synthesis of fields with orthogonal coordinates, the river defining the longitudinal axis.

# Architectural typologies

# FUNERARY ARCHITECTURE

LONIEKAKI ARCHITECTURE

**pyramid**

**Mastaba**



**Pyramid has  
degree**



**Smooth pyramid**

# LE MASTABA

10 m

20 m

Puits comblé

Statue du  
défunt

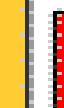


Table pour  
les offrandes

Serdâb      Chapelle

Chambre funéraire



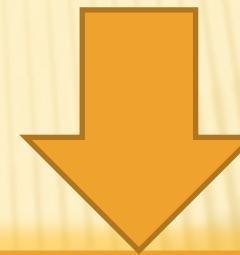
Mobilier  
funéraire

Sarcophage  
contenant la  
momie

## The invisible visible part



a) the chapel: it is intended to celebrate funeral worship and to receive offerings (agriculture, hunting, fishing, meals...) -on the table provided for this purpose. The chapel can be richly decorated



-b) the serdab: it is a closed room that houses exclusively the statues of the dead, there is never decoration in this room. Narrow slits at eye level allow the statues of the deceased to communicate with the chapel and enjoy offerings and rites

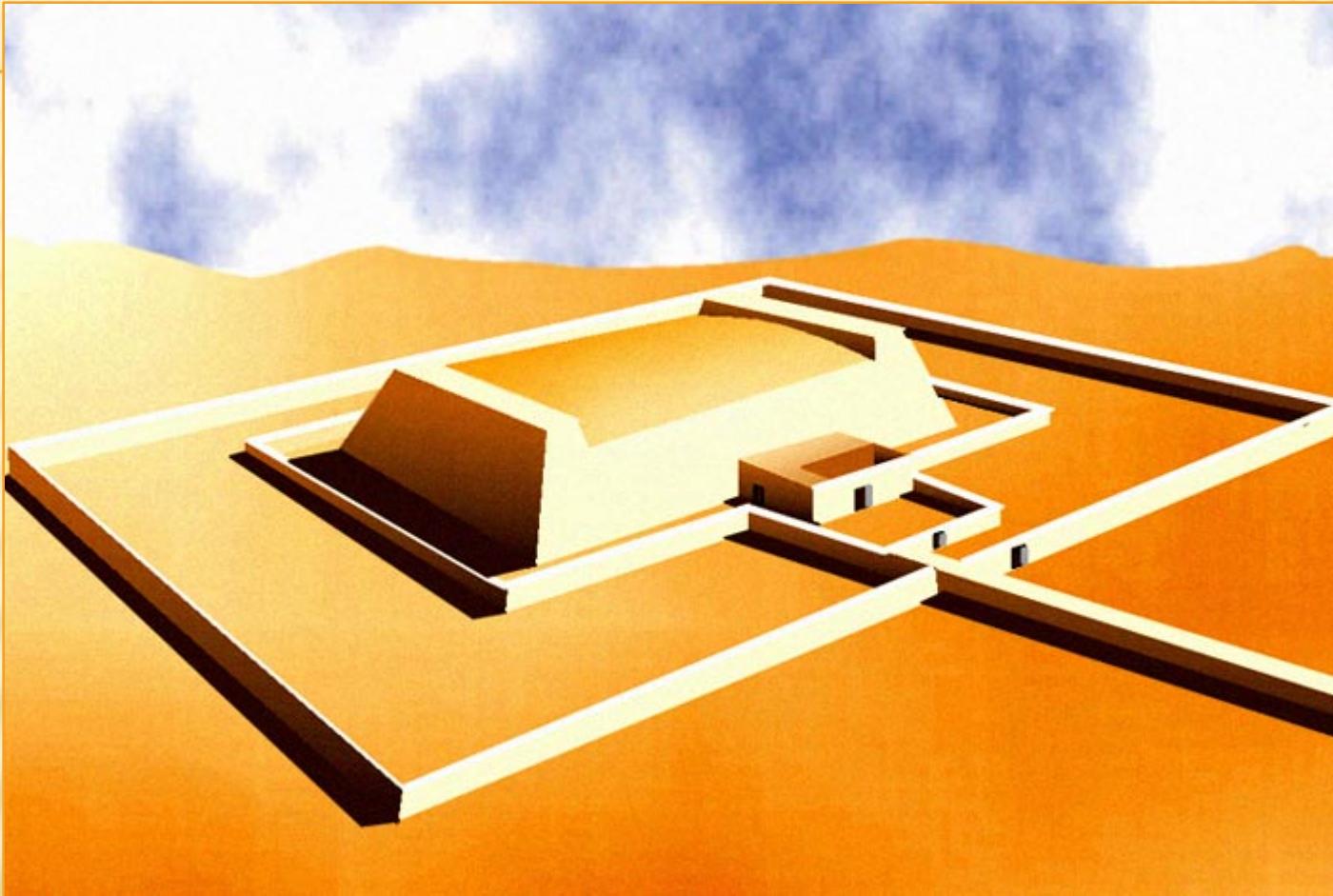
# The invisible part underground



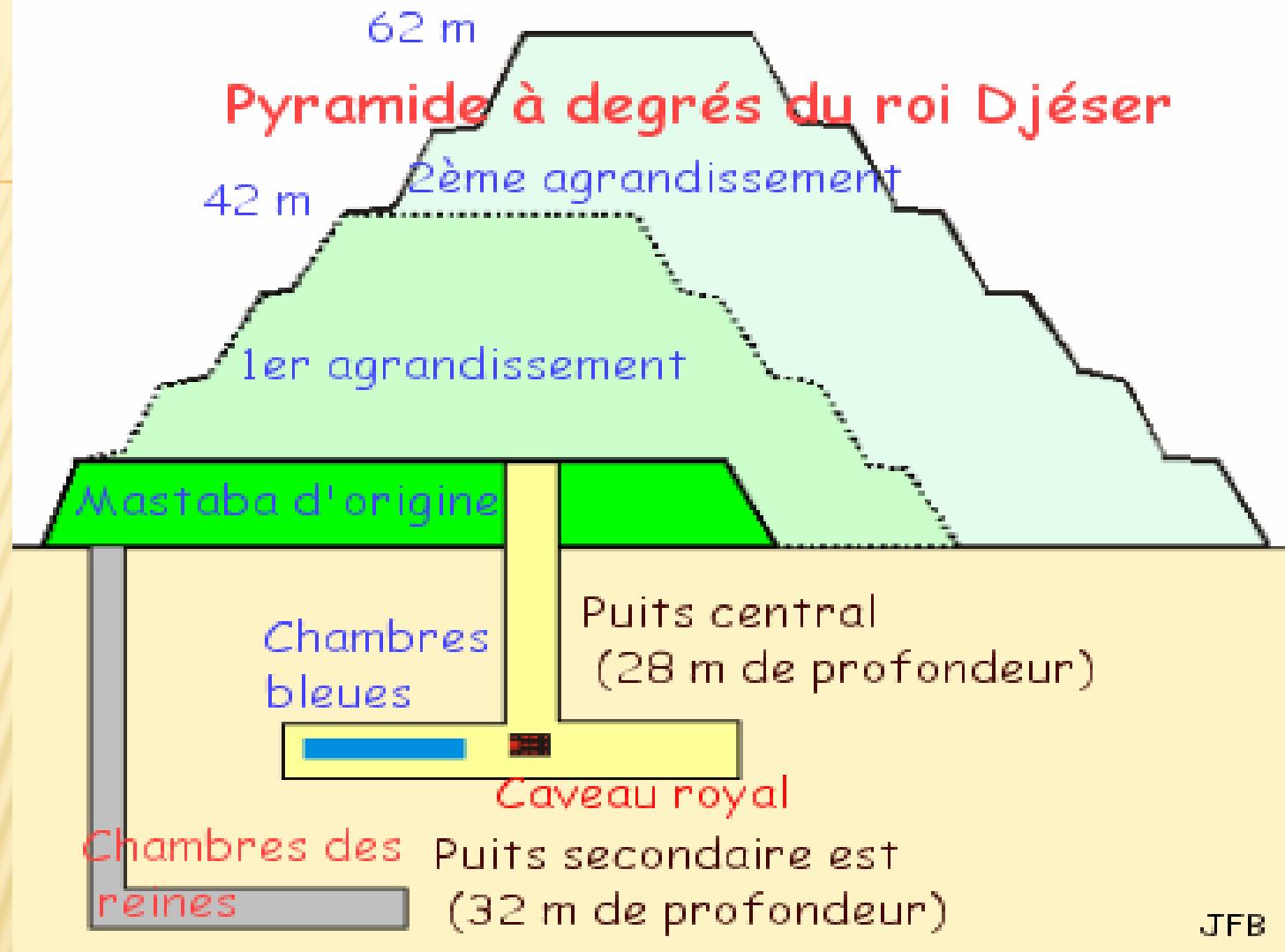
-a) the burial chamber  
(the tomb ) dug into the rock, it houses the sarcophagus containing the mummified body of the deceased.



-b) the well that lowered the sarcophagus into the tomb. The well is filled after the funeral to avoid looting the tomb.



## La mastaba



The first pyramid built is none other than a mastaba that has been transformed into a step pyramid by two successive enlargements (mastabas were actually stacked on the first mastaba of origin).

## Pyramide à degrés de Djéser

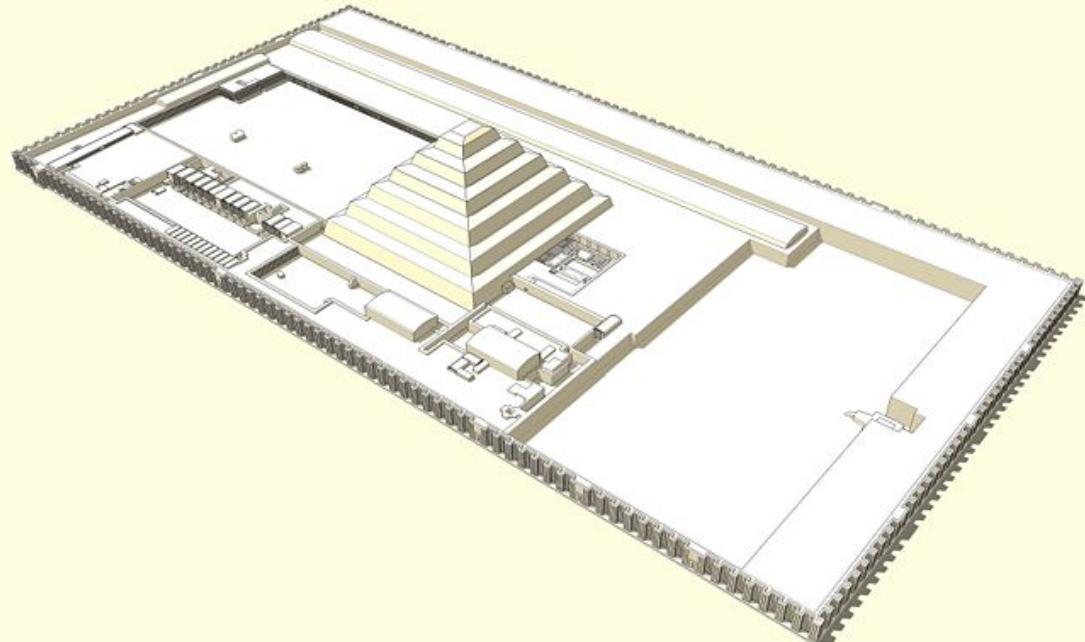
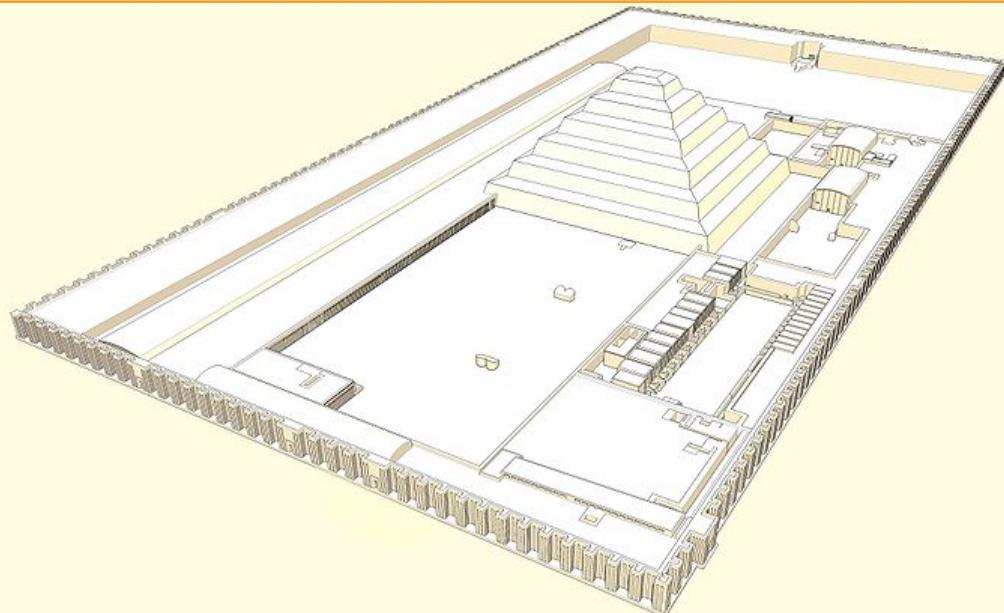


This pyramid was built for **King Djéser** by the architect Imhotep around 2800 BC. As in the mastabas, the burial chamber (royal vault) is located in the invisible underground part.

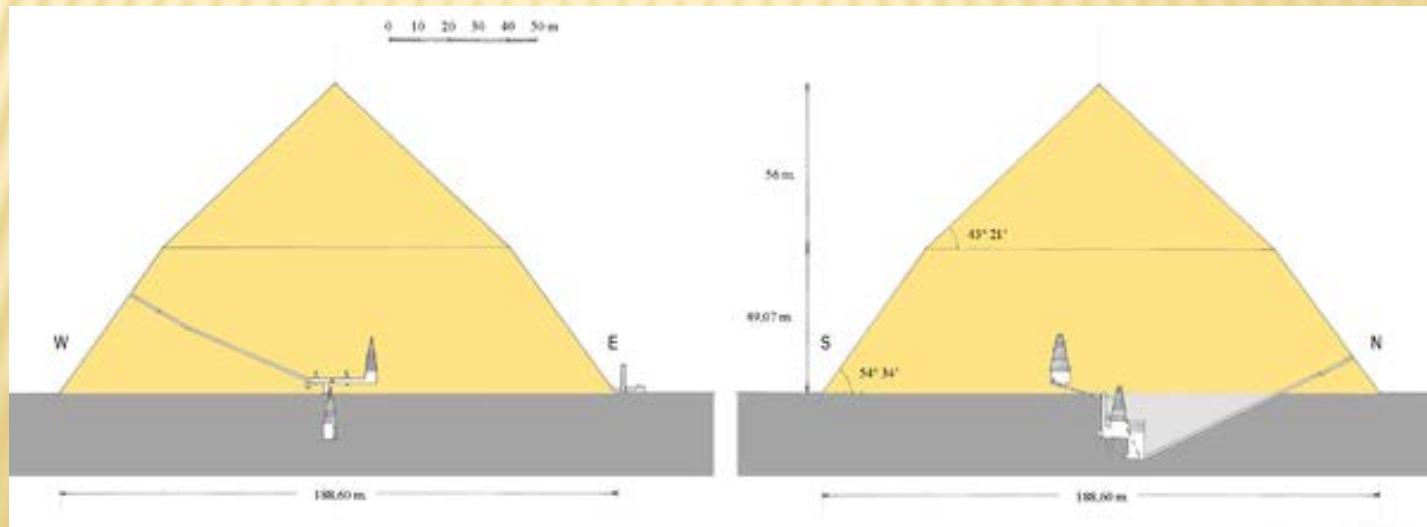


pyramide de Djéser à Saqqarah

# Restitution du complexe funéraire de Djéser

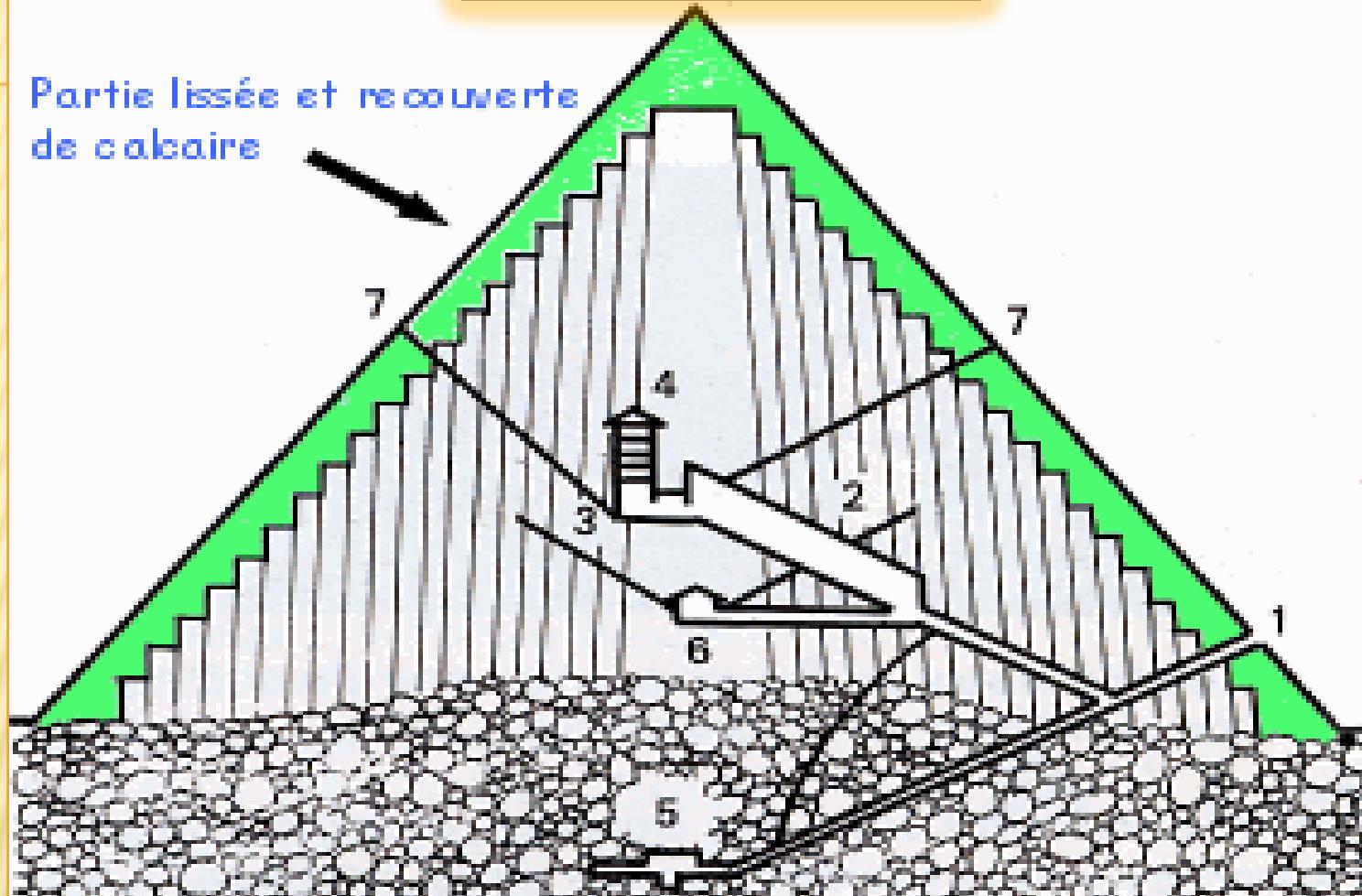


# La pyramide rhomboïdale à Dachour

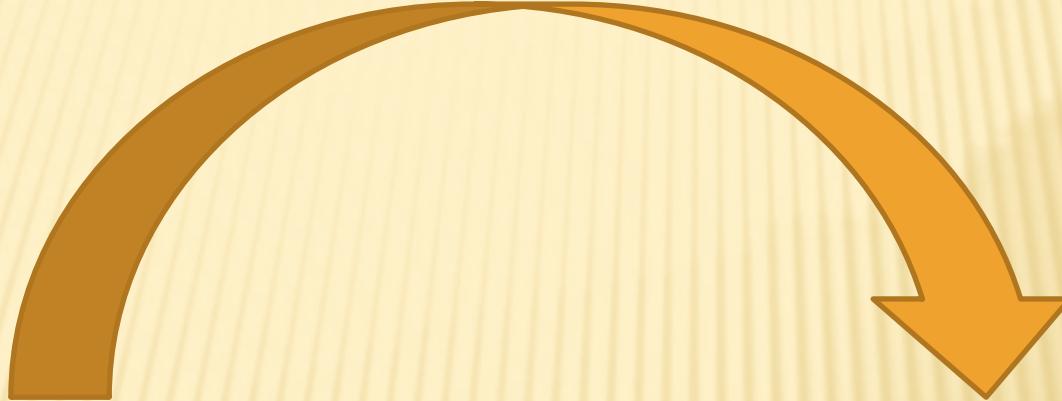


# La pyramide lisse

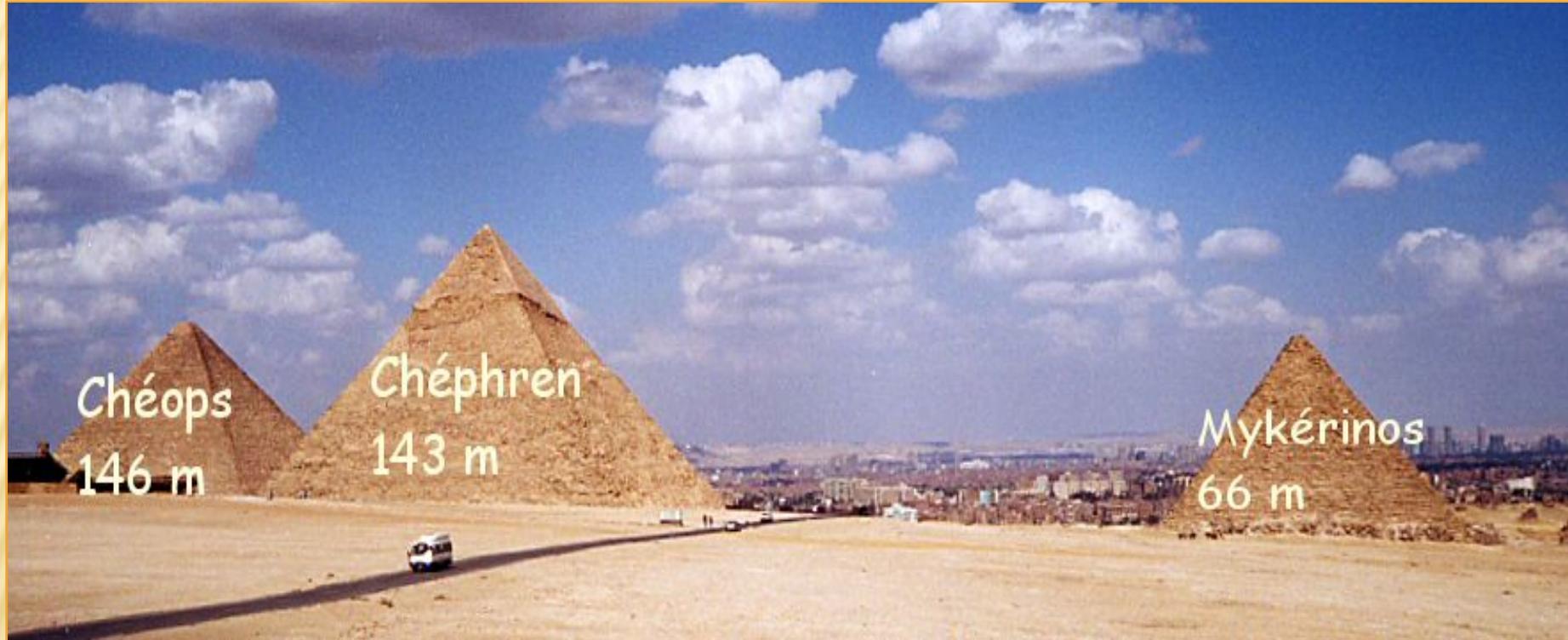
Partie lissée et recouverte  
de calcaire



- 1: Entrée - 2 : Grande galerie - 3 : Chambre funéraire du roi -  
4 : Chambres de décharge - 5 : Fausse chambre -  
6 : Chambre de la reine - 7 : galeries d'aération**



Very quickly the step pyramid evolved, the steps were filled to give the monument the shape of a smooth tetrahedron pointing to the sky. The most famous (and largest) smooth pyramid is that of Pharaoh Cheops, it reached 146 m in height.

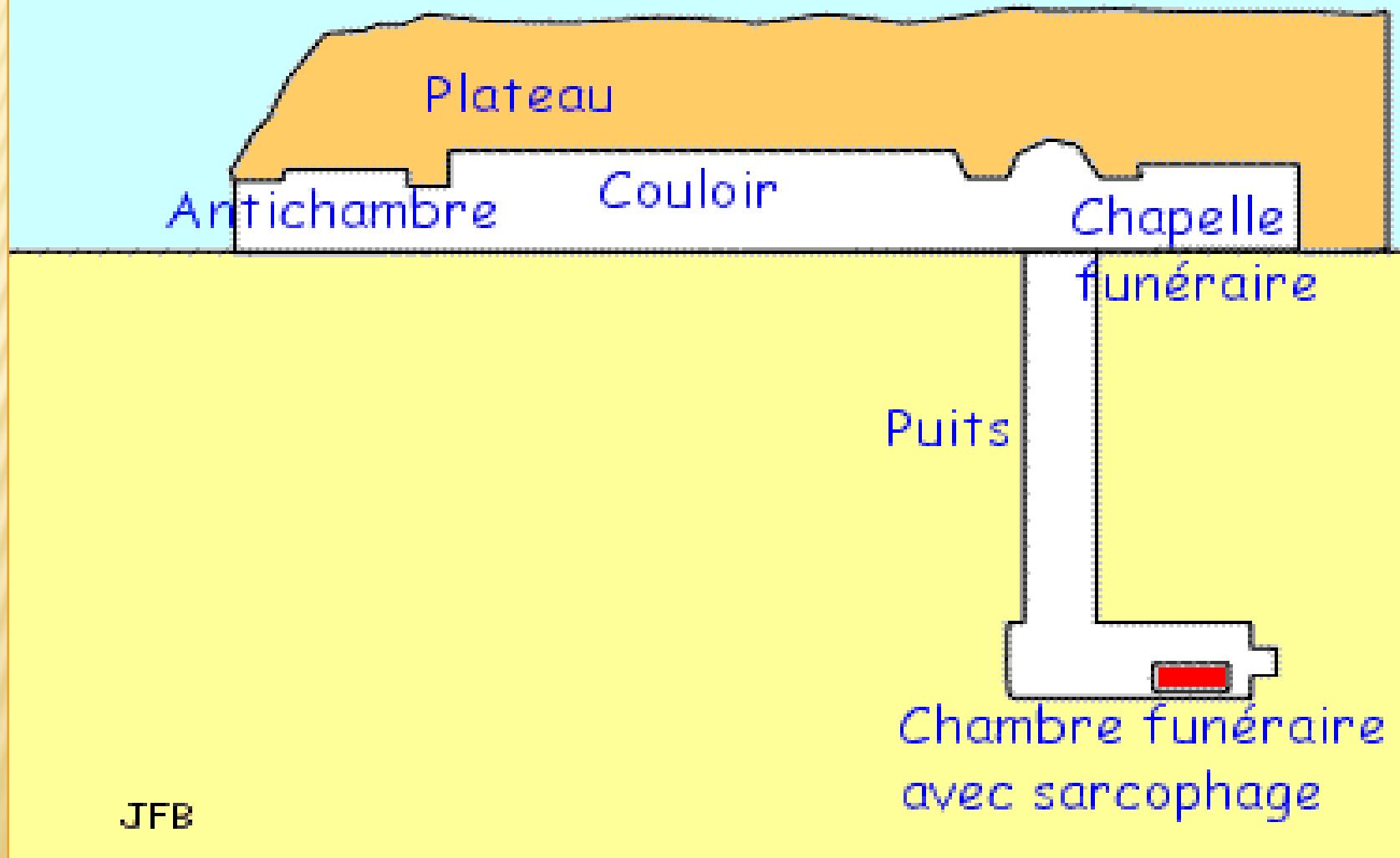


## Les trois grandes pyramides lisses

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# L'hypogée

# Un hypogée





**The hypogeum «Underground tombs dug in the rock of the mountains» (it is also called; the temple of millions of years**

## Tombeaux souterrains (vallée des Rois)



Vallée des Rois (*versant Ouest*)

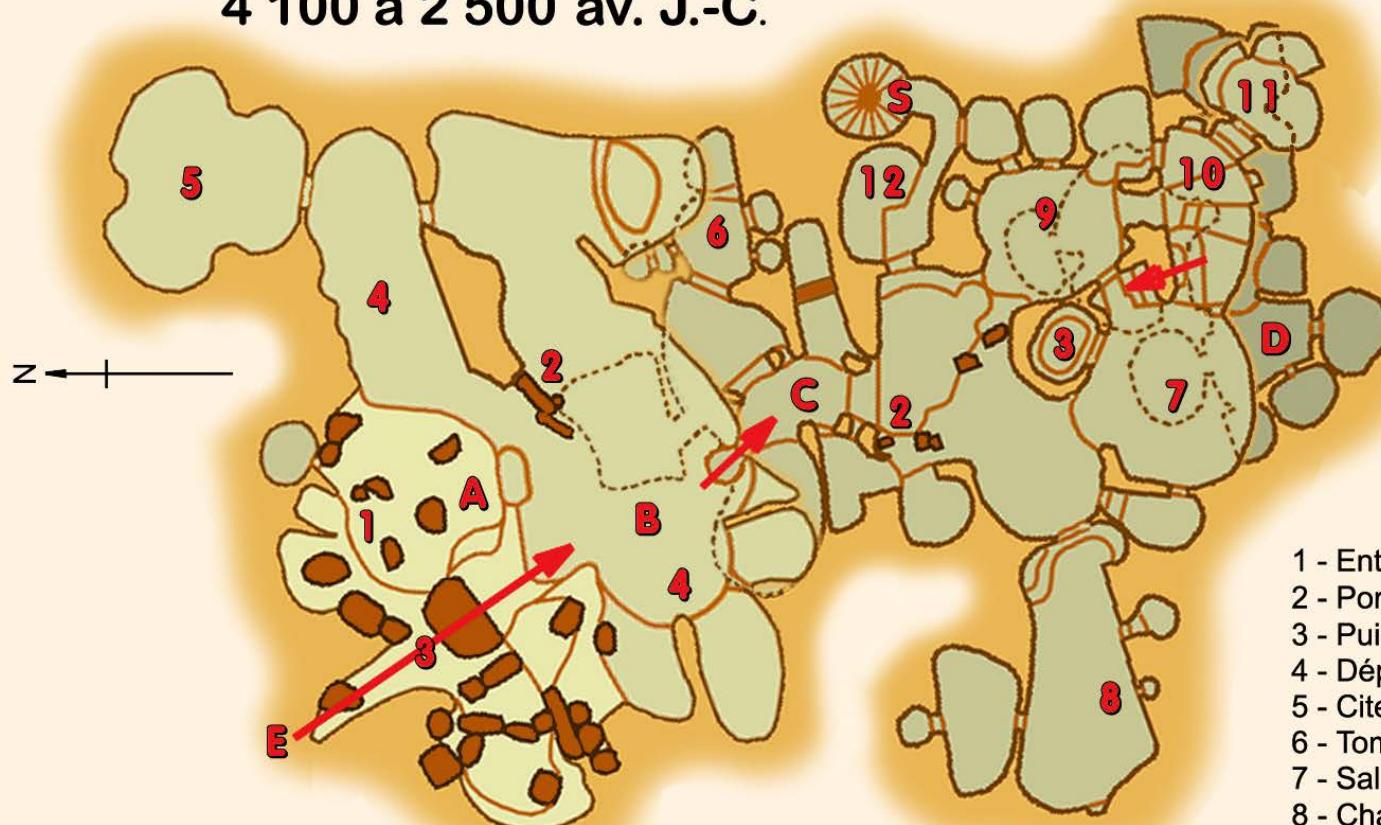


Hatshepsout (1479-1458 av. JC)

# Hypogée de Hal Saflieni

4 100 à 2 500 av. J.-C.

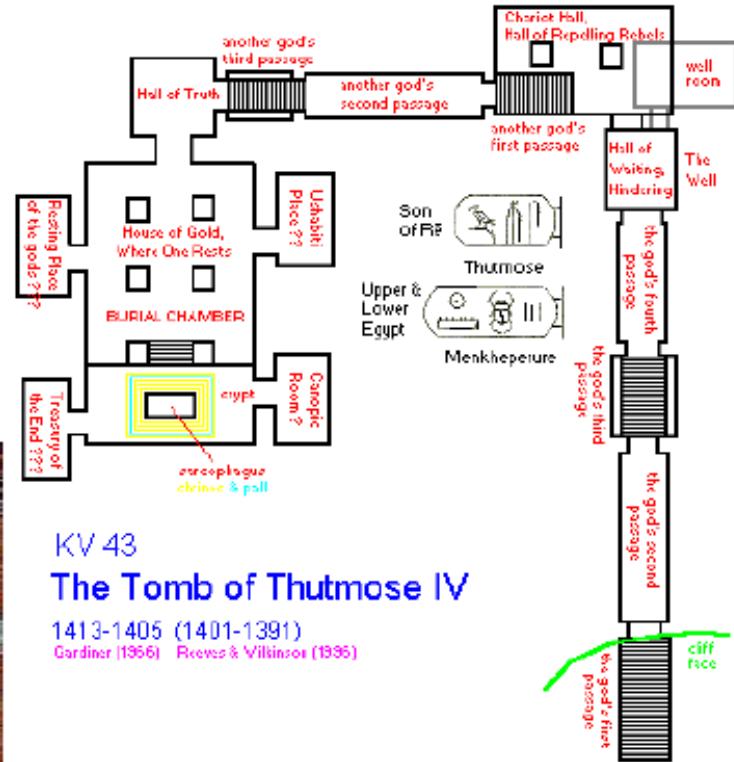
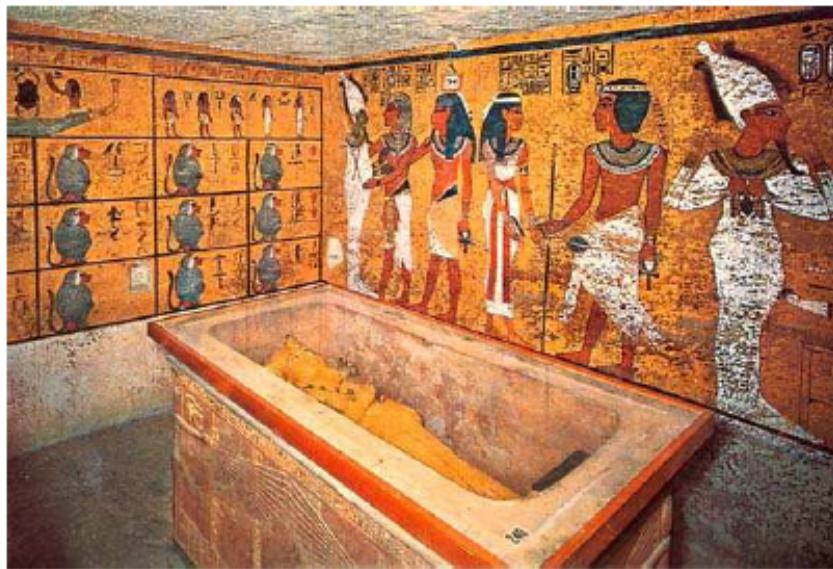
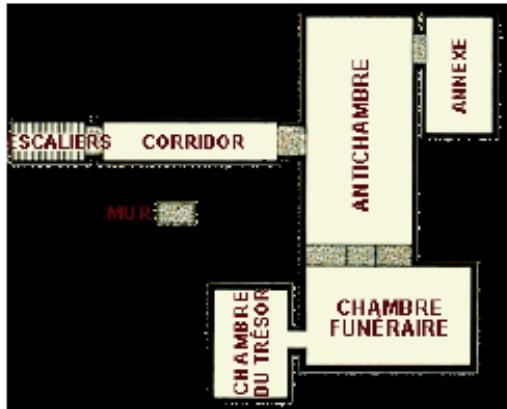
0 5 10m



→ Accès au niveau inférieur

- 1 - Entrée primitive
- 2 - Porte trilithe
- 3 - Puits à offrandes
- 4 - Dépôts funéraires
- 5 - Citerne néolithique (?)
- 6 - Tombes individuelles (?)
- 7 - Salle décorée
- 8 - Chambre de l'oracle
- 9 - Salle principale
- 10 - Le "Saint des saints"
- 11 - Le "Trésor"
- 12 - Citerne de 1902

# TOMBEAUX : HYPOGEES



KV 43  
The Tomb of Thutmose IV

1413-1405 (1401-1391)  
Gardiner (1956) Reeva & Villainot (1996)

# ARCHITECTURE RELIGIEUSE

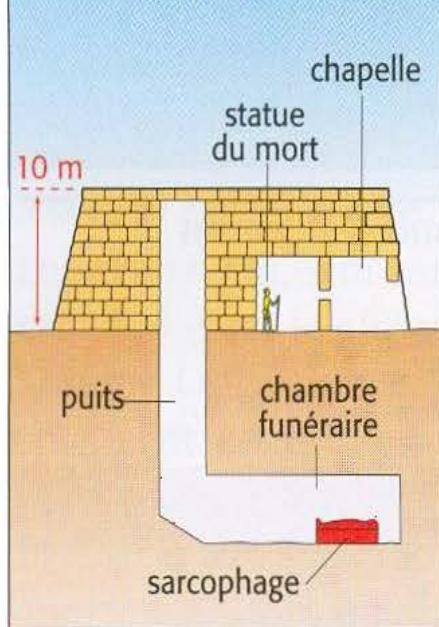
## Du mastaba à l'hypogée : l'évolution des tombeaux royaux sous l'Egypte antique

- 3000

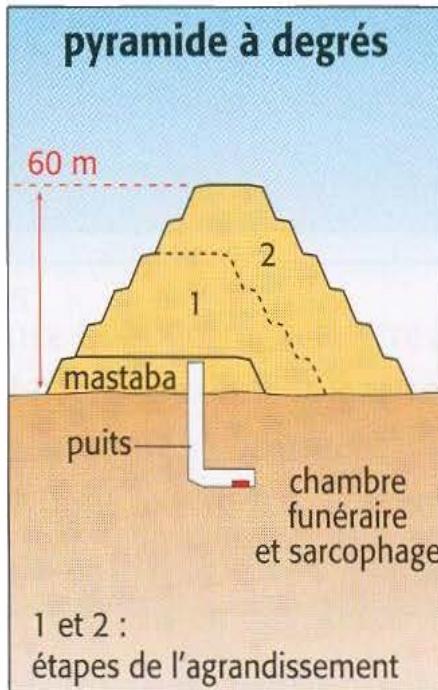
- 2600

- 332

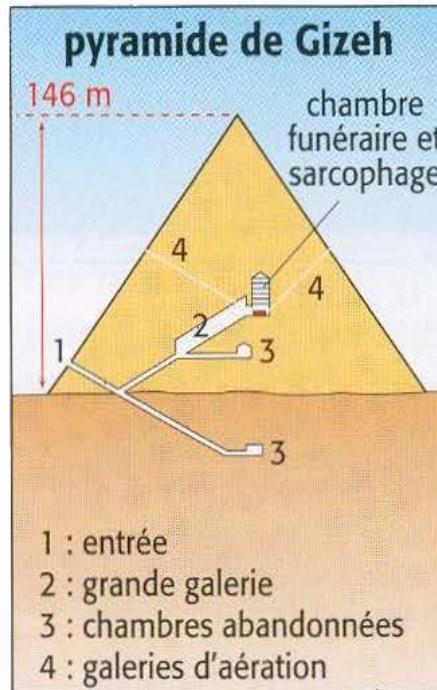
**mastaba**



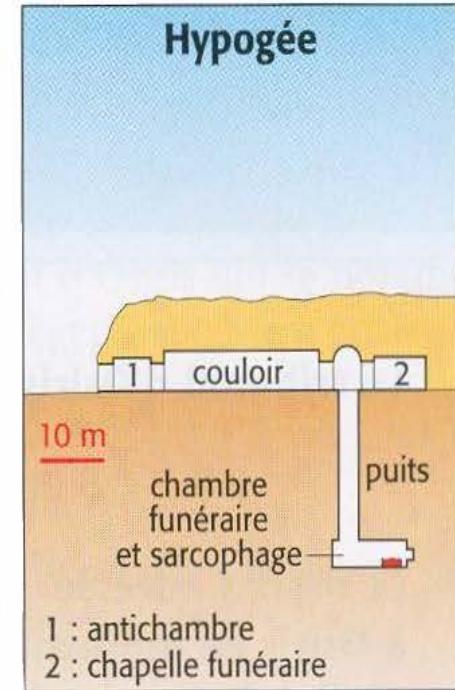
**pyramide à degrés**



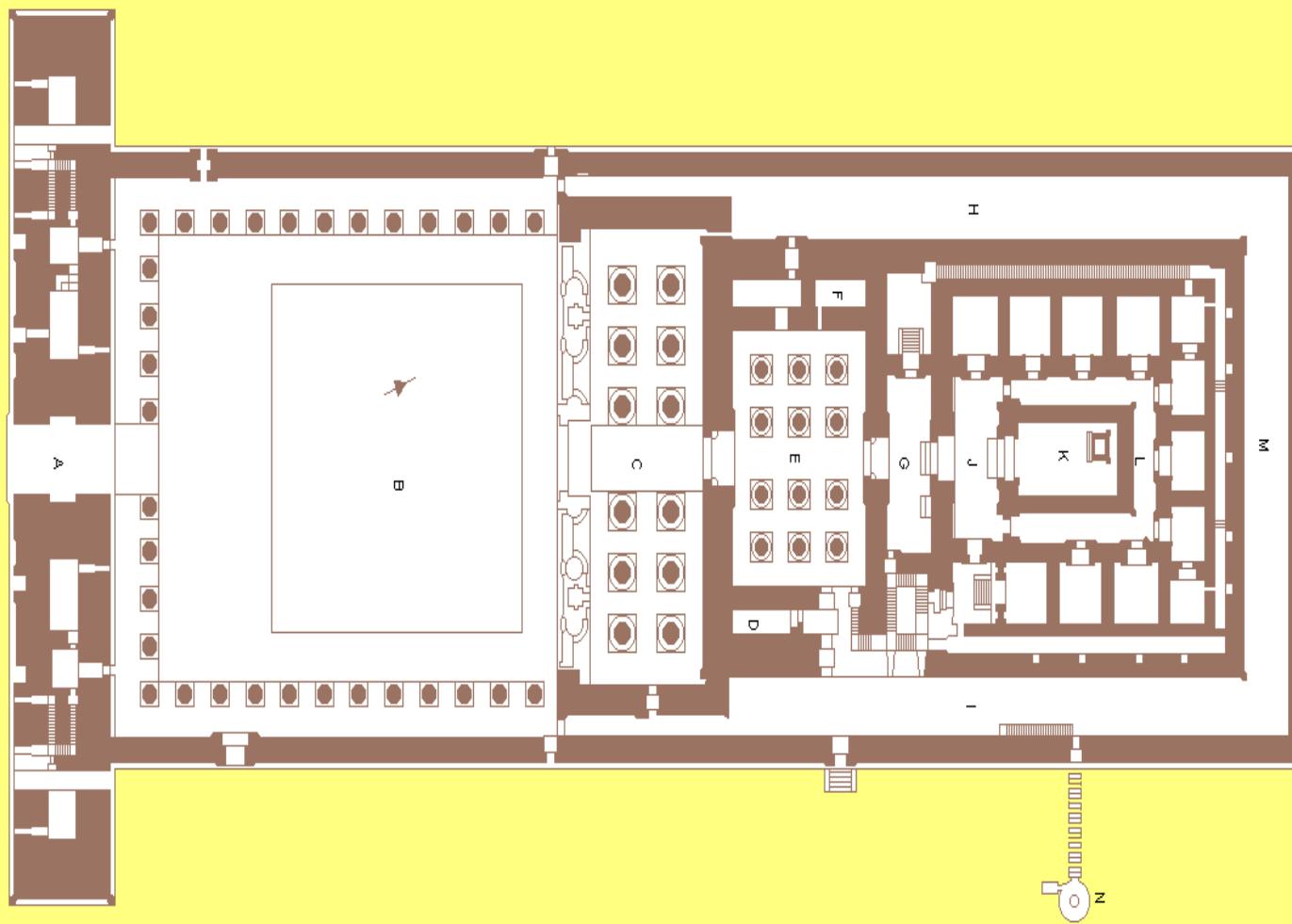
**pyramide de Gizeh**



**Hypogée**



# ARCHITECTURE PALATIALE



Plan du temple d'Horus à Edfou

N	Puits
M	Couloir de ronde
L	Couloir mystérieux
K	Le siège véritable
J	Salle de l'Ennéade
I	Escalier Est
H	Escalier Ouest
G	Salle des offrandes
F	Laboratoire
	Salle des fêtes
E	ou de l'apparition
D	Trésor
C	Salle antérieure ou hypostyle
	Cour des offrandes
B	ou large cour de la libation
A	Pylône

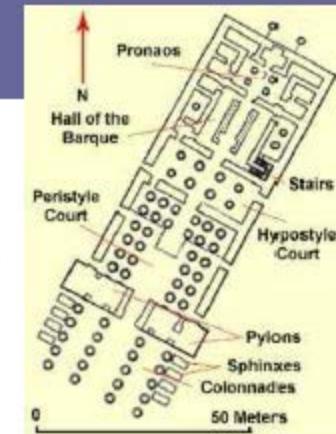
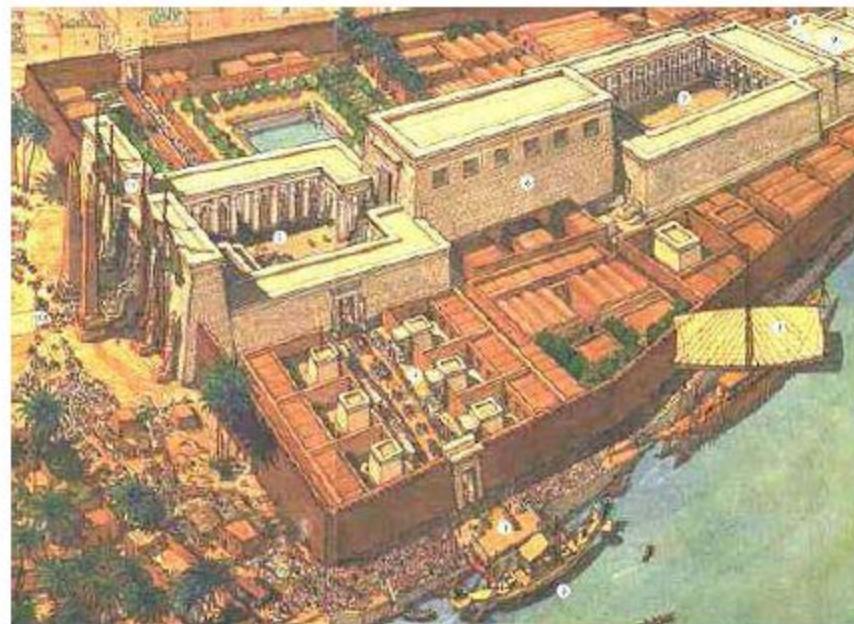
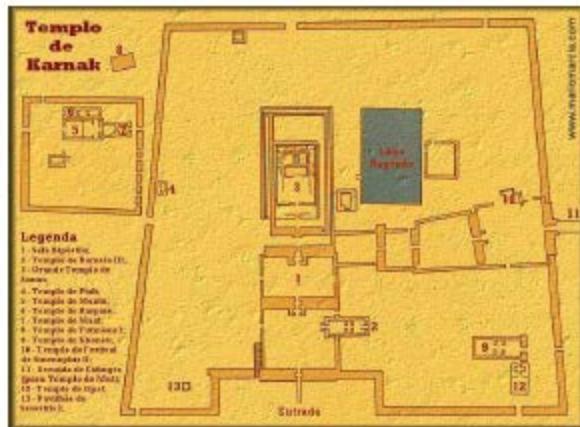
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# PALATIAL ARCHITECTURE

# TEMPLES

## ORGANISATION ET SYMBOLIQUE

- Dromos : allée sacrée bordée de sphinx
- Obélisques et Pylônes : évoquent la montagne où paraît Ré
- Cour à péristyle
- Salle hypostyle
  - colonnes : monde végétal
  - plafond : ciel
- Naos : saint des saints
- Lac artificiel : évoque le *Noûn*



# TEMPLES

- Dromos



- Pylônes et obélisques



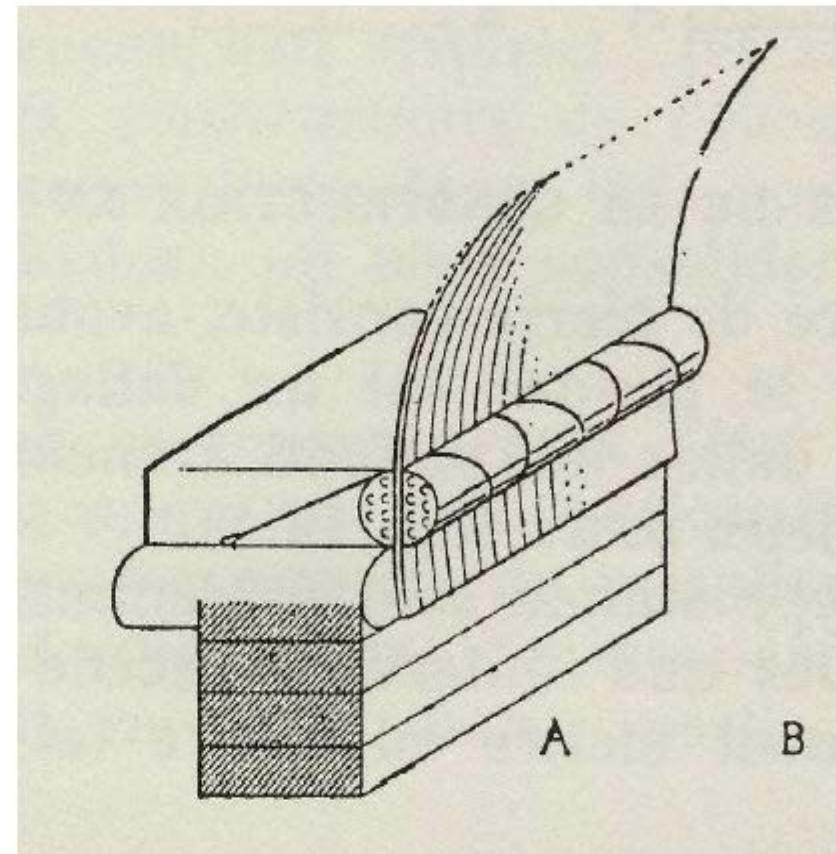
**Basically, the plan of the temple is divided into three parts- a colonnaded courtyard, a hypostyle hall and a sanctuary - arranged along an axis.**

**When entering the interior of the building, the spaces are gradually narrower.**

# TEMPLES



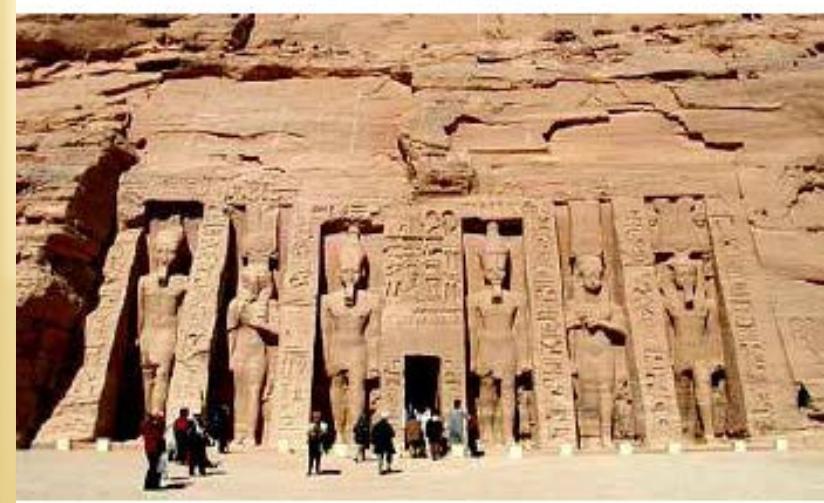
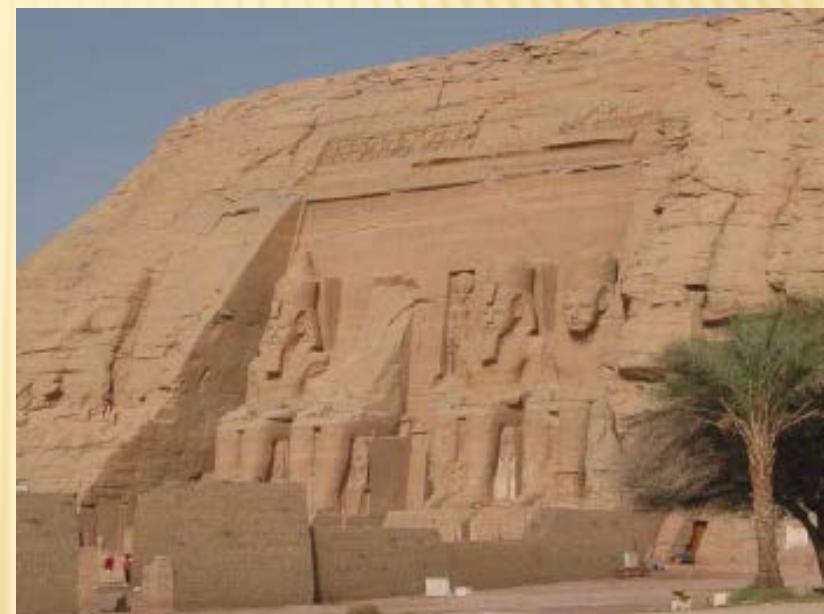
- **Modénature des pylônes : gorge, baguette et corniche égyptienne**





## Cour des offrandes

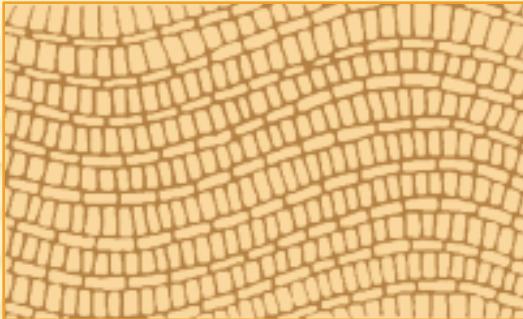
## TEMPLES RUPESTRES



**In general, Egyptian buildings represent a synthesis of 3 main vectors;**

**sustainable megalithic mass;  
the orthogonal order;  
the path or axis.**

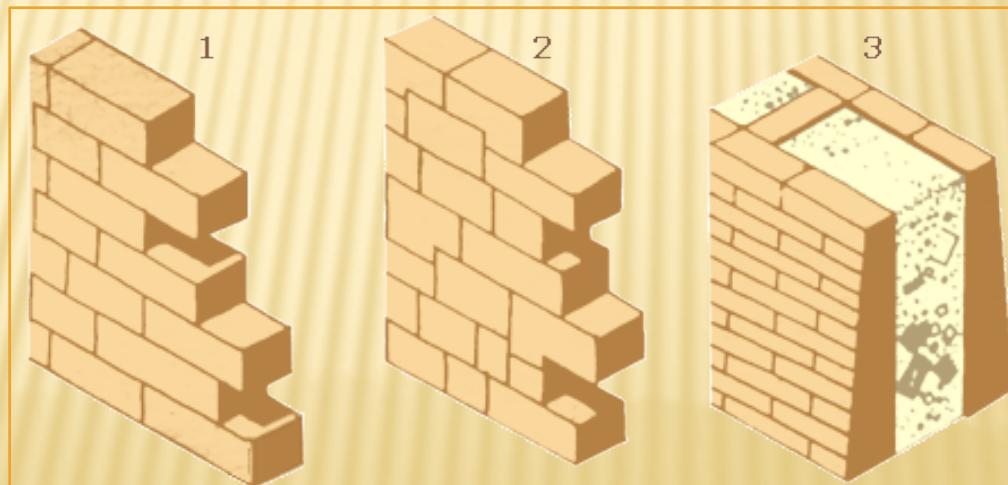
Materials and  
construction  
technology



## Brickwork

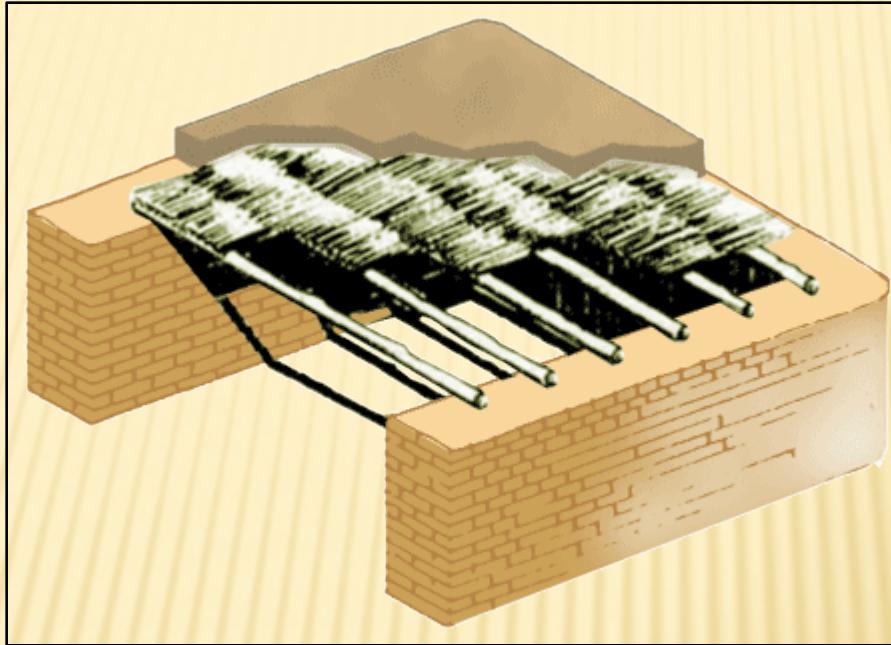
The Egyptians used different types of brick assemblies. Above, an assembly playing on regular curves.

1. The Egyptians used a **regular isodome device** with sharp joints without mortar.
2. For the sake of economy related to the transport of the stone, the equipment could be **irregular**.
3. In the case of **large walls**, such as pylons, dry stone backfill was used between two sidings.



Pierre appareillée

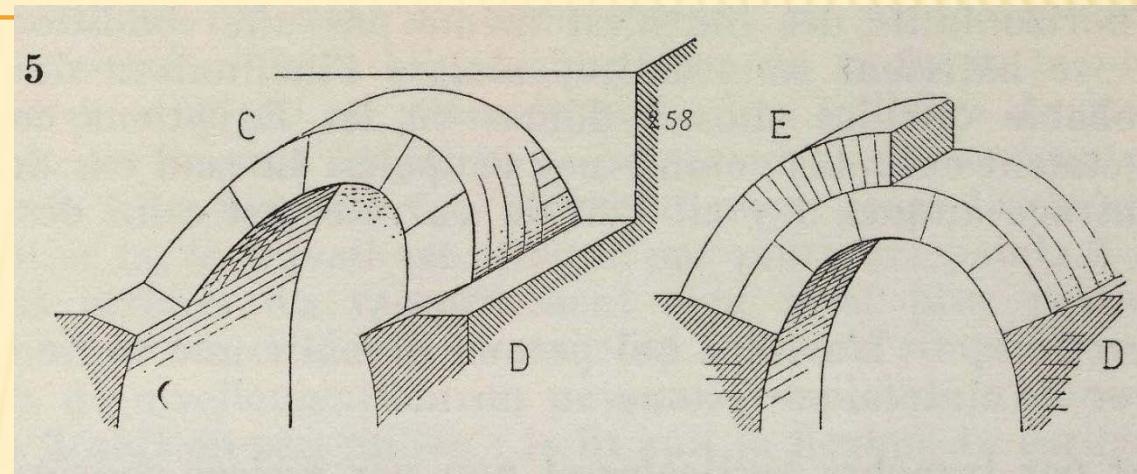
## flat roof



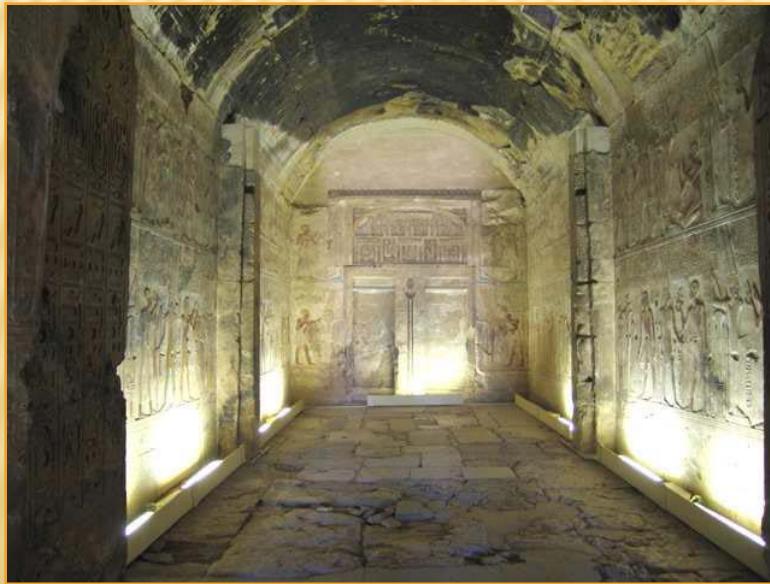
This type of roof, used in domestic architecture, consists of reed stems laid on beams and covered with clay.



## Brick vault and dome

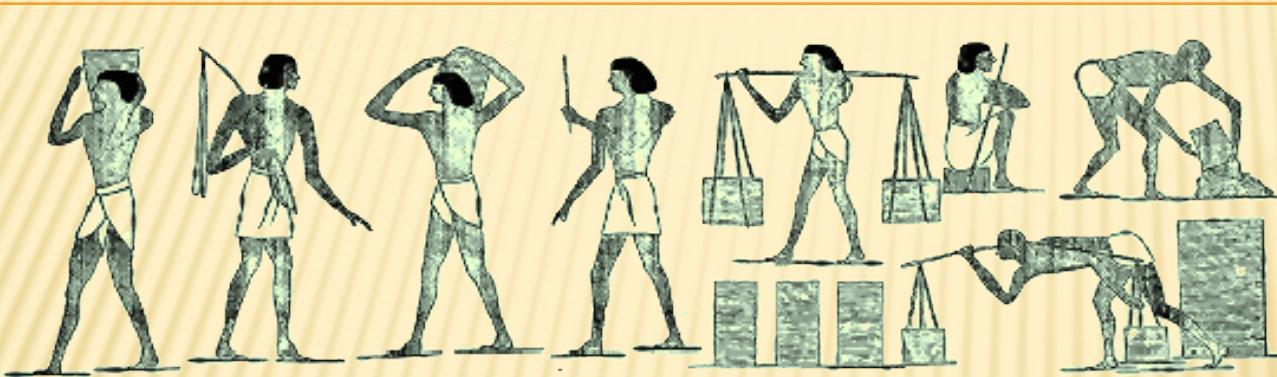


**Magasin du Ramesseum - Thèbes-Ouest**

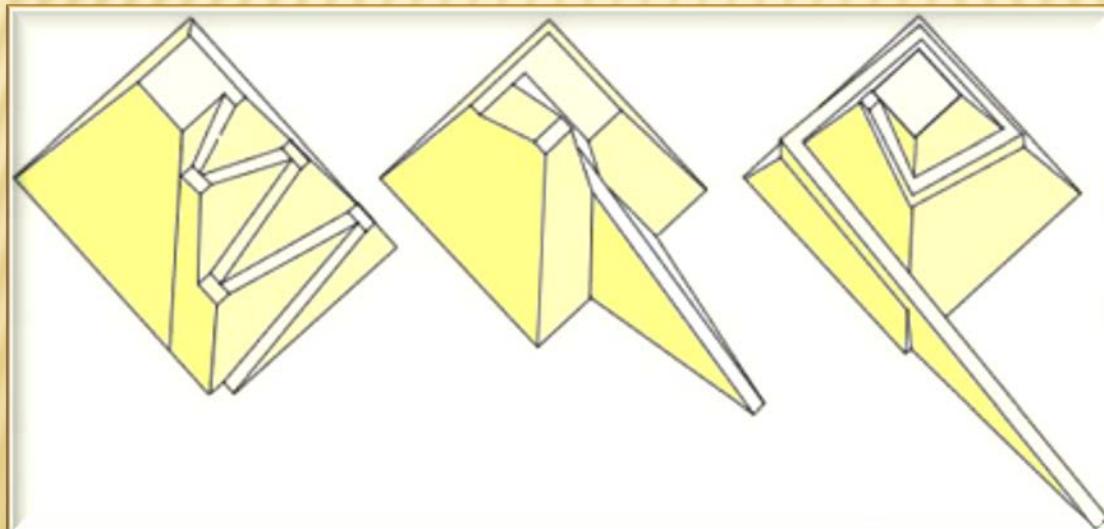




**Construction d'une maison.**

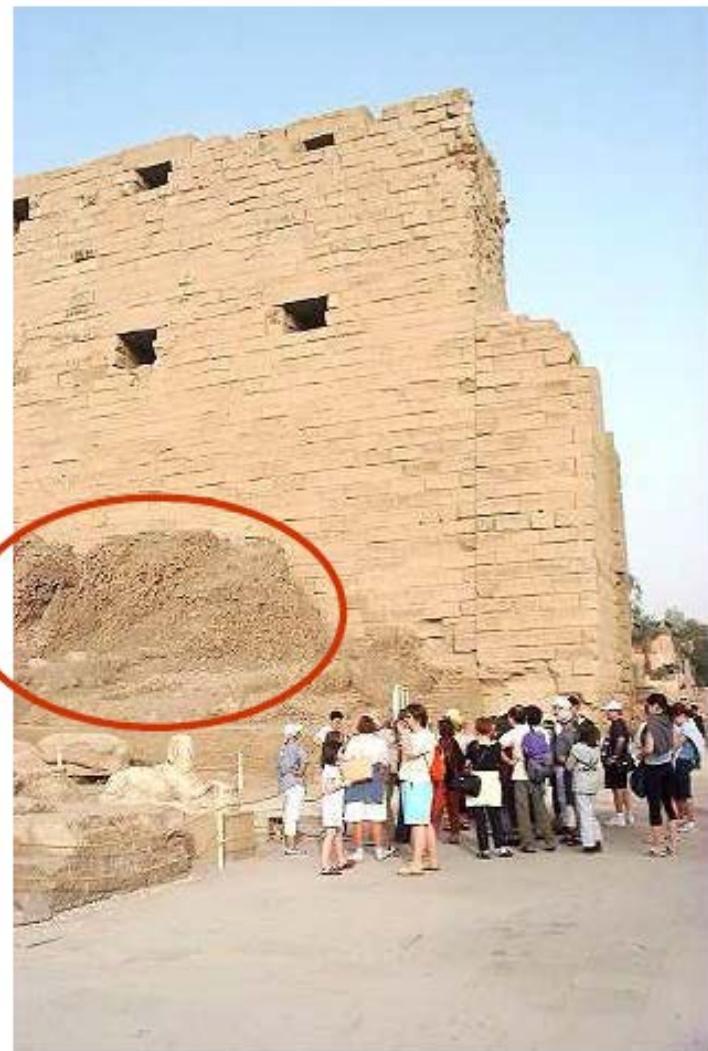
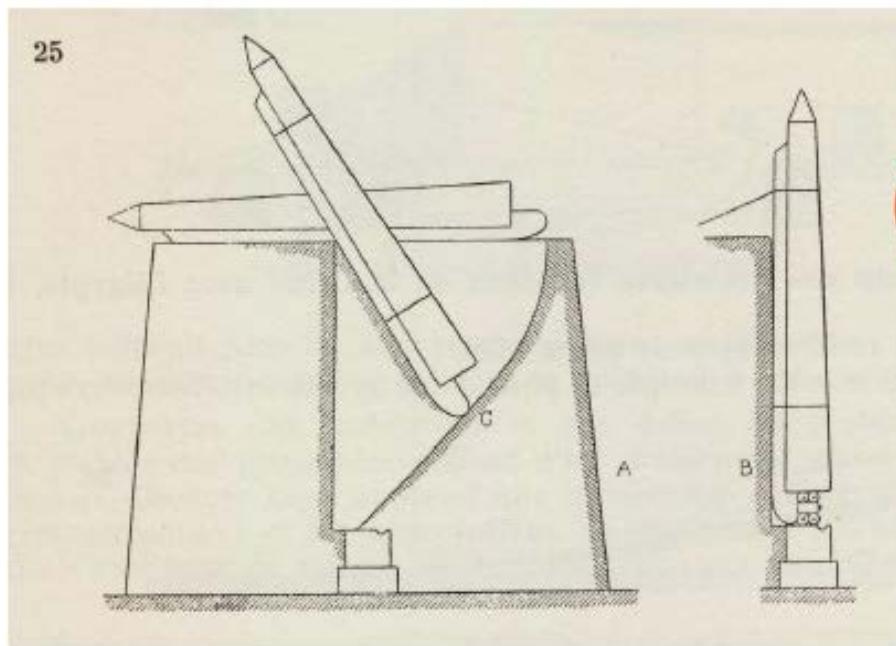
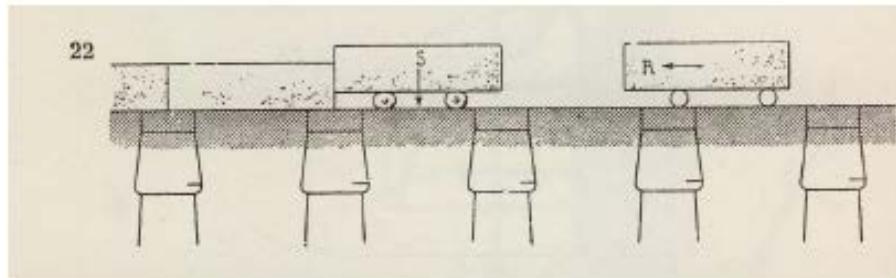


**Transport des  
briques et du  
mortier**



**L'utilisation des rampes  
pour le transport des  
pierres**

# PROCEDES DE CONSTRUCTION



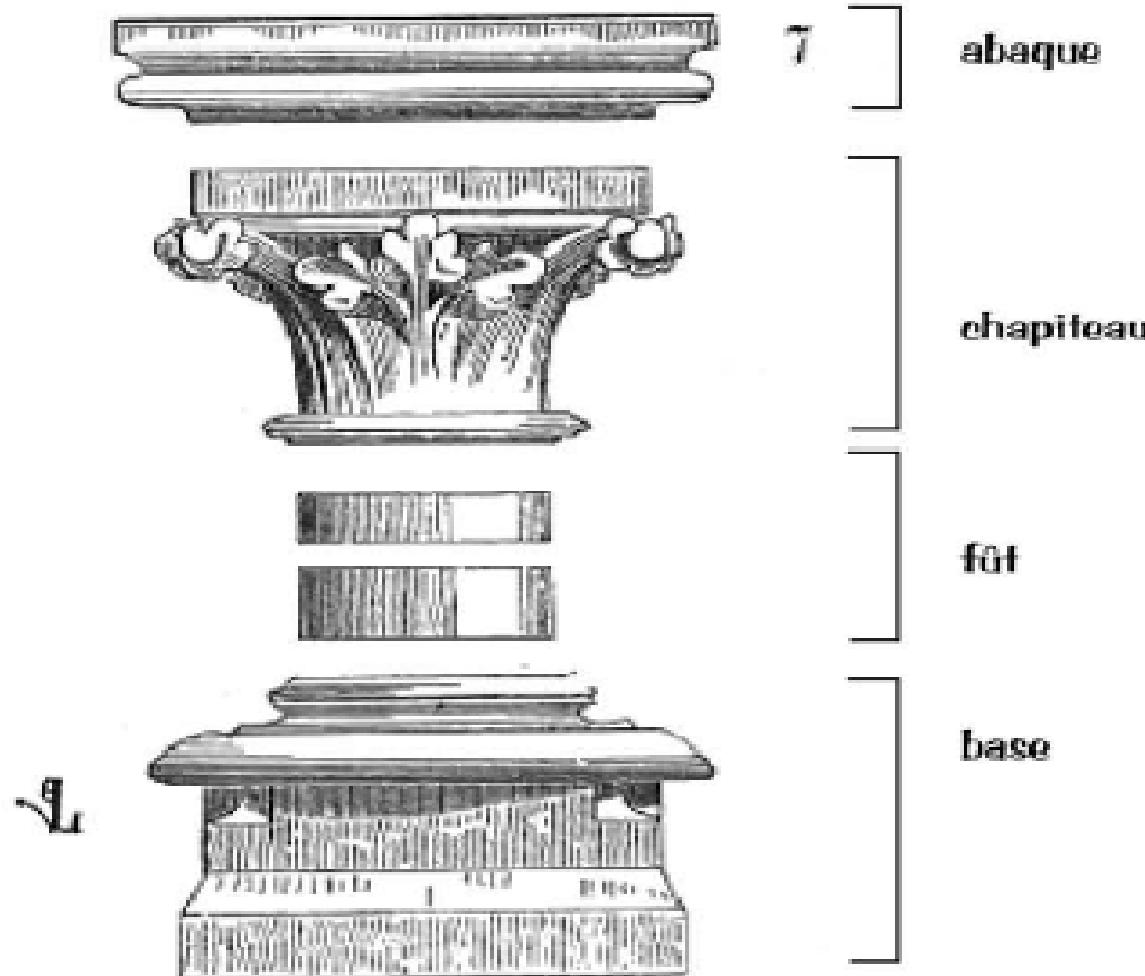
# The architectural orders

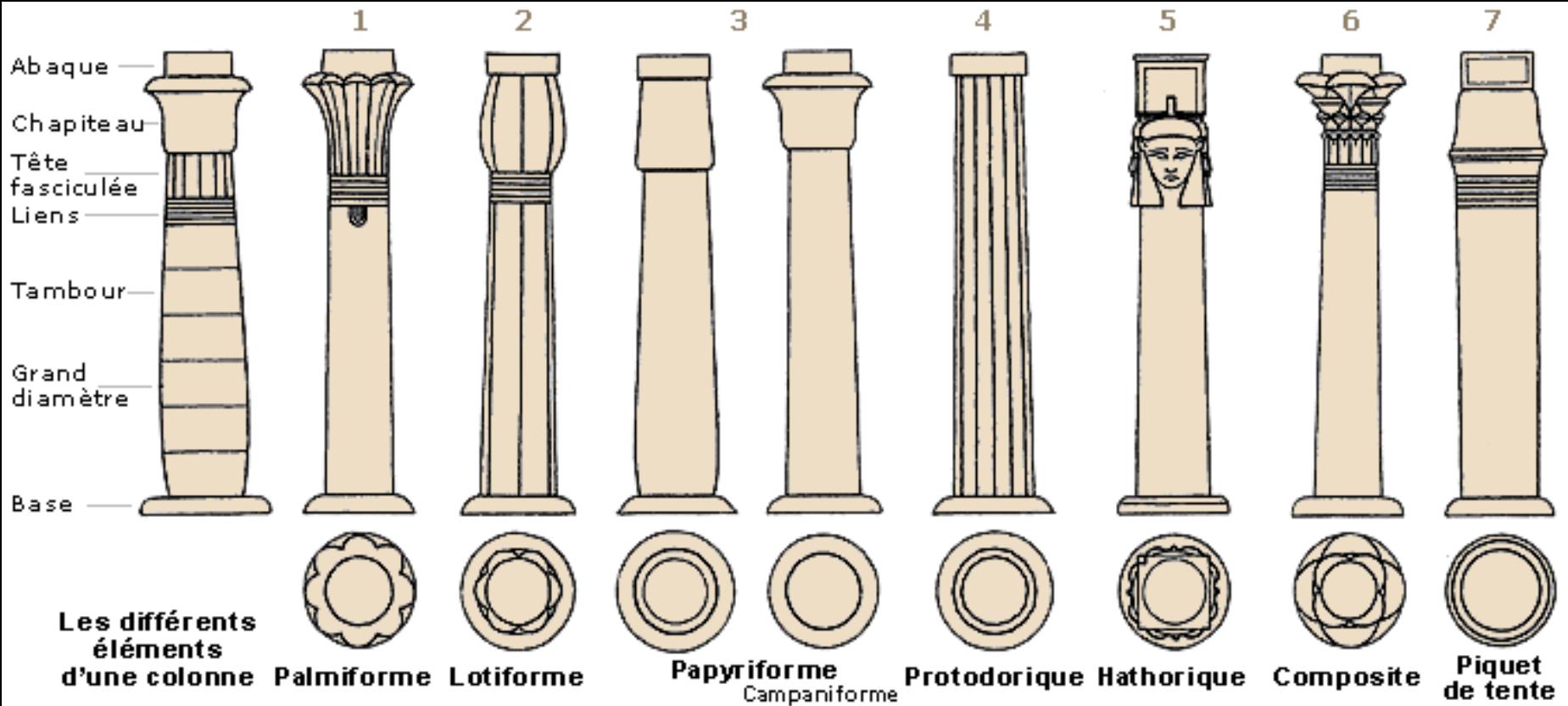
# Structure d'une colonne

En architecture, une colonne est un élément vertical de section de forme cylindrique.

Elle est composée d'une base, d'un fût, d'un chapiteau et de l'abaque.

Les proportions et les ornements de ces éléments sont régis par les ordres architecturaux.



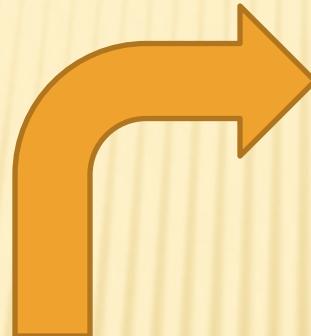


## Colonnes : les différents ordres égyptiens

# Palmiforme



- 7 : chapiteau palmiforme formé d'un rang de feuilles de palmiers.



# Lotiforme



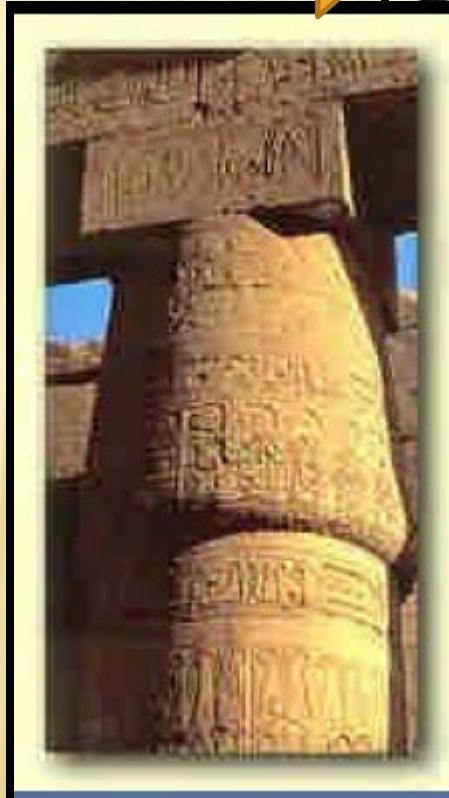
10 : chapiteau lotiforme  
formé d'une corbeille  
peinte de fleurs de  
lotus.



# Papyriforme fermée



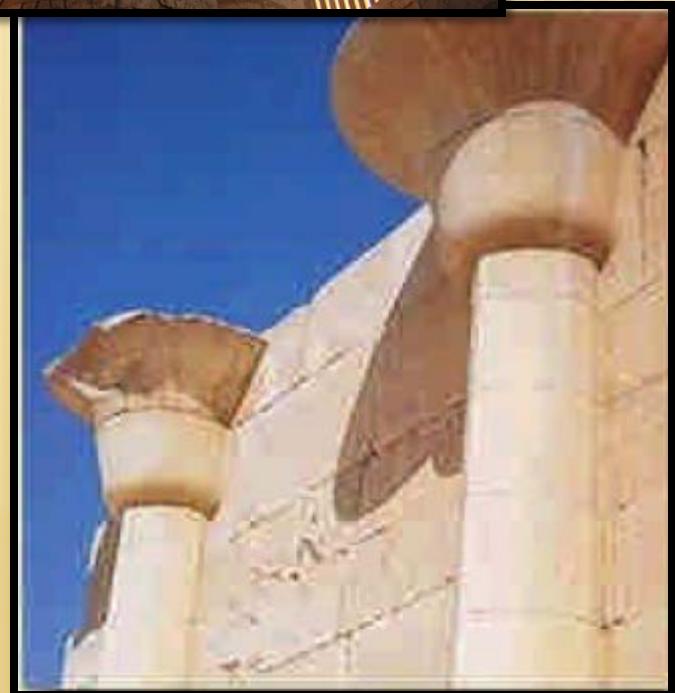
- 1 : chapiteau imitant des fleurs de papyrus.



# Campaniforme



- 4 : corbeille en forme de cloche renversée





**Colonnes avec chapiteaux  
papyriformes fermés**

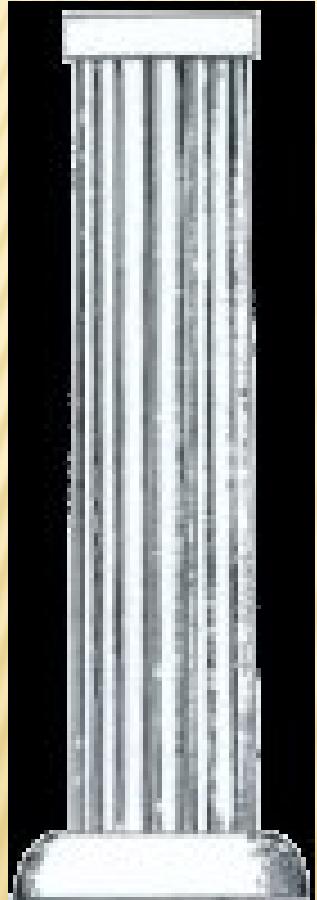
*Temple de Louxor*



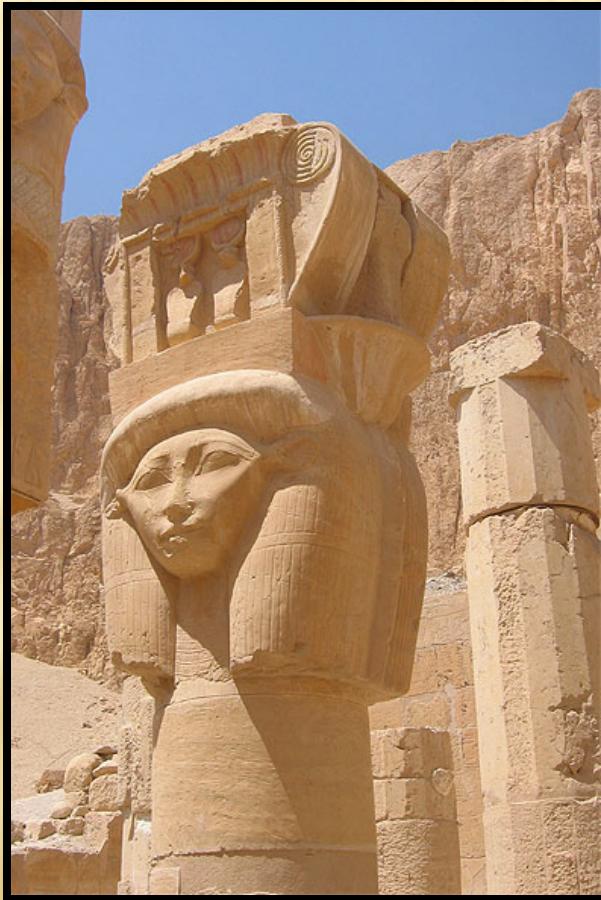
**Colonnes avec chapiteaux  
papyriformes ouverts  
dite campaniforme**

*Ramesseum, Thèbes*

# Colonne protodorique



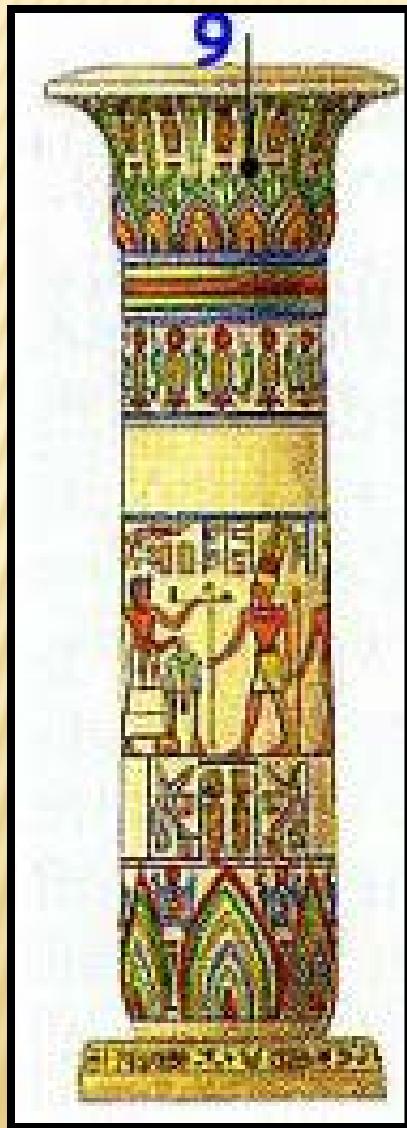
# Colonne hathorique



**Colonne Hathorique**

*Temple d'Hathor à Denderah*

# Châpiteau Composite



- 9 : chapiteau composite formé d'une corbeille portant deux rangs de feuillages.

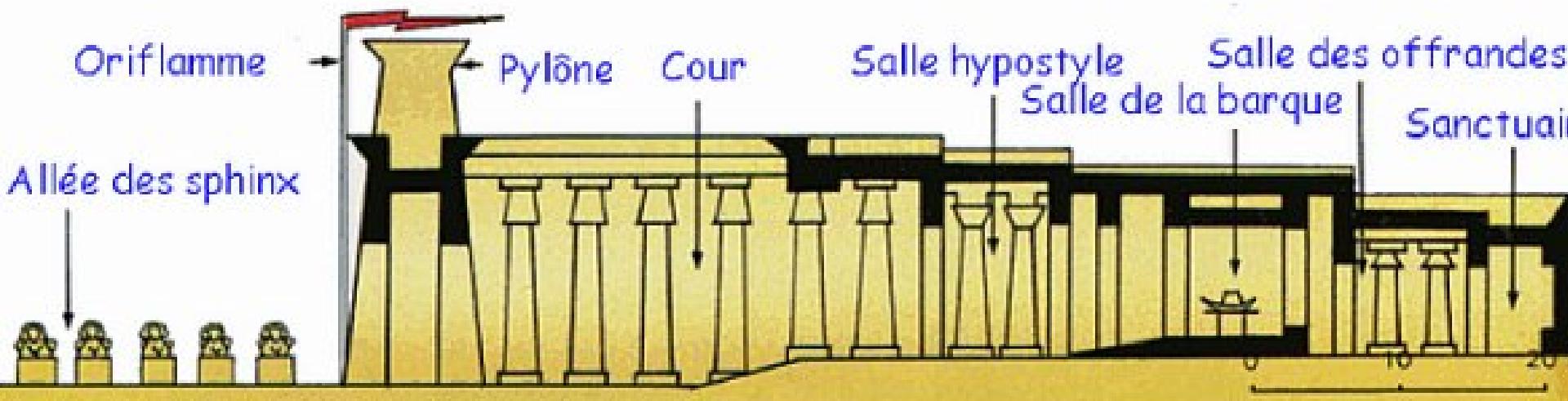
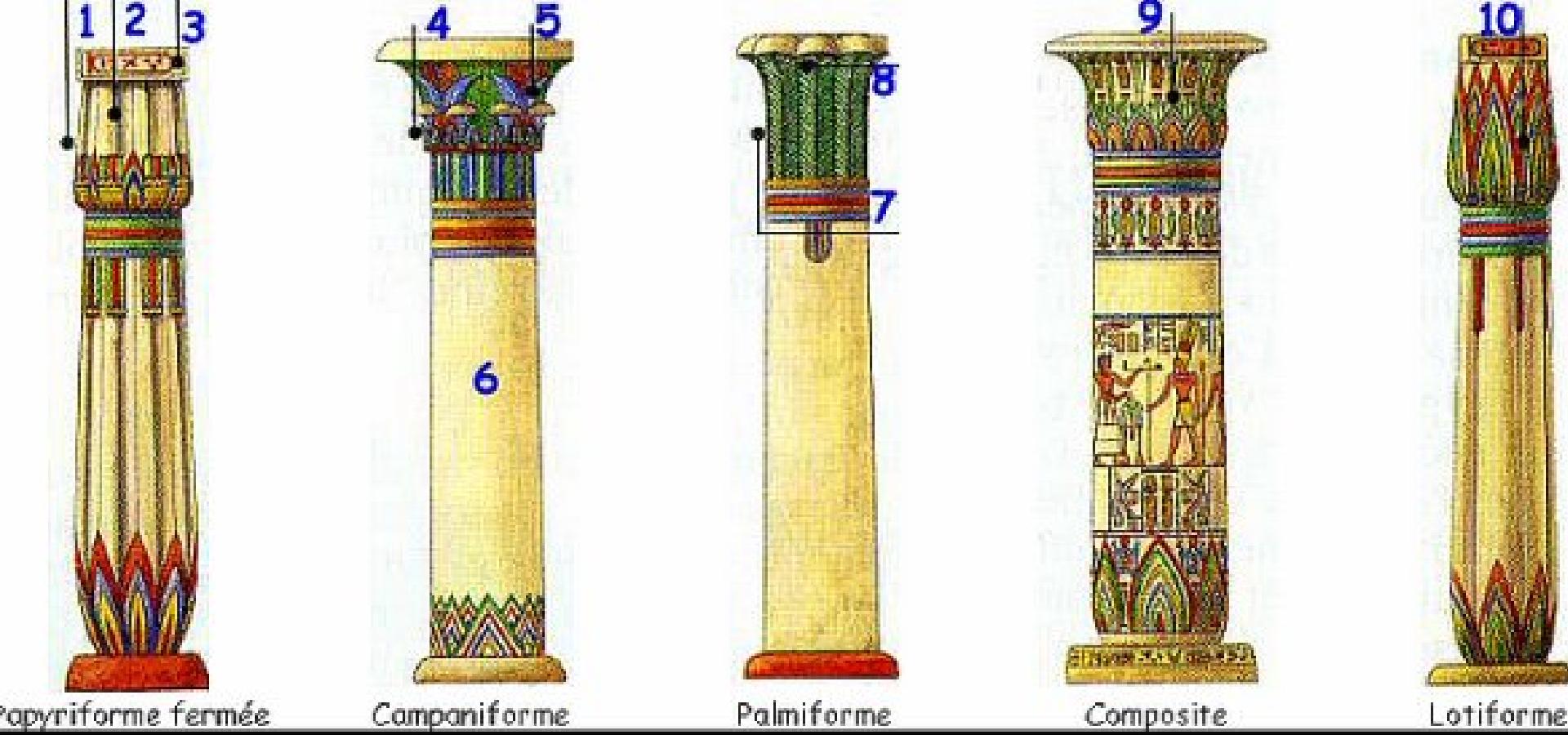


Colonnes à chapiteaux composites Kiosque de Trajan à Philae



## Colonne piquet de tente

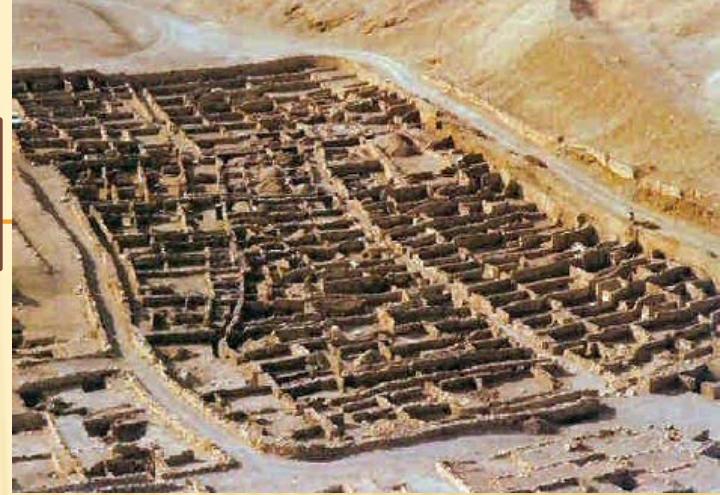
- *Akhmenou à Karnak-*



# The organization of Egyptian cities



## Features of the Egyptian city



### Administrative buildings

Administrative supervision is omnipresent in Egypt. Cities are, as in all civilizations, the place of affirmation of power and the administration therefore implanted all the official buildings. There are also palaces and grain reserves in the cities.

### Place of worship

A place of worship, whether a temple or sanctuary is present in every Egyptian city. It is the most striking monument of the city, dominates by its architecture and occupies a considerable area.

### city wall

construction of an enclosure was always ordered by the pharaoh. They could be up to 20 m high and wide.

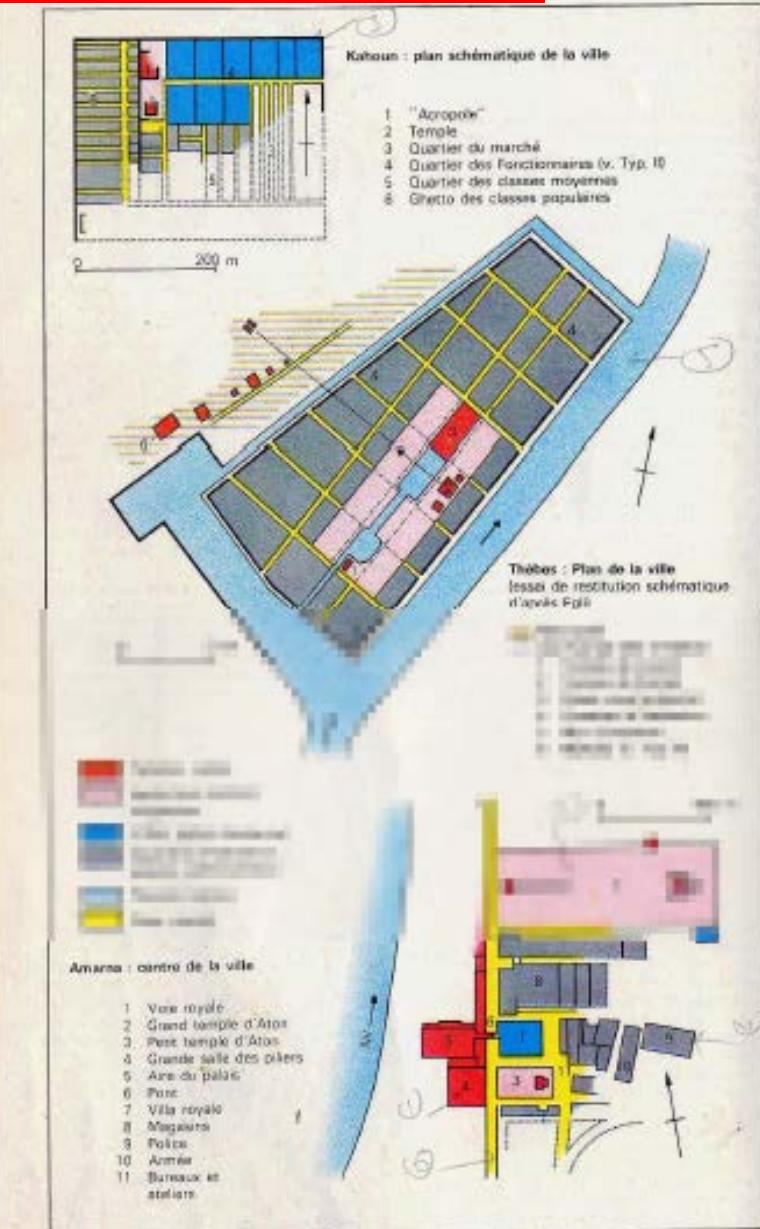
# Urbanisme: les cités égyptiennes

all cities are built with parallel and perpendicular streets. All these streets have the same width (2-3 meters) except the main one.

The streets are narrow so that they are in the shade and are oriented in the axis of the prevailing winds.

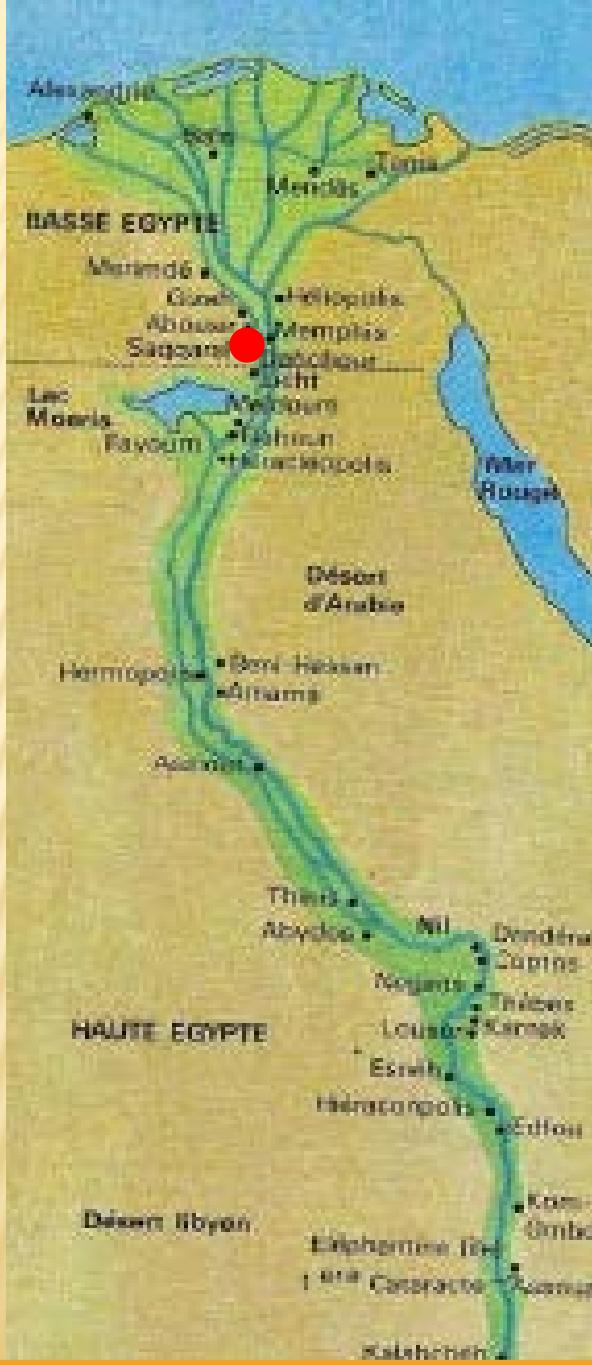
**Cities are divided into neighbourhoods. These are separate areas, sometimes completely isolated by walls.**

**Egyptian cities did not have a square.**





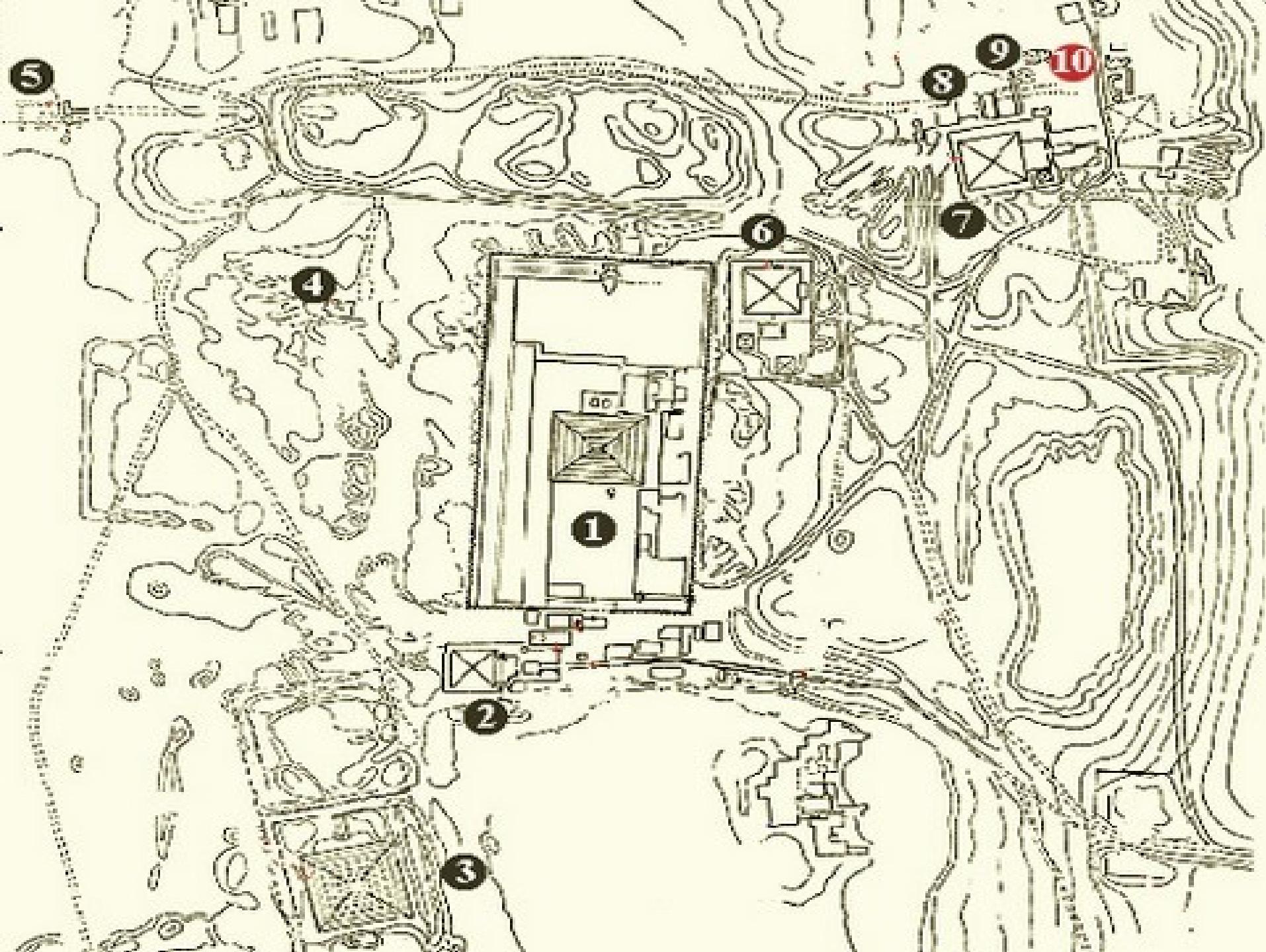
SAQQARA



Situation de Saqqarah

Vue satellitaire du site de  
Saqqarah Nord. (Site Egypte  
antique)





JFB



N  
Mastaba  
de Ptah-Hotep

## Complexe funéraire de Djéser

Pyramide  
d'Ouserkaf

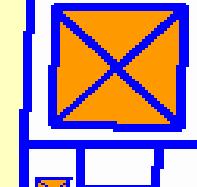


Autel

Pyramide à degrés  
de Djéser

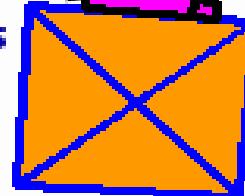
Temple funéraire

Serdab



Maison du Nord

Maison du Sud



Le Heb-Sed

Autels

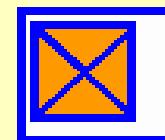
Mur des Cobras

Tombeau du Sud



Entrée  
Colonnade

Pyramide d'Ounas

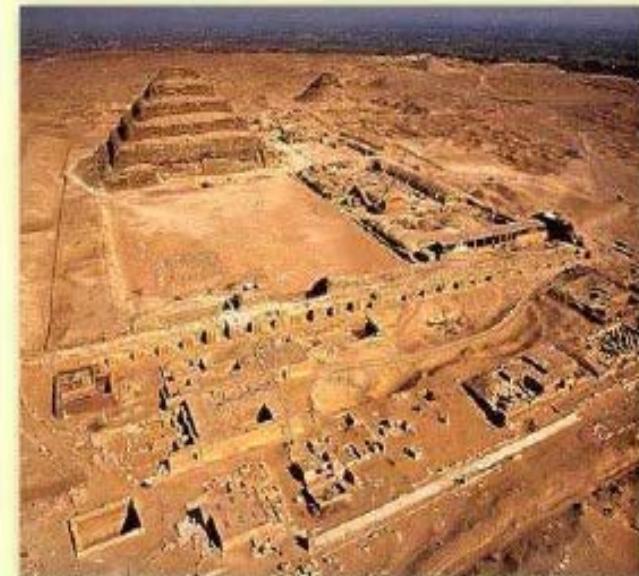
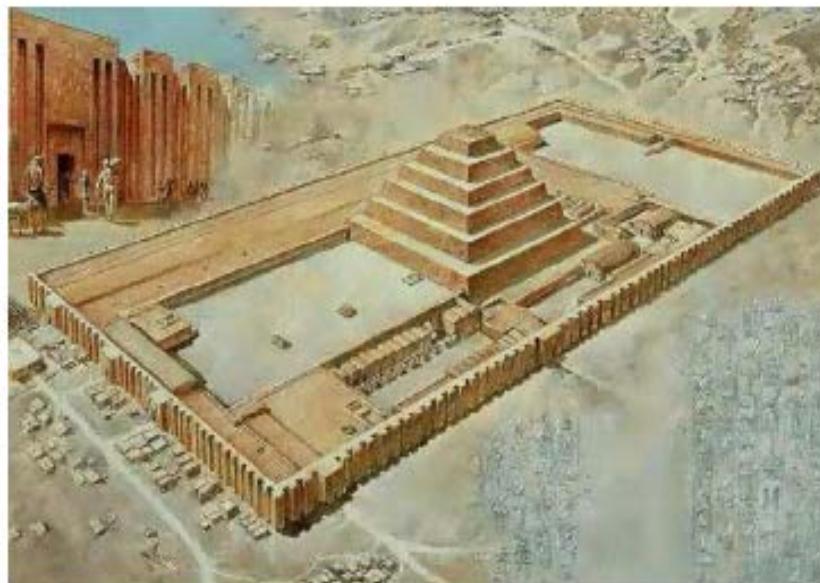


Mastabas de  
Idout et Mehou

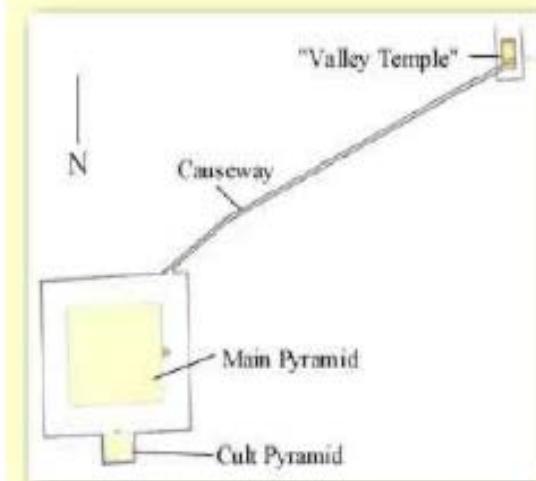
Fosses

# TOMBEAUX : NECROPOLES ROYALES

La pyramide n'est pas isolée : organisation immuable établie dès Djeser



- Tombe royale (pyramide)
- Tombeaux des dignitaires et de la famille
- Temple funéraire.





**Saqqarah : la pyramide à degrés de Djéser.  
(Site Egypte antique)**

**La pyramide d'Ounas à Saqqarah.  
(Site Egypte antique)**





**Mastaba de Chepseskaf, dit « El-Faraoun » à Saqqarah.  
(Site Egypte antique)**

**Saqqarah : l' ensemble funéraire de Djéser. La petite salle hypostyle de l'entrée.  
(Site Egypte antique)**



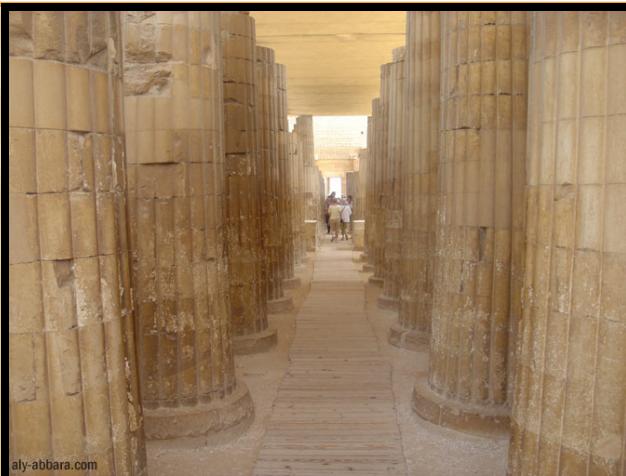


## Enceinte

Le complexe de Djeser est entouré d'un mur d'enceinte de calcaire fin, de 544 mètres de long et 277 mètres de large.

## Colonnade d'entrée

La salle hypostyle est bordée de deux rangées de vingt colonnes qui supportaient une lourde toiture.



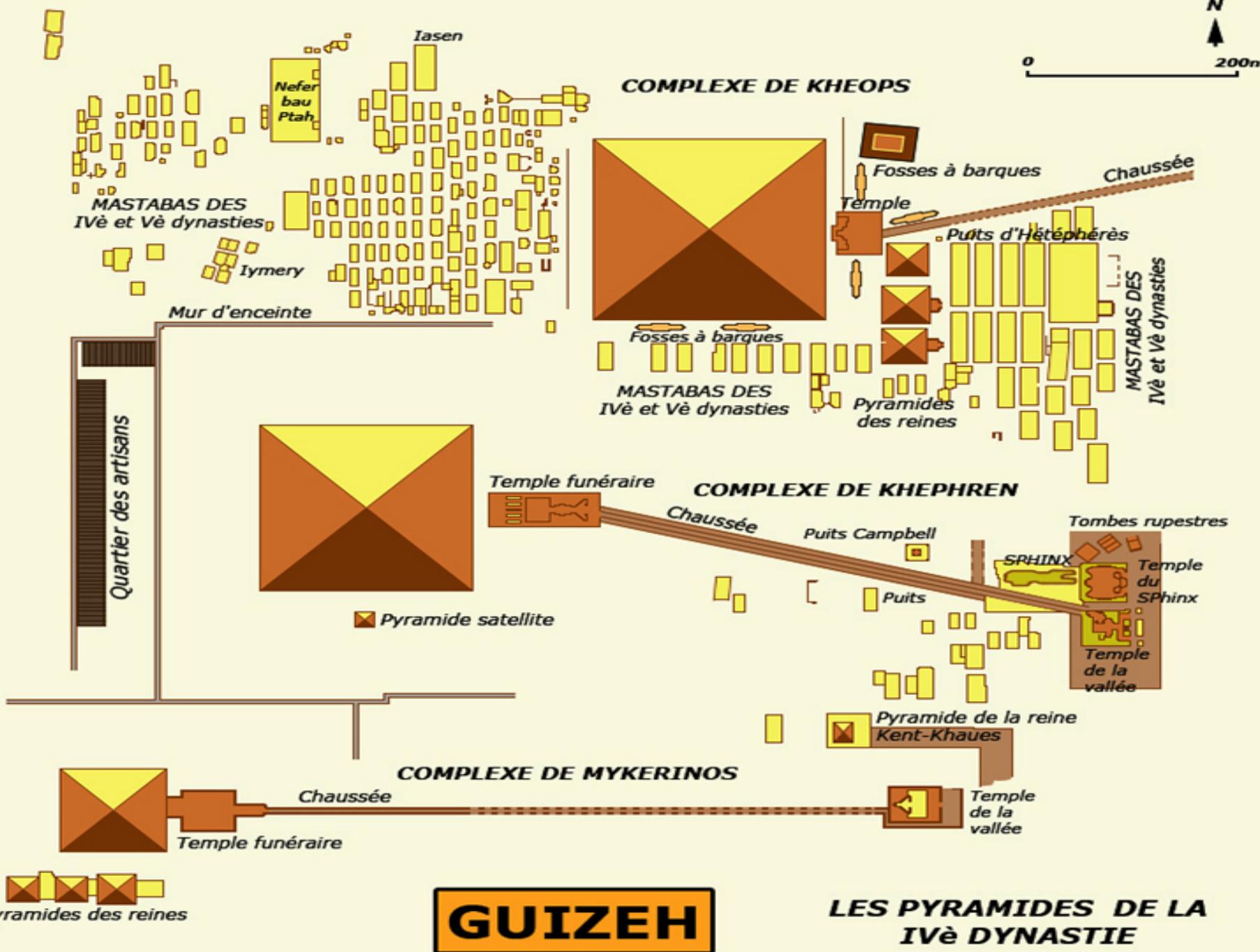




GIZEH



**Vue aérienne de Gizeh**



**Le complexe de Gizeh se compose de trois unités similaires, situées l'une à côté de l'autre sous une même orientation.**

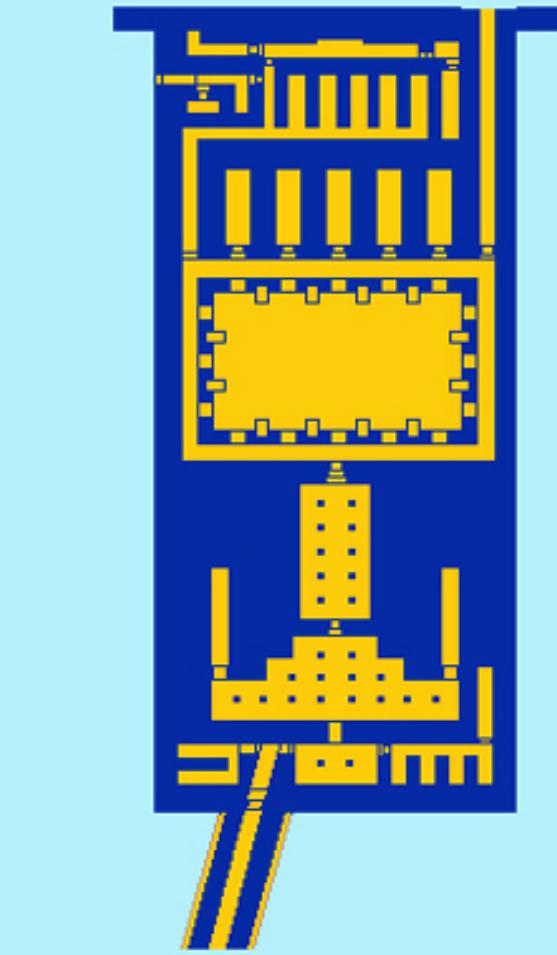
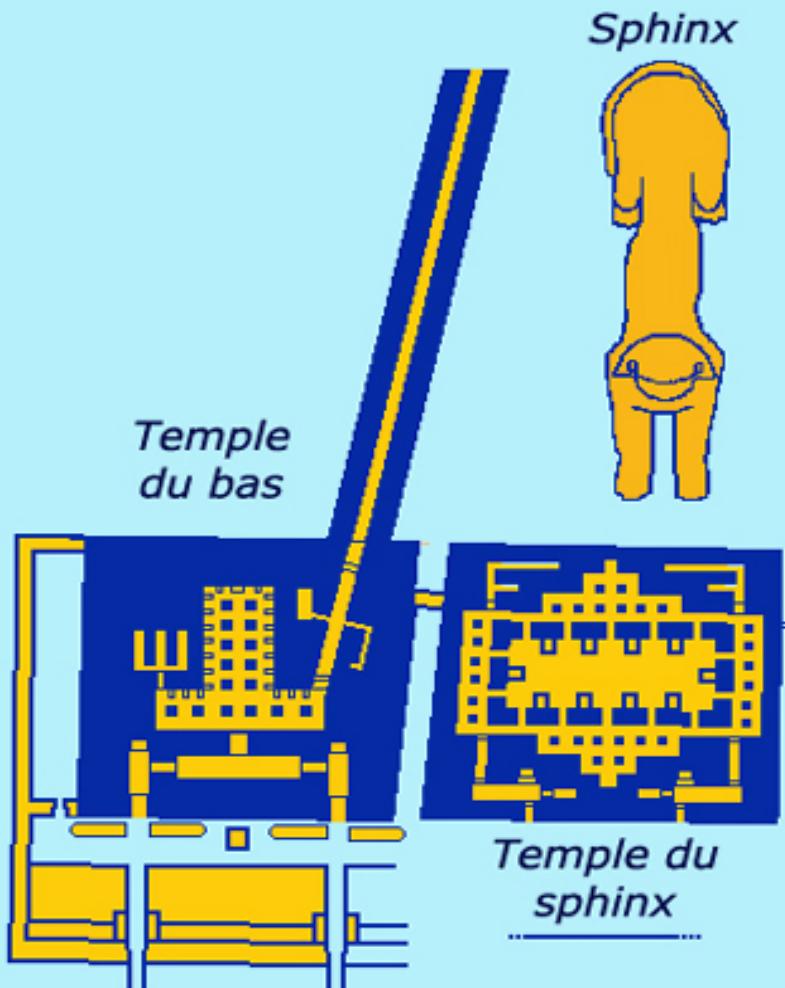
**Chacune est constituée d'une pyramide, tombeau proprement dit, d'un temple mortuaire à son pied et d'une longue chaussée menant au temple de la vallée au bord du fleuve**

**La pyramide de Chéops est la plus grande masse de pierre jamais érigée par l'homme. A l'origine, elle mesurait 230 X 230 mètres et s'élevait à 146,6 mètres. La pyramide de Chéphren mesurait 215 X 215 mètres et s'élevait à 143,5 mètres. La pyramide de Mykérinos est beaucoup plus petite que les deux autres.**

**Les temples funéraires ne nous sont parvenus qu'à l'état de ruines, mais on peut en reconstituer les plans. Ils présentent tous un tracé axial avec, au centre, une cour à pilastres**

# GUIZEH

*Complexe funéraire  
de Khéphren  
IV<sup>e</sup> dynastie*

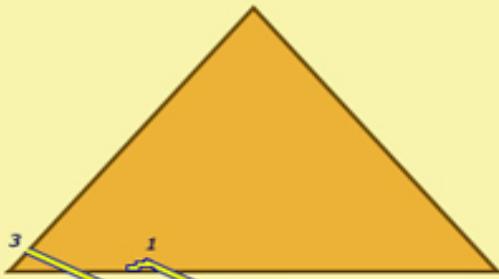


*Temple du haut*



# GUIZEH

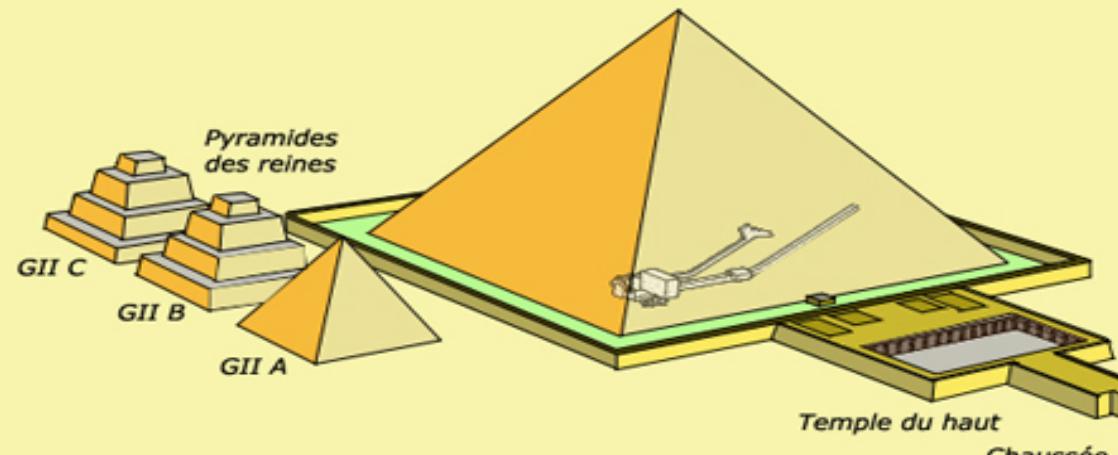
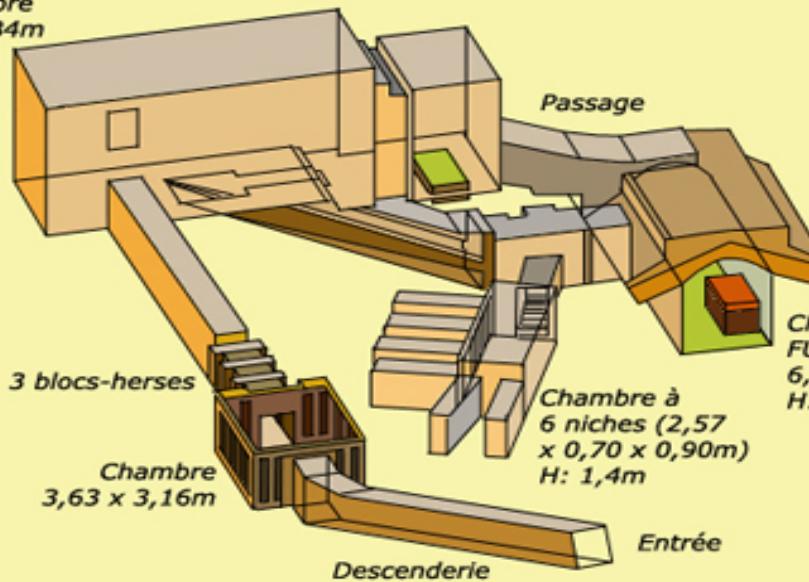
*Pyramide et complexe funéraire  
de Mykérinos*  
IV<sup>e</sup> dynastie



- 1 Galerie 1
- 2 Chambre funéraire
- 3 Galerie 2 creusée sous la galerie 1
- 4 Antichambre
- 5 chambre sépulcrale en granit

## GALERIE FUNÉRAIRE

Antichambre  
 $14,2 \times 3,84m$   
 $H: 4,87m$

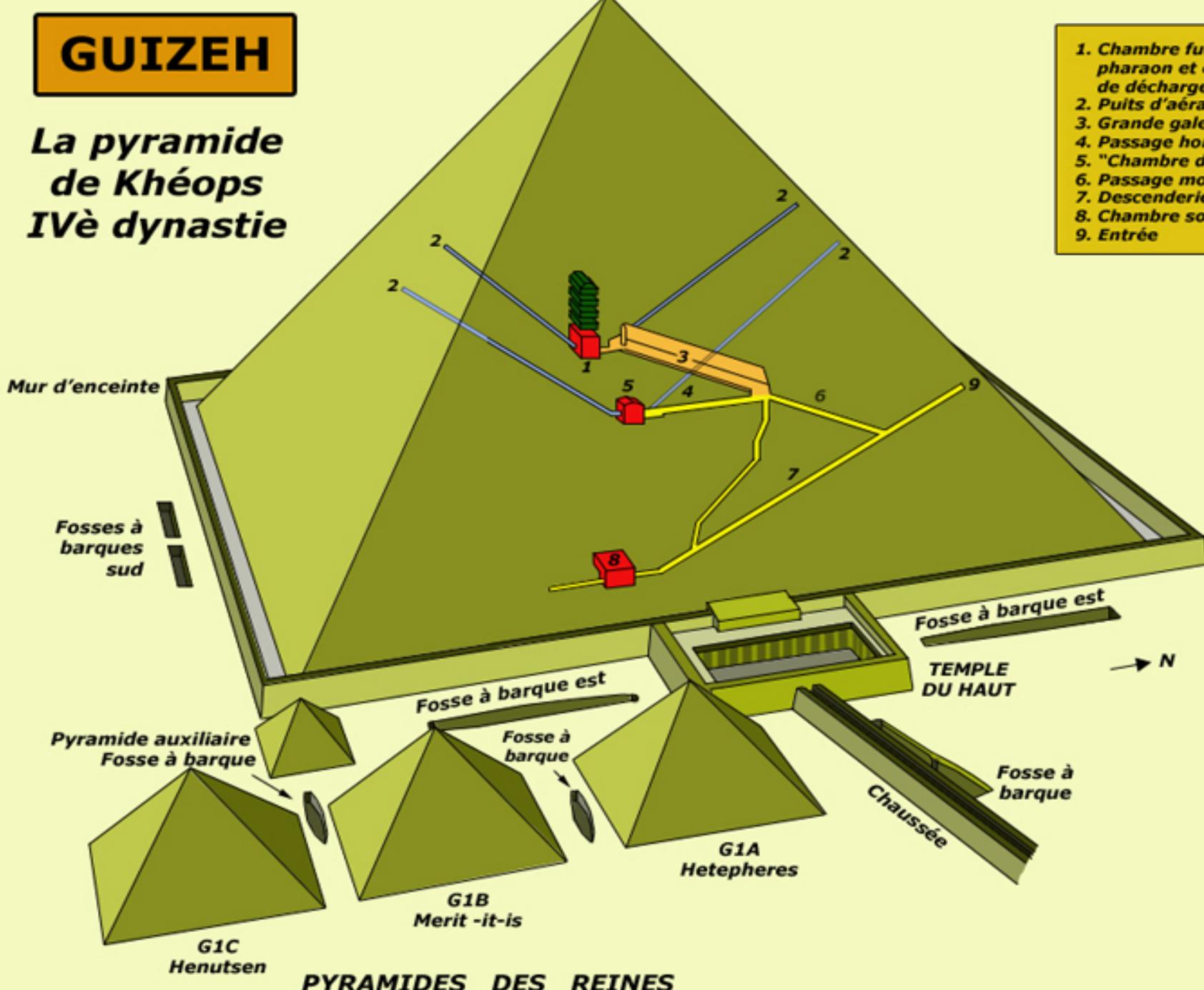


Temple du haut  
Chaussée



# GUIZEH

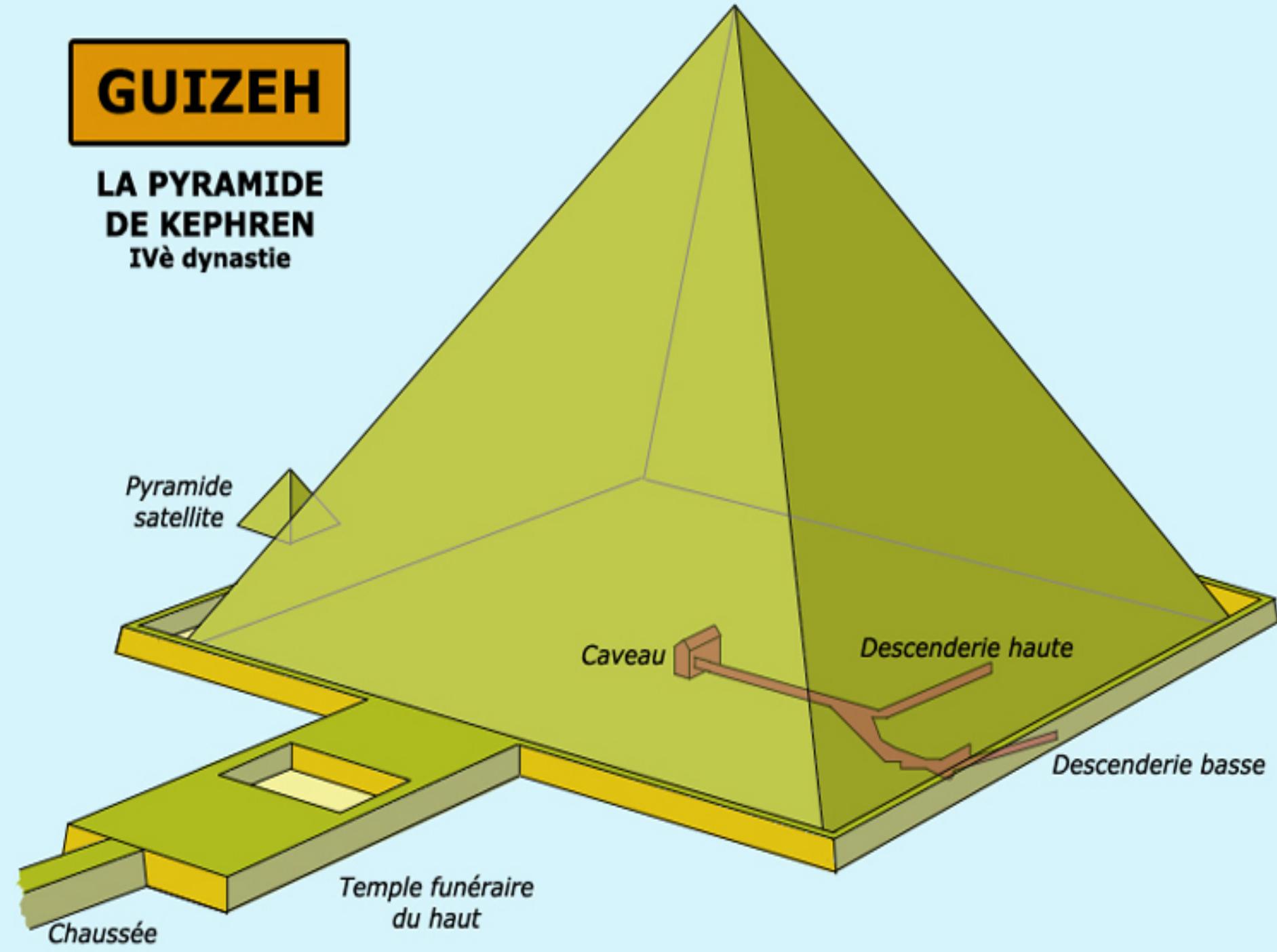
## La pyramide de Khéops IV<sup>e</sup> dynastie



# GUIZEH

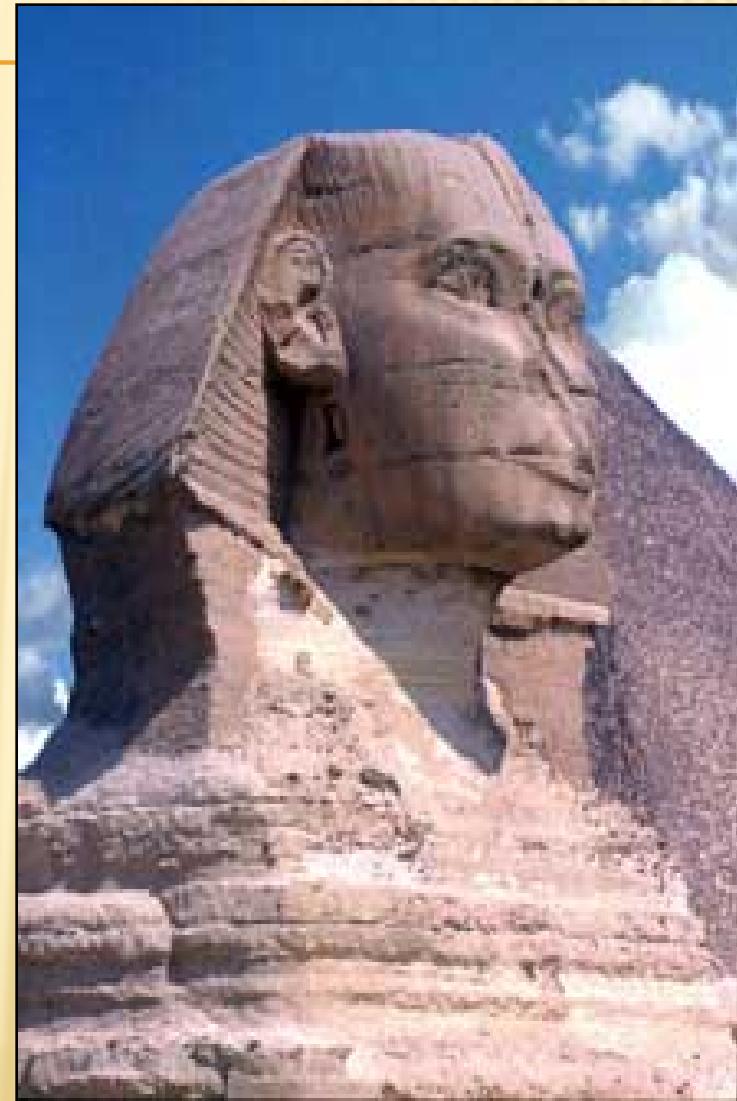
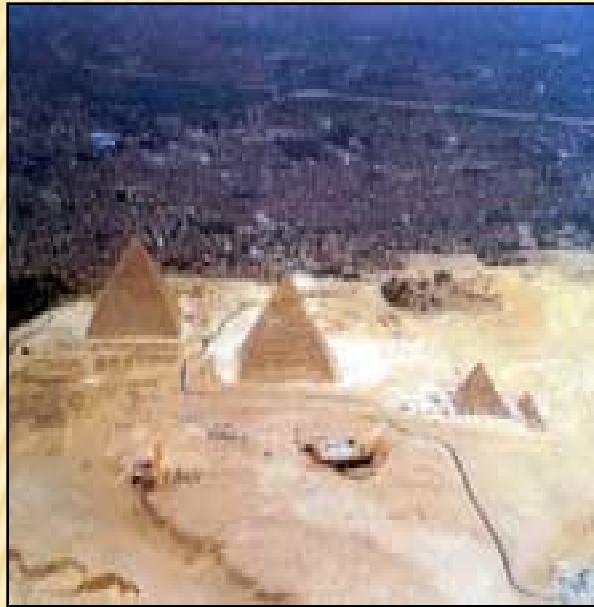
## LA PYRAMIDE DE KEPHREN

IV<sup>e</sup> dynastie

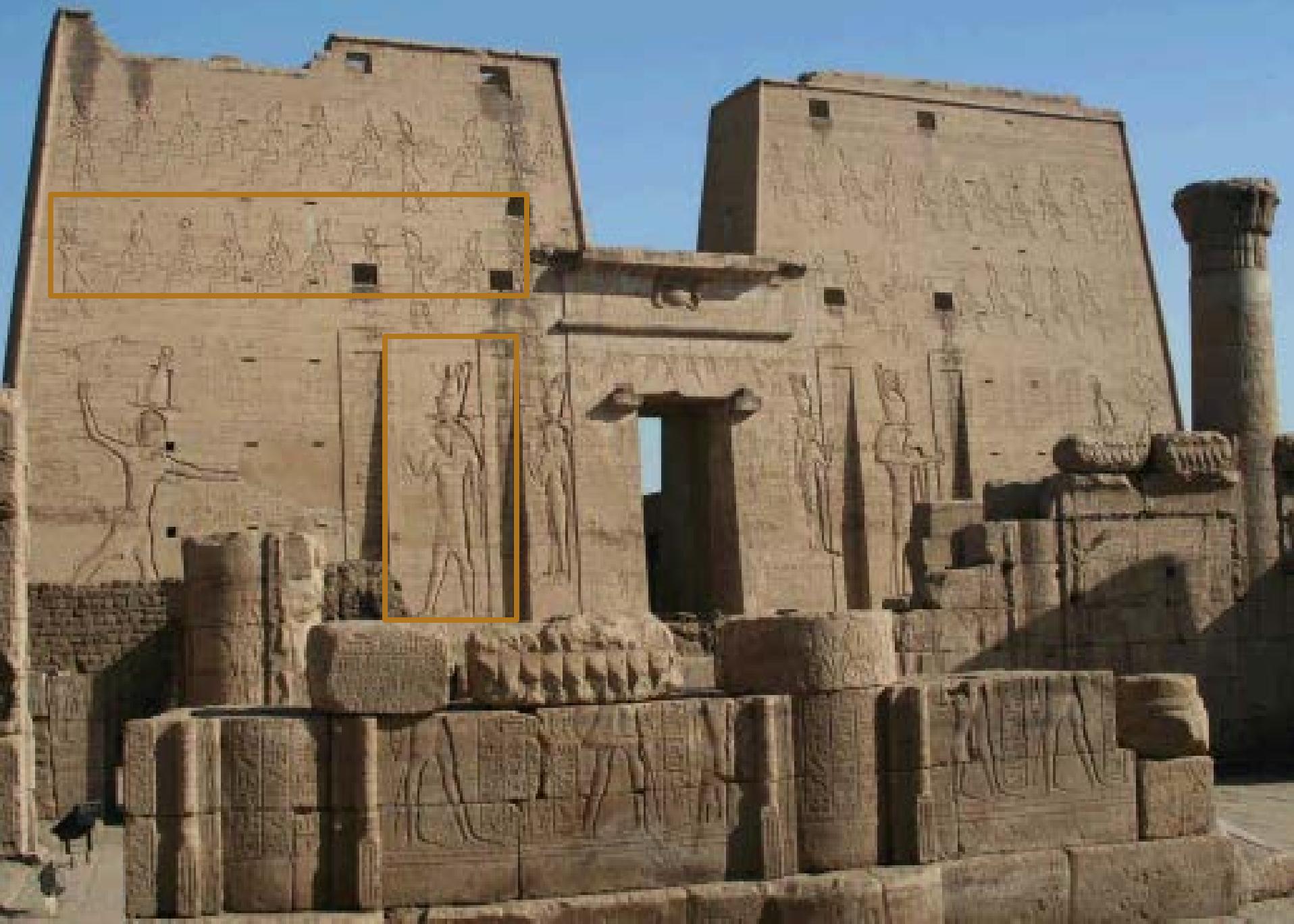


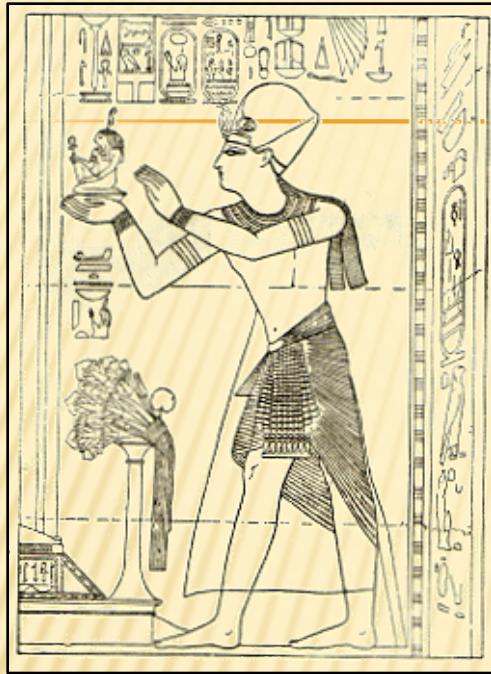
**Les ensembles de Gizeh se caractérisent par l'extrême pureté et la simplicité de leurs formes. Les détails d'articulation et de décoration sont abolis, pour accroître l'effet des surfaces lisses et des formes stéréométriques.**

**C'est là la première réalisation complète d'une structure spatiale orthogonale dans l'architecture égyptienne.**



**Le sphinx**





**Bas-relief du  
temple d'Abydos.**



# Temple de Ramsès II

