

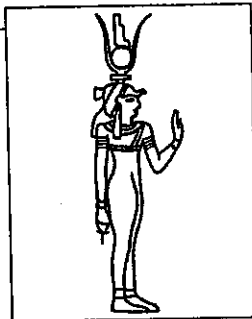
Religion/God and Goddesses

- The center of the Egyptian community was the temple for the local god.
- Priests maintained the temples and accepted gifts from locals.
- Every part of Egyptian religion was related to the natural environment that surrounded Egyptians
 - (ie) The river, the sun, & the sky were all gods.
- The Egyptians worshiped hundreds of different gods/goddesses or deities. Many of the gods represented animals.
 - (ie) Horus had a head of a falcon and the body of a human
- Egyptians believed that almost everything happened in their daily lives because of the activities of the deities
 - (ie) Flooding of the Nile or the rising/setting of the sun happened because of the gods
- Any misfortunes (hunger/death) in their lives came about because the deity wanted it to happen
- Egyptians feared the gods & worshiped them regularly to keep them happy

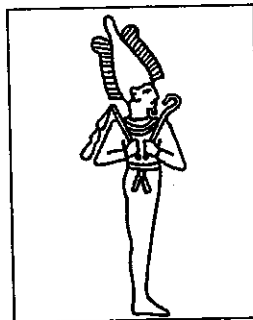
Gods and Goddesses



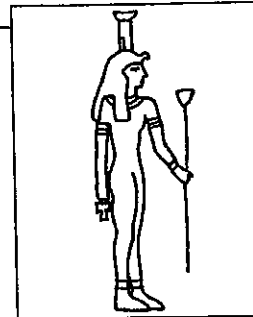
Horus was the son of Osiris and Isis. Horus is represented as a falcon and sometimes wears the double crown. The pharaoh is identified with him.



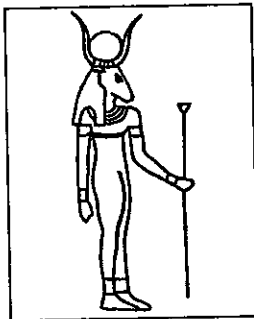
Isis was the wife and sister of Osiris and mother of Horus. Isis was gifted with magical powers and was a protector of children. She is represented standing erect with cow's horns and the solar disk on her head and an ankh symbol in her hand.



Osiris was the husband and brother of Isis. Osiris is the god of agriculture and ruler of the dead. He is represented wearing the White Crown of Upper Egypt and holding a flail and crook.



Nephthys was the sister of Isis. She was the protector goddess of women and friend of the dead.



Hathor was the goddess of love, birth, and joy. She was also associated with the sky and held the sun between her horns.



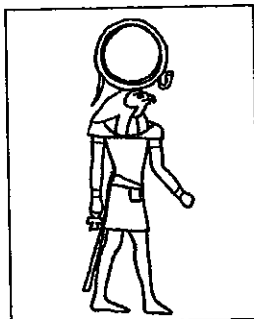
Ptah was an Egyptian national god and patron of artists and craftsmen. He was originally a creator god.



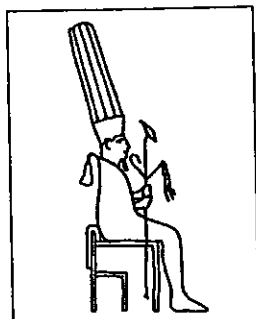
Bastet was a goddess of joy and love. Bastet is represented as a woman with a cat's head.



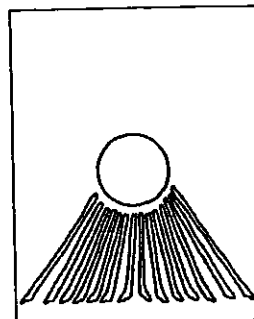
Anubis was a very ancient god of the dead. His function was supervising the embalming of bodies, performing the Opening of the Mouth ceremony, and showing the dead the way to the Underworld. Most importantly, he weighed the souls of the dead to determine their fate in the afterlife. He is represented as a man with a dog or jackal's head.



Ra was the sun god. He was believed to sail in his boat across the heavens, appearing in the morning as a youth, at midday as a man in the prime of life, and in the evening as an old man. Ra was considered the king of the gods.



Amon-Ra. During the New Kingdom, power moved to Thebes in the south. Theban priests merged their local god, Amon, a creator god, with the powerful sun god Ra. Throughout the land, Egyptians worshipped Amon-Ra as chief god.



Aten was the sun god of Akhenaton, who was also known as Amenhotep IV. The worship of the Aten as the only god of Egypt was made the state religion by Amenhotep IV.



Thoth, the god of writing and wisdom. At the judgment of the dead, Thoth wrote down all the dead man's actions. He is represented as a man with the head of an ibis.