



كلية الآثار

قسم الآثار المصرية

دور حاسوب

المادة قراءات أثرية بلغة
أوربية (E)

ورقة أولى (قراءات مصرية) الزمن ثلاث ساعات

السنة الأولى (ع ٢١)

I- translate from English into Arabic the two (2) texts: A and B.

A- The substructure part of the south tomb is entered through an ascending, tunnel-like corridor with a staircase. After about 30 meters down shaft at whose end is a burial chamber of pink granite. This chamber is very small. The function of the south tomb remains unclear, but the best opinion is that it was the burial place of the king's Ka and at the same time a symbolic substitute for the ruler's tomb in southern Egypt.

On the north end of the western row of the real festival court stands a group of four statues, originally seated, of which only the pedestals, two large pairs of feet on the right and two smaller ones on the left, have been preserved. At the east end of the court was a platform, on which the king's throne stood during the ceremonies. Here the ruler was symbolically crowned.

At the same time that the royal burial chamber in the step pyramid was completed, seven small 30 meters deep were built along the east facade of the tomb. The noble artists discovered in the 6th and the 7th shaft some forty thousand stone vessels of various forms and materials, some vessels were bore inscriptions with both royal and non-royal names. Among the royal names are those of the rulers of the First and Second Dynasties.

There is an ancient Egyptian word for triad. Among the most important triads are Thebes triad, a triad of Amon, the god of wind and breath of life, he was the local god of Thebes, usually represented as a man wearing a high crown with two feathers, his name means "the hidden one". In the New Kingdom he identified with the god he once the triad. The second deity in the triad was Amun's consort Mut, her name means "the mother". She was associated with the vulture so that her name was written with the vulture sign, she represented in the form of a woman wearing the double crown of Upper and Lower Egypt.

The son of Amon and Mut was Khons, his name probably means "to travel", he was the god of the moon. Khons showed in the scenes as a man with the head of a falcon on which he wore the lunar disk sitting in the crescent moon.

The best-known triad in Ancient Egypt was that of Osiris, Isis and Horus, but this grouping was not associated with any specific cult-center.

Triads contain one child, and no more. this child, usually Horus the child, represents the pharaoh who is the ideal man.

II- write a short paragraph (10 lines) on two (2) only of the following:

1- Memphis.

2- Thebes.

3- The oases.

Jerusalem



1- Translate only one of the following into Arabic;

A) The Mosque of Ahmad Ibn Tulun: The mosque is a rare architectural expression of the cultural hegemony of Saqalaya. Ibn Tulun's home is built entirely of well-fired red brick faced in carved stucco; it has zivadas and a roof supported by arcades on piers. The present off-center spiral stone minaret with a mabkhara finial (the ribbed helmet carried on an open octagonal structure) is a rebuilding by Sultan Lajin of 1296. The ablution fountain and dome were built on the site of the fawwara or fountain built by Ibn Tulun and destroyed by fire in 980. The fawwara, whose function was purely decorative, was housed in a pavilion comprising a dome carried on gilded marble columns.

B) The Mosque of Caliph Al Hakim: The Mosque of Caliph Al Hakim consists of an open court surrounded by four aisles. The largest aisle is the prayer direction one. In the center of the prayer direction aisle there is a transept that ends with a dome in front of the mihrab, or niche indicating the direction of Mecca. Two domes were erected near the two edges of the niche wall.

Two minarets were constructed at the edges of the western facade. One has a cylindrical shape and the other has an octagonal shaft. Both are adorned with floral and geometric designs. They are also decorated with indigo-colored Kufic inscriptions. It is the first mosque with a recessed entrance built in Cairo.

The prayer direction aisle consists of five colonnades while the opposing eastern aisle consists of two arcades. The two side aisles each consist of three colonnades. The mosque was surrounded by a stucco frame. Part of this frame still remains in the prayer direction arcade.

2- Comment on the following:

(A)



(B)

