



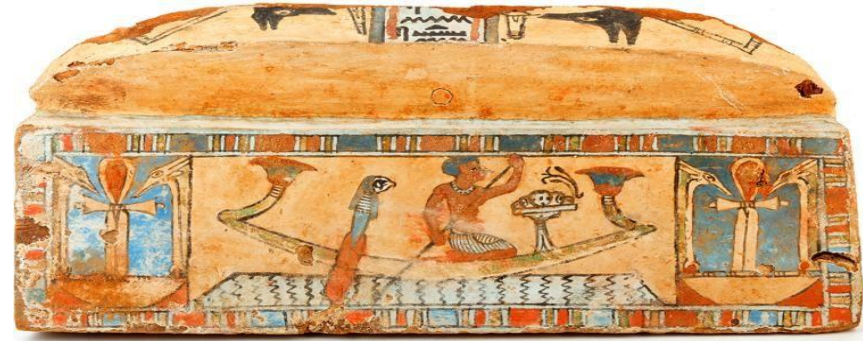
Egypt Culture

By Perla Novas



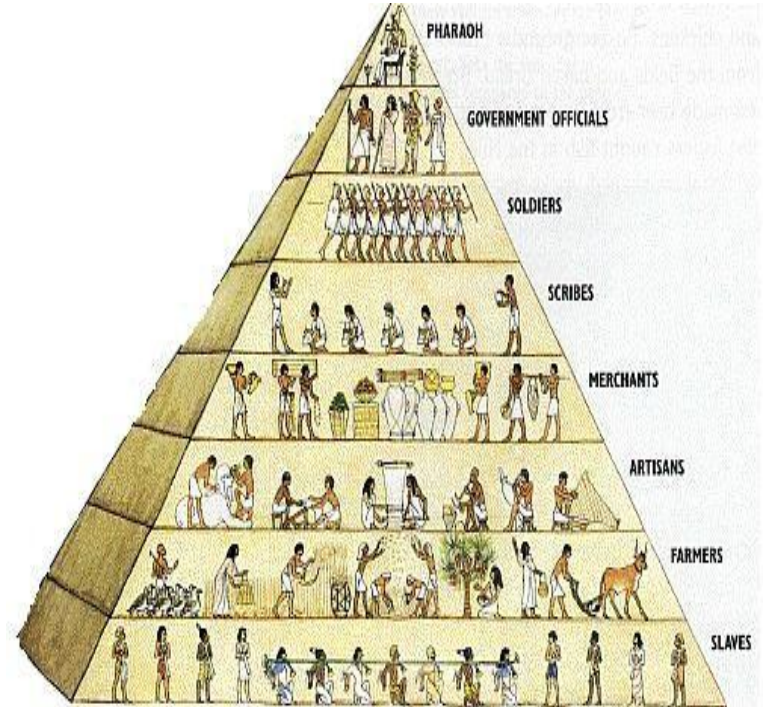
Art

Ancient Egyptian art includes painting, sculpture, architecture, and other forms of art, such as drawings on papyrus, created between 3000 BCE and 100 AD. Most of this art was highly stylized and symbolic.



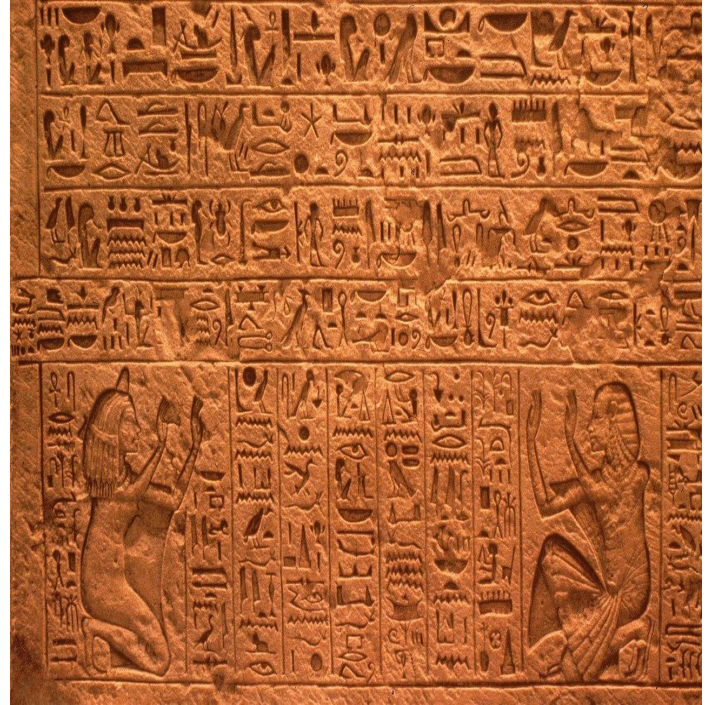
politics

The government of ancient Egypt was a theocratic monarchy as the king ruled by a mandate from the gods, initially was seen as an intermediary between human beings and the divine, and was supposed to represent the gods' will through the laws passed and policies approved



Language

The major languages used in Egypt at this time were Egyptian, Greek, and Latin. Egyptian was spoken by the native people living in Egypt, and the language was represented by a variety of scripts. Hieroglyphics were the earliest writing system, used primarily for monumental inscriptions and religious writings.

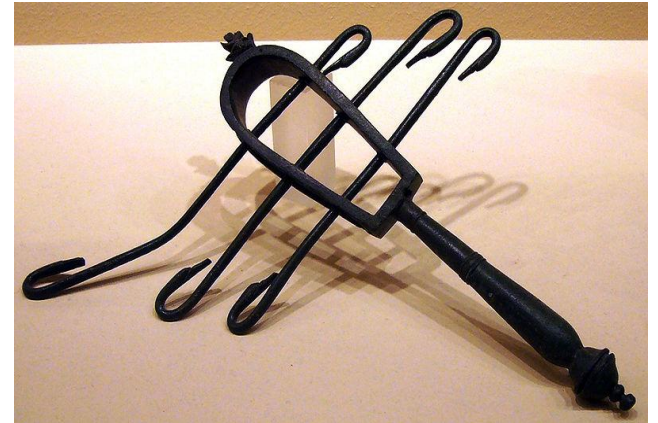
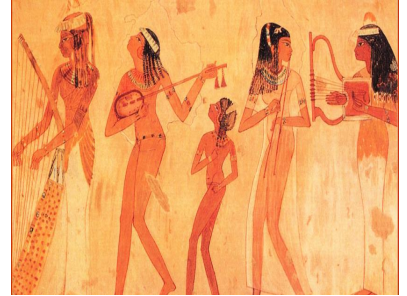


Dance and music

Dancing played a vital role in the lives of the ancient Egyptians. However, men and women are never depicted dancing together.

Female dancers are also wore with a tattooed or painted symbol on their thigh.

The ancient Egyptians used a vast array of musical instruments such as sistrums, harps, drums, flutes, cymbals, clappers, and tambourines that played a prominent role in melodic compositions of ancient Egyptians composers and musicians.



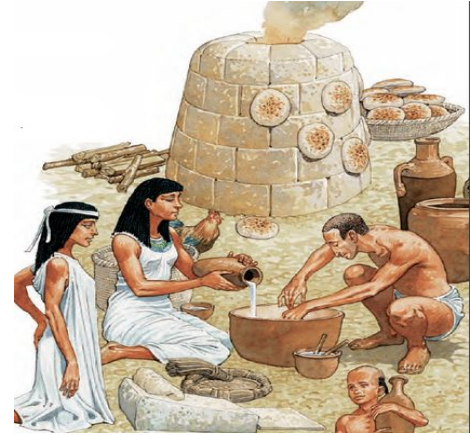
Architecture

The Egyptians constructed their pyramids, tombs, temples and palaces of stone, the most robust of all the construction material. Besides the pyramids, Egyptian buildings were adorned with sculptures, sculpted stone figures, hieroglyphs and three-dimensional statues



Food

Bread and beer were staples for both rich and poor Egyptians, frequently supplemented by green-shooted onions, other vegetables, and to a lesser degree fruit, game, and fish.



Religion

The ancient Egyptians were a polytheistic people who believed that gods and goddesses controlled the forces of the human, natural, and supernatural world.



Rituals

The ancient Egyptians had an elaborate set of funerary practices that they believed were necessary to ensure their immortality after death. These rituals included mummifying the body, casting magic spells, and burials with specific grave goods thought to be needed in the afterlife



Law

Punishment for serious crimes included penal servitude and execution; mutilation and flogging were often used to punish lesser offenders.



Conclusion

I choose to talk about ancient egypt because it reminded me about my time in Italy when I used to study about egypt, their believes, food etc.

Egypt was advance in a way that other civilization did not.

