

Greek Roman Art Griechische Und Romische Kunst Griekse En Romeinse Kunst Arte Griego Y Arte Romano Visual Encyclopedia Of Art

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Explore the rich and influential artistic traditions of ancient Greece and Rome with this visual encyclopedia. Discover the key characteristics, iconic sculptures, architectural marvels, and historical context that define Greek and Roman art, understanding their profound impact on Western civilization and enduring relevance in contemporary art and culture. This guide serves as an accessible resource for students, art enthusiasts, and anyone seeking a comprehensive overview of these foundational art movements.

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Nature and History in Modern Italy

Marco Armiero is Senior Researcher at the Italian National Research Council and Marie Curie Fellow at the Institute of Environmental Sciences and Technologies, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. He has published extensively on Italian environmental history and edited Views from the South: Environmental Stories from the Mediterranean World. --

The New Century Italian Renaissance Encyclopedia

100 Sheets Of Premium College Ruled Lined Paper. Perfect for writing, notes, and as a gift to people you care most about.

Journal Zen

The composition, which the editors entitle the "Book of Thoth\

The Ancient Egyptian Book of Thoth

This work offers a unique overview of the work done in the field of Egyptology during the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries. An excellent starting point and reference for anyone fascinated by ancient Egypt, this book includes such topics as Mariette and his work, the beginnings of the modern period, the pyramids and their explorers, the temples, buried royalties, Tutankhamen, ancient life, and arts and crafts.

Century Of Excavation

This collection of essays deals with anthropological rather than theological aspects of the Near Eastern and Mediterranean religions from the archaic period to Late Antiquity. Part one focuses on "Confession and Conversion," part two on "Guilt, Sin and Rituals of Purification."

Transformations of the Inner Self in Ancient Religions

Pharaoh Akhenaten, who reigned for seventeen years in the fourteenth century B.C.E, is one of the most intriguing rulers of ancient Egypt. His odd appearance and his preoccupation with worshipping the sun disc Aten have stimulated academic discussion and controversy for more than a century. Despite the numerous books and articles about this enigmatic figure, many questions about Akhenaten and the Atenism religion remain unanswered. In *Akhenaten and the Origins of Monotheism*, James K. Hoffmeier argues that Akhenaten was not, as is often said, a radical advocating a new religion, but rather a primitivist: that is, one who reaches back to a golden age and emulates it. Akhenaten's inspiration was the Old Kingdom (2650-2400 B.C.E.), when the sun-god Re/Atum ruled as the unrivaled head of the Egyptian pantheon. Hoffmeier finds that Akhenaten was a genuine convert to the worship of Aten, the sole creator God, based on the Pharaoh's own testimony of a theophany, a divine encounter that launched his monotheistic religious odyssey. The book also explores the Atenist religion's possible relationship to Israel's religion, offering a close comparison of the hymn to the Aten to Psalm 104, which has been identified by scholars as influenced by the Egyptian hymn. Through a careful reading of key texts, artworks, and archaeological studies, Hoffmeier provides compelling new insights into a religion that predated Moses and Hebrew monotheism, the impact of Atenism on Egyptian religion and politics, and the aftermath of Akhenaten's reign.

Akhenaten and the Origins of Monotheism

The private letters of ancient women in Egypt from Alexander the Great to the Arab conquest

Women's Letters from Ancient Egypt, 300 BC-AD 800

This beautifully illustrated new biography of Cleopatra draws on literary, archaeological, and art historical evidence to paint an intimate and compelling portrait of the most famous Queen of Egypt. Deconstructs the image of Cleopatra to uncover the complex historical figure behind the myth Examines Greek, Roman, and Egyptian representations of Cleopatra Considers how she was viewed by her contemporaries and how she presented herself Incorporates the author's recent field work at a temple of Cleopatra in Alexandria Beautifully illustrated with over 40 images

Cleopatra and Egypt

The move to a new capital, Akhenaten/Amarna, brought essential changes in the depictions of royal women. It was in their female imagery, above all, that the artists of Amarna departed from the traditional iconic representations to emphasize the individual, the natural, in a way unprecedented in Egyptian art.

The Royal Women of Amarna

The second edition of the *Historical Dictionary of Ancient Egypt* expands upon the information presented in the first with a chronology, an introductory essay, appendixes, a bibliography, and hundreds of cross-referenced dictionary entries on Egyptian rulers, bureaucrats, and commoners whose records have survived, as well as ancient society, religion, and gods.

Historical Dictionary of Ancient Egypt

Legends of the Egyptian Gods, written in 1912, is a book meant to help Egyptology students examine Egyptian literature and its history. However, since the backgrounds and names of Egyptian authors were not recorded, Budge instead presents the texts in the most complete forms possible, with the original hieroglyphs and their translations. *Legends of the Egyptian Gods* includes a preface and an introduction by Budge, as well as summaries of each myth at the beginning of the book. The summaries, presented in one large block, are followed by the text and translations of nine Egyptian myths and legends. The book contains illustrations and plates complementing the stories. This book is a wonderful addition to the collection of any student of Egyptology. SIR ERNEST ALFRED THOMPSON WALLIS BUDGE (1857-1934) was born in Bodmin, Cornwall in the UK and discovered an interest in languages

at a very early age. Budge spent all his free time learning and discovering Semitic languages, including Assyrian, Syriac, and Hebrew. Eventually, through a close contact, he was able to acquire a job working with Egyptian and Iraqi artifacts at the British Museum. Budge excavated and deciphered numerous cuneiform and hieroglyphic documents, contributing vastly to the museum's collection. Eventually, he became the Keeper of his department, specializing in Egyptology. Budge wrote many books during his lifetime, most specializing in Egyptian life, religion, and language.

Legends of the Gods

Diseases and injuries were major concerns for ancient Egyptians. This book, featuring some sixty-four objects from the Metropolitan Museum, discusses how both practical and magical medicine informed Egyptian art and for the first time reproduces and translates treatments described in the spectacular Edwin Smith Papyrus.

The Art of Medicine in Ancient Egypt

The Rosetta Stone by E. A. Wallis Budge is an interesting and educational book. This volume tells the story of the Rosetta Stone, starting from its discovery during a French military excavation to its preservation in the British Museum as one of the great cornerstones of linguistic studies. The book contains a full and detailed explanation of the meticulous scholarship and inspired impulse that allowed a handful of scholars to decrypt the age-old code. With over 20 photographs, The Rosetta Stone is immensely academic but unstuffy; packed with linguistic details but clear and attainable to the layman; in short, it will fascinate any student of Egyptology, languages, or the history of the ancient Near East. Egyptologists' ground-breaking contributions and the work of linguists over the years eventually led to a true knowledge of the once enigmatic symbols. The book covers the history and meaning of the Rosetta Stone from an academic and also analytical point of view.

The Rosetta Stone

Reproduction of the original: Egyptian Ideas of the Future Life by E. A. Wallis Budge

The Nile

A generously illustrated collection of John Baines's influential writings on the role of writing and the importance of visual culture in ancient Egypt. Investigation of these key topics in a comparative study of early civilizations is pursued through a number of case studies, and characterized by a radically interdisciplinary approach.

The Sarcophagus of Nefertiti, Queen of Egypt

Sir E. A. Wallis Budge (1857-1934) was Keeper of the British Museum's department of oriental antiquities from 1894 until his retirement in 1924. Carrying out many missions to Egypt in search of ancient objects, Budge was hugely successful in collecting papyri, statues and other artefacts for the trustees of the British Museum: numbering into the thousands and of great cultural and historical significance. Budge published well over 100 monographs, which shaped the development of future scholarship and are still of great academic value today, dealing with subjects such as Egyptian religion, history and literature. This volume, first published in 1902, is the fifth of eight volumes by Budge dealing with different periods in the history of Egypt. The narrative begins with the reign of Rameses I, the first king of the XIXth Dynasty, and ends with the rule of Rameses XII. It covers the principal events which took place between the years 1400 and 1130 B.C., including the Hebrew exodus. Budge explores this rich and important period of Egyptian history in a classic work of great value to those interested in Egyptology and archaeology.

Egyptian Ideas of the Future Life

Development of Religion and Thought in Ancient Egypt traces Ancient Egyptian religion and thought from the beginning of the dynasties with Menes at about 3400 B.C. through the Roman conquest of Egypt in 30 B.C. Author James Breasted uses ancient texts, such as The Book of the Dead and the Pyramid texts, to trace the history of Egyptian religion, as well as the effects of other cultures on the Egyptians. The chapters, or lectures, are separated into both periods religious thought and by century. This literary and historical analysis is essential for any Egyptology student or enthusiast. JAMES HENRY BREASTED (1865-1935) was an American historian and archaeologist, as well as the

first American to receive a Ph.D. in Egyptology. Breasted studied at North-Central College, Chicago Theological Seminary, Yale University, and the University of Berlin. Breasted is most well-known for his coinage of the term "fertile crescent" to describe the region in western Asia that is considered the cradle of civilization. He was also a teacher at the University of Chicago, served as the Director of the Haskell Oriental Museum, helped found the Oriental Institute, boosted the collections of several museums, and wrote several books on ancient Near East civilizations.

Visual and Written Culture in Ancient Egypt

This highly illustrated 1906 work presents a history of Egypt from earliest times to the Persian conquest in 525 BCE.

A History of Egypt from the End of the Neolithic Period to the Death of Cleopatra VII B.C. 30 (Routledge Revivals)

The role of representation in religion is complex. While often perceived as essential, it is also associated in many traditions with the liability of idolatry and provokes iconoclasm. The essays in this volume examine the nuances of representation in religion and the debate concerning its place across a variety of traditions from the three Abrahamic faiths, to those of antiquity and the East. This volume consists of presentations made at an international conference held in honor of Moshe Barasch, art historian and cultural critic, who has done much to elucidate the light which representation and religion shed on each other. It pays tribute to Barasch by expanding the base of understanding and insight he has erected. It should be of interest to students of religion and of art history.

Development of Religion and Thought in Ancient Egypt

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A Catalogue of the Egyptian Collection in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

Amulets were first made in Egypt as early as 4000 BC and became essential adornments for both the living and the dead. They were believed to endow the wearer, by magical means, with the properties they represent. An amuletic foot, for example, could be worn to ensure fleetness of foot; while the scarab beetle represented the new-born sun, and was the symbol of new life. Amulets in the image of powerful gods would be worn for protection; and malevolent creatures - like the male hippopotamus - would be worn to ward off the evil they represented.

Man and His Double in Egyptian Ideology of the Old Kingdom

This volume represents a collection of contributions presented during the Third Annual University of Chicago Oriental Institute Seminar Religion and Power: Divine Kingship in the Ancient World and Beyond, held at the Oriental Institute, February 23-24, 2007. The purpose of this conference was to examine more closely concepts of kingship in various regions of the world and in different time periods. The study of kingship goes back to the roots of fields such as anthropology and religious studies, as well as Assyriology and Near Eastern archaeology. More recently, several conferences have been held on kingship, drawing on cross-cultural comparisons. Yet the question of the divinity of the king as god has never before been examined within the framework of a cross-cultural and multi-disciplinary conference. Some of the recent anthropological literature on kingship relegates this question of kings who deified themselves to the background or voices serious misgivings about the usefulness of the distinction between divine and sacred kings. Several contributors to this volume have pointed out the Western, Judeo-Christian background of our categories of the human and the divine. However, rather than abandoning the term divine kingship because of its loaded history it is more productive to examine the concept of divine kingship more closely from a new perspective in order to modify our understanding of this term and the phenomena associated with it.

A History of Egypt

When we consider the Cretans and Hittites, the powers of Babylonia and Assyria, and the internal conditions in Syria and Palestine, it can hardly be doubted that the reign of Akhetaten marks a turning point, notably in Egyptian history, but also in the wider history of the ancient world. Here the author vigorously reproduces this age, to show the intensely human interest that lies in the story of religion and art of decadence and reform.

Representation in Religion

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Pre-dynastic Cemetery at El Mahasna

The Keys of Egypt reveals the story of the scramble to decipher hieroglyphics, and the rediscovery of the Nile Valley after it had been closed to Europeans for nearly 2000 years.

Amulets of Ancient Egypt

A selection of 24 papers by Kate Bosse-Griffiths (1910-1998), curator of the large Egyptian collection in Swansea University's Wellcome Museum. First published between 1955 and 1996, the papers are divided into two sections: material relating to Amarna and material from other eras. The varied contents include discussions of objects and artworks in the Wellcome Museum, including the Shrine of Tiye', beads, stelae, amulets, and a prehistoric stone figure, as well as reviews and more general discussions of Egyptian artwork.

Religion and Power

Based on the Museum's records of excavations from 1906 to 1934 at the pyramid site of Lisht, revised and augmented by results of recent excavations (1985 to present). Further volumes are in preparation. -- Metropolitan Museum of Art website.

The Amarna Age

Subtitled 'The interaction between Greek and Egyptian traditions', this thesis aims to establish a chronology for developments in the portrayal of the Ptolemaic royal family.

The Stela of Menthu-Weser

The Forgotten Scholar: Georg Zoëga (1755-1819): At the Dawn of Egyptology and Coptic Studies offers an account on the largely unknown legacy of this Danish scholar, renowned for his work within the fields of Numismatics, Archaeology, Egyptology and Coptic Studies.

The Keys of Egypt

Republished for the first time in unabridged form, Belzoni's travel journal recreates the magical atmosphere of Egypt in 1815 to 1819. Belzoni was the first to enter and describe monuments such as the temple at Abu Simbel, and the tomb of Seti I.

Amarna Studies and Other Selected Papers

The name Tutankhamun brings to mind images of shining gold, a secret tomb, and an ancient curse. Looking past the glittering treasure, Charlotte Booth provides a novel examination of the life and times

of the most famous pharaoh in the world, from his childhood pastimes to his brief reign and amazing legacy. Book jacket.

The Pyramid of Senwosret I

The sixteenth Current Research in Egyptology (CRE) conference was held from the 15–18 April 2015 at the University of Oxford and once again provided a platform for postgraduates and early career Egyptologists, as well as independent researchers, to present their research. These proceedings for CREXVI represent the wide-range of themes that were offered by delegates during the conference. Papers focus on the theme of travel in ancient Egypt from a wide range of perspectives such as concrete or abstract travels, travel in space and time, travel inside, to, or from Egypt, travel in literature, travel of beliefs and ideas or travel of objects.

Ptolemaic Royal Sculpture from Egypt

The Forgotten Scholar: Georg Zoëga (1755-1809)