

## The importance of the mask in ancient Egypt

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### A historical introduction to the importance of the mask in ancient Egypt

#### The belief of the ancient Egyptian

“If a man from the common people wants to think about something that he does not comprehend and cannot comprehend its elements, then he does not use logic in his thinking, but rather depends on imagination. From what he is accustomed to in his environment without wondering if there is any convergence between them.

He calls the sky a cow and in this he never thought to achieve this comparison accurately, and then the artist did not try to draw the sky except as a beautiful cow without thinking about the truth of this Infinite Judgment, which seems to the viewer to be of great value, and thus it became customary to speak of the sky as a cow, and was constantly drawn in this way, without trying to ask about the hair that covered the cow's belly.

" As long as he liked the comparison, and as long as the cow is considered one of the most beautiful animals that the Egyptian lives, and if he happens to imagine another image of the sky, they represent her in the form of a woman carved above the ground, then they give her the head of a cow, or at least they decorate her first head with horns of a cow. This is the goddess of heaven." Hathor The ancient Egyptians believed in broadcasting and another life after death, and that all life is nothing but

integrated cycles of birth, childhood, youth, old age, death and then another birth, and so on. The Nile and its people had their cities and villages with their dwellings and temples, while the West Bank was allocated in most cases to animals replete with pyramids, tombs, funerary temples, and villages of workers and artists. Al-Masry tried to explain how creation began. He believed that the god of Heliopolis was Atum.

) In Memphis there was Ptah, and in Ashmunin there was Tanun, and in Thebes there was Amun, every region had gods like Atum) After the waters of the eternal ocean receded from the high hill, he created himself by himself when he pronounced his name, then joined his shadow, and gave birth to two gods, Shu (Lord of the Air). ) and Tannih (the goddess of the dew), who married her and had two children, Geb and his sister Nut, and these two married and had four children: Osiris, Isis, Set and Naphtus.

However, their grandfather, the Lord of lords, Atum, was angry with them (Geb and Nut), so he ordered his son Shaw to separate them, so he was the lord of the earth, and Nut was the goddess of heaven. It has a relatively long period. There is no doubt that the first ancient Egyptian was astonished by the state of preservation in which he finds the corpses of his forefathers. He believed that death was nothing but a form of life in which a person loses the elements of movement. I believe that death affects the external body only, so the process of mummification was carried out to help keep the body in its shape. After embalming the body, it is called "Elsa", while other elements contained in the dead body remain, enjoying life and happiness in the hereafter. Therefore, it was necessary to preserve the different elements that each person consists of according to their belief, which were :

The soul and they called it "Ba" and it was called from time to time to inhabit the body of its owner, and they portrayed it in the form of a bird with a human head that resembled the head of its owner.

The companion or the guardian spirit and they called it "ka" and it was necessary to recite incantations for her benefit and offer her offerings so that she would always remain in her place and never leave her owner.

The body was called "Ght" and it was necessary to preserve it by embalming.

The heart: It was called "Ib." It was made of stone or faience and was worn as an amulet, which the Egyptian considered as a conscience. It

is the center of human feelings and inspires its owner with charitable and evil deeds. He becomes the only witness when the dead appears before the court of Osiris, where he is weighed, and his fate is determined either to heaven or to torment.

The name was called "Rang" and the eldest son had to immortalize his father's name in the father's cemetery and through good deeds in this world.

The shadow called it "shush".

Al-Nawwariyyah or Guidance for good, and they called it "brother" and it was acquired through good deeds, piety and righteousness. It was necessary to preserve all these components, and it was also very important to preserve the body intact, with clear features and in the best possible form by mummification, wrappings, masks, coffins, statues, images and incantations so that it could be easily identified by the spirit "B" when summoned to inhabit its owner in the other world.

The worship of animals goes back to a very early age when a person used to take the same creatures as gods to which he would turn to worship. Perhaps the different animals were sacred symbols of the regions themselves. Then the animals became symbols of specific gods, and their holiness was no longer related to the deities they represented and were not worshiped for themselves. The Egyptian used to Some animals are taken as symbols of the gods. For example, the goddess Ptah appears in the form of a calf, the god Amun in the form of a ram or a goose, and the goddess Hathor in the form of a cow.