

Winged sun symbolism in protecting Egyptian temple since modern country era to Ptolemy era
Archaeological civilization study
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Introduction ;

Protection is one of the most important and special topic in ancient Egyptian civilization, which was one of the most features that the ancient Egyptian needed to deliver to himself and to the others due to the nature of savage land of Egypt and the great dangers that made them trying to get close to whatever they worship to assure their goodness and staying away from their evilness ,but also create from it symbols that protect them. Many protective symbols appeared at the ancient Egyptian temples as they believe in their power to apply protection.

As temple for the ancient Egyptian wasn't just a building made of bricks but a living being with soul as the soul settles inside the body. One of those symbols was the winged tablet of the sun which considered one of the most important symbols at Egyptian temples.

The research represents an introduction about how the tablet of sun converted into symbol of protection with its religious background that represented it on the walls of Egyptian temples.

Then following the change in its shapes, designs and the places of its appearance on the fronts, doors, walls, and ceilings since the modern country era(1549-332)B.C. to the transition to the end of Ptolemy era 30B.C.

Where the study handled temples of (Hatshepsut- Luxor-City the first at Abidus-Habo-Hibs) which belong toPharaonic era.

Temples of (Isis at Phila-Horus at Edfu-Hathor at Al-madina convent-KomOmbo-Hathor at Dandara) which belong to Ptolemaic era.

Those temples are considered from the perfect Egyptian temples where the perfection of architectural elements of the temple from doors, walls, ceilings and completion of the images that are pictured on those elements, so they are considered as the best examples of Egyptian temple during the period of the research.

The research aiming to study the shapes of the winged tablet of the sun which appeared in the previously mentioned temples whether they are funeral temples or religious temples, analytical comparative study, to realize its different shapes that were used inside the temples throughout the time period of the research or those shapes who was characteristic to certain temples or period of time, so we can chronicle the temple or the architectural elements that are not chronicled such as Hathor temple in Dandara. Or finalizing the chronicle of some architectural elements such as the internal gate of Hibs city.

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