

# [The thirtieth dynasty instituted a style of](https://assignbuster.com/the-thirtieth-dynasty-instituted-a-style-of/)

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The Egyptians idea of the origin and the nature of thecosmos help us to understand the ultimate decline of their deities for theinherent vulnerability of the gods is an integral part of Egyptian mythologyand one which has important ramification for our understanding of the ancientreligion. Perhaps Egypt’s gods progressively anthropomorphized theyincreasingly took on the weakness and limitation of their human subjects. However according to the Egyptian theological speculation , the god themselvescould and would eventually die. (The complete Gods and Goddesses of AncientEgypt ) Ultimately a final end did await the gods. In Egyptianmythology  it si clear that only theelements from which the primordial world had arisen would eventually remain. This apocalyptic view of the end of the cosmos and the gods themselves iselaborated upon an important section of the coffin text in which the creator” Atum” states that eventually after millions of years after differentiatedcreation he and  Osiris will return toone place . But this belief alone is not responsible for the decline of theEgyptian gods.

. (The complete Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt ) One major reason might be that there was no such word forreligion in Egypt. It was seen as part of their everyday life and is very closeto our modern concept of spirituality. Because of the belief in many gods andreligion mainly being part of a everyday life style the influence of foreigncultures may have had a devastating effect on the worship of the gods.(www.

thetrumpet. com/8024-what-happened-to-egypts-pharaohs) In 525 BCE the Persian king, Cambyses, conquered Egypt andexecuted most of the Egyptian royal family. It is probably only a legend thatCambyses showed his contempt for Egyptian gods by stabbing the sacred Apis bull. Between 404 and 343BCE, several dynasties of Egyptian-born kings were able tokeep the Persians out of Egypt.

The three kings of the Thirtieth Dynastyinstituted a style of art and architecture that was to continue under theirforeign successors. A Thirtieth Dynasty mythological text about the reigns ofShu and Geb defines a ruler’s duties as defending Egypt from foreign enemies, main- taining the country’s defensive walls and irrigation systems, andrebuilding the temples of the gods. 79 A huge granite temple was begun atBehbeit el-Hagar for the goddess Isis, whose cult was becoming increasinglyimportant. Later legend claimed that it was the failure of King Nectanebo II. (Handbooksof world mythology) Geraldine Pinch-Handbook of Egyptian Mythology-ABC-CLIO(2002).

pdf Around 30 B. C., Egypt fell under the control of the Romans, where it remained until the early seventh century. For a time, Roman rule hadrelatively little impact on the religious life of the country. Roman emperorsreplaced Ptolemaic kings on the temple walls. Strabo, a geographer who visitedEgypt in the early Roman Period, stressed the country’s past glories but wasable to describe flourishing cult temples. 95 Under Augustus, and later underTrajan (98–117 CE) and Hadrian (117–138 CE).

Rome eventually shifted to andEgyptians were forced to convert as well. (Handbooks of world mythology)Geraldine Pinch-Handbook of Egyptian Mythology-ABC-CLIO (2002). pdf But this might not be the only and primary reason for thedecline of the gods. Before the Roman Empire took over, Tides of foreignersbegan to settle in Egypt: Seafaring Greeks sailed in from the Aegean; Jews camefrom Jerusalem, and Syrians from the northern Levant. Within a couple ofcenturies, Egypt was a cauldron of races.

The Egyptian people no longer existedby this time. Egypt had been a colony of Greece, Rome, Persia etc. so much ofthe population was actually Persians, Romans, Greeks and other European whitepeople. For instance, major cities like Alexandria were built by Greeks. Populatedby mostly Greeks and many of the native Egyptians were killed off during war.

The Greeks had no real reason to want to continue native Egyptian religion asthey were being starved off. And sold into slavery in Rome. (www. thetrumpet.

com/8024-what-happened-to-egypts-pharaohs) . Between the 7th and 19th centuries, Egypt was ruled byvarious Muslim governments, including the Ottoman Turks. By the end of the 19thcentury, Egypt was controlled by Britain, which in the early 20th centuryturned it over to the Arabs.

During this time the Egyptians might have taken orbeen force to take Islam as their religion.(www. thetrumpet. com/8024-what-happened-to-egypts-pharaohs)