

The thirtieth dynasty instituted a style of

[Design](#), [Architecture](#)



The Egyptians idea of the origin and the nature of the cosmos help us to understand the ultimate decline of their deities for their inherent vulnerability of the gods is an integral part of Egyptian mythology and one which has important ramifications for our understanding of the ancient religion. Perhaps Egypt's gods progressively anthropomorphized they increasingly took on the weakness and limitation of their human subjects. However according to the Egyptian theological speculation, the gods themselves could and would eventually die. (The complete Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt) Ultimately a final end did await the gods. In Egyptian mythology it is clear that only the elements from which the primordial world had arisen would eventually remain. This apocalyptic view of the end of the cosmos and the gods themselves is elaborated upon an important section of the coffin text in which the creator "Atum" states that eventually after millions of years after differentiated creation he and Osiris will return to one place. But this belief alone is not responsible for the decline of the Egyptian gods.

. (The complete Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt) One major reason might be that there was no such word for religion in Egypt. It was seen as part of their everyday life and is very close to our modern concept of spirituality. Because of the belief in many gods and religion mainly being part of a everyday life style the influence of foreign cultures 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 and executed most of the Egyptian royal family. It is probably only a legend that Cambyses showed his contempt <https://assignbuster.com/the-thirtieth-dynasty-instituted-a-style-of/>

for Egyptian gods by stabbing the sacred Apis bull. Between 404 and 343BCE, several dynasties of Egyptian-born kings were able to keep the Persians out of Egypt.

The three kings of the Thirtieth Dynasty instituted a style of art and architecture that was to continue under their foreign successors. A Thirtieth Dynasty mythological text about the reigns of Shu and Geb defines a ruler's duties as defending Egypt from foreign enemies, maintaining the country's defensive walls and irrigation systems, and rebuilding the temples of the gods. 79 A huge granite temple was begun at Behbeit el-Hagar for the goddess Isis, whose cult was becoming increasingly important. Later legend claimed that it was the failure of King Nectanebo II. (Handbooks of 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 had relatively little impact on the religious life of the country. Roman emperors replaced Ptolemaic kings on the temple walls. Strabo, a geographer who visited Egypt in the early Roman Period, stressed the country's past glories but was able to describe flourishing cult temples. 95 Under Augustus, and later under Trajan (98-117 CE) and Hadrian (117-138 CE).

Rome eventually shifted to and Egyptians 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 the decline of the gods. Before the Roman Empire took over, Tides

of foreigners began to settle in Egypt: Seafaring Greeks sailed in from the Aegean; Jews came from Jerusalem, and Syrians from the northern Levant. Within a couple of centuries, Egypt was a cauldron of races.

The Egyptian people no longer existed by this time. Egypt had been a colony of Greece, Rome, Persia etc. so much of the population was actually Persians, Romans, Greeks and other European white people. For instance, major cities like Alexandria were built by Greeks. Populated by 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 as they 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 by various Muslim governments, including the Ottoman Turks. By the end of the 19th century, Egypt was controlled by Britain, which in the early 20th century turned it over to the Arabs.

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