Ancient Egypt

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Introduction

Ancient Egypt was a civilization of the ancient world, which emerged around 3100 BC with the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt under the first pharaoh. It lasted for more than three millennia, during which it developed a unique culture, religion, and writing system. The civilization is famous for its monumental architecture, such as the pyramids and temples, as well as its art and hieroglyphics.



Geography

Ancient Egypt was situated in the northeastern corner of Africa, in a region known as the Nile Valley. The Nile River, which flows from south to north, was the lifeblood of the civilization, providing water for agriculture and transportation. The surrounding deserts served as natural barriers, protecting Egypt from invasion.



Prehistory

The prehistory of Egypt is divided into several periods, including the Paleolithic, Neolithic, and Predynastic periods. During these periods, the people of Egypt developed agriculture, pottery, and other technologies. They also began to form social and political organizations, which eventually led to the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt.



Early Dynastic Period

The Early Dynastic Period, also known as the Archaic Period, lasted from about 3100 BC to 2686 BC. During this period, the first pharaohs established their capital at Memphis and began to build the pyramids. The period is also characterized by the development of hieroglyphics and the emergence of a centralized government.



Old Kingdom

The Old Kingdom, also known as the Age of the Pyramids, lasted from about 2686 BC to 2181 BC. During this period, the pharaohs built the great pyramids at Giza, as well as other monumental structures. The period is also characterized by a strong centralized government and a flourishing economy.



First Intermediate Period

The First Intermediate Period lasted from about 2181 BC to 2055 BC. During this period, the central government collapsed and Egypt was divided into several competing kingdoms. The period is also characterized by a decline in the arts and architecture.



Middle Kingdom

The Middle Kingdom lasted from about 2055 BC to 1650 BC. During this period, the pharaohs reunified Egypt and restored the central government. The period is also characterized by a revival of the arts and architecture, as well as the construction of new temples and tombs.



Second Intermediate Period

The Second Intermediate Period lasted from about 1650 BC to 1550 BC. During this period, Egypt was invaded by the Hyksos, a group of foreigners from Asia. The Hyksos established their own kingdom in the Nile Delta and ruled over Egypt for about a century.



New Kingdom

The New Kingdom lasted from about 1550 BC to 1069 BC. During this period, Egypt reached the height of its power and prosperity. The pharaohs built many magnificent temples and tombs, and Egypt became a major trading power. The period is also characterized by a flourishing of the arts and literature.



Third Intermediate Period

The Third Intermediate Period lasted from about 1069 BC to 664 BC. During this period, Egypt was again divided into several competing kingdoms. The period is also characterized by a decline in the arts and architecture, as well as the loss of many of Egypt's territories.



Late Period

The Late Period lasted from about 664 BC to 332 BC. During this period, Egypt was ruled by a series of foreign dynasties, including the Persians, Greeks, and Romans. The period is also characterized by a revival of the arts and architecture, as well as the construction of new temples and tombs.



Greco-Roman Period

The Greco-Roman Period lasted from about 332 BC to 395 AD. During this period, Egypt was ruled by the Greeks and Romans. The period is also characterized by a flourishing of the arts and literature, as well as the spread of Christianity.



Religion

Ancient Egyptian religion was a polytheistic system of beliefs and practices that developed over thousands of years. The Egyptians worshipped a wide variety of gods and goddesses, who were believed to control all aspects of the natural world and human life. The religion was also characterized by a belief in the afterlife and the importance of mummification.



Gods and Goddesses

The Egyptians worshipped a wide variety of gods and goddesses, who were believed to control all aspects of the natural world and human life. Some of the most important gods and goddesses included Ra, the sun god; Osiris, the god of the afterlife; Isis, the goddess of magic and motherhood; and Horus, the god of the sky and kingship.



Temples

Temples were the most important religious buildings in ancient Egypt. They were built to honor the gods and goddesses and to serve as their earthly homes. Temples were also centers of learning and culture, and they played an important role in the economy of Egypt.



Pharaohs

The pharaohs were the rulers of ancient Egypt. They were considered to be divine beings, and they were responsible for maintaining order and prosperity in the kingdom. The pharaohs built many magnificent temples and tombs, and they were also patrons of the arts and literature.



Queens

The queens of ancient Egypt were the wives of the pharaohs. They were also considered to be divine beings, and they played an important role in the religious and political life of the kingdom. Some queens, such as Hatshepsut and Nefertiti, ruled Egypt in their own right.



Pyramids

The pyramids were the most famous monuments of ancient Egypt. They were built as tombs for the pharaohs, and they were designed to protect the pharaohs' bodies and their journey to the afterlife. The pyramids at Giza are the most famous and impressive of all the pyramids.



Tombs

Tombs were built for the pharaohs and other members of the royal family. They were designed to protect the deceased's bodies and their journey to the afterlife. Tombs were also filled with treasures and offerings, which were intended to help the deceased in the afterlife.



Mummification

Mummification was the process of preserving the bodies of the dead. The Egyptians believed that the body was necessary for the soul to live in the afterlife, so they went to great lengths to preserve it. Mummification was a complex and expensive process, and it was only available to the wealthy.



Afterlife

The Egyptians believed in the afterlife, and they went to great lengths to prepare for it. They built tombs for the pharaohs and other members of the royal family, and they filled them with treasures and offerings. They also mummified the bodies of the dead, so that they could live in the afterlife.



















































PLANTA DE CONJUNTO DE LA PLAZA DE ESPAÑA

Sobre estas líneas, planta de conjunto de la Plaza de España, con el Palacio en el centro y los pabellones de las provincias españolas a ambos lados. Se aprecia también el canal que rodea la plaza, con sus puentes y embarcaderos.



ARCO DE ENTRADA

Arco de entrada a la Plaza de España, situado en el extremo norte de la misma, frente al Palacio. Está flanqueado por dos torres de ladrillo visto y azulejería, y da acceso a la plaza desde la Avenida de la Palmera. Sobre el arco, el escudo de España.



PALACIO

Palacio de la Plaza de España, con su fachada principal orientada hacia el norte. Consta de dos torres laterales y un cuerpo central con una gran cúpula. La fachada está decorada con azulejería, columnas y relieves.



CUPULA CENTRAL

Cúpula central del Palacio de la Plaza de España, vista desde el interior. Está decorada con azulejería y relieves, y se apoya sobre un tambor con ventanas. Desde el exterior, la cúpula se ve coronada por una linterna.



LAS TORRES. TORRE NORTE Y TORRE SUR

Las dos torres laterales del Palacio de la Plaza de España, vistas desde el exterior. Cada una tiene una altura de 54 metros y está coronada por una cúpula. Entre ellas se sitúa el cuerpo central del Palacio.



CUPULA CENTRAL

Cúpula central del Palacio de la Plaza de España, vista desde el exterior. Está decorada con azulejería y relieves, y se apoya sobre un tambor con ventanas. Desde el exterior, la cúpula se ve coronada por una linterna.



ESCALERAS

Escalera de acceso al Palacio de la Plaza de España, situada en el cuerpo central del mismo. Consta de varios tramos y descansillos, y está flanqueada por balaustradas y columnas. Da acceso a la entrada principal del Palacio