



Medical Sciences

The ancient Egyptians figured out many scientific facts and achievements in the fields of medical sciences, surgical procedures, mummification, as well as the use of medicines and rendering prescriptions. Furthermore, they also depicted surgical tools on the wall-reliefs of tombs and temples, and these included illustrations of knives, scalpels, forceps and pliers.

Amongst the evidence of the development of medicine in ancient times, medical devices such as the birth chair, prosthetic limbs, and dental equipment involving gold wires utilized to connect and correct teeth and jaw alignment for those suffering from misalignment.



Art: The Pillar of Egyptian Civilization

Wooden industries are considered one of the most important applied arts in ancient Egyptian civilization, which varied between religious, funeral and daily life furniture such as beds and chairs, as well as making ships and musical instruments. The Egyptian carpenter also paid attention to fine details in his wooden products, such as comfort and health, so he designed the war chariots as well as chairs according to the level of blood pressure in the body, and also according to the person's character, age and weight.

Music played an essential role in the life of the ancient Egyptians, not only in royal and religious celebrations, but also during wars and battles. This prompted the musicians to invent various musical instruments, such as the flute, tambourine, clarinet, flute, mizmar, trumpet, harp, and the long lute. These instruments found their way into the ancient world, and their industry developed over time and became part of the group of orchestral instruments that we can appreciate in modern times. Egypt's location on the banks of the Nile, the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, was a key factor in exploiting water for transportation. The ancient Egyptians built fishing boats and large transportation ships, as well as merchant and warships. However, their knowledge of boat-building extended to the construction of funerary boats that used to accompany the deceased to the Afterlife.



المتحف القومي للحضارة المصرية National Museum of Egyptian Civilization NMEC

The National Museum of Egyptian Civilization (NMEC) acts as an integrated cultural and entertainment hub that narrates the achievements of the Egyptians across the ages. Egypt has always been regarded as one of the world's oldest civilizations, which has in turn delivered unique archaeological, architectural and artistic evidence from a wide range of time periods. NMEC is strategically located at the heart of historic Cairo, a "world heritage site", and within the boundaries of the city of Fustat, "the first Islamic capital in Egypt". It also overlooks the natural lake of Ain Sira and is in proximity to the Religious Complex. The museum includes a large collection of artifacts dating back to the Prehistoric, ancient Egyptian, Greco-Roman, Coptic, Islamic periods, until modern and contemporary era. Amongst these artefacts are a group of royal coffins and mummies. After their transfer from the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir, the NMEC will be the last place of residence for these 22 mummies, which include some of the greatest kings and queens of ancient Egypt. Furthermore, the museum provides cultural and entertainment services, educational department, restoration laboratories, conservation and research center. As a result, the NMEC has become a cultural hub that raises awareness in interpreting the role of Egypt as the foundations of human civilization.

- Tickets:**
 - Visitor* 200 EGP
 - Student* 100 EGP
 - * These prices are applicable for non-Egyptian visitors
 - Free entry for Children under 6 years
- Opening hours:**
 - everyday: 9:00 am - 5:00 pm
 - Friday: 9:00 am - 5:00 pm & 6:00 pm - 9:00 pm



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A civilization dates to the Prehistoric periods

Egypt has not only witnessed some of the oldest evidence of human existence, but it also holds an important chapter in the story of the development of humankind from Palaeolithic to Neolithic times. One of the oldest pieces of evidence of human presence in Egypt is the Skeleton of Nazlet Khater that dates back to Paleolithic times, and which was found buried near the village of Nazlet Khater in the Sohag governorate.



Triad of Stability and the Beginning of Urbanization

Life in ancient Egypt revolved around the Nile River. Most of the activities of the ancient Egyptians were linked to the Nile, both in terms of activities related to agriculture and construction, as well as a means of transportation, economy and trade. This was due to the Nile undertaking the role of the most important shipping route linking Egypt's provinces with its cities and villages on its banks.



The ancient Egyptians made clear contributions to the development of agriculture, and the commencement of economic life involving various industries, such as: textile, papyrus, and basketry industries. As a result, Egypt was the food basket for other neighbouring countries in the Mediterranean Basin. Ancient Egyptians laid the foundations of architecture and construction, and we can witness this through the variety of architectural buildings left behind ranging from military, religious, and funeral architecture. Some of the most famous of ancient architects was Imhotep – who was the architect in charge of building the first pyramid (Step Pyramid) at Saqqara, and Senenmut, the renowned architect in charge of completing the wonderful temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari. The achievements of Egyptian architects can further be observed in the great manner of designing and constructing buildings. They developed these to perfection by using basic tools that they had fashioned. Accordingly, the creativity of Egyptian architecture in the Greco-Roman era succeeded in building houses with several floors.



Egypt's Enlightenment in Science and Art

Egypt as a center of civilization, rose to the highest scientific, cultural, artistic and architectural levels among the countries of the Mediterranean basin during the Ptolemaic, Greek and Roman eras. The architectural and artistic movements flourished during the Ptolemaic, Greek and Roman periods in its various forms, such as sculpture, mosaics, glass and jewelry. One of the most beautiful sarcophagi dating back to the Ptolemaic period is an anthropoid coffin made made of gilded wood. It belongs to the priest "Nedjemankh", one of the most prominent priests of the ram-god Heryshaf. The coffin bears wonderful decorations and funerary texts.

Romans paid attention to the Western Desert of Egypt, as a result, the built fortresses, castles, temples and shrines across the land. In 1989, the French mission discovered a golden treasure inside a pottery vessel in the Dush fortress, and was called the " Douche Treasure". It consists of a set of gold and silver pieces, the most prominent of which is a crown of pure gold weighing around 360 grams.



History of Egyptian Textiles

The textile industry witnessed great development throughout the ages, especially the Coptic textile. The Copts produced a variety of textiles decorated with religious scenes and various decorative elements. Amongst the most prominent of them is the Padrachil – a garment worn by the priest of the church, woven from silk and linen threads, and decorated with religious scenes, which included the images and names of the twelve apostles embroidered with silver threads.



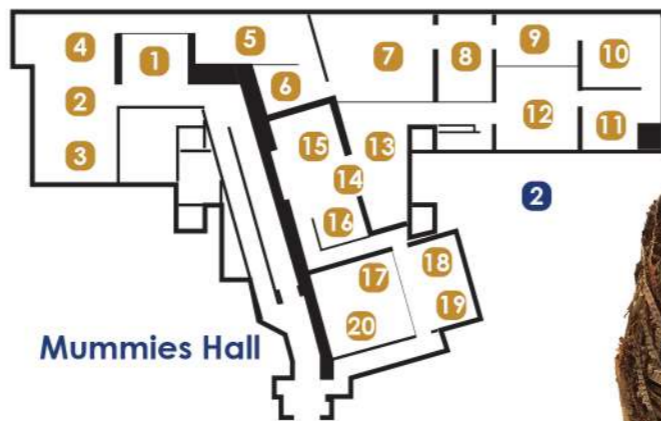
Metrology and Astronomy

Egyptians had a great knowledge of metrology (temporal or computational measurement), as it was the basic building block for organizing all agricultural, architectural, and economic aspects of life, they recognized the need emerging to involve the use of different types of measurement techniques, as well as weights. Among the most famous units of metrology known in ancient Egyptian history is the water clock. This water clock dates back to the reign of King Amenhotep III and was created in the shape of an alabaster vessel divided into different sections and containing a small hole at the bottom. The water level inside the vessel indicates a certain time according to the signs.

Ingenuity of Islamic Art

Mashrabiya, the most genuine civilized practice that brought together the sciences of engineering, measurement, and the art of carpentry in the Egyptian civilization. It is used to cover entire buildings as an oriental ornament, providing local identity and a sun-shading device for cooling. Mashrabiya was developed to provide privacy. The Egyptian carpenters embraced the art of making mashrabiya, latticework gave it a minimalistic and delicate approach that reflects Islamic art. The creativity of the Egyptian artist in the manufacture, decoration and coloring of metals indicates the sophistication of Islamic Art. Metal artifacts ranged from jugs, incense burners, candlesticks, boxes, windows, mirrors, weapons and musical instruments.

The manufacture of metal artifacts relied heavily on copper, silver, bronze and iron, and they were decorated with various drawings and inscription strips, in addition to using gold in decoration.



Mummies Hall

SEQNENRE TAA II	1	SETI I	11
AHMOSE NEFERTARI	2	RAMESSES II	12
AMENHOTEP I	3	MERENPTAH	13
THUTMOSIS I	4	SETI II	14
THUTMOSIS II	5	RAMESSES III	15
HATSHEPSUT	6	SIPTAH	16
THUTMOSIS III	7	RAMESSES IV	17
AMENHOTEP II	8	RAMESSES V	18
THUTMOSIS IV	9	RAMESSES VI	19
AMENHOTEP III	10	RAMESSES IX	20



Royal Mummies

The ancient Egyptians believed that all Pharaohs descended from one divine lineage, and that the King himself was the image of the god on earth and responsible for taking care of the affairs of the people and protecting the country. One can observe this, in particular with the kings from the New Kingdom, as they built funerary temples on the edge of the fertile lands on the western mainland in Thebes. However, they then chose for themselves the more isolated and secret tombs in the Valley of the Kings in order to keep their bodies and belongings safe for their journey into the life after death.

The ancient Egyptians also believed in the concept of immortality and life after death. This in turn led to a keen interest in medicine and mummification, as well as further research into the methods of treatment and preservation of the human body in life so as to prepare for its journey to life after death.

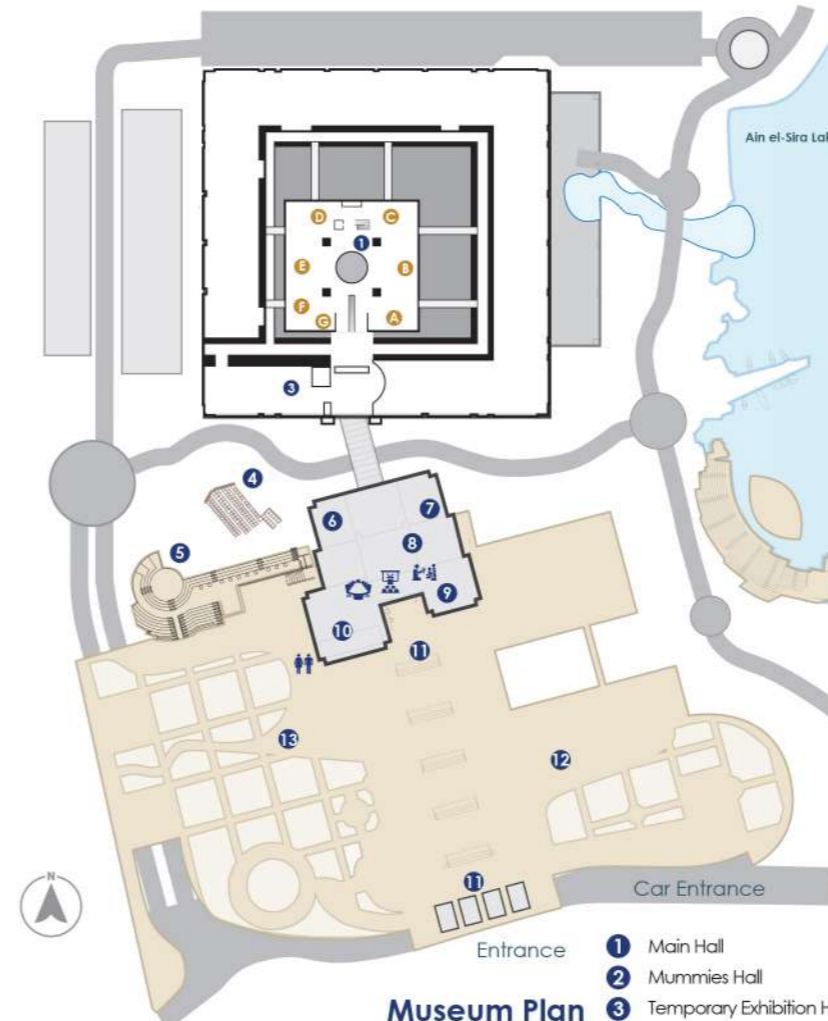
King Seqenen Ra Taa II

King Seqenenre Taa, whose mummy is one of the 22 royal mummies who will be transferred in the Golden Pharaoh's Parade from the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir to the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization. King Seqenenre Taa was the ruler of Thebes (modern-day Luxor). History remembers Seqenenre Taa as the king who began the liberation war against the Hyksos, a war which continued by his sons Kamose and Ahmose I. The mummy of Seqenenre Taa's was discovered in the Cache of Deir El-Bahari (TT320), west of Luxor in 1881.



Queen Ahmose-Nefertari

Ahmose-Nefertari was a powerful and influential woman during her lifetime, she maintained her power during the reign of her son, Amenhotep I; mother and son were venerated as a divinized couple by Egyptians, especially in the Necropolis of Deir el-Medina. The mummy of the Queen was discovered in the Deir el-Bahari Cache (TT 320)



Museum Plan

- A Pre-History
- B Dynastic Period
- C Greco-Roman
- D Coptic Art
- E Islamic Period
- F Modern & Contemporary Era
- G Traditional Arts

- 1 Main Hall
- 2 Mummies Hall
- 3 Temporary Exhibition Hall
- 4 The Dye-House
- 5 Roman Theatre
- 6 VIP Lounge
- 7 Gift Shop
- 8 Information Desk
- 9 Restaurants & cafeteria
- 10 Theatre
- 11 Tickets Office
- 12 Car Parking
- 13 Bus Parking



The Dye-House

This historical dye-house is the only preserved archeological remains of an Islamic dye-house from Egypt. The type of brick used in these archeological remains suggests that this dyehouse dates back to the Ikhshidid (969–935 AD) or Fatimid Period (1171–969 AD).

The Renaissance of Egypt in the Modern Era

The development of modern Cairo continued during the reign of Muhammad Ali Pasha in 1805, as he was interested in developing and organizing his capital through the concentration of industries and crafts. However, the real renaissance period flourished during the reign of his grandson Khedive Ismail (1863-1879 AD).

The Khedive Ismail was also named the second founder of modern Egypt, succeeding the achievements of his grandfather Muhammad Ali Pasha the Great due to the development he had made in the urban, economic and administrative system of Egypt.



Folk Heritage

The creativity of the Egyptian artist continued to create an imprint that expresses the nature and history of the cultural heritage in different parts of Egypt. Egyptian heritage has aesthetic contributions in all fields of art, whether this involves religious or civil architecture, as well as sculpture, photography, jewelry, pottery and fashion. One of the most prominent items created by Egyptian hands are traditional jewelry, the details of which differ from one region to another such as the crescents necklace "Hilalat kerdan" and fish necklace.

Significantly, one of the most beautiful religious legacies that the Muslim artist won the honor of making is "Covering of the Ka'ba", as Egypt used to manufacture it and send it to Mecca since the era of Caliph Omar bin Al-Khattab. "Covering of the Ka'ba" was sent every year in a great caravan procession called "Al-Mahmal".

