



History Homework presentation

**GROUP 104-IV /
SUBGROUP 1**

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Luxor Museum



LUXOR MUSEUM

IS AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN LUXOR (ANCIENT THEBES), EGYPT. IT STANDS ON THE CORNICHE, OVERLOOKING THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER NILE.

AMONG THE ITEMS ON DISPLAY ARE GRAVE GOODS FROM THE TOMB OF THE 18TH DYNASTY PHARAOH TUTANKHAMUN (KV62) AND A COLLECTION OF 26 NEW KINGDOM STATUES THAT WERE FOUND BURIED IN THE LUXOR STATUE CACHE IN THE NEARBY LUXOR TEMPLE IN 1989.

THE ROYAL MUMMIES OF TWO PHARAOS – AHMOSE I AND RAMESES I – WERE ALSO PUT ON DISPLAY IN THE LUXOR MUSEUM IN MARCH 2004, AS PART OF THE NEW EXTENSION TO THE MUSEUM, WHICH INCLUDES A SMALL VISITOR CENTRE. A MAJOR EXHIBIT IS A RECONSTRUCTION OF ONE OF THE WALLS OF AKHENATEN'S TEMPLE AT KARNAK.



One of the featured items in the collection is a calcite double statue of the crocodile god Sobek and the 18th Dynasty pharaoh Amenhotep III.^[2]



Citadel of Qaitbay in Egypt:

Sultan Qaitbey built this picturesque fortress during the 14th century to defend Alexandria from the advances of the Ottoman Empire. His efforts were in vain since the Ottomans took control of Egypt in 1512, but the fortress has remained, strategically located on a thin arm of land that extends out into Alexandria's harbor from the corniche. The fortress' current form is not the original. It was heavily damaged during the British bombardment of Alexandria during a nationalist uprising against British hegemony in 1882 and rebuilt around the turn of the 20th century. As with most things in Alexandria, the building itself is not what is most significant about this location. Qaitbey built the fortress here to take advantage of an exist foundation on the site—that of the legendary Pharos Lighthouse, which by the 14th century had fallen into ruins due to repeated damage by earthquakes. The largest stones of the citadel, forming the lintel and doorway of its entrance, as well as the red granite columns in the mosque within the walls, are probably also salvaged from the huge tower that once stood here. The citadel has long since given up any military function. Today it houses a small naval museum, but it might be worth a visit to explore the inside of the fortress and imagine the huge structure that once stood on its foundation. The peninsula leading to the citadel is also a popular area with fishermen and families alike. It is usually crowded with a pleasant crowd enjoying the sea views, restaurants and ice cream shops that line the street up to the fortress. The castle is one of the most beautiful archaeological sites in Egypt, also Egypt has a great civilization and history to discover.



Islamic art museum in Qatar



General info about the museum

- ▶ The structure of the museum was completed in 2006. The museum opened on November 22, 2008.
- ▶ The museum's holdings were collected from Europe and Asia, their history ranges from the seventh century AD to the nineteenth century. The collection represents the diversity found in Islamic art. Exhibits range from books, manuscripts, ceramics, metal, glass, ivory, textiles, wood, precious stones, silver, copper and bronze coins, some of which date back to pre-Islam and specifically to the Sasanian era, and the most recent dates back to the Safavid era, through the Umayyad and Abbasid periods.
- ▶ The 800 exhibits have been collecting for 15 years, documenting 14 centuries of Islamic art history



- ▶ **The Qatar Museums Authority seeks to make the Museum of Islamic Art a center for information, research and creativity, and a beacon for dialogue and cultural exchange by attracting an international audience, as the museum is a reflection of Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani's vision of Qatar being the capital of culture in the Middle East.**

