



متحف الغردقة
HURGHADA MUSEUM

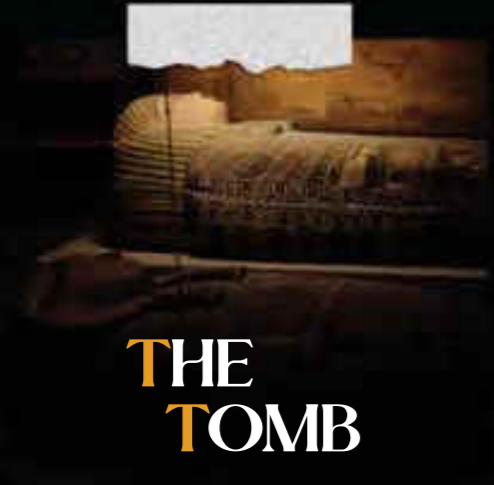


BEAUTY ACROSS EGYPTIAN HISTORY





**ANCIENT
EGYPT**



**THE
TOMB**



**GRECO
ROMAN**



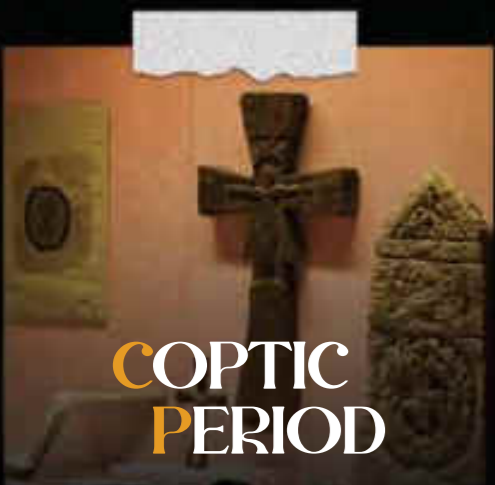
**TUTANKHAMUN
TREASURES**



CAFE



RESTAURANT



**COPTIC
PERIOD**



**ISLAMIC
PERIOD**



**MODERN
EGYPT**



KIDS AREA



**PRIVATE
PARKING**

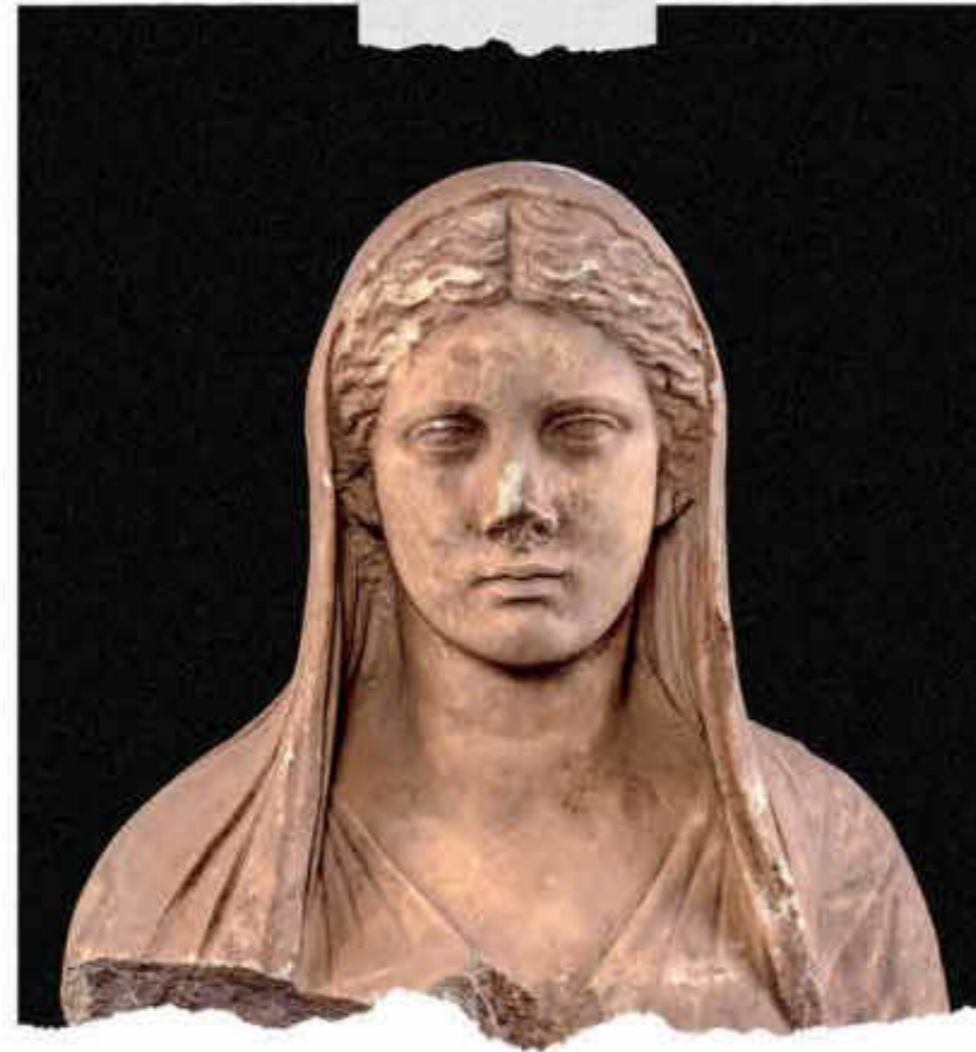


ECHO OF EGYPT

MUSEUM MISSION

The museum's themes are as diverse as the manifestations of beauty in Egyptian history. The Egyptian artists brought out the beauty highlighted in their environment and culture in accordance with their artistic vision. This vision was manifested in art works characterized by variety and unique harmony. The themes include a presentation of the tools used in daily life, such as hunting tools, and kitchen utensils. This passion for beauty extended to artistic description of the afterlife they were very concerned with all that related to life after death. Thus, they excelled at making refined funerary furniture, coffin decorations, and mummy adornments in the most meticulous manner, this artistic production was unparalleled.

BEAUTY ACROSS
EGYPTIAN HISTORY



THE MESSAGE

The Museum endeavors to emphasize beauty across different historical periods in Egyptian history. It will present this theme to visitors in an appropriate manner through the means of an attractive museum scenario. For this, the museum displays a collection of the rarest and most valuable historical objects, so as to best represent Egyptian art through the ages, from the pre-Dynastic period and up until the modern age.

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EGYPTIAN HISTORY

HURGHADA MUSEUM

It's the first antiquities museum in the Red Sea Governorate. It's located south of Hurghada near the Tourist's Promenade and Hurghada International Airport. The museum was built upon ten thousand square meters of Land, the museum's building has been built on three thousand square meters.

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EGYPTIAN HISTORY





MERITAMUN

Queen Meritamun was one of the daughters of Rameses II, who became his Great Royal Wife after the death of her mother, Nefertari. This statue clearly displays the ancient Egyptian sculptor's mastery of his craft. This is especially clear in the intricate tresses of her elaborate blue wig, and in the symmetry and attention to detail to the beads of her wide collar. There are two cobras on her forehead. The one on the left is wearing the White Crown of Upper Egypt, and the other the Red Crown of Lower Egypt. They represent Nekhbet and Wadjet, the titular goddesses of Upper and Lower Egypt respectively. On her wig, Meritamun is wearing a headdress whose base consists of Uraei, protective cobras with sun disks on their heads. The Uraeus was a symbol of the power of the Sun God. Two tall feathers would have surmounted this base, but the top of the statue is unfortunately missing. In her left hand, Meritamun holds a menat, a necklace that was closely associated with Hathor, the goddess of fertility, love, and music. It is composed of rows of beads with a counterpoise, which appropriately has the shape of Hathor, thus associating Meritamun with this goddess. The name of Meritamun is not preserved on the back pillar of the statue, but the titles are very similar to those found on the back of a colossal statue of hers in Akhmim, which also depicts her wearing the same headdress.

Luxor, Queen's Palace Northwest of The Ramesseum
New Kingdom, 19th Dynasty, Rameses II (C. 279 – 1213 BC)
Painted Limestone
JE 31413 - CG 600 - SR 4 / 13581

TUTANKHAMUN TREASURES The first stage of Tutankhamun exhibition was in California Science Center. Artifacts from King Tutankhamun's tomb have been shown at an exhibit since March 24, 2018.

The exhibit's date has coincided with the 100th anniversary of the discovery of King Tutankhamun's tomb. The most famous ancient Egyptian king's tomb was discovered in 1922, more than 3,000 years after his death.

The temporary exhibition "King Tut: Treasures of the Golden Pharaoh" was then moved from the California Science Center to grand Lafayette Hall in Paris, France, from March 18, 2019, to Sept. 30, 2019.

The exhibition moved to the British capital, London, in November 1, in its third stop. The temporary exhibition of King Tutankhamun entitled "Tutankhamun ... Treasures of the Golden Pharaoh" will return back from London to Egypt after two or three days maximum. The final destination of those treasures is now at Hurghada Museum.

Tutankhamun was born in the 18th
Dynasty around 1341
B.C. and was the 12th pharaoh of that period. dress



TUTANKHAMUN



THE TOMB

The Museum exhibit Contains 2000 Artifacts from Different Eras, it contains a Pharaonic Tomb Designed to Simulate the mountainous Nature of the Tombs and Contains coffins and Pharaoh Mummies

THE TOMB

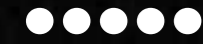
Ancient Egyptians believed in resurrection and immortality after death in the afterlife, making them keen to build their tombs where they would live in immortality. It is true that the part of the tomb in which the deceased was buried was indeed meant to be inaccessible, but the tomb was more than just a burial chamber.

BEAUTY ACROSS
EGYPTIAN HISTORY

Tombs also had richly decorated chapels, and these were meant to be visited. This was where priests and relatives came to present offerings to the soul of the deceased.

For the ancient Egyptians the continuation of life after death was closely linked to the preservation of the body which had to support the immaterial soul. Mummification was performed throughout most of Egyptian history for this reason.

Canopic jars were used to contain and preserve the viscera of their owner for the afterlife. The burial chamber, and sometimes its adjoining rooms, contained the funerary objects needed in the journey towards the afterlife, as well as the activities therein. At Hurghada Museum you can see a model for a real tomb appears mummies, Canopic Jars of Isetemkheb, and all beauty of Egyptian tombs.



THE ANCIENT EGYPT

The ancient Egyptian word *nefer* can be translated as “good”, “beautiful”, or “perfect”. People sought beauty and perfection in their lives, and many included this term in their names, such as “Nefertiti” which means “the beautiful one has arrived”. Youth, good health, and beauty were naturally seen as being intimately tied together. Cosmetics and toiletries played a crucial role in beautification, maintaining good health, and projecting youth. On funerary masks, it was a youthful face that was represented, with a standardised vision of beauty. Ancient Egyptians combed their hair, used hairpins, painted their eyes, took care of their teeth, applied ointments and perfumes on their skin, and looked at their reflections in mirrors.

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EGYPTIAN HISTORY





TUTANKHAMUN TREASURES

The ancient Egyptians used the word Ankh for mirrors and the same word was also used to mean "life". The alabaster drinking cup carved in the form of an open lotus flower surrounded by smaller blooms & flowers that form the handles and which are crowned by figure of the god "Heh" the god of million years. There are 3 statues of King Tut wears different head wears: Nubian wig, The blue crown (Khepresh), and the "Nemes" Headdress. There is small ebony chair is decorated with gold leaf and ivory inlays which had been made for king Tut when he was still a child.

BEAUTY ACROSS
EGYPTIAN HISTORY





GREECE & ROMAN

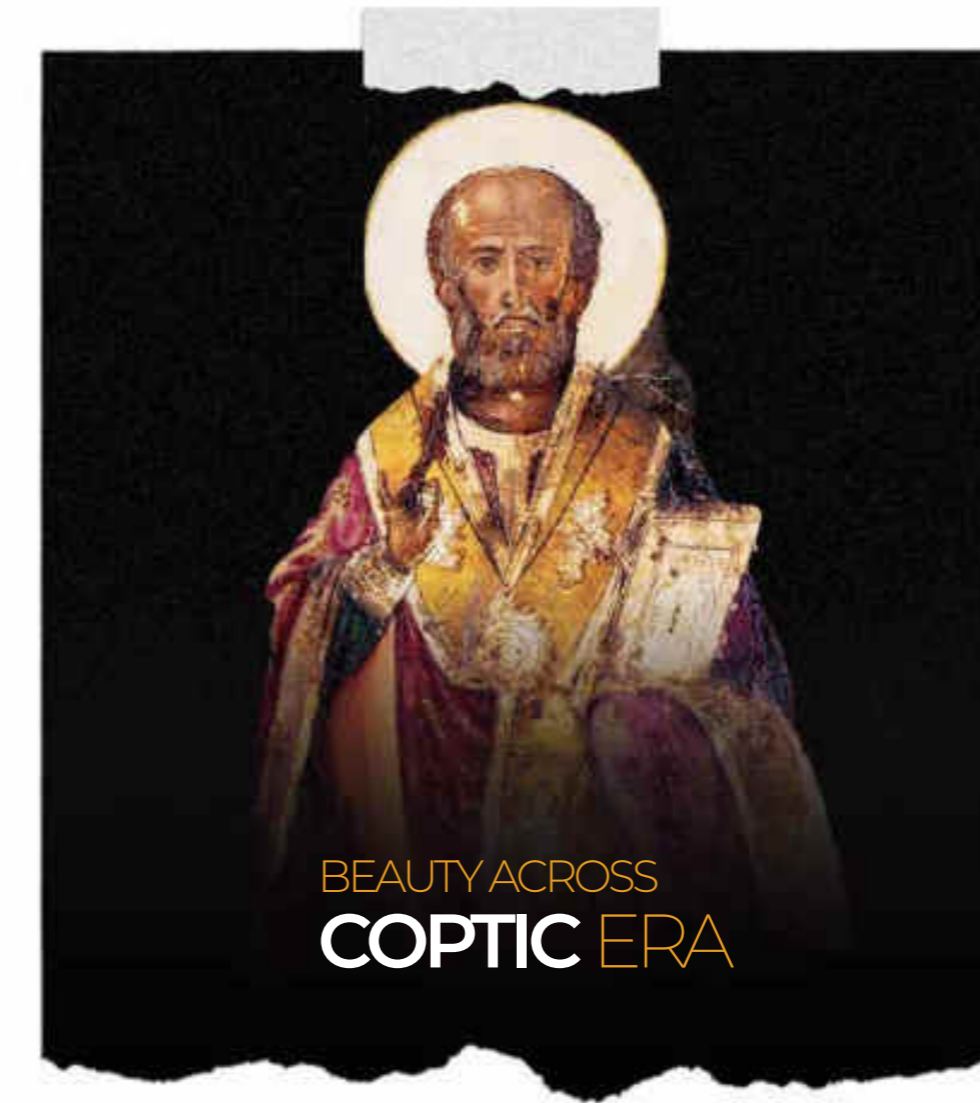
Sculpture in Greco-Roman Egypt exhibits different styles and subjects, matching both Egyptian and Greek tastes. Kings were presented as Greek rulers in the capital while being depicted as Pharaohs in the country's temples. A new style emerged in the late 3rd century BC that mixed both traditions, and continued into the Roman Period.

Egyptian sculptors continued rendering the local elite in their traditional forms and types, but mostly as temple statues. Statues of Greek and Roman individuals are known as well. They are found everywhere in the country from Alexandria to Thebes, and they are depicted wearing the Greek himation or Roman toga, in addition to many other attributes indicating the rank of officials, militaries, priests, and members of the elite.

The high demand for statues and figurines of deities is reflected in the many discovered sculptures depicting Greek deities like Aphrodite, Eros, and Herakles, the Roman like Victoria, and of course Egyptian deities as well, like Isis and Harpokrates. Terracotta figurines became widely popular, and were appreciated for their different subjects, and low cost. During a time of heavy taxation, these figurines were an inexpensive way for the population at large to have representations of gods.



COPTIC PERIOD



Coptic textiles (called Cabaty) are known all over the world. Many techniques were used, but one of these, tapestry, was the most common, and is considered the most iconic for Coptic textiles. These are made up of colored threads weaved together to create designs, leaving plain borders. Weavers in the Coptic era followed traditional, Pharaonic, methods, especially the Egyptian knot technique, but they implemented new techniques as well. Icons are one of the most important and popular forms of Coptic art. The word itself comes from Greek which means image, then became a term used to refer to wooden coloured portraits representing biblical figures or events. Icons are found in churches, monasteries, and houses, hung on walls, or sometimes wooden screen, called iconostasis. Christians in Egypt preserved the traditions of writing on papyrus. In later periods, however, they replaced papyrus with parchment and then paper to make book manuscripts. The use of parchment continued until the 13th century, and it is believed that the last of these manuscripts is preserved in the monastery of Wadi el-Natrun and that it dates to the year 1181 AD. The paper industry spread in the Islamic period. Beauty of Coptic Era appears in all textiles, art, writing, and manufacture of crosses.

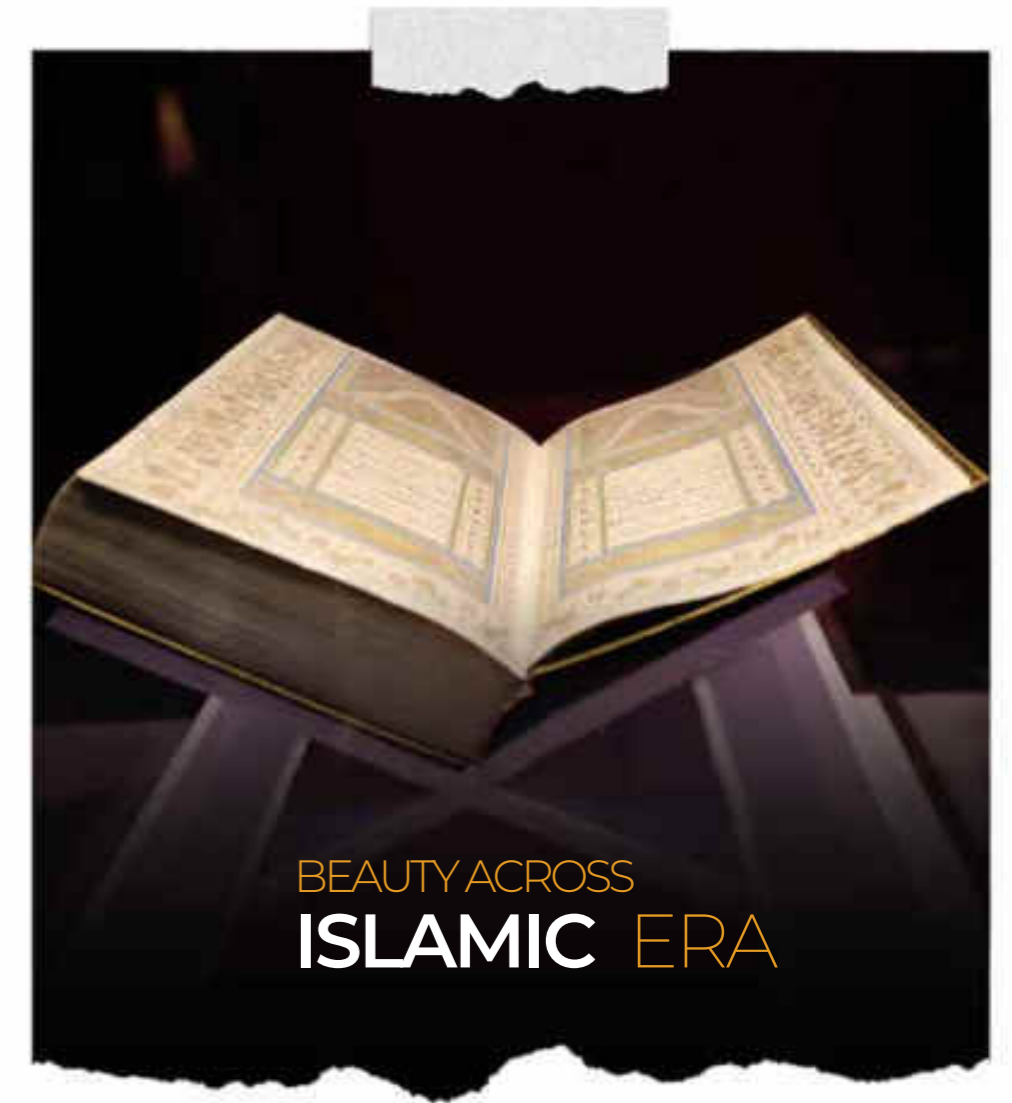


ISLAMIC PERIOD

Through times, Islamic arts have become a sign of beauty and a manifestation of sophistication, luxury, and mastery. Indeed, the Islamic arts combine functional value, beauty of meaning, and the philosophy of art. The Muslim artist has usually conducted a combination of artistic creativity to serve the functional purpose of the masterpiece.

Porcelain products in the Islamic civilization varied between the manufacture of various applied artefacts, such as dishes, bowls, jugs, cups, vases, flasks, lanterns, incense burners, footrests, and small sculptures. Porcelain has reached a high degree of accuracy and perfection in the eastern and western Islamic world.

The Muslim ceramics had become very popular in European markets during the Ottoman period, manifested through European influence in the decoration of these artefacts, as illustrated by the style of Rumi. In this style, Islamic floral motifs are mixed with modified elements of the European style.





MODERN EGYPT

The Modern era in Egypt starts with the beginning of Muhammad Ali Pasha's reign, from 1805 AD until the 1952 revolution. Eleven rulers from his family successively ruled Egypt. During the reign of the Muhammad Ali family, Egypt developed greatly and was called "modern Egypt" because of the many improvements that Egypt saw in terms of economy, industry, architecture, culture, art, and education. The governors, princes, and princesses of the Muhammad Ali family had a great role in opening Egypt up to Western cultures, especially European ones, and bringing to Egypt modern technologies.

BEAUTY ACROSS
MODERN ERA

The Muhammad Ali family's women were highly active in Egyptian society and influenced it with their aesthetic sense and cultural diversity. For instance, Princess Fatima, the daughter of Khedive Ismail, donated her precious jewellery and some of her lands for contributing to the establishment of the first Egyptian university, now Cairo University.

The wife of Khedive Muhammad Tawfiq, Princess Amina Hanem Elhami, who was also called the "Mother of Benefactors", was credited for founding the first girls' school, as well as the Modern School of Decoration and Crafts. Princess Fawzia, King Fouad's daughter and King Farouk's sister, acted as role model thanks to her cultural knowledge and elegance.

The Museum exhibits a collection of jewellery, accessories, and cutlery belonging to the rulers and princesses of the Muhammad Ali family, as they represent the fine taste and culture of the Muhammad Ali family.

LAND SCAPE

Varied green spaces for recreational and service activities Roman theatre: it offers the Echo of Egypt Show, which present 7000 years of civilization across Egyptian history from the Pharaonic era till Modern period related to Egyptian folklore in its various forms, that embody Phar onic ear and other ears.

BEAUTY ACROSS
EGYPTIAN HISTORY





COMMERCIAL AREA
ATMS
INFORMATION OFFICE
OFFICE MULTIMEDIA ROOM (VR)
AND A PANORAMIC LIFT

BEAUTY ACROSS
EGYPTIAN HISTORY



**GROUND
FLOOR**



ECHO OF EGYPT

As The show business is growing up with different cultures & different styles all around the world "Echo of Egypt" The musical show is to be presented at Hurghada Museum Theatre. with more than 60 persons cast from Egypt & all around the world; 90 minutes of presenting separately the 7000 years Civilizations of Egypt. Era by era with very attractive Dancers, Choreographies, costumes, accessories, visuals, and decorations. Starting from the Pharaonic era passing by Greek, Roman, Arab, and Malouk eras coming to new Egypt

**LEGACY
OF ERAS**
7000 Years of Civilization



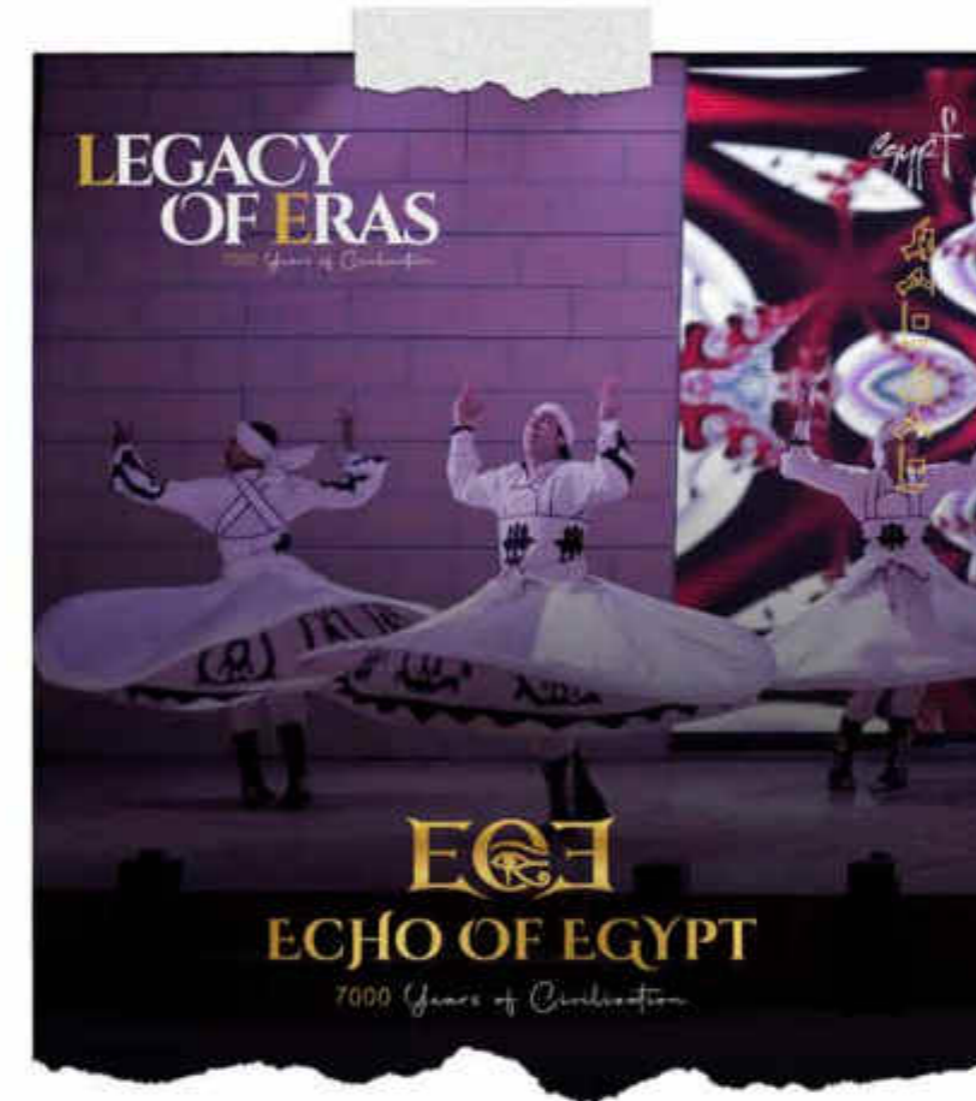
ACT ONE SCENE I

As the gates of the ancient temples open the gods come out to invite you on an amazing journey through the abyss of time, you will see and experience the history of a truly mystical country. Anubis and Horos dance their exquisite round dance for the golden Priestesses of Isis, she is the Goddess of fertility, the patron of femininity and motherhood. Isis was the mother of Horus and Egyptian pharaohs were considered to be his earthly incarnations.

SCENE II

The sun rises illuminating the vast expanse of the Sahara, this land became the largest of all ancient civilizations, where mystery and continued fascination for Egyptian history were born. Welcome to the palace and the realm of the pharaoh. The most majestic ruler of ancient Egypt the Pharaoh sits on the throne and watches this performance in his honor





SCENE III

The Pharaonic golden era inevitably comes to an end. The pharaoh with his elegance, regal gait along incredible legacy leaves the stage. It is time now for the next ruler to take his place in history. The waves of the blue Mediterranean Sea safely deliver Alexander the Great to the glorious coast of Egypt and with his arrival, the Greco-Roman period now begins

SCENE IV

The influence of Greek Dance continues with the arrival of the Egyptian Queen Cleopatra into ancient Rome alongside the legendary Emperor Julius Caesar. Roman & Pharaonic influences can be clearly seen with the Soldiers and Dancers performing in front of the Emperor & the Queen



ACT II SCENE I

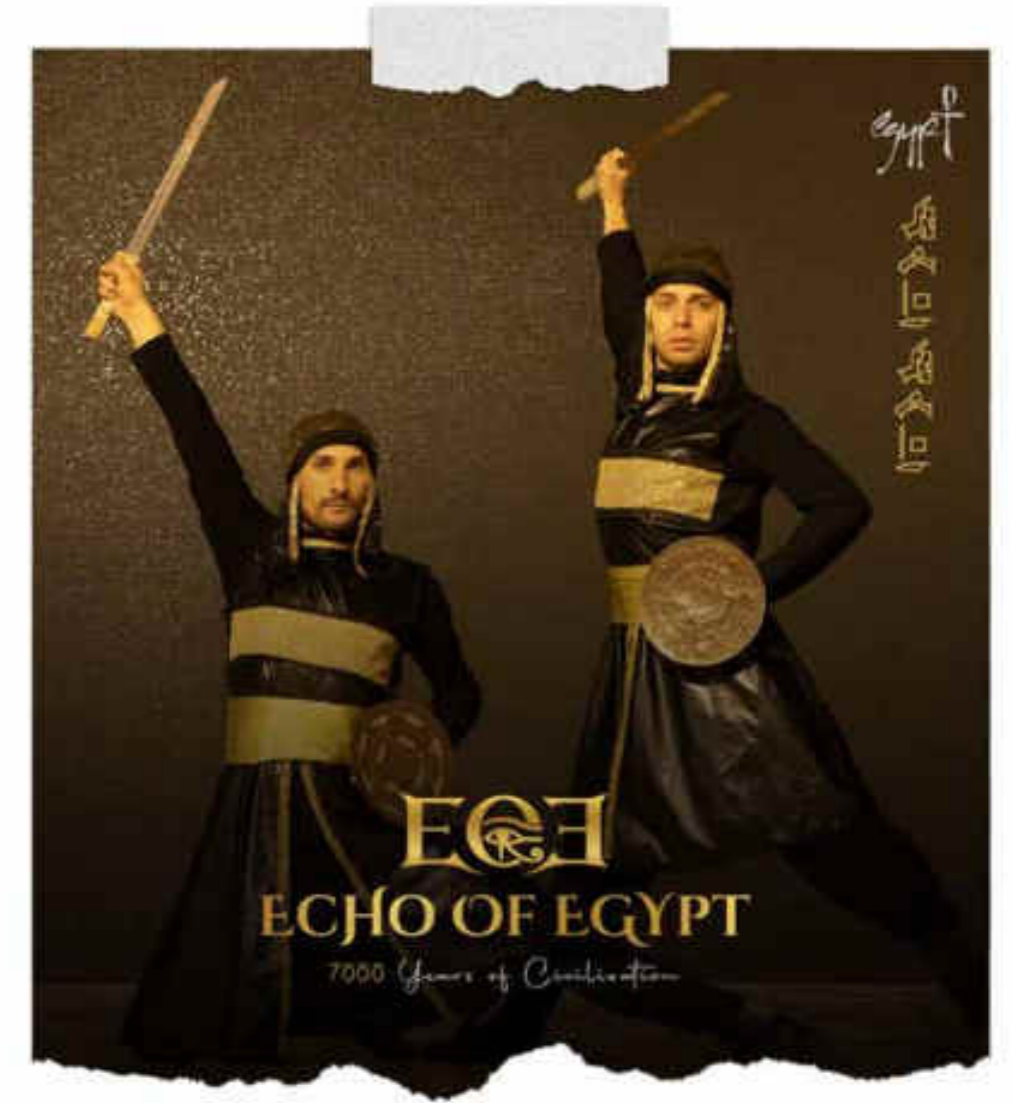
The great Nile River flows across the hot sands. Times change, rulers change and new history is written. It is now the era of the Sultan to be sitting on the throne. This is the new chapter in Egypt's rich history. This is the Islamic period. Valiant Mamluks, elite guards become the strong defenders of the Sultan here you can see their strength as they begin to rule Egypt Breathtaking oriental beauties with their bewitching dance follow them proving magic not known in Egypt before. The reign of the Mamluks, with people from the Caucasus, is a time of wars and conquests, soon to end as this violent time eventually ceases.

SCENE II

Rise of the Ottoman Empire This incredible performance is representative of the ritual Dance of the dervishes, Sufi, and the incendiary dance of Khalay or Dapka, as it is called in the Arab countries.

SCENE II

After the Ottoman period in the history of Egypt and after many wars and revolutions, the Sphinx remains strong and calm at the foot of the great pyramids, guarding the eternal sleep of the pyramids. Pharaohs. This last dance depicts life in modern Egypt to the tones of Nubia, Aswan, and the beautiful Nile River.





DR / MOSTAFA MADBOULY
PRIME MINISTER

With more than 2000 artifacts from many different eras, Hurghada Museum tells us the story of beauty across Egyptian history starting from ancient Egypt until the modern eras of Egypt. All of that increase the beauty and the charm of the city Hurghada and show our great legacy.



DR / KHALED AL-ANANY
MINISTER OF TOURISM AND ANTIQUITIES

Hurghada has always been a world-famous destination attracting millions of visitors from all over the world with its sunny weather, beautiful sandy beaches, unique corals, and underwater activities. Today, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, by opening the first Antiquities Museum there, is adding a new attraction to this charming city, giving tourists a unique mix of leisure and culture.



DR / ZAHY HAWASS
EGYPTIAN ARCHAEOLOGIST

Would first and foremost like to congratulate the achievement of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in opening Hurghada's very first museum. It was an excellent decision to cooperate with the private sector, which funded the building of the museum while the Ministry selected the objects and created the museum's scenario. His excellency the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities prof. Khaled El-Enany charged Dr. Mahmoud Mabrouk to be the designer of the museum exhibition.



KHALED MAHFOUZ
THE CHAIRMAN

As continuous of the great achievements of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, this great edifice was produced through the ministry's first cooperation with the tourism sector, this great edifice resulted through the cooperation of the Ministry of Tourism with the private sector. The Hurghada Museum illustrates the beauty in the different Egyptian eras, so we chose the statue of the Queen Meritamun as an icon of Egyptian beauty



HURGHADA MUSEUM

FROM 10:00 AM
TO 01:00 PM

FROM 05:00 PM
TO 11:00 PM



COMMERCIAL AREA

FROM 10:00 AM
TO 11:00 PM



RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

FROM 10:00 AM
TO 01:00 AM



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HURGHADA MUSEUM

