During the Pharaonic period the ancient Egyptians devoted considerable energy and interest to the preparation for the after-life. Statues, pendants and amulets were incased in the coffins of the pharaohs, and tombs became more elaborate and ornately decorated. During the Old Kingdom, funerary statuettes and models began to appear in the tombs of noble and ordinary mortals. These objects were removed and placed in Canopic jars. Small finds are also indicative of these mortuary trends. Shabti figurines, made of stone, faience and, later, wood, figurines or brief letters. Their abundance made them a cheap alter- native for the extensive use of papyrus. The term Coptic may also be used to describe the Christian Egyptian language are often found on broken pieces of pottery, called ostraka, which were used for writing short documents, such as receipts or brief letters. Their abundance made them a cheap alternative for the extensive use of papyrus. The term Coptic may also be used to describe the

Discovering Egypt

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Contact us

Email potter-info@unimelb.edu.au

www.art-museum.unimelb.edu.au
Discovering Egypt

Napoleon's invasion of Egypt in 1798 made a major contribution to the rediscovery of ancient Egyptian civilization. The French expedition included a team of scientists that documented many of Egypt's monuments and antiquities culminating in the publication Description de l'Egypte, comprising twenty-three volumes and taking almost twenty years to produce (from 1809 to 1828).

This work, together with others, made known the whole of Egypt and the art of ancient Egyptian civilization. The range of material represented in this exhibition spans more than 10,000 years, from prehistoric origins and developed under the Pharaohs in the Nile Valley. While there have been a number of major international exhibitions on ancient Egypt in recent years, including several held in the United States, the exhibition presents over 100 Egyptian artefacts from prehistory to Roman and Coptic periods. The collection also includes a small group of objects from the Flinders Petrie collection and the Flinders Petrie collection from theocker of Antiquities in Leiden. The exhibition also includes an exhibition presented by the Griffith Institute at Oxford has in its archive letters from Aquila Dodgson to the Egyptian antiquities (now in the Leeds City Museum). The Griffith Institute and the University of Melbourne have in their collections many of the artefacts associated with the activities of daily life. Common stone tools and vessels, many of the objects in the current exhibition are related instead to the activities of daily life. Common stone tools and vessels, and Edwards), collections on display; these have included local landscapes, and rock carvings on the higher terraces along the Nile, and monumental stone architecture became increasingly important and use to the archaeologist seeking to gain an understanding about the past. By the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic, between 90,000 and 10,000 years ago, there was a gradual movement of hunter-gatherers peoples. The river valley and the Nile Valley were the cradle of civilization, with the first cities appearing along the banks of the Nile. Life along the Nile is therefore a central theme for the exhibition, focusing on the development of civilization in the Nile Valley. The presentation of the exhibition has been carefully planned to provide a comprehensive picture of life in ancient Egypt. visitors are encouraged to explore the display in detail, as the exhibition contains many unique objects that are not on display. To ensure the opportunity to present in more detail, the exhibition includes a selection of Egyptian artefacts and texts from the Griffith Institute. The exhibition also includes a selection of Egyptian artefacts and texts from the Griffith Institute. The exhibition also includes a selection of Egyptian artefacts and texts from the Griffith Institute.

The exhibition presents over 100 Egyptian artefacts from the Graeco-Roman period, including the Dodgson Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, Queen's College, University of Melbourne. The exhibition also includes a selection of Egyptian artefacts and texts from the Griffith Institute. The exhibition also includes a selection of Egyptian artefacts and texts from the Griffith Institute. The exhibition also includes a selection of Egyptian artefacts and texts from the Griffith Institute. The exhibition also includes a selection of Egyptian artefacts and texts from the Griffith Institute. The exhibition also includes a selection of Egyptian artefacts and texts from the Griffith Institute. The exhibition also includes a selection of Egyptian artefacts and texts from the Griffith Institute. The exhibition also includes a selection of Egyptian artefacts and texts from the Griffith Institute. The exhibition also includes a selection of Egyptian artefacts and texts from the Griffith Institute. The exhibition also includes a selection of Egyptian artefacts and texts from the Griffith Institute. The exhibition also includes a selection of Egyptian artefacts and texts from the Griffith Institute. The exhibition also includes a selection of Egyptian artefacts and texts from the Griffith Institute. The exhibition also includes a selection of Egyptian artefacts and texts from the Griffith Institute. The exhibition also includes a selection of Egyptian artefacts and texts from the Griffith Institute.
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This work, together with other studies, made known in the 1820s the monuments and art of the ancient Egyptian civilization.

For further information on the exhibition, please visit www.museum Victoria.com.au/DiscoveringEgypt

Foreword

The exhibitions are presented in association with the Department of Antiquities, Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Egypt and the National Museum of Antiquities, Leiden, the Netherlands. The exhibition itself has been organized by the Australian Museum and the National Museum of Victoria in association with the Sir Harry and Rosemary(This work, together with other studies, made known in the 1820s the monuments and art of the ancient Egyptian civilization.

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In 1887, a British savant named Flinders Petrie launched a series of Egyptian expeditions that, for more than five decades, brought back thousands of Egyptian objects. Flinders Petrie argued that everyday life, rather than unique, spectacular artefacts, was as invaluable to the archaeologist seeking to gain an understanding of the past as the finest and most spectacular objects, and that the study of common, everyday remnants of ancient life would yield more knowledge as unique individual objects. Flinders Petrie himself firmly believed that everyday objects were of vital importance and use to the archaeologist seeking to gain an understanding of the past.

The University of Melbourne Art Collection
Objects from Egypt were some of the first items to be included in the foundation of the University of Melbourne. In 1858, a bequest of Egyptian antiquities, together with a number of important Australian collections, was bequeathed to the University by the late Professor David Runia, who was born in 1854 at Ecclesfield, Victoria. The bequest of Egyptian and other antiquities, together with the library, was the position of master of the newly founded Queen’s College. Sugden was the first Provost of Queen’s College. In 1902–03, Sugden, who was born in 1854 at Ecclesfield, Victoria, succeeded the University’s fifteenth Provost, John Logie, who was keen that the results of his work should be shared with the students of the University of Melbourne. The University of Melbourne has thirty-one objects that are now known as the Flinders Petrie Collection.

Other institutions were also to receive collections connected with Egypt. According to the records of the Flinders Petrie Expedition of 1901–02, the exhibition contains the hand from a mummy and a mummified bird. The exhibition contains the hand from a mummy and a mummified bird. The exhibition contains the hand from a mummy and a mummified bird. The exhibition contains the hand from a mummy and a mummified bird. The exhibition contains the hand from a mummy and a mummified bird.

Living with history
The University of Melbourne’s Flinders Petrie Collection of Egyptian Antiquities contains the hand from a mummy and a mummified bird. The exhibition contains the hand from a mummy and a mummified bird. The exhibition contains the hand from a mummy and a mummified bird. The exhibition contains the hand from a mummy and a mummified bird. The exhibition contains the hand from a mummy and a mummified bird.

The Foreword
We welcome the opportunity to present in this exhibition more than 100 Egyptian artefacts from a number of important Australian and international collections. The distinctive character of the ancient Egyptian civilization is conveyed not by means of unique, spectacular artefacts usually associated with the tombs of royalty, such as the famous Tutankhamun’s treasure. The objects in this exhibition reflect the history of ancient Egypt across a span of more than 10,000 years. The objects that have been selected demonstrate the importance and use to the archaeologist seeking to gain an understanding of the past as the finest and most spectacular objects, and that the study of common, everyday remnants of ancient life would yield more knowledge as unique individual objects.

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The preservation of a human mummy involved elaborate embalming rituals during the Pharaonic period. Internal organs were removed and placed in Canopic jars. Small finds are also indicative of these mortuary trends. Balsa figurines, made of straw, faience and other materials, appear in the Middle Kingdom, presenting the funerary elements and ornately provided the tombs of the Old Kingdom that still persist to perform the divine function after death. These tombs multiplied in number and magnitude, which were most useful for protection; they had symbolic significance and specific characteristics material, cotton and chryselephantine figures particularly artisans in low relief.

By the New Kingdom, the cultural traditions of ancient Egypt underwent a major change. This transformation was evident in articles and art objects and in both administrative and mortuary practices. Several of the domestic-funerary centers of earlier times were discarded in preference for simple graves. These patterns clearly reflect religious ideas and beliefs.

Christianity was firmly established by the late second century in place of Alexander. Imaginatively, however, the idea of the living and the dead used in 27th–31st Dynasty, c. 525–332 BCE

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During the Pharaonic period, the ancient Egyptians devoted considerable energy and resources to perpetuating the afterlife. Kings and queens were buried with rich offerings, and tombs became more elaborate and ornate during this time. In addition, a new class of objects was introduced to perform the duties of the deceased in the afterlife, such as faience statues and models provided in the tombs. Artisans of the Pharaonic period created elaborate objects for the deceased, including mummies, which were then placed in Canopic jars. Small finds are also associated with these mortuary remains, such as faience figurines, stone statues, and wooden objects. The preservation of human remains involved elaborate processes and techniques to prevent decomposition.

The University of Melbourne Art Collection

The University of Melbourne Art Collection

Egypt, 7th–8th century CE

Coptic ostrakon

The University of Melbourne Art Collection

Living with Egypt’s past in Australia

Flinders Petrie. A life in archaeology

McAuliffe & Yule (eds), & MS Drower, 2007

Together the objects included in the exhibition provide a glimpse into the ancient Egyptian culture, offering insights into their daily lives, beliefs, and practices. The exhibition is an opportunity to discover the rich tapestry of ancient Egyptian civilization through the lens of the Melbourne Art Collection.