The Effects Of The Egyptian Culture On Different Countries

introduction

How did ancient Egypt and its culture affect other nearby countries, cultures and religions? Imagine, walking through Memphis, Egypt's capital, around 3500 BCE (the time Egypt was at its most powerful point) with the pyramids to the north and west, to your sandstone home. You would see many things differently than what you would see anywhere at any time in history. You would see stores selling jewelled gold models of Egyptian gods and stone pots with Egyptian runes carved all over them, you would see statues of sphinxes in the street, and you would see stone stages in town squares where they would perform public executions. These were the result of Egypt's culture. Ancient Egypt was a thriving empire in northeastern Africa and built its cities along the Nile River and the edge of the Mediterranean sea and the northern tip of the Red sea. It had a huge culture under which millions followed. They held public executions daily. They loved to worship their gods and disobeyed anyone who told them to stop unless it was the pharaoh him or herself. The Egyptians didn’t like visitors that weren’t native to Egypt. If you were to go back in time, you would be hunted down and put to death. So it's not a good idea to do that

Egypt formation and cultural formation

Egypt was a huge empire that formed about 7000 years ago in the northeastern corner of Africa along the Nile River, the longest river in the world, the Mediterranean sea and the northern banks of the red sea. formed when groups of nomadic groups began to settle down in the northeastern corner of Africa and trade with one another so they all began to gain strength and size or lose power and scatter. They would expand, shrink, split, merge, and war against one another rapidly until the area became one unified empire along the banks of the Nile River and Mediterranean sea because they had good farmland along the river until the southern banks where it is very dry with forests along the river so instead, they hunted there. They had to make large irrigation systems to get more water to the farms because they were so big. They began to split into multiple pieces with their own leader. These pieces warred with one another for a long time, about 200 years, but then they forged a peace treaty to meet in a town ruled by none of these pieces and was neutral to all sides, by the name of Memphis, they then elected the first pharaoh and created all of the laws the pharaoh and the Egyptians had to follow. The city where the Egyptian capital would be was later chosen to be Memphis and nearby in the wealthy city of Giza, they built the pyramids and the sphinx and they would bury almost every Egyptian citizen here. Narmer (Egypt's first ruler) created Egypt's culture because he wanted to know how the world came into existence, so he had a guess and he created all of Egypt's gods and rituals. He added architecture into the religion about a year after it officially became a religion. He was killed 62 years after coming to power by being eaten by a hippo in the Nile river when he was washing after dinner. Since then, each pharaoh became the leader of the pharaonic culture. Egypt never used slaves, instead of using prisoners as bargaining chips, they would kill them (they would also kill lawbreakers in their midst).

The effects of the Egyptian culture on different countries

Egypt affected other countries and cultures in many ways. It started its culture early, and wanted to spread its culture to other countries to eventually take of those countries.

They tried to smuggle items of cultural value into those countries when they visited those countries. These countries realized what Egypt was doing and tried to stop Egypt by creating their own culture. This is how many cultures formed but many of them didn’t last very long because these groups of people from different cultures constantly fought and were wiped out because of the fighting. Cultures and religions that survived forged peace with each other for a little while but then fought over territory in Europe, northern Africa and other areas in the eastern hemisphere and the edge of the western hemisphere.

Egyptian culture

Egypt went through 3 cultures over the ages, pharaonic, Christian, and Islamic. The pharaonic culture died.

Egyptian culture contained many things, they had tons of gods, a lot of architecture related to Egypt's culture and other things. Eventually, Egypt was taken over by Christians and the pharaonic culture died out. The pharaonic culture wasn’t set in stone, their culture changed depending on what the pharaoh changed about it during his or her reign over Egypt. They incorporated their architecture into their culture and religion, they carved statues of some of their gods and they designed tombs based on whoever they were buried beliefs. Sometimes a ruler would tell their subjects to perform bloody rituals and worship the most demonic gods they had (based off of a true pharaoh), and sometimes they would worship the most peaceful gods and perform forgiving rituals (again, based off of a true Pharoah, actually the two pharaohs I talked about were father and son, the father being evil and the son, the opposite.). Eventually, Egypt was overtaken by Christians and the pharaonic religion died out and the last pharaoh, Cleopatra VII committed suicide after her husband, Mark Antony, a Roman noble died in Rome a month earlier. Cleopatra had only met with Mark when she was visiting Rome before the two countries fell. The day after she committed suicide, Christians invaded. Historians believe that these Christians had spies to tell if there was ever a good time to invade and they couldn’t have chosen a better time because Egypt had only one heir to take the throne but he couldn’t lead Egypt until he was officially crowned but the Christians invaded before this could happen. Other historians believe that these Christians planned Cleopatra's suicide by killing Mark to trigger the chance to invade.

After the fall of the pharaonic religion, Christianity took over but they left the Egyptian architecture there because it was so beautiful. Some of their religious sites were destroyed because those were the places where they worshipped demonic gods. Hundreds of years later, it Islam became the official religion in Egypt.

Egypt and its ally Rome

Egypt was good friends with Rome. and they helped each other in wars. They would trade with each other and some of Rome's citizens actually worshipped Egyptian gods before they split apart right before the fall of the pharaonic religion. Some Egyptians worshipped Roman gods, too. But they didn’t worship each other's gods for long though, they started about a month before they split and they stopped once they had completely split. They affected each other's

culture greatly, they changed their religion a lot in favour of their ally. They stopped worshipping some gods because their allies didn’t like them.

About a month before Egypt fell, after the split, Egypt discovered a group of Egyptians, about 200, and they were all murdered publicly. They would be put into line with their arms and legs chained into their version of handcuffs, next put into a metal frame with their hands and feet cuffed into it so they couldn’t move, and then, they would kill everyone, each in a different way, some drowned, some starved, some died of thirst, some were stabbed in the back with a sword completely through them and then it would be pulled out, others heads would be cut off, some would have their arms and legs cut off and be covered in cuts and then thrown in the nile river to be eaten alive by alligators that lived there, some were choked, the chains until there arms and legs came off and then the rest of the body would be torn to pieces slowly, others tortured until they died, some would have their arms and legs chained then slowly p and some were thrown off the tallest building still with their arms and legs chained together. Finally, they would be left in their frames in public all over Egypt on platforms where anyone could go see the corpses until they were burned to ashes or given to people who wanted to feed it to their animals. Many were visited by people, and some people were rumoured to tear off an arm or leg and thrown into a fire pit around the body to be burned to ashes, but the main body was not allowed to be taken. It was burned in a separate pit in the centre of the platforms. The bodys were soaked in salt water so they didn’t decay and then left on the platforms for 5 days before being burned to ashes or fed to animals. 1.1 per cent of other Egyptians were put to death for crimes.

conclusion

How did ancient Egypt and its culture affect other nearby countries, cultures and religions? It's simple, they tried to enforce their culture into other countries which would eventually allow Egypt to overtake those countries. This caused them to form their own culture to stop them from changing those countries permanently because this lead to wars between these cultures slowly killing them off and making others bigger and stronger. Egypt thrived during the height of its power and it became one of the most powerful kingdoms of its time.