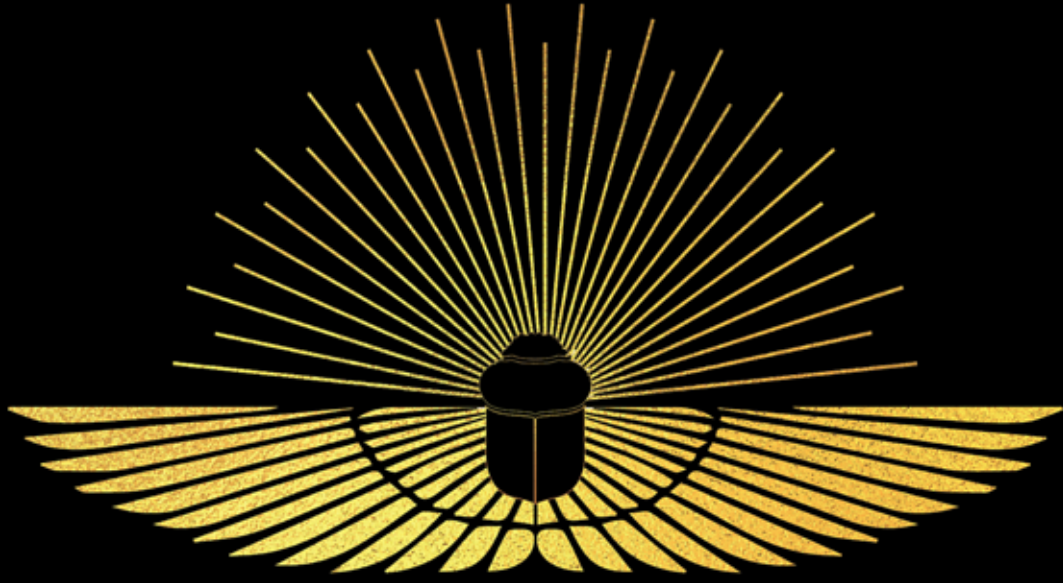




Annex
Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities Newsletter
April 2021



موكب المومياوات الملكية
THE PHARAOHS'
GOLDEN PARADE

3 April, 2021

The President Receives The Royal Mummies



The royal journey of the "Pharaohs' Golden Parade" started at the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir at 6:40 pm on 3 April, 2021. A date that the world will always remember, as 22 mummies of the kings and queens of ancient Egypt roamed the streets of Cairo in 42 minutes, and were greeted by 21 gun salutes that were fired marking their arrival at their permanent display place in the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization. His Excellency the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt personally received those kings and queens who ruled Egypt and made their mark in its great civilization, in a scene that the whole world spoke about and will be cherished by everyone and remembered by generations to come.

Abdelfattah Elsi ✓
@AlsisiOfficial
مصر حساب حكومي رسمي

إنني أدعو كل المصريين والعالم
أجمع لمتابعة هذا الحدث الفريد،
مستلهمين روح الأجداد العظام، الذين صانوا
الوطن وصنعوا حضارة تفخر بها كل البشرية،
لنكمل طريقنا الذي بدأناه.. طريق البناء
والإنسانية. ٢/٢

Abdelfattah Elsi ✓
@AlsisiOfficial
مصر حساب حكومي رسمي

بكل الفخر والاعتزاز أتطلع لاستقبال ملوك
وملكات مصر بعد رحلتهم من المتحف
المصري بالتحير إلى المتحف القومي
للحضارة المصرية. إن هذا المشهد المهيّب
لدليل جديد على عظمة هذا الشعب
الحارس على هذه الحضارة الفريدة الممتدة
في أعماق التاريخ. ١/٢

Tweets of HE the President on the day of the Parade



A majestic mythical procession, a pure Egyptian Parade in every detail; production, directing and design. All state authorities participated to make it happen. All joined forces to make this an unprecedented event, befitting Egypt and the greatness of its ancestors and the nobility of its civilization.





A scene that emphasized Egypt's pride in its history, and its respect for its kings who wrote the history of mankind. On this day, Egypt presented a unique and unprecedented once in a lifetime event. As part of the Pharaohs' Golden Parade, Egypt presented a cultural and artistic celebration that was witnessed by the whole world, showcasing Egypt's pride in its great civilization, at the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Fustat. This celebration was attended by prominent guests including the Director-General of UNESCO, the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, and the Ministers of Tourism of Greece and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; and about 20 ambassadors from all over the world, including the USA, France, Japan, the



Czech Republic, Hungary, the European Union, Cyprus, Saudi Arabia, Greece, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Belarus and Romania. During the ceremony, the Ministry launched a film that shed light on the state's efforts in the preservation of Egyptian antiquities.

In his speech, during the celebration, the Minister said that the President's attendance of this unique cultural, touristic once in a lifetime event that will have a big impact in raising awareness, confirms that Egypt places its civilization and its monuments on the top of its priorities; and that it is proud of its ancestors who wrote its history.

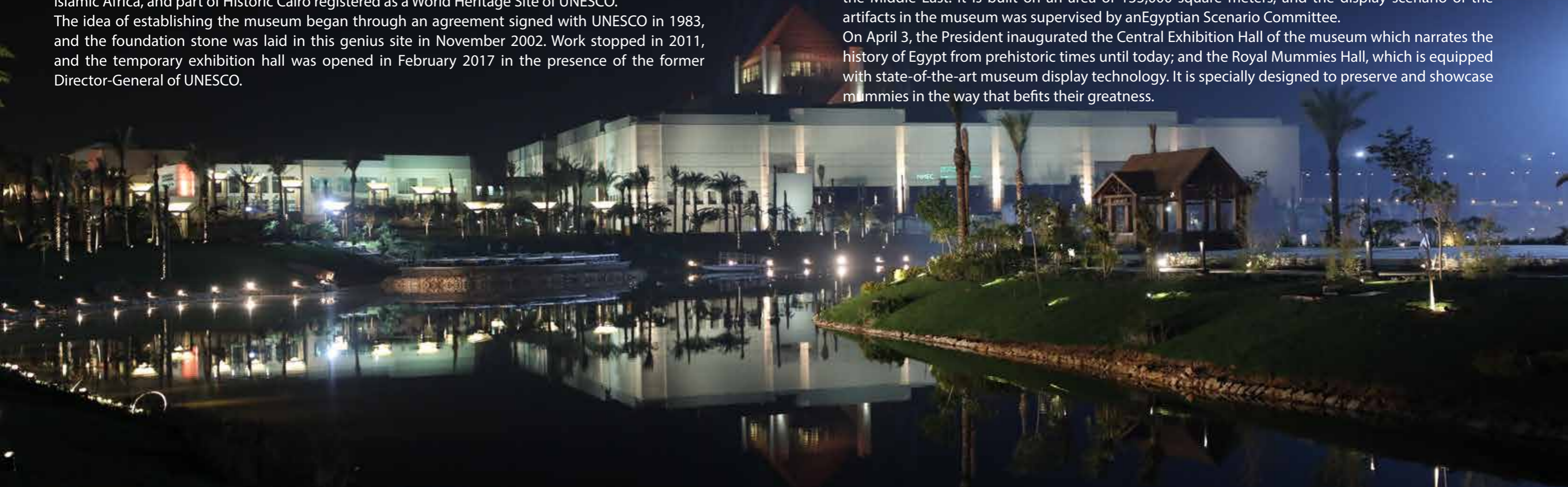
He explained that the Parade had four heroes: the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Fustat, the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir, and the biggest hero that embraced all is beautiful Cairo, and of course the main hero is the Royal Mummies.



1. The National Museum of Egyptian Civilization

The National Museum of Egyptian Civilization is located in Fustat, the first capital of Egypt and Islamic Africa, and part of Historic Cairo registered as a World Heritage Site of UNESCO. The idea of establishing the museum began through an agreement signed with UNESCO in 1983, and the foundation stone was laid in this genius site in November 2002. Work stopped in 2011, and the temporary exhibition hall was opened in February 2017 in the presence of the former Director-General of UNESCO.

The Museum of Egyptian Civilization is an integrated cultural complex, the only one of its kind in the Middle East. It is built on an area of 135,000 square meters, and the display scenario of the artifacts in the museum was supervised by an Egyptian Scenario Committee. On April 3, the President inaugurated the Central Exhibition Hall of the museum which narrates the history of Egypt from prehistoric times until today; and the Royal Mummies Hall, which is equipped with state-of-the-art museum display technology. It is specially designed to preserve and showcase mummies in the way that befits their greatness.



2. The Egyptian Museum in Tahrir

The Egyptian Museum in Tahrir, which has been dazzling the world since its inauguration in 1902, is undergoing a renovation and development process. A development project is being implemented in cooperation with the European Union with an alliance of museums including five of the most important museums in the world; namely the Egyptian Museum in Turin, Italy, the Louvre in France, and the British Museum in England, and the Egyptian Museum in Berlin in Germany, the National Museum of Archeology in Leiden, Netherlands, in addition to the French Institute of Oriental Archeology (IFAO) in Cairo, and the Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning in Berlin.

Although the Royal Mummies have been transferred to the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization, other mummies will remain in the Museum. The Museum also displays the complete collection of Yuya and Tuya, in addition to the golden collection of San El-Hagar that will replace the treasures of Tutankhamun after being transferred to the Grand Egyptian Museum, and many more of this unique museum's treasures. The museum's general site has also been revamped; including the external façades, the entrance, the outer walls, the museum garden and the fountain, and a new lighting system for the façades has been improved.

Treasures of the Museum



3. Cairo

The biggest hero who embraced the "Pharaohs' Golden Parade" was beautiful Cairo, which the parade contributed to increasing its beauty after the development of locations along the route of the parade, especially Tahrir Square. Tahrir Square was developed in cooperation between the Ministry, the Ministry of Housing, Utilities and New Urban Communities and Cairo Governorate. The obelisk of King Ramses II, which was transferred from San El-Hagar archeological site, now stands tall adorning the Square, surrounded by the four Sphinx-headed rams that were transported from Luxor. The area of Magra El-Ayoun and Ain El-Sira were also upgraded. All of this was done under the supervision of the Prime Minister of Egypt.

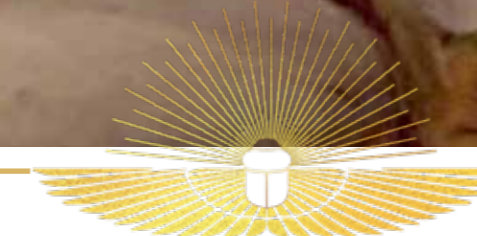
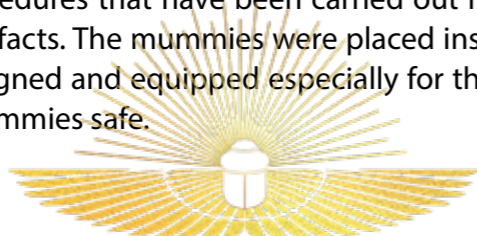


4. The Royal Mummies



The main hero was “the Royal Mummies”. The parade included 22 mummies of great kings and queens of Egypt from the 17th to the 20th dynasties of the New Kingdom. 18 kings and 4 queens made their final journey to the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization. This was not the first journey of the mummies of these kings and queens. The first time was about 3000 years ago , as most of these mummies were transferred after being buried in their own tombs to two caches; the Deir el-Bahari cache and the tomb of Amenhotep II in Luxor, in order to protect them from tomb robbers. After the two caches were discovered, most of these royal mummies were transferred at the end of the 19th century to Bulaq Museum in Cairo, then to the museum that was built in the annex of Khedive Ismail’s Palace in Giza, after that they were transferred to the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir, then to the mausoleum of Saad Zaghloul in 1931, and then they returned back to the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir in 1936.

Preparations for the transfer of royal mummies began nearly two years ago, where a comprehensive study was conducted for the condition of each mummy. The weak points in each mummy were discovered, strengthened and restored by a team of highly skilled Egyptian restorers from the Ministry. Each mummy was wrapped up using the latest scientific methods, and the transfer of the royal mummies was done according to safe and secure procedures that have been carried out in accordance with standards used internationally in transporting artifacts. The mummies were placed inside sterilization units, then loaded onto vehicles that have been designed and equipped especially for this process to ensure the control of vibrations in order to keep the mummies safe.



In their Golden Parade, the royal mummies roamed the streets of Cairo. They were transported with great fanfare in chronological order of their reigns - from the 17th Dynasty ruler, Seqenenre II, to Ramses IX, who reigned in the 12th Century BC.

King Seqenenre Taa

History remembers Seqenenre Taa (17th Dynasty) as the king who began the liberation war against the Hyksos which continued by his sons Kamose and Ahmose I. His mummy was found inside a massive anthropoid coffin in the Cache of Deir El-Bahari, west of Luxor in 1881. Studies revealed that His skull bears the marks of wounds, almost certainly the result of battle against the Hyksos



Queen Ahmose-Nefertari

She is the daughter of Seqenenre Taa, and wife of Ahmose. The royal couple bore several children, including, Amenhotep I, who succeeded his father as king. Powerful and influential during her lifetime, she maintained her power during the reign of her son, Amenhotep I; and mother and son were venerated as a divinized couple by the Egyptians, especially in the Necropolis of Deir el-Medina. Her mummy was found in in the Deir el-Bahari Cache in 1881.

King Amenhotep I

King Amenhotep I is the son of king Ahmose I and queen Ahmose-Nefertari. He is the second pharaoh of Dynasty 18, Amenhotep I may have been a child when he became king, and ruled with the assistance of his mother, queen Ahmose-Nefertari. Amenhotep I led a number of campaigns. Remembered as a great ruler, he was deified after his death alongside his mother. His mummy was discovered in the Deir el-Bahari Cache, west of Luxor in 1881.



Queen Meritamun

Queen Meritamun is the daughter of king Ahmose and queen Ahmose-Nefertari Her mummy was discovered in 1930 in tomb number (TT 358) in Deir el-Bahari, west of Luxor.

King Thutmose I

King Thutmose I, Dynasty 18, New Kingdom, became king after Amenhotep I died without an heir. Remembered as a warrior pharaoh, the king's accomplishments included substantial campaigns and the expansion of Egyptian rule in the south. His mummy was discovered in the Deir el-Bahari Cache, west of Luxor in 1881.



King Thutmose II

King Thutmose II is the son of king Thutmose I, Dynasty 18, New Kingdom. His reign was secured through his marriage to his half-sister, Hatshepsut, daughter of Thutmose I's principal queen Ahmose. His son, Thutmose III, succeeded him on the throne. His mummy was discovered in the Deir el-Bahari Cache west of Luxor in 1881.

Queen Hatshepsut

Queen Hatshepsut was the Daughter of king Thutmose I and queen Ahmose, New Kingdom, Dynasty 18. The "Foremost of Noble Ladies" Hatshepsut's achievements as a powerful queen and then a ruling pharaoh have made her one of the most famous figures in ancient Egypt history. Her mummy was discovered in 1903 in the tomb number KV 60 in the Valley of the Kings in Luxor.



King Thutmose III

Too young to rule at the death of his father, Thutmose III began his reign as monarch in name only. His stepmother, Hatshepsut, served as his regent, and then declared herself pharaoh. For the next two decades, the young monarch grew into what would be a great warrior pharaoh of the New Kingdom. His battle at Megiddo is considered a model of military strategy. His Mummy was discovered in the Deir el-Bahari Cache, west of Luxor in 1881.

King Amenhotep II

King Amenhotep II was remembered as a great sportsman. The tallest of his bloodline, this king boasted of his athletic prowess, often representing himself performing feats of strength and skill. He had a reputation as an excellent charioteer, and displayed considerable skill with the bow and arrow. His mummy was discovered in 1898 in the tomb of Amenhotep II, the Valley of the Kings, Luxor,



King Thutmose IV

Thutmose IV was the King who erected "The Dream Stela" between the paws of the Great Sphinx at Giza, which tells us the story of how, as a young prince, he fell asleep in the shade of this colossal figure. The Sphinx appeared to him in his dreams and instructed him to clear away the sand that covered its body; in return, he would be made the next pharaoh...and he was! His mummy was discovered in 1898, in the tomb of Amenhotep II cache in the Valley of the Kings, Luxor.

King Amenhotep III

A colossal statue of King Amenhotep III and his wife queen Tiye, a symbol of their strong bond and eternal power, is an iconic sight at the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir. His memorial temple at Kom el-Heitan was fronted by huge statues now known as the Colossi of Memnon His mummy was discovered in 1898 in the Tomb of Amenhotep II in the Valley of the Kings, Luxor.



Queen Tiye

Queen Tiye is the daughter of Yuya and Tjuya of the New Kingdom and the wife of Amenhotep III, one of Egypt's most successful rulers. Her mummy was discovered in 1898 in the Tomb of Amenhotep II, in the Valley of the Kings, Luxor.



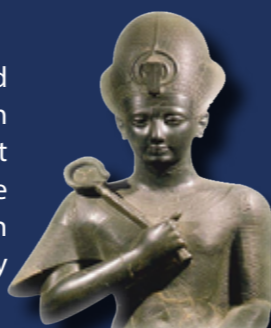
King Seti I

One of the most beautiful and best preserved of the royal sepulchers is the tomb of Seti I in the Valley of the Kings, with wall decorations in vivid colors.

Son of Ramses I, the founder of Dynasty 19, New Kingdom, Seti I led a battle against the Hittites. His military activities and victories were carefully recorded at Karnak, in the temple of Amun. His mummy was discovered in 1898 in the Tomb of Amenhotep II in Valley of the Kings, Luxor.

King Ramses II

He signed the first known peace treaty in history with the Hittites, and remembered as a great warrior, King Ramses II is arguably the most famous of the New Kingdom pharaohs. He recorded his Battle of Kadesh, which he fought against the Hittites. He built temples almost everywhere in Egypt. The most famous of which are Abu Simbel and the Ramesseum. His Great Royal Wife was Nefertari, for whom he built a temple near his own in Abu Simbel. Ramses II succeeded his father Seti I and ruled for 67 years. His mummy was discovered in the Deir el-Bahari Cache, west of Luxor in 1881.



Mernptah

King Mernptah was the son of the Great Ramses II, New Kingdom, Dynasty 19. Due to his father's very long reign, he ascended the throne at an advanced age. He engaged in a number of military campaigns. His mummy was discovered in 1898 in the Tomb of Amenhotep II in the Valley of the Kings, Luxor.

King Seti II

The mummy of King Seti II, the fifth pharaoh of Dynasty 19, was discovered in 1898 in the Tomb of Amenhotep II in Valley of the Kings, Luxor.



King Siptah

Siptah came to the throne as a boy, placed there by a powerful official named Bay. Since he was too young to rule alone, his stepmother Tawosret, wife of Seti II, took on the role of regent. His mummy was discovered in 1898 in the Tomb of Amenhotep II in Valley of the Kings, Luxor.



King Ramses III

Considered the last of the great "Warrior Pharaohs" of the New Kingdom, Ramses III fought a number of notable battles, and is remembered as skilled in the art of warfare.

Despite his great victories and accomplishments, he fell victim to a plot devised by a minor wife, Tiye, to put her son Pentawer on the throne. Several papyri tell of this "harem conspiracy" to kill the king. CT scans carried out by the Egyptian Mummy Project showed clearly that the king's throat had been cut from behind. His Mummy was discovered in the Deir el-Bahari Cache, west of Luxor in 1881.



King Ramses IV

Although his father has been murdered by conspirators trying to take over the throne for the son of a minor queen, the legitimate crown prince, Ramses IV, succeeded in keeping the crown. During his short reign he did much to honor his father's memory and continue his policies. His mummy was discovered in 1898 in the Tomb of Amenhotep II in Valley of the Kings, Luxor.



King Ramses V

King Ramses V opened the sandstone quarries at Gebel Silsila and sent expeditions to the mines in the Sinai for copper and turquoise. He was the son of Ramses IV, New Kingdom, Dynasty 20. His mummy was discovered in 1898 in the Tomb of Amenhotep II in the Valley of the Kings, Luxor.

King Ramses VI

Ramses VI is one of the sons of Ramses III. He ruled for about eight years. His mummy was discovered in 1898 in the Tomb of Amenhotep II in the Valley of the Kings, Luxor.



Ramses IX

Eighth king of the 20th Dynasty, New Kingdom, Ramses IX was the grandson of Ramses III. His principal contributions were to the sun temple in Heliopolis; he also decorated the north wall of the Seventh Pylon of the complex of Amun-Re at Karnak. The original burial place of Ramses IX, a beautifully painted tomb that still retains its colors today, was KV 6; his mummy was moved several times before it was hidden in the Deir el-Bahari cache, where it was discovered in 1881.



Preparations for the Pharaohs' Golden Parade

Preparations for the majestic event of the transfer of the royal mummies began about two years ago, and the idea of organizing a Royal procession to transport royal mummies from the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir to the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization was to affirm the respect Egypt has for its civilization, its kings and queens and their history.

HE President Abd El-Fattah Al-Sisi endorsed the idea and all the efforts of the country were consolidated with one objective which is the success of this parade. A goal that was certainly achieved grabbing world wide attention to Egypt and showcasing its great history and its modern-day achievements. And as the rest of the world watched the Parade in amazement, Egyptians were reinvigorated with new nationalistic pride of belonging to this great civilization.



During the past two years, the Minister held numerous meetings with the organizing company, Media Hub. During those meetings the ministry reviewed all artistic and archaeological details of the event.

Since day one of the preparation stage, the Ministry paid great attention to every single detail of the event; starting with choosing the name of the event in Arabic and English; the logo used, the decorations, the colors, the clothes of participants and the official bands, even the choreography of the performances; the design of the cars used to transport the mummies, and all the songs that were specially composed for the event and the films that were produced. In addition to that, the details of all artistic elements and promotional material that were used to decorate the streets and squares along the route of the parade were discussed and reviewed, as well as the decorations and designs of the hall where the ceremony was held in the National Museum of Civilization.



In addition, many meetings were held with all state authorities that took part in the event to discuss the details of the route of the parade from the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir to the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Fustat. A careful detailed plan was put for the parade and its exact duration was carefully calculated. The Streets and squares along the route of the parade were also revamped.



Participants in the Unique Event

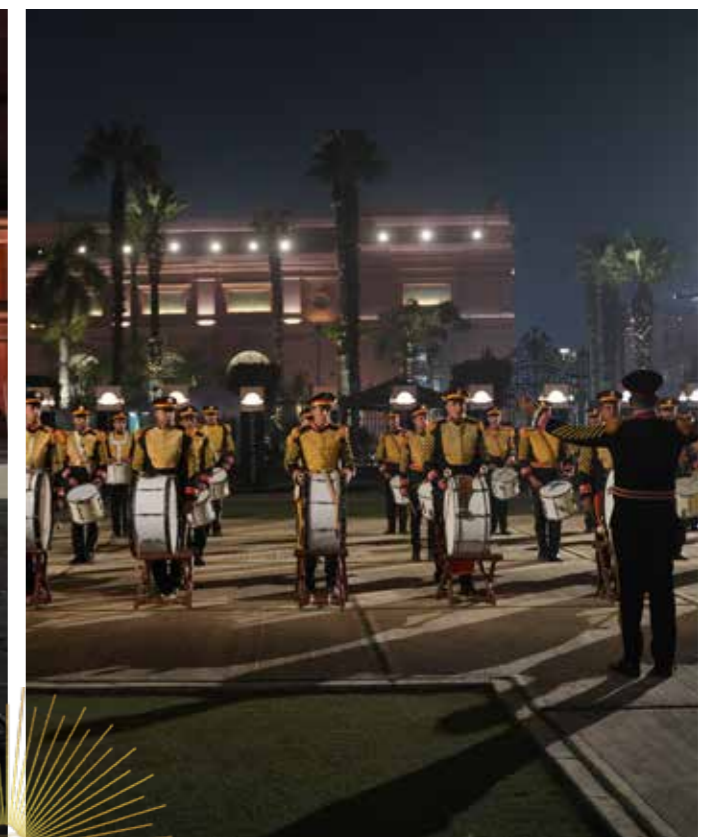


Every aspect of this majestic event was purely Egyptian; starting with the company organizing the event, which chose a team of the best Egyptian talents and expertise in the fields of decoration, design, clothes, lighting, choreography, music, composition and directing.

All the state's authorities participated in this magnificent event, in addition to thousands of volunteers from the Physical Education Faculty of the University of Helwan and school children. Students of the Faculties of Fine Arts, Applied Arts and Art Education at Helwan University, under the supervision of their professors, painted murals derived from the Pharaonic civilization in a number of places on the route of the parade.

All efforts were consolidated to make this the unprecedented event that it was.

A group of famous Egyptian celebrities also participated in the Pharaohs' Golden Parade; including Hussein Fahmy, Yousra, Khaled Al-Nabawi, Muhammad Munir, Ahmed Ezz, Ahmed Al-Sakka, Mona Zaki, Ahmed Helmy, Karim Abdel Aziz, Hind Sabry, Aser Yassin and Amina Khalil.





A Reverence for Isis from Deir El-Shelwit Temple

To the iconic music and performance of the United Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, led by the international Egyptian maestro Nader Abbasi and composed by Egyptian musician Hisham Nazih, inspired from ancient Egyptian music and using musical instruments similar to the ones used by their ancestors thousands of years ago, the Pharaohs' Golden Parade moved from the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir to the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization. For the first time ever, Egyptians sang in words that their ancestors chanted before them.

Their voices recited chants that once echoed in the halls of temples thousands of years ago. The soprano, Amira Selim, Nasma Mahjoub and Reham Abdel Hakim participated in the compelling performance. The chants of reverence or awe are one of the religious manifestations that appeared in Egyptian temples during the Greco-Roman era. They are a group of hymns that were recorded on the facades of the temples or their edifices facing visitors of the temple. The oldest known forms of these hymns date back to the era of King Ptolemy the Second (246-285 BC) which he recorded on the gate of the temple of the goddess Mut at Karnak. Numerous examples of those hymns were found in temples during the Greco-Roman era. The hymns of reverence are similar in their linguistic structure regardless of different deities to whom the chant is directed. These hymns always begin with a call to humans, gods, the dead and the spirits that invite them to summon the greatness of the Deity, the God of the hymn, and to summon his reverence in the hearts of his followers. So that his virtues, titles and abilities are displayed in front the people of present at the gates of the temple. The formulas to enumerate the attributes of a deity begin with the word 'Senj', meaning awe or reverence for the God, then his many virtues are manifested in rhyming words. And it seems that these hymns were chanted in front of people on feasts or major processions, especially since they were written on the outer gates of temples, and urges people to mention the virtues and qualities of the God, in honor and reverence for him.

The hymns of Reverence of Isis were recorded on two pillars in front of the temple of 'Deir al-Shalwit', located south of the Temple of Medinet Habu on the west bank of the Nile in Luxor. This small temple was built in the Greco-Roman era and was dedicated to the worship of the goddess Isis and the god Montu, the master of the fourth province of Upper Egypt. The hymn was recorded in the era of the Roman Emperor Vespasian (69-79 AD). Only 16 verses now remain from the Reverence for Isis.



Worship to all the gods of the mountain You are the only lady

دوا إر نثرو نبت إن هو تنس هنوت وعت

التعبد لكل آلهة الجبل أنت السيدة الوحيدة



Reverence for Eset for she is the lady of the west and the two lands together

سنج إن إيست بغ إن إس هت إف

مهابة لانريتين فإنها التي تلد النهار



Reverence for Eset (Isis) for she is the one who gives birth to the day

سنج أن إيست انتس هنوت آمنت تاوي ام اسيبوي

مهابة لانريتين فإنها سيدة العزب والأرضين معا



Reverence for Eset for She is the great eye of Ra in the provinces

سنج أن إيست ايرت رع ور هسوت ام سبات

مهابة لانريتين فإنها عين رع عظيمة القدر في الأقاليم

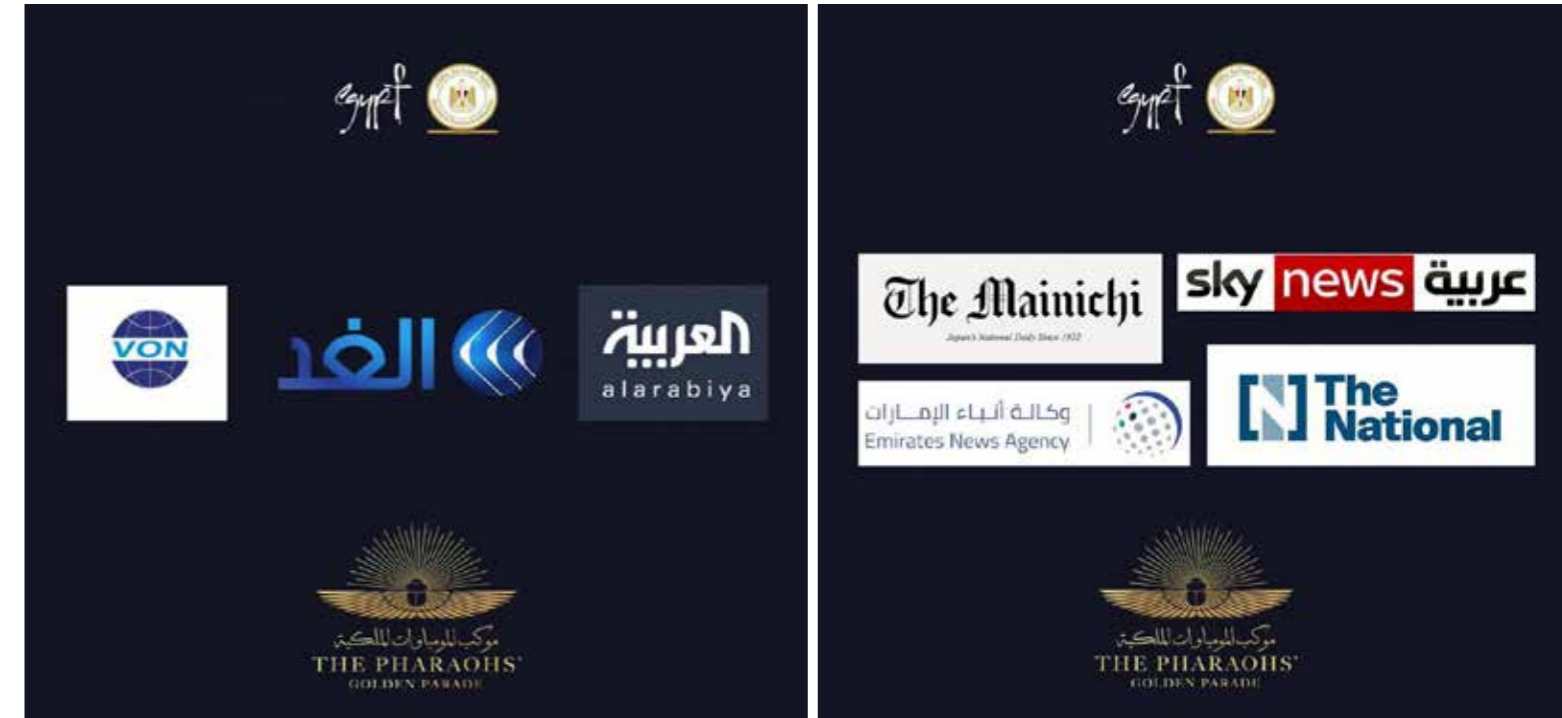


Reverence for Eset for she gives the dear and precious for the king of Egypt the Upper and lower

سنج أن إيست ردي نس عات إن نيسوبيتي

مهابة لانريتين فإنها التي تهب الكرم لملك مصر العليا والسفلى

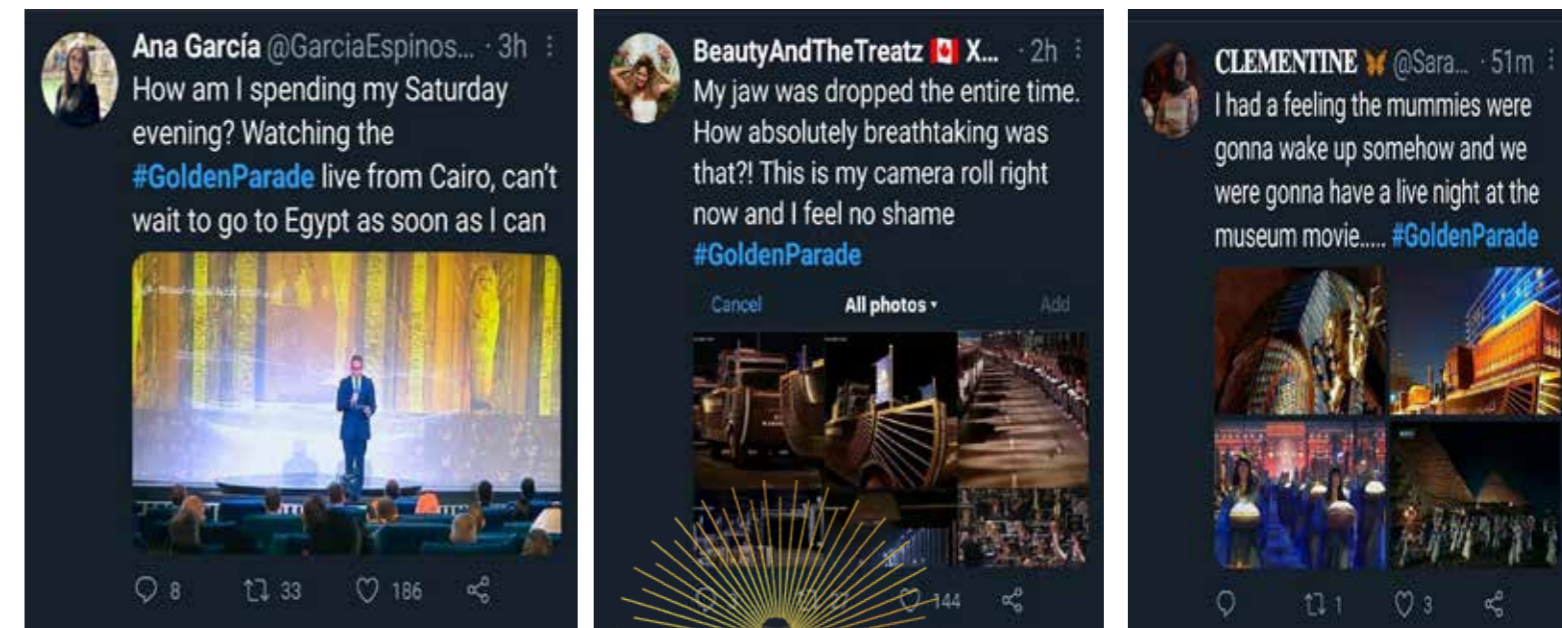
The Pharaohs Golden Parade Captures the Attention of the World



The "Pharaohs' Golden Parade", which was nothing short of majestic, captured the attention of the world garnering positive reviews from all around the globe. Major international media outlets, newspapers, TV channels and news agencies praised the parade, which they described as a very important step in highlighting Egypt's position on the international tourism map.

The event trended on social platforms on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. More than 400 international TV channels, major newspapers and the media outlets covered the "Pharaohs' Golden Parade" eagerly, since its announcement, preparations and the much anticipated day where the royal mummies were transferred from the Egyptian Museum in Tahrir until they arrived at their last destination in the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization in Fustat.

People all around the world watched the event describing it as the legendary event of the year, and that it was breathtaking, incredible, a sight to behold and that it deserves an Oscar and considered it the best marketing and propaganda campaign for tourism in Egypt that has never happened before.



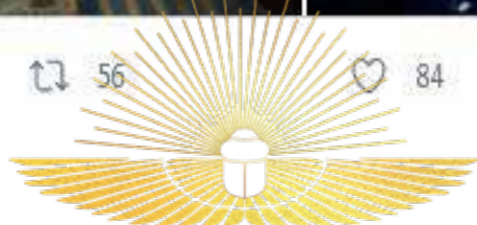
The Pharaohs Golden Parade Captures The Attention of The World



Daphne Oseña Paez @DaphneOP · 15m
I cant believe this is real and not a movie. Wow. So incredible, 22 royal **mummies** parade from Egypt Museum in Cairo to the new one. Hair raising... shivers. So many thoughts #ThePharaohsGoldenParade #Egypt



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The Colors and Theme Behind The Logo of The “Pharaohs’ Golden Parade”



Commemorative Stamps to Document the Historical Event

In an initiative from the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology to participate with the Ministry in documenting the Pharaohs' Golden Parade, the National Post Authority issued a set of commemorative stamps, using a "QR Code". This is applied for the first time with Egyptian postage stamps to commemorate this occasion, which grabbed international, regional and local attention.



Honoring Participants of the Pharaohs' Golden Parade



In appreciation and recognition of the relentless efforts of everyone involved in the Pharaohs' Golden Parade, the Minister and the Governor of Cairo honored all government authorities and Ministries that participated in the Parade, restorers and Staff of the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization and the Museum Display Scenario Committee. At the Cairo Opera House the Minister and the Minister of Culture honored the stars, artists, directors, musician of the Cairo Opera House, members of the United Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir, performers, designers and the organizing company.



www.egy monuments.gov.eg

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وزارة السياحة والآثار
برج مصر للسياحة - ميدان العباسية
القاهرة - جمهورية مصر العربية

للتواصل

شاهد موكب المومياوات

رئيس التحرير: رنا جوهر
مدير التحرير: محمد سعد
فريق العمل:

إبتسام يحيى
كريم الريدي
تصميم: مروة الشيمي
طباعة: مطابع وزارة السياحة والآثار



شاهد موكب المومياوات الملكية