

نوت

من ويكيبيديا، الموسوعة الحرة

نوت باللغة المصرية القديمة (بالإنجليزية: Nut) هي إلهة السماء في الديانة المصرية القديمة، وتُرسَم عادة مرصعة بالنجوم. وطبقا للمعتقدات الدينية عند قدماء المصريين أنها أخت جب، إله الأرض، وابوهما شو إله الهواء وأمهم تفتوت إلهة الرطوبة (أو إلهة النار كما يفسرها بعض المؤرخين).^[1]

محتويات

- 1 اسمها بالهيروغليفية
- 2 الأسطورة المصرية القديمة
- 3 إلهة السماء
- 4 المراجع
- 5 اقرأ أيضا

اسمها بالهيروغليفية

الاسم معناه "السماء" وتمثل برمز السماء :

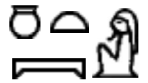


أو بالكتابة الهيروغليفية :



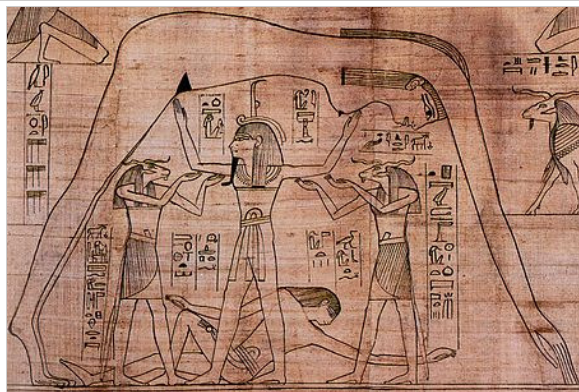
نطق الاسم : *nwt*

أو مع إضافة المخصص:



الأسطورة المصرية القديمة

الإلهة نوت هي إحدى آلهة المصريين القدماء الرئيسية المتعلقة بالخلق وهي من ضمن ما يسمى "تاسوع هليوبوليس" أي التسعة آلهة المتعلقين بعملية خلق الدنيا وكانوا يعبدوا في هليوبوليس (عين شمس حاليا). وطبقا لأسطورة الخلق هذه أن نوت هي ابنة شو إله الهواء، وأمها تفتوت إلهة الرطوبة والمطر، وهي تعتبر حفيدة لإله الشمس أتوم. وقد تزوجت نوت من أخيها جب إله الأرض، وأنجبا أربعة أبناء، ذكرين وأنثيين وهم : أوزيريس وست وإيزيس ونيفتيس.



الإلهة نوت، إلهة السماء يرفعها شو إله الهواء بينما يستلقي جب إله



الأرض أسفل منها. اسمها بالهيروغليفية :

وطبقا للأسطورة الدينية لقدماء المصريين أن نوت تسمى أحيانا " أم حورس" حيث أن أمه المباشرة إيزيس كانت قد حملته وهي في بطن أمها نوت حيث أخصبها أوزيريس. ويُذكر في مخطوطة تسمى "كتاب نوت" أن نوت هي والدة رع (الشمس) وزوجها أوزيريس.



من مخطوطة (سبيون)

صاحب الجلالة رع أنجبته تلك الإلهة عند الأفق الشرقي. ولهذا يظهر على الأرض، يسوق ويولد من جديد. يفتح رع فخذي أمه في الصباح ويبتعد عنها ويظهر في السماء. وبذلك يظهر رع على الأرض كما ولدته مرة فهو يفتح أعينها ويخرجها من بين يديها ويصطاد نفسه بين ذراعي أوزيريس أبيه. وبذلك يعيش أوزيريس أيضا بعدما جاء رع. وبذلك يظهر نوت الصباح وهو طفل بين ذراعي أوزيريس في الشرق ويكبر قدره عندما يرتفع في السماء.

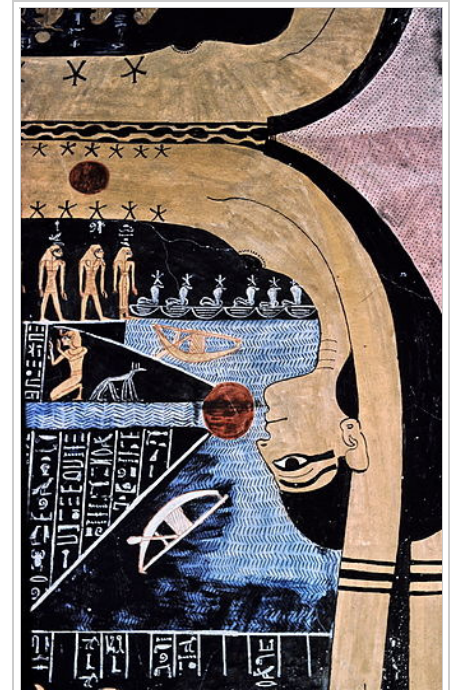
إلهة السماء

إلهة السماء "نوت" ويرتفع فيها الإله رع (الشمس [حمرء]) في الصباح ويختفي في المساء في الغرب.

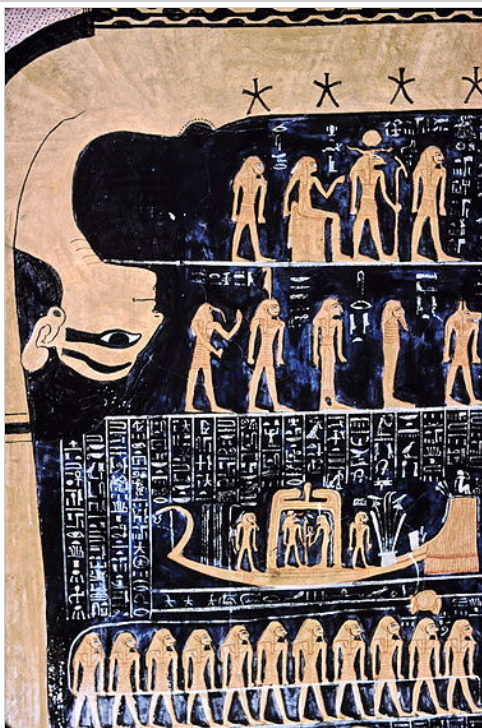
اتخذت الإلهة

نوت مركزا مهما في طقوس الموتى لدى قدماء المصريين. وهي تقترن بطريقة مباشرة بالاعتقاد في البعث والحياة الآخرة للميتين، حيث يرتفعون إلى جسدها بعد الموت. وقد أنجبت لأخيها وزوجها في نفس الوقت جب الأربعة آلهة أوزيريس وإيزيس ونيفتيس وست وجميعهم لهم طقوسهم الدينية والتعامل مع الموتى لدى قدماء المصريين.

كما كان المصري القديم يعتبر أن نوت هي إلهة الموتى. وتمثل في نصوص الأهرام بأنها البقرة الشافية، وحامية الأموات وقت رحيلهم إلى الآخرة، وكانت تذكر وترسم في داخل تابوت الميت. واختلط دور نوت في أواخر عصر الفراعنة كثيرا بدور حتحور كسيدة شجرة الجميز المقدسة، التي تقدم للميت الأكل والشراب، كما كانت حتحور تمثل أيضا كآلهة السماء.



250px إلهة نوت في المساء، رسم على حائط مقبرة رمسيس السادس.



الإلهة نوت في الصباح، رسم على حائط مقبرة رمسيس السادس.


المراجع

Mythology, An Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Principal Myths and Religions of the World, by Richard Cavendish ISBN ^ .1

1-84056-070-3, 1998

اقرأ أيضا

- أوزوريس
- حورس
- حتحور
- ست
- اسطورة إيزيس وأوزوريس
- إيزيس
- جب
- قائمة آلهة قدماء المصريين

 في كومنز صور وملفات عن: نوت

مجلوبة من "http://ar.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=نوت&oldid=13221955"

تصنيفات: آلهة مصرية | ميثولوجيا مصرية | إلهات

- آخر تعديل لهذه الصفحة كان يوم 28 مايو 2014 الساعة 12:12.
- النصوص منشورة برخصة المشاع الإبداعي. طالع شروط الاستخدام للتفاصيل.

Nut (goddess)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Nut (/nʌt/ or /nuːt/)^[n 1] or **Neuth** (/nuːθ/ or /njuːθ/; also spelled Nuit or Newet) is the goddess of the sky in the Ennead of Egyptian mythology. She was seen as a star-covered nude woman arching over the earth,^[1] or as a cow.

Contents

- 1 Goddess of the sky
- 2 Origins
- 3 Myth of Nut and Ra
- 4 Role
 - 4.1 Book of Nut
- 5 Notes
- 6 References
- 7 Bibliography
- 8 Further reading
- 9 External links

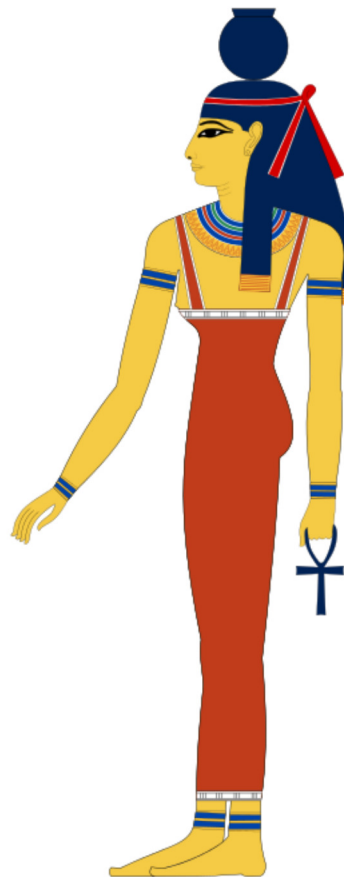
Goddess of the sky

Nut is a daughter of Shu and Tefnut. Her husband and brother is Geb. She has five children: Osiris, Set, Isis, Nephthys, and Horus. Her name is translated to mean 'sky'^{[n 2][2]} and she is considered one of the oldest deities among the Egyptian pantheon,^[3] with her origin being found on the creation story of Heliopolis. She was originally the goddess of the nighttime sky, but eventually became referred to as simply the sky goddess. Her headdress was the hieroglyphic of part of her name, a pot, which may also symbolize the uterus. Mostly depicted in nude human form, Nut was also sometimes depicted in the form of a cow whose great body formed the sky and heavens, a sycamore tree, or as a giant sow, suckling many piglets (representing the stars).

Origins

A sacred symbol of Nut was the ladder, used by Osiris to enter her heavenly skies. This ladder-symbol was

Nut Goddess of Sky



The goddess Nut, wearing the water-pot sign (nw) that identifies her.

Name in hieroglyphs	𓆎 𓆏 𓆑 𓆒
Symbol	the Sky, Stars
Consort	Geb
Parents	Shu and Tefnut
Siblings	Geb
Offspring	Osiris, Isis, Set, Nephthys, and sometimes Horus



Great goddess Nut with her wings stretched across a coffin

called maqet and was placed in tombs to protect the deceased, and to invoke the aid of the deity of the dead. Nut and her brother, Geb, may be considered enigmas in the world of mythology. In direct contrast to most other mythologies which usually develop a sky father associated with an Earth mother (or Mother Nature), she personified the sky and he the Earth.^[4]

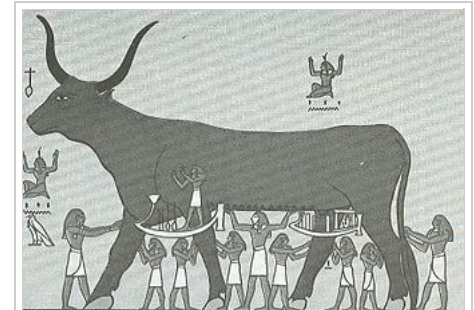
Nut appears in the creation myth of Heliopolis which involves several goddesses who play important roles: Tefnut (Tefenet) is a personification of moisture, who mated with Shu (Air) and then gave birth to Sky as the goddess Nut, who mated with her brother Earth, as Geb. From the union of Geb and Nut came, among others, the most popular of Egyptian goddesses, Isis, the mother of Horus,

whose story is central to that of her brother-husband, the resurrection god Osiris. Osiris is killed by his brother Seth and scattered over the Earth in 14 pieces which Isis gathers up and puts back together. Osiris then climbs a ladder into his mother Nut for safety and eventually becomes king of the dead.^[5]

A huge cult developed about Osiris that lasted well into Roman times. Isis was her husband's queen in the underworld and the theological basis for the role of the queen on earth. It can be said that she was a version of the great goddess Hathor. Like Hathor she not only had death and rebirth associations, but was the protector of children and the goddess of childbirth.^[5]

Myth of Nut and Ra

Ra, the sun god, was the second to rule the world, according to the reign of the gods. Ra was a strong ruler but he feared anyone taking his throne. When he discovered that Nut was to have children, he was furious. He decreed, "Nut shall not give birth any day of the year." At that time, the year was only 360 days. Nut spoke to Thoth, god of wisdom, and he had a plan. Thoth gambled with Khonsu, god of the moon, whose light rivalled that of Ra's. Every time Khonsu lost, he had to give Thoth some of his moonlight. Khonsu lost so many times that Thoth had enough moonlight to make 5 extra days. Since these days were not part of the year, Nut could have her children. She had five children: Osiris, Horus the Elder, Set, Isis, and Nephthys. When Ra found out, he was furious. He separated Nut from her husband Geb for eternity. Her father, Shu, was to keep them apart. Nevertheless, Nut did not regret her decision.



The sky goddess Nut depicted as a cow

Some of the titles of Nut were:

- *Coverer of the Sky*: Nut was said to be covered in stars touching the different points of her body.
- *She Who Protects*: Among her jobs was to envelop and protect Ra, the sun god.^[6]
- *Mistress of All* or "She who Bore the Gods": Originally, Nut was said to be laying on top of Geb (Earth) and continually having intercourse. During this time she birthed four children: Osiris, Isis, Set, and Nephthys.^[7] A fifth child named Arueris is mentioned by Plutarch.^[8] He was the Egyptian counterpart to the Greek god Apollo, who was made syncretic with Horus in the Hellenistic era as 'Horus the Elder'.^[9] The Ptolemaic temple of Edfu is dedicated to Horus the Elder and there he is called the son of Nut and

Geb, brother of Osiris, and the eldest son of Geb.^[10]

- *She Who Holds a Thousand Souls*: Because of her role in the re-birthing of Ra every morning and in her son Osiris's resurrection, Nut became a key god in many of the myths about the after-life.^[6]

Role

Nut was the goddess of the sky and all heavenly bodies, a symbol of protecting the dead when they enter the after life. According to the Egyptians, during the day, the heavenly bodies—such as the sun and moon—would make their way across her body. Then, at dusk, they would be swallowed, pass through her belly during the night, and be reborn at dawn.^[11]

Nut is also the barrier separating the forces of chaos from the ordered cosmos in the world. She was pictured as a woman arched on her toes and fingertips over the earth; her body portrayed as a star-filled sky. Nut's fingers and toes were believed to touch the four cardinal points or directions of north, south, east, and west.

Because of her role in saving Osiris, Nut was seen as a friend and protector of the dead, who appealed to her as a child appeals to its mother: "O my Mother Nut, stretch Yourself over me, that I may be placed among the imperishable stars which are in You, and that I may not die." Nut was thought to draw the dead into her star-filled sky, and refresh them with food and wine: "I am Nut, and I have come so that I may enfold and protect you from all things evil."^[12]

She was often painted on the inside lid of the sarcophagus, protecting the deceased. The vault of tombs often were painted dark blue with many stars as a representation of Nut. The Book of the Dead says, "Hail, thou Sycamore Tree of the Goddess Nut! Give me of the water and of the air which is in thee. I embrace that throne which is in Unu, and I keep guard over the Egg of Nekek-ur. It flourisheth, and I flourish; it liveth, and I live; it snuffeth the air, and I snuff the air, I the Osiris Ani, whose word is truth, in peace."

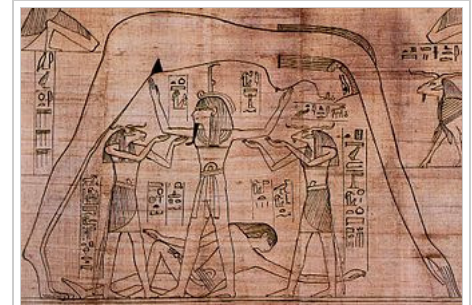
Book of Nut

"The Book of Nut" is a modern title of what was known in ancient times as "The Fundamentals of the Course of the Stars". This is an important collection of ancient Egyptian astronomical texts, perhaps the earliest of several other such texts, going back at least to 2,000 BC. Nut, being the sky goddess, plays the big role in the Book of Nut. The text also tells about various other sky and earth deities, such as the star deities, and the decans deities. The cycles of the stars and the planets, and the time keeping are covered in the book.^[13]

Notes

- ¹ ^ "Nut". *Dictionary.com*. Random House. 2012.
- ² ^ The hieroglyphics (top right) spell nwt or nut. Egyptians never wrote Nuit. (Collier and Manley p. 155) The determinative hieroglyph is for 'sky' or 'heaven', the sky (hieroglyph).

References



Nut, goddess of sky supported by Shu the god of air, and the ram-headed Heh deities, while the earth god Geb reclines beneath.

1. ^ Cavendish, Richard (1998). *Mythology, An Illustrated Encyclopaedia of the Principal Myths and Religions of the World*. ISBN 1-84056-070-3.
2. ^ Wörterbuch der Ägyptischen Sprache, edited by Adolf Erman and Hermann Grapow, p 214, 1957
3. ^ The Oxford Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt, by Leonard H. Lesko, 2001
4. ^ Women of Ancient Egypt and the Sky Goddess Nut, by Susan Tower Hollis The Journal of American Folklore © 1987 American Folklore Society.
5. ^ ^a ^b "Egyptian goddesses" The Oxford Companion to World mythology. David Leeming. Oxford University Press, 2004. Oxford Reference Online. Oxford University Press. Southeast Missouri State University. 7 May 2009
6. ^ ^a ^b The Oxford Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt, by Leonard H. Lesko, 2001.
7. ^ Clark, R. T. Rundle. *Myth and Symbol in Ancient Egypt*. London: Thames and Hudson, 1959.
8. ^ The Moralia - Isis & Osiris, 355 F, Uchicago.edu (http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Plutarch/Moralia/Isis_and_Osiris*/A.html)
9. ^ Encyclopaedia Britannica, Google Books (http://books.google.com/books?id=U21BAAAACAAJ&pg=PA384&dq=Arueris&hl=en&ei=6HqNTMjqKMH48AbjhKDKcW&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7&ved=0CEIQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=Arueris%2C%20the%20Apollo%20of%20the%20Egyptian%20mythology&f=false)
10. ^ Emma Swan Hall, Harpocrates and Other Child Deities in Ancient Egyptian Sculpture, Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt Vol. 14, (1977), pp. 55-58, retrieved from JSTOR.org (<http://www.jstor.org/stable/40000367>)
11. ^ Hart, George *Routledge dictionary of Egyptian gods and goddesses* Routledge; 2 edition (15 March 2005) ISBN 978-0-415-34495-1 p.111 Books.google.co.uk (<http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=bMtbUplsCNwC&pg=PA110&dq=egyptian+goddess+nut+chaos&ei=-TwiS6mdJojKIQSZ1929Cw&client=firefox-a&cd=6#v=onepage&q=egyptian%20goddess%20nut%20chaos&f=false>)
12. ^ "Papyrus of Ani: Egyptian Book of the Dead", Sir Wallis Budge, NuVision Publications, page 57, 2007, ISBN 1-59547-914-7
13. ^ Alexandra von Lieven: *Grundriss des Laufes der Sterne. Das sogenannte Nutbuch*. The Carsten Niebuhr Institute of Ancient Eastern Studies, Copenhagen 2007.

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Further reading

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External links

 Media related to Nut (goddess) at Wikimedia Commons

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Categories: Egyptian goddesses | Sky and weather goddesses | Life-death-rebirth goddesses | Mother goddesses | Night goddesses | Stellar goddesses

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Gods of Ancient Egypt: Atum - Ancient Egypt Online

www.ancientegyptonline.co.uk/Atum.html ▼

Ancient Egyptian Gods: Atum, the creator god of Heliopolis. ... Shu and Tefnut gave birth to the earth (Geb) and the sky (Nut) who in turn give birth to Osiris, Isis, ...

Nuit

This article is about the Egyptian goddess as understood in the pantheon of Thelema. For the Egyptian sky goddess, see Nut (goddess).

the physical universe and as it resides beyond embodiment.

"Nuit #1" redirects here due to technical restrictions. The article for this film is located at Nuit 1.

1 Goddess of Thelema



Nuit on The Stele of Revealing

Nuit (alternatively **Nu**, **Nut**, or **Nuith**) is a goddess in Thelema, the speaker in the first Chapter of *The Book of the Law*, the sacred text written or received in 1904 by Aleister Crowley.

Nuit is an Egyptian sky goddess who leans over her husband/brother, Geb, the Earth God. She is usually depicted as a naked woman who is covered with stars. She represents the *All*, pure potentiality both as it flowers into



Goddess Nut in sarcophagus

Within this system, she is one-third of the triadic cosmology, along with Hadit (her masculine counterpart), and Ra-Hoor-Khuit, the Crowned and Conquering Child. She has several titles, including the "Queen of Infinite Space", "Our Lady of the Stars", and "Lady of the Starry Heaven".

Nuit represents the infinitely-expanded circle whose circumference is unmeasurable and whose center is everywhere (whereas Hadit is the infinitely small point within the core of every single thing). According to Thelemic doctrine, it is the interaction between these two cosmic principles that creates the manifested universe similar to the gnostic syzygy.

Some quotes^[1] from the *First Chapter of The Book of the Law* (*Liber AL vel Legis*): “Every man and every woman is a star.” (AL I:3).

“Come forth, o children, under the stars, & take your fill of love!” (AL I:12).

“For I am divided for love’s sake, for the chance of union.” (AL I:29).

“The word of the Law is *Θελημα*. Who calls us Thelemites will do no wrong, if he look but close into the word. For there are therein Three Grades, the Hermit, and the Lover, and the man of Earth. Do what thou wilt shall be the whole of the Law.” (AL I:39-40).

“For pure will, unassuaged of purpose, delivered from the lust of result, is every way perfect.” (AL I:44).

“Invoke me under my stars! Love is the law, love under will. [...]” (AL I:57).

“I give unimaginable joys on earth: certainty, not faith, while in life, upon death; peace unutterable, rest, ecstasy; nor do I demand aught in sacrifice.” (AL I:57).

In *The Equinox of the Gods* (ch. 7, section 6),^[2] Crowley writes of Nuit in comparison to Christianity:

“Nuit cries: “I love you,” like a lover; when even John reached only to the cold impersonal proposition “God is love.” She woos like a mistress; whispers “To me!” in every ear; Jesus, with needless verb, appeals vehemently to them “that labour and are heavy laden.” Yet She who can promise in the present, says: “I give unimaginable joys on earth,” making life worth while; “certainty, not faith, while in life, upon death,” the electric light Knowledge for the churchyard corsecandle Faith, making life fear-free, and death itself worth while: “peace unutterable, rest, ecstasy,” making mind and body at ease that soul may be free to transcend them when It will.”

The following are quotes from Crowley’s commentaries to *The Book of the Law*.^[3]

- “Note that Heaven is not a place where Gods Live; Nuit is Heaven, itself.”
- “Nuit is All that which exists, and the condition of that existence. Hadit is the Principle which causes modifications in this Being. This explains how one may call Nuit Matter, and Hadit Motion.”
- “It should be evident that Nuit obtains the satisfaction of Her Nature when the parts of Her Body fulfill

their own Nature. The sacrament of life is not only so from the point of view of the celebrants, but from that of the divinity invoked.”

2 Mythology

Main article: Nut (goddess)

In Egyptian mythology, Nut was the sky goddess. She is the daughter of Shu and Tefnut.

The sun god Ra entered her mouth after the sun set in the evening and was reborn from her vulva the next morning. She also swallowed and rebirthed stars. She was a goddess of death, and her image is on the inside of most sarcophagi. The pharaoh entered her body after death and was later resurrected.

In art, Nut is depicted as a woman wearing no clothes, covered with stars and supported by Shu; opposite her (the sky), is her husband Geb. With Geb, she was the mother of Osiris, Horus, Isis, Set, and Nephthys.

3 See also

- The Book of the Law
- Thelema
- Nuit (mythology)

4 References

- [1] Crowley, Aleister. “Liber AL vel Legis”. Retrieved 16 September 2011.
- [2] Crowley, Aleister. “Remarks on the method of receiving Liber Legis, on the Conditions prevailing at the time of the writing, and on certain technical difficulties connected with the Literary form of the Book.”. *The Equinox of the Gods*. Retrieved 16 September 2011.
- [3] Crowley, Aleister. “The Old and New Commentaries to Liber AL by Crowley”. Retrieved 16 September 2011.

5 Sources

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- _____. (1974). *The Equinox of the Gods (Crowley)**The Equinox of the Gods*. New York, NY : Gordon Press.

6 External links

- The Book of the Law

7 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

7.1 Text

- **Nuit** *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuit?oldid=635339313> *Contributors:* Dan, Fibonacci, Ashami, Sburke, Rjwilmsi, Salix alba, Kerowyn, Malhonen, SpectrumDT, 999, Pigman, SmackBot, Verrai, Dreadstar, CapitalR, Synergy, Frater5, JustAGal, Nick Number, IPSOS, Wikiandy93, Werldwayd, Kalibhakta, Sun Creator, Lightbot, Yobot, AnomieBOT, LilHelpa, FrescoBot, Whynowagain, Aleister Wilson, Kobabe, Mychele Trempetich, Frater Liberabit, Smcg8374, Dnaspark99 and Anonymous: 17

7.2 Images

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