

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE: ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ...



archhistory.blogspot.com/.../ancient-egyptian-architect... ▼ Translate this page האלים הקדושים ביותר בממפיס היו: האב פתאח, האם סְמָט (Sekhet) והבן אימחוֹטפּ - 2007 (Nov 1, 2007) (Imhotep). בתקופת השושלות של תבאי הורכב שילוש האלים החשוב ביותר

http://archhistory.blogspot.com/2007/11/ancient-egyptian-architecture.html

Seket In the cabala a female angel who dwells in Egypt; she is an angel of part of an hour and appears when invoked.

http://www.angelfire.com/journal/cathbodua/Angels/Sangels.html

Sekhmet

For other uses, see Sekhmet (disambiguation).

In Egyptian mythology, **Sekhmet** /'sɛkˌmɛt/^[1] or **Sachmis** (/'sækmis/; also spelled Sakhmet, Sekhet, or Sakhet, among other spellings) was originally the warrior goddess as well as goddess of healing for Upper Egypt, when the kingdom of Egypt was divided. She is depicted as a lioness, the fiercest hunter known to the Egyptians. It was said that her breath formed the desert. She was seen as the protector of the pharaohs and led them in warfare.

Her cult was so dominant in the culture that when the first pharaoh of the twelfth dynasty, Amenemhat I, moved the capital of Egypt to Itjtawy, the centre for her cult was moved as well. Religion, the royal lineage, and the authority to govern were intrinsically interwoven in Ancient Egypt during its approximately three millennia of existence.

Sekhmet also is a Solar deity, sometimes called the daughter of the sun god Ra and often associated with the goddesses Hathor and Bast. She bears the Solar disk and the uraeus which associates her with Wadjet and royalty. With these associations she can be construed as being a divine arbiter of the goddess Ma'at (Justice, or Order) in the Judgment Hall of Osiris, associating her with the Wedjat (later the Eye of Ra), and connecting her with Tefnut as well.

1 Etymology

Sekhmet's name comes from the Ancient Egyptian word "sekhem" which means "power or might". Sekhmet's name suits her function and means "the (one who is) powerful". She also was given titles such as the "(One) Before Whom Evil Trembles", "Mistress of Dread", "Lady of Slaughter" and "She Who Mauls". She also was seen as a special goddess for women, ruling over their menstruation cycle.

2 History

In order to placate Sekhmet's wrath, her priestesses performed a ritual before a different statue of the goddess on each day of the year. This practice resulted in many images of the goddess being preserved. Most of her statuettes were rigidly crafted and do not exhibit any expression of movements or dynamism; this design was made



This golden cultic object is called an aegis. It is devoted to Sekhmet, highlighting her solar attributes. Walters Art Museum, Baltimore.



Sekhmet from the temple of Mut at Luxor, granite, 1403–1365 B.C., in the National Museum, Copenhagen

to make them last a long time rather than to express any form of functions or actions she is associated with. It is estimated that more than seven hundred statues of 2 HISTORY



Image from a ritual Menat necklace, depicting a ritual being performed before a statue of Sekhmet on her throne, she also is flanked by the goddess Wadjet as the cobra and the goddess Nekhbet as the white vulture, symbols of lower and upper Egypt respectively who always were depicted on the crown of Egypt and referred to as the two ladies, and the supplicant holds a complete menat and a sistrum for the ritual, circa 870 B.C. (Berlin, Altes Museum, catalogue number 23733)

Sekhmet once stood in one funerary temple alone, that of Amenhotep III, on the west bank of the Nile.

She was envisioned as a fierce lioness, and in art, was depicted as such, or as a woman with the head of a lioness, who was dressed in red, the colour of blood. Sometimes the dress she wears exhibits a rosetta pattern over each breast, an ancient leonine motif, which can be traced to observation of the shoulder-knot hairs on lions. Occasionally, Sekhmet was also portrayed in her statuettes and engravings with minimal clothing or naked. Tame lions were kept in temples dedicated to Sekhmet at Leontopolis.

2.1 Festivals and evolution

To pacify Sekhmet, festivals were celebrated at the end of battle, so that the destruction would come to an end. During an annual festival held at the beginning of the year, a festival of intoxication, the Egyptians danced and played music to soothe the wildness of the goddess and drank great quantities of wine ritually to imitate the extreme drunkenness that stopped the wrath of the goddess—when she almost destroyed humanity. This may relate to averting excessive flooding during the inundation at the beginning of each year as well, when the Nile ran bloodred with the silt from up-stream and Sekhmet had to swallow the overflow to save humankind.

In 2006, Betsy Bryan, an archaeologist with Johns Hopkins University excavating at the temple of Mut presented her findings about the festival that included illustrations of the priestesses being served to excess and its adverse effects being ministered to by temple attendants.^[2] Participation in the festival was great, including the priestesses and the population. Historical records of tens of thou-



Bust of the Goddess Sakhmet, ca. 1390-1352 B.C.E. Granodiorite, Brooklyn Museum

sands attending the festival exist. These findings were made in the temple of Mut because when Thebes rose to greater prominence, Mut absorbed some characteristics of Sekhmet. These temple excavations at Luxor discovered a "porch of drunkenness" built onto the temple by the Pharaoh Hatshepsut, during the height of her twenty year reign.

In a myth about the end of Ra's rule on the earth, Ra sends Hathor or Sekhmet to destroy mortals who conspired against him. In the myth, Sekhmet's blood-lust was not quelled at the end of battle and led to her destroying almost all of humanity, so Ra poured out beer dyed with red ochre or hematite so that it resembled blood. Mistaking the beer for blood, she became so drunk that she gave up the slaughter and returned peacefully to Ra.^[3]

Sekhmet later was considered to be the mother of Maahes, a deity who appeared during the New Kingdom period. He was seen as a lion prince, the son of the god-



The warrior goddess Sekhmet, shown with her sun disk and cobra crown from a relief at the Temple of Kom Ombo.

dess. The late origin of Maahes in the Egyptian pantheon may be the incorporation of a Nubian deity of ancient origin in that culture, arriving during trade and warfare or even, during a period of domination by Nubia. During the Greek dominance in Egypt, note was made of a temple for Maahes that was an auxiliary facility to a large temple to Sekhmet at Taremu in the delta region (likely a temple for Bast originally), a city which the Greeks called Leontopolis, where by that time, an enclosure was provided to house lions.

3 In popular culture

- Death metal band Nile referenced Sekhmet in the title track of their album "Ithyphallic", and in "The Eye Of Ra" on their album *Those Whom the Gods Detest*.
- Death metal band Behemoth referenced Sekhmet in the song "Christgrinding Avenue" on their album *The Apostasy*.
- Sekhmet is used in *The 39 Clues* book *Beyond the Grave* and is the reason why the characters travel to Cairo.

- Sekhmet is also featured in *The Red Pyramid* written by Rick Riordan as a minor antagonist.
- Sekhmet is the subject of "Lionheart" a song about the goddess by the symphonic power metal band, Amberian Dawn from their *The Clouds of Northland Thunder* album.
- Sekhmet is the focus of "Resurrection", an episode of *Stargate SG-1*. The plot centers around a young girl named Anna who was created by a German doctor, who is son of a Nazi. Sam, Daniel and Teal'c find artifacts belonging the Goa'uld Sekhmet in the doctor's compound, and realize that Anna was cloned using genetic material from the original Sekhmet, who was the executioner of Ra, the villain from the original film. A (possibly different) Sekhmet is also featured in the *Stargate SG-1* game *Stargate SG-1 Unleashed*.
- In *Tutenstein*, an animated TV series about Ancient Egypt, Sekhmet is featured in one of the episodes. She goes on a rampage in the museum and the building site to make people build a pyramid for Tut.
- The space vessel "Sekhmet" is a level in the video game *Jet Force Gemini*, a third person shooter developed by Rare in 1999.
- Sekhmet is also the name of an alien Aragami in the PlayStation Portable game, *God Eater*.
- In the video game Skullgirls, Sekhmet is the name of the cat-like skeleton parasite bonded to the Egypt themed character Eliza.
- In the BBC TV series *Sherlock* episode "The Great Game", John Watson believes a cat named Sekhmet is responsible for the death of her owner.
- Sekhmet is the main character in Author S.K.
 Whiteside's World of the Guardians book series. Set
 in modern day New Orleans Sekhmet goes by the
 name of Syn.
- Sekhmet appears in the Big Finish Doctor Who audio drama, The Bride of Peladon. She is an Osiran.
- Temple of Goddess Spirituality in Southern Nevada that is dedicated to the Goddess Sekhmet.
- The subject of Margaret Atwood's poem titled "Sekhmet, the Lion-headed Goddess of War."

4 7 EXTERNAL LINKS

 Sekhmet is one of the characters in Kieron Gillen and Jamie McKelvie's creator-owned, on going comic, The Wicked + The Divine. In this story, twelve gods are reincarnated every 90 years and allowed to live on earth for two years before dying again.

4 See also

- Lion and Sun#Other (non-Iranian) variants
- Prathyangira
- Narasimha
- Durga

5 References

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- [2] "Sex and booze figured in Egyptian rites", archaeologists find evidence for ancient version of 'Girls Gone Wild'. From MSNBC, October 30, 2006
- [3] Lichtheim, Miriam (2006) [1976]. Ancient Egyptian Literature, Volume Two: The New Kingdom. University of California Press. pp. 197–199

6 Further reading

- Germond, Philippe (1981). *Sekhmet et la protection du monde* (in French). Editions de Belles-Lettres.
- von Känel, Frédérique (1984). Les prêtres-ouâb de Sekhmet et les conjurateurs de Serket (in French). Presses Universitaires de France.

7 External links

- Ancient Egypt: the Mythology Sekhmet
- "Ancient war goddess statues unearthed in Egypt", archaeologists unearth six statues of the lion-headed war goddess Sekhmet in temple of pharaoh Amenhotep III. 2006-03-06

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סח'מת

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• שלומית ישראלי, **המיתולוגיה המצרית**, מפה הוצאה לאור, 2005.

2 הערות שוליים

.222 ישראלי, עמ' [1]

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סחמת

סָּחְ'מֶת הייתה אלת מלחמה מצרית, אלת העיר ממפיס. על פי מיתולוגיה מצרית הייתה הודפת מחלות, כוהניה עזרו בטיפול רחולית^[1]

היא בתו של האל רע, אשתו של פתח ואמו של נפרתם, יחד עם בעלה ובנה הם כונו "השלישייה של מף". היא תוארה כמגינה של פרעה מפני אויביו. סחמת תוארה כלביאה או אישה בעלת ראש אריה. חסרת שליטה עצמית.

3 מקורות הטקסט והתמונה, התורמים והרשיונות

1.3 מקסט

Fett, Yoav , הורמים: שי אבידן, אריאל ר., http://he.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D7%A1%D7%97'%D7%9E%D7%AA?oldid=15779968 • סח'מת מקור Nachtailer וגם אנונימי: 2

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