

Egypt, the land of religions

Egypt, land of the religions and cradle of civilisations. Modern Egypt embraced the diversity of beliefs and religious sects. Throughout its history, its people lived in peace and acceptance of the other.



Parchment scroll of Hebrew Book of Esther

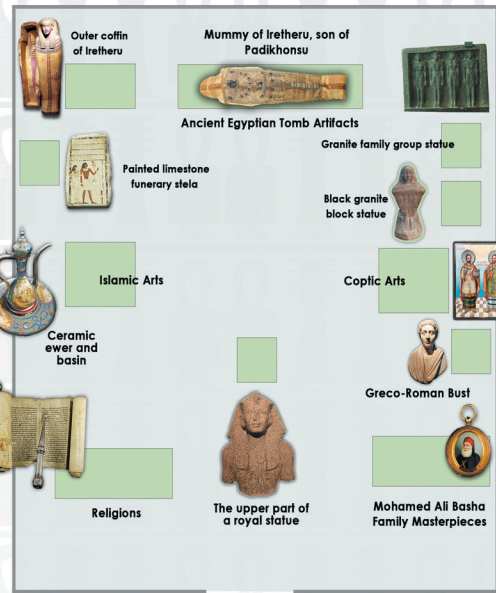


Bilingual illuminated manuscript represents the Kiahk Vesper's Psalmody and praises, leather, paper and linen (12th AD) century



Qur'an with a leather cover written in Naskh script, dedicated to Khedive Tewfik in year (1300 AH / 1883 AD)

Many landmarks of religious heritage, archaeology, and buildings still exist, as seen in Jewish temples, Christian churches, Islamic mosques. They all include wonderful artistic details and connections to serve as a testament to that harmony.



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Visitors 3 USD

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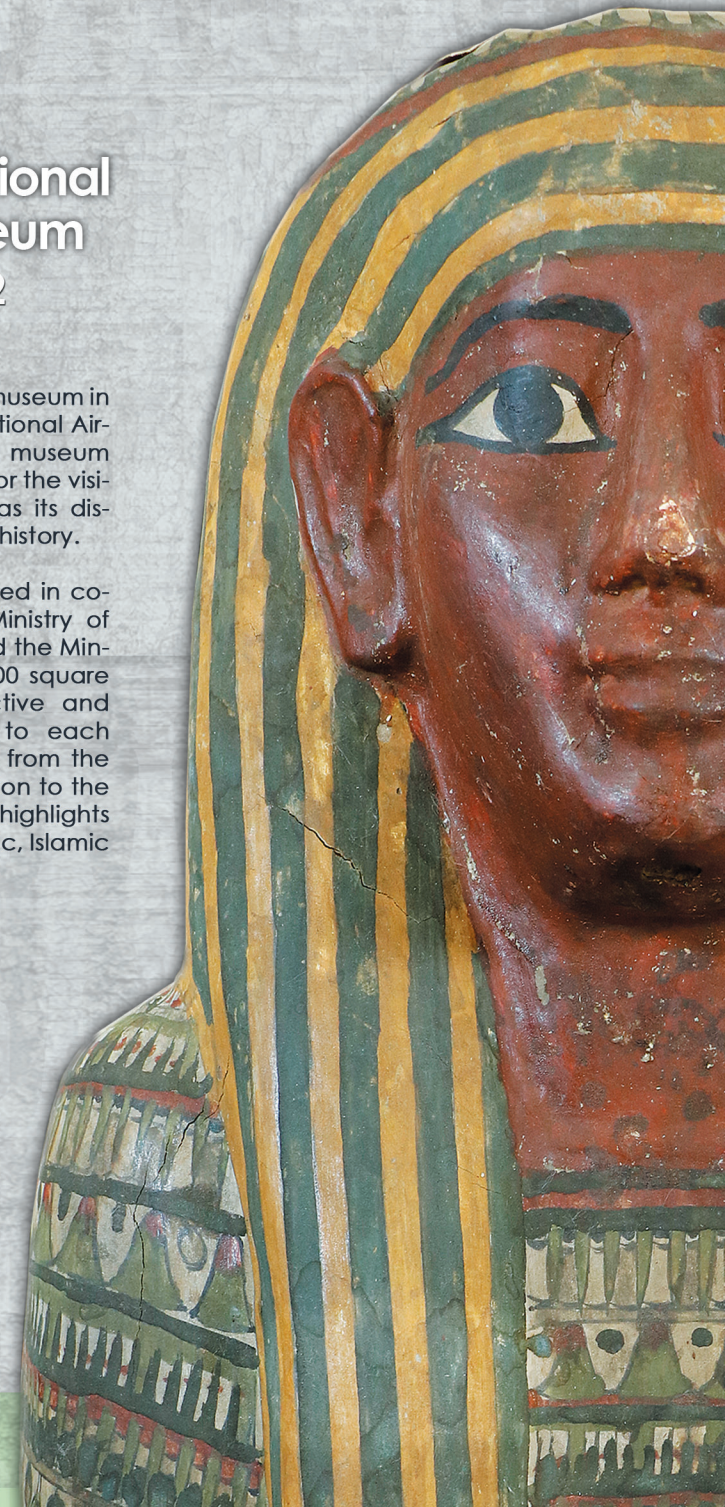
Hotline for complaints and suggestions 19654



Cairo International Airport Museum Terminal 2

The idea of establishing a museum in Terminal 2 of Cairo International Airport began in 2020. This museum was to serve as a window for the visitors to grasp our history, as its displays shed light on Egypt's history.

The museum was established in co-operation between the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the Ministry of Civil Aviation on 100 square meters. It displays distinctive and unique artifacts relating to each period in Egyptian history, from the ancient Pharaonic civilisation to the Greco-Roman one. It also highlights the characteristics of Coptic, Islamic and modern arts.



Kings of ancient Egypt

The kings of ancient Egypt had a prominent role in the progress of Egypt and the prosperity of its civilisation, which dazzled the world over centuries. These great kings performed great deeds to preserve the land of Egypt and defend its borders, and even increase its territory until it became a vast empire.

The ruling class and especially the king was at the top of the social system. He was the head of the ancient Egyptian state and had full authority within the religious and worldly powers. The king controlled domestic politics. He issued decrees and laws that guaranteed justice, security and stability for society.

The Afterlife in ancient Egypt

The ancient Egyptian civilisation gave great importance to the afterlife. The cemeteries were a station on the journey to the immortality. Therefore, tombs were equipped with all the needs of the deceased. Their walls often narrated the scenes of daily life, resurrection, immortality and preserving the body to ensure the return of the soul to it.

Canopic jars for the internal organs preservation were also placed with the deceased in his tomb. Daily life items such as clothing, jewellery, amulets in charge of protecting the deceased and foodstuff were also included.



The upper part of a royal statue probably belongs to King Thutmose III -red granite -New Kingdom, 18th Dynasty (ca. 1550-1295 BC)

Sculpture in Greco-Roman Egypt

When the Greeks and Romans came to Egypt, they brought their art. They were also dazzled by the existing arts in Egypt, so they worked to emulate it and merge Greek and Egyptian arts, which is evident in sculpture. The art of sculpture in that period reached perfection in highlighting the beauty of minute details. A tendency to realism also characterised it. Various materials were used in making statues, such as limestone, marble, Terracotta, bronze, wood.



Marble Bust of a young man, Roman period (3rd century AD)

Coptic art

Coptic art is distinguished by its religious character, as it was serving the Christian faith. Symbolism characterises this art. It gained its own identity by avoiding imitation.

Through paintings, Christians decorated churches walls with themes derived from stories of the prophets and religious events. The symbolic elements come from Christian religious connotations and concepts, such as fish and grape clusters.

These were designed on metals, textiles, and manuscripts. In addition, Coptic art embraced the habit of having icons and portraits of saints in churches.



wooden icon of Saints Cosmas and Damian, with a silver shell- shape halo encircles their heads (18th AD) century

Daily life in Islamic Egypt

Several artefacts have been preserved from Islamic times in Egypt. Muslim artisans liked to decorate daily life objects with verses from the Koran. We can remark them on ewers and basins for ablutions and washing hands, especially before praying.



Ceramic ewer and basin, (13th AH-19th AD) century

Masterpieces of the modern history of Egypt

This period in the history of Egypt began with the rule of Muhammad Ali Pasha and extended during the rule of his family. Its unique style expressed the artistic and architectural wealth of the time.

European influences are also clearly seen in the various decorations. Spectacular items, with exquisite details, are presented in a collection of jewellery, pocket watches and other valuable items, for men and for women.



Pocket watch made of gold with a cover on the front and the back, the former is decorated with Muhammad Ali' image, (13th-14th AH / 19th-20th AD) centuries



A small gold frame with a picture of one of the princesses (13th-14th AH / 19th-20th AD) centuries



Chest pin made of gold and studded with gemstones, attributed to Queen Farida, wife of King Farouk, (14th AH/ 20th AD) century

Mummy of a man named Iretheru, son of Padikhonsu, wrapped in linen strips, Late period, 26th Dynasty (ca. 664-525 BC)