

البحث رقم (٣) في القائمة

Probability Hypothesis and Evidence of Astronomical Observatories in Ancient Egypt	عنوان البحث باللغة الإنجليزية
نظرة إفتراضية وأدلة وجود المراصد الفلكية في مصر القديمة	عنوان البحث باللغة العربية
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Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, American Institute of Science , Vol. 2, No. 2, 2016, pp. 31-50.	لمجلة وتاريخ إصدار العدد وأرقام الصفحات

Major **Msxtyw/Ixmw-sk**. Similarly, the same symbolism of differentiation between Disorder/**Isft** and Order/ **MAat**

Abstract:

Ancient Egyptians constructed their temples and tombs in a precise orientation to specific astronomical points, as seen in the designs of the Old Kingdom pyramids and related temples. This precise orientation is seen in many religious and funerary buildings across the sequential historical epochs of ancient Egypt. This research introduces what can be called "astronomical design improvements" created by ancient Egyptians in order to better secure the precise orientation of religious and funerary monuments. This precise orientation requires observatories to be built and used for the orientation and monitoring of celestial objects in order to determine geographical directions. Therefore, this paper discusses the Probability or Possibility hypothesis of Evidences of the existence of Astronomical Observatories in ancient Egypt, the Probability hypothesis leads to suppose the statistical evidences of this research. It is clear that there must have been observatories to monitor these zones and directions accurately and there is a belief that the first Astronomical Observatory to monitor stars is situated in Nabta Playa. Furthermore, it is noted that the directions of the Khufu pyramid had been identified in a way that makes the northern side centered and oriented towards the city of Ausim/Letopolis. Similarly, the pyramids of " Menkaure, Shepseskaf, Sahure, Userkaf, Neferirkare" have been identified as also pointing towards that city. Accordingly, it is believed that there was a

guard tower in Letopolis which was used as a celestial Observatory. Likewise, in order to identify and orient the directions of pyramids to a specific point, there must be an astronomical observatory in the Panorama area located to the south of the Menkaure pyramid or in the surroundings of the Giza plateau. There must also have been an observatory in the city of Heliopolis, which is considered one of the most important cultural centers in Egypt both for astronomy and engineering.

Similarly, EHwty Hill area is known as one of the most important archaeological sites not only from an archaeological perspective, but also in the astronomical and celestial spheres. Therefore, it is believed that EHwty Hill Observatory was one of the most