

English Abstract

Represents the province of Fayoum – 21st the regions of Upper Egypt - down from the lowlands of Western Desert, and away from Cairo in the south-westerly direction at about eighty kilometers, and marked the territory of Fayoum features many natural and unique personal characteristic, and is distinguished by its harsh kind of a unique irrigation and drainage; lands it is going Declining continuously starting from Illahun south at a height of 25 meters above sea level until you reach the level of 45 meters below sea level at Lake of Karoun and this site and terrain unique can receive from springs major Egyptian civilization, so formulated within its architecture in line with its environment .

In the view of some in the low that Egypt, diminutive collector of the Delta and Upper Egypt his Valley is Bahr Youssef, while the low itself group functions described in a closed circuit, waters of the Mediterranean is the common Lake Karoun, and his Strips is collection to the decline in Delta, which has made the region his privacy distinct geographical where the Nile meets the stable life of nomadic desert life.

And increased the importance of the region and especially with what has resulted from the archaeological excavations, "Flinders Petrie," to detect many of the effects, particularly in the area of Illahun, which represented the archaeological discoveries cast light on what was enjoyed by this region from its political, economic and social. In fact, those were not the region - Illahun - is the only fame, but were joined in other areas Such as Hawara, which is located just north of Illahun, and bagged the city's past, which increased its reputation in the Greco-Roman and significantly and many other areas.

Meanwhile objective of the study has the goal of the researcher to such a study that sheds light on this region in terms of historical and cultural after study with some researchers from the aspects of geographical and archaeological and tourist study with Prof. Dr. / Mohamed Fouad El Saqqar geographically in his "Historical Geography of the province of Fayoum, 1955", eating Prof. Dr. / Eid Abdul Aziz archaeologically in his "Study of Arts Minor" sculpture - painting - drawing - Arts Minor) in the Fayoum in eras of prosperity in ancient Egypt ,1990 ", also study with Dr. / Mr. Osama Abdul-Nabi Ibrahim, terms of tourism in the region in his "archaeological sites, ancient Egyptian and Greek - Romanian and Christianity in the Fayoum in the Programs eco-tourism, 2008"

Therefore the researcher wishes to have this work completed the previous work, by examining the historical and cultural aspects of the Territory, and in order to follow the approach depends on the division into six chapters, as follows:

The first chapter ; the researcher discusses the topography of the region and its borders, and divided this chapter into several bullet points, study in the first geologic formation of low-Fayoum and geologic time experienced by low-and the changes that have occurred in the low in these times, and then deal with the topography of the region and the terrain, and then after that within the region and study with opinions that pointed to the independence of the region and the views indicated a dependency region atheist and twenty to the region twenty times and the twenty tow other times, and then name of the region and to explain and detail the name and the patterns and effects that were mentioned by the name of the region and shape of the texts available, and in the end chapter the researcher discusses the provincial capital, and how and

moved the capital of the region from one area to another area, depending on the nature of the geographical and political circumstances of the region.

And the second chapter; study with the political evolution of the region and its role over the centuries the historical beginning of the Neolithic and civilizations that have emerged in the territory of that period such as the civilizations of Fayoum (a) and (b), and civilization Gerzeh, then the region in the era of the old Kingdom and how the most important areas of quarrying in the old state, then the researcher Territory in the era of transition first, with less information for that period, due to passed by the country's social revolution and the collapse of the central government, but the Middle Kingdom was a golden age for the region, has the interest in the region peak and the researcher work and repairs different by the kings of the Middle Kingdom in the region, then the researcher Territory in the era of the Second Intermediate with less scientific material for that period, which occupied the Hyksos in the country, but in the era of the modern state returned attention to the region again and since it is a strategic area exploited by the kings of the New Kingdom as a base in Funding armies destined to the west, then the researcher in the region where the scarcity of the Late Period of scientific material is also the region in that period.

The third chapter ; presents the economic terms of the Territory of agriculture and industry, trade, mining and fishing, and how the Territory of the most fertile agricultural areas in Egypt, which in turn led to the prosperity of many industries such as pottery and glass industry, etc., and resulted in the prosperity of the industry into a boom business for the region and the opening to the outside world exchange of trade with different parts of the ancient Near East, including Greece and Phoenicia and the Red Sea and North Africa, He then discussed the importance of the region on the mining and quarrying, and how it was the most important areas for the production of basalt quarries, especially in the era of the old Kingdom, and seal the third quarter to talk about fishing in the region where the diversity of fishing in the region, there was a fishing and hunting.

The fourth chapter; offering a researcher elements of society in the region, in addition to the Egyptians, the key element in the region, there were other elements such as the Libyans and Asians, Greeks, and other elements called them Egyptians title "Keftui", some saw themselves as residents of the Aegean Sea and others attributed their origin to Asia Minor , then the researcher of the family began to children and the relationship of parents to children and concern for them, and toys and children's education, then the types of clothing that was famous in the region, food, leisure and entertainment and, finally, and treat diseases that have been identified through Papyri Illahun hieratic, and the researcher concluded the fourth quarter to talk about housing and homes in the region and the most famous examples of homes in the Fayoum are housing city workers Illahun (El Kahun) and the city Lisht, and furniture of these houses and the content of the effects of both the Home Furniture or objects were used in the use Profile such as combs, pins, mirrors and others.

The fifth chapter; study with the most important gods worshiped in the region atheist century, and began to speak first about the trinity of the region which is represented in (Sobek, Horus, Rnnwt) The god Sobek, who was a chief god in the Fayoum, and worshiped in various areas in the region, recorded his patterns and expressions of veneration and praise on the walls of temples and tombs, and then the god Horus, who disputed the god Sobek in his religious standing in the region, has been linked both to some of the effects, and worshiped Horus in various areas of Fayoum and also appeared to him several patterns and effects in several areas on the walls of temples and paintings, the goddess and Rnnwt gods of the harvest; it appeared to her many of

the inscriptions on the temple of the city's past with the god Sobek and the god Horus, and then the researcher the rest of the goddess in alphabetical order, there was a god Atum, who appeared to him centers of worship in Lisht, and the god Amun Anubis and Osire , and then God Hr Shef and the god was common for Regions 20 and 21 before separated, then the god Khnum, who prevailed in worship as seen historians in the margarine Hur, in Fayoum, as worshiped god Ra and six Sucre, and the goddess Hathor and the goddess Niet , some of the kings worshiped in the region such as King Senusret II and Amenemhet III and Tuthmosis III and others.

Then the researcher temples of the region and was most notably the Temple of the palace chapel in the north of Fayoum and the Temple of the god Sobek in attracted, and the temple of the city back, and temples, pyramids, such as the Temple of King Amenemhat III at Hawara and the Temple of King Senusret II in I llahun and the temples of Tuthmosis III in the Gurob.

The researcher concluded by talking about the fifth chapter the Tombs, and was the most important cemeteries Illahun and Hawara and Gurob, and the inscriptions and paintings of religious whale of these cemeteries, and was used in the other world, such as coffins and offering tables, utensils, jars and head restraints.

the Six Chapter ; Deals with this chapter the most important archaeological sites in the region and provided a brief for each site, and tried to researcher the order of these territories, according to geographical location from north to south, and from these areas: El Lisht, Tarkhan, Kafr Ammar, Gerzeh, Bihmu, Sila, Kiman Faris (Shdet), Ebgig, Hawara, Illahun, Hergeh, Gurob, and Tebtynis

It also found there were not other areas historical and archaeological role that it was the former areas, and these areas tenderness, Abu Sir El Malaq, Mazghouneh, Myana, El Gharaq El Soultani. The whale these areas many of the effects which confirm the momentum of the region many of the effects in different historical eras.

The researcher concluded the Search to reach some results, perhaps most important is that the region extended its borders from El Lisht north to Abu Sir El malaq and Sedment at Beni Suef and the Region XX, the region is different names, the most important "Nart pht, " and also known as the Nart searches, as there were different names Shdet , Mr Wr, Pa Ym , and varied the provincial capital, and moved from one place to another according to the geographical conditions that were experienced by the low Shedt, and Smn Hr, and Shn^c hn.

the region presents of great political importance since the stone ages, and until the end of the Pharaonic times, care for its kings Archaic period, and the kings of the Old Kingdom and as the most important areas of quarrying in the era of the old kingdom, either in the Middle Kingdom was the region is the capital of Egypt and by virtue of King Amenemhat I may be in the El Lisht Within the areas of the region, and then in the era of the modern state, where he was the most important areas of finance armies of kings and impacts were the kings of the modern state in Fayoum, mainly in the city of crow, and then move in the era of the third and the Late Period, with less scientific material for the region in this period.

Known for the region economically active large, there was agriculture, industry and trade, which resulted to the delegations of new elements to the region, such as Asians and Libyans and Keftui, Greeks, and a variety of the importance of the region significantly .and because of the difference and the large areas of archaeological tags that distinguish it from other regions. And his indicates that the region was to a considerable historical importance, archaeological and tourist appeared in numerous archaeological sites, which was by many of the Monuments.