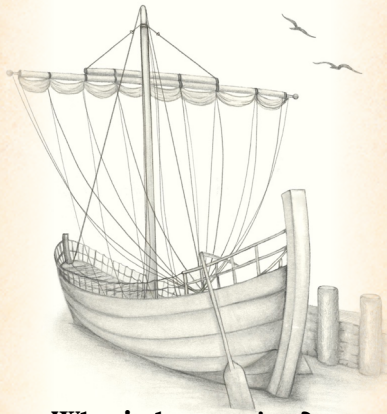




Historically Speaking

Volume 3, Number 6 June 2024

The Egyptian God Amun



What's happening?

I am back to work on AMON. I have integrated the research I have done into the first chapters. I am estimating that the first draft is about 1/3 done.

I am beginning to get back to doing other things such as swimming and working in the shop. The hip is getting better most days. I continue to do my amateur radio station activities regularly. I hope to have AMON ready to publish by the end of the year.

The ouranianpublishing.com website continues to draw visitors with some sales, and I am pleased that good reviews on my books are still coming in.

Amon, Amun, or Amen was the Egyptian deity revered as king of the gods. Amon may have originally been one of the eight deities of the Hermopolite creation myth. His cult spread to Thebes, where he became patron of the pharaohs by Mentuhotep I's reign (2008–1957 BCE) and was identified with the sun god Re and so was also identified as Amon-Ra.

Amon's role evolved over the centuries; during the Middle Kingdom he became the King of the deities and in the New Kingdom he became a nationally worshipped god. It is thought that Amon created himself and then everything else in the universe, but distanced himself from it as "the original inscrutable and indivisible creator." When



Amon and Ra merged, he became a visible and invisible deity, which appealed to the ancient Egyptians' concept of Ma'at or balance. Amon is depicted as a goose, snake, or ram, and also as a man with the head of a ram, frog, royal cobra, crocodile, or ape. Amon-Ra was the father and protector of the pharaoh, and was the subject of a cult. Royal women had a complex relationship with the cult of Amon; Queen Nefertari received the title of "God's Wife of Amon" and the female Pharaoh Hatshepsut claimed she had the right to rule because her mother was impregnated by Amon, thus being his daughter empowered her ascendancy.

Amon revealed his will and wishes through the use of oracles controlled by the priests. He had a following of priests who were overthrown by the Pharaoh Akhnaton when that pharaoh replaced the worship of Amon with Aton. This change only lasted for one monarch and was reversed during the reign of Akhnaton's son, Tutankhamun, perhaps better known as King Tut, by priests who controlled him.

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Amon is the name of the main character of my next book. I contacted an Egyptian guide to verify that the ancient Egyptians did, in fact, name their children after the gods. There are many depictions of this god in the bas relief paintings found in the temples and tombs of Egypt.

Solid gold statuette. Sold to the MET by Lord Carnarvon.



Ancient Egyptian religion

The Polytheistic belief system of ancient Egypt from the 4th millennium BCE to the first centuries CE, included both folk traditions and the court religion. Local deities that sprang up along the Nile Valley had both human and animal form and were synthesized into national deities and cults after political unification c. 2925 BCE. The gods were not all-powerful or all-knowing, but were immeasurably greater than humans. Their characters were not neatly defined, and there was much overlap, especially among the leading deities.

I have found the mythology of ancient Egypt to be very complex and in many cases, very abstract.

Bas Relief, Temple of Seti in Abydos

