



The Origin of Religion in Ancient Egypt and Information About IT

Setora Kholmirezayeva

3rd year student of the Faculty of History of the National University of Uzbekistan

Abstract: *This article discusses the origins of the ancient Egyptian people, their religious beliefs, and the views of scholars on their early religion. This article gives you a brief overview on the religious beliefs of the Egyptians. The first study of the Egyptian religion is also described*

Key words: *The Concept of Religion, François Champollion, Father of Egypt, H.Kees, J.Cerny, J.Vandier, E.Dryoton, S.Donadoni, Vicont de Ruget, Late Neolithic, Miseini, Champollion- Figeak.*

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INTRODUCTION

Religion was extremely important to the ancient Egyptians. Their daily lives and wants are heavily influenced by religion. For generations, the Egyptians have associated religion with everything in their lives, and the notion that life would be inconceivable without it has been imprinted in their thoughts. In their stories, the Egyptians attempted to depict their gods. These legends can teach us about their gods and goddesses. Their myths describe how their gods were created and what they did. The fact that the origin of the first religion in Egypt is not recorded in written sources, or that there is no information about them, may make it difficult for us to study it. In Egypt, religion originated in the first tribal communities and has come a long way. Fetishism and totemism, especially animal worship, have long been entrenched in Egypt, where religious traditions are strong and enduring.

The pantheon of Egyptian gods is very large, dating back to early civilization. People worshiped him as a totem animal, a tribal chief. The Egyptian gods are depicted in the form of animals: Anubis, the king of the kingdom of the dead, with a wolf's head. Tot is the god of mind and writing. Soxmet is the goddess of war with a lion's head and others. Animals are considered divine and they are kept in temples. In the church they were well cared for. For example, one of the divine animals, the bull, was cared for in such a way that it was considered a symbol of power.

The scientific study of Egyptian religion began only after 1822. François Champollion, a French Egyptologist, took the first step in studying the religion of the Egyptians. He is also known as the "Father of Egyptian Studies." At the same time, he found ways to read Egyptian hieroglyphs, which opened a new field for science. Of course, this is not a huge field of research, but it is a new field for science. From the earliest days of Egyptian studies, much attention was paid to the study of Egypt. François Champollion himself published a work on Egyptian religion.

Over the last century and a half, Egyptology has developed rapidly in all directions. The study of Egyptian religion was further developed and deepened. There is a lack of information about ancient religions in the literature about them. The territory of Egypt is very large - it can cause a variety of problems. There are works dedicated to the study of these problems. An excellent example is the monograph of an Egyptian scholar. Examples are the works of Erman, as well as H.Kees, J.Cerny, J.Vandier, and later scientists E.Dryoton, S.Donadoni. Sources written about the religion of ancient Egypt at different times will not leave

indifferent any curious reader. He also convinces them that the Egyptians have always been religious figures. We see that the Egyptians at different times practiced different religions. Scholars have commented: "In the beginning, the Egyptians had no religion, they only performed rituals that met their spiritual needs. This led to the emergence of the first religious ideas. " Before the publication of the Holy Book of the Dead, most of those who read de Rüge's introductory speech said that the Egyptian God and the Jews

They concluded that his God had many similarities and that the religion of Egypt was close. For a long time, the Book of the Dead was a religious pamphlet or pamphlet on the religion of Egypt, proving the uniqueness of the ancient religion and the religion of the Jews in the Nile Valley. When the title "Book of the Dead" was found in the tomb by the Arabs, it was discovered that the words on the package were a translation of the name, and the text on this page was nothing more than a spell intended for the departed. In general, there was no basic religious record or religious information. I had the opportunity to listen to lectures at meetings of all kinds of societies, such as the Syrian-Egyptian society, in which the religion of the Ancient Egyptians was a prototype of Christianity and God Almighty allowed the Egyptians to exist to prepare Christ for his coming and his gospel. highlighted. It is unknown at this time what he will do after leaving the post. "The ceremonies and rituals of the Egyptians were conducted with the selection or testing of various forms of magic and any magical formulas.

Stone inscriptions relating to Egyptian religious beliefs are now housed in a huge collection in London. These inscriptions have been dated to the Late Neolithic period by scientists. Champollion-Figuerus gave the notion that "the Messiah was a pristine monotheism, manifested in symbolic polytheism from the outside," based on knowledge left by his brother, the famous scientist Champollion. In 1855, Viscount de Ruget, who had spent years studying the antiquities in the Louvre, released his thoughts on Egypt. According to the expert, the Egyptians' religion was built on monotheistic since they believed in the existence of an ancient great god. There were numerous parallels between the God of the Jews and the God of the Christians.

The unity of the self-existent higher being, its eternity, all its power, the creation of the world and all that is in it, the immortality of the soul, together with the doctrine of punishment and reward - all this is a stable foundation. , the beliefs of the ancient Egyptians are of particular importance among the religions of antiquity. " Another form of belief in divinity was magic. Wizards sometimes use the form, character, and name of a god or supernatural being as a mask to subdue inanimate objects or to arouse fear in evil spirits. In the texts found, we often see some magician or priest being mentioned: "I am this!", "I am Ra", "I am fire, son of fire", and so on. Often wizards call on the gods to help them. Let them know that if they go ahead, their bids will increase significantly as much as their strengths. The multiplicity of gods and the worship of animals Everyone who writes about the Egyptian religion believes that the monotheistic belief of Egypt is the worship of several hundred "gods" and twenty or he faced great difficulties in trying to reconcile it with the worship of more sacred animals. The Egyptians had a bad habit of adding hieroglyphs to the "god" or they thought it was their duty to make an unusual gift or sacrifice in the name of any creature. What Champollion wrote in 1839 was indeed true: "The religion of Egypt is pure monotheism, which in appearance manifests itself as symbolic polytheism." And Thiele, believed that the Egyptian religion developed in the direction of polytheism and two opposite directions: they multiplied on the one hand due to the union of the gods with the local gods, on the other hand the Egyptians became increasingly close to monotheism.

In short, the religions of the ancient Egyptians aroused great interest among scholars. Their religion is very different from other religions. Their religion is the belief in the deification and worship of animals, the rites of burial, the rites of burial, and, most importantly, the religious rites performed. Historians are increasingly interested in them. They expressed their views on the religion of the Egyptians. Here are some excerpts from the comments. They have already expressed their views on the religion of Egypt. Some of them said that Egypt was not like Christianity, while others said that it could be related to Christianity. It is much more difficult to draw any final conclusions about the Egyptian religion. Ancient sources about religion have not survived either.

We can learn about the development of religion and its formation through archeological sources. In this way, we can find pure, real sources and come to a conclusion. Studying ancient hieroglyphs also helps us to learn about them.

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