
CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ITS ROLE IN ENRICHING EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE

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Abstract

The spread of western architectural styles has become imperative for us to search for the identity of our heritage in the various arts and to search for identity in dealing with architectural facades to show the role of heritage in reviving the cultural legacies of the Egyptian society. What is cultural heritage The cultural heritage belongs to the sciences of the soul, where it belongs to the subjective world, therefore it can be defined as a space in which multiple branches such as philosophy, sociology, and inter-biological studies participate in the study. And therefore it affects Human awareness and perception as it expresses material legacies such as architecture, drawings and costumes, and this indicates that the human consciousness at its core is a cultural awareness and not a material one as a person is a being who lives in order to understand his existence, that is, it is a symbolic system. Material.

Keywords

Cultural Heritage, Enriching, Egyptian Architecture, Pharaonic Period, Islamic Art.

Introduction

The problem of cultural and civilizational heritage is considered a gateway to issues of originality and contemporary, and one of the most important controversial issues at the artistic, cultural and architectural level in particular, and with the present in which we live, which is the past of the next future, and thus it will become a cultural legacy for future generations, God willing, and from here the heritage Cultural Course Prominent through the succession of generations, and then we have to clarify its role in preserving our historical and heritage values, as the architectural heritage that resulted from successive civilizations is the product of the artist's thought, who was brought up on spiritual and community values that influenced him by many artistic foundations through the Pharaonic and Islamic civilization and What follows in the modern era and the difference in thought and design spirit.

According to the cultural heritage that dominates those periods is that preserving the cultural heritage in Egypt must take sufficient attention from designers and architects as artistic methods differed in expressing it, and architecture is considered a powerful tool And its influence on the expression of society, its arts and heritage, and the methods of expression have differed throughout the ages, passing through the Pharaonic civilization in which the artist decorated temples and walls with various types of decorations that expressed the spirit of society and its cultural, religious and intellectual convictions, and then through the use of geometric motifs in the Islamic civilization, which The geometric motifs, with which the artist decorated walls, ceilings, collectibles, antiques and handicrafts, were spread by them and manifested in lanterns, vases, and ceramic tiles. Graphics.

Definition of Cultural Heritage

It is the place of communication and interaction between individuals and generations, and it has several axes, including: religious - linguistic - cognitive, and cultural heritage has been likened to the large cultural computer, so every society has a cultural computer that its members follow and minds follow. Therefore, cultural heritage is comprehensive and holistic, as it defines the society's vision towards the world according to For his

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culture and civilization. Cultural heritage is a clear expression of national and cultural identity in different historical stages. It includes two types: the tangible heritage and the intangible heritage and is represented by all the arts, literature, customs, traditions and beliefs that the ancestors left for us that clearly reflect their way of thinking and approaching life.

And this legacy remains connected with the succession of generations, as it is alive in the consciences and minds of members of society, as it is all historical inheritance from the ancestors, because we are a natural extension to them as history has a presence and awareness existing within the souls of individuals and within society and divides the heritage into civilized, cultural and popular as well. It is divided into subdivisions, such as urban, architectural, or cultural.

Types of Cultural Heritage:

1- Physical Heritage

It is tangible cultural legacies such as drawings, buildings, books, documents, paintings, murals, antiques, costumes, and popular industries. There are some artistic examples such as Figure 1, which is the pre-dynastic era, and it came unique in its design, where the artist relied on summarizing the shape of animals and simplifying the decorations that conveyed to us the artistic spirit that dominated this era. The entrance to the Abu Simbel temple highlights the extent of the ancient Egyptian artist's interest in subtle details. And the truthfulness in the expression that put the Pharaonic civilization at the forefront of civilizations and is widely studied in the universities of the world, and it becomes clear to us the infinite precision and clear details of each part of the statue and the geometric motifs on the base that establishes the greatness of this civilization.

2- Intangible Heritage

It is the intangible cultural wealth such as languages, dialects, proverbs, singing, music, customs and traditions. And that the cultural heritage is of great importance on the human and social side, as it establishes the artistic and sentimental spirit of the peoples, developing in them the spirit of belonging, brilliance and pride, and from that, the new generations must always see the legacies of their country and their civilization so that the patriotism, belongingness and motivation is strengthened within them. This is their ability to innovate and this is achieved through learning about previous experiences and experiences in literary artistic fields, adhering to the noble behavioral values and noble ethics that they inherited through their civilization, customs and traditions, which contributes to strengthening intercultural dialogue and human respect for his identity and belonging to his homeland from Here the person must be concerned with his past, so there is no existence of the present far from the past and the river of it beside the connection with the surrounding environment, technology and building materials.

The Arab artistic and architectural heritage is distinguished by its great artistic wealth that reflects the thinking of society and its orientations in all its era, as the ancient Pharaonic city was distinguished by many More that made it one of the greatest cities, and its globalization prevailed and spread in all countries. "The origin of the city dates back to the dawn of history, starting with the Pharaonic civilization and passing through with the stick." R Roman, Greek, Coptic, and even the Islamic era, parts of it were known in the Pharaonic era by the name (Min Nefer), meaning the beautiful city, and it is considered the capital of united Egypt since King Narmer was alone since 2000 B.C. The city of Fustat ", and there was great interest in the facades in the Pharaonic civilization, where the artist paid great attention to it in terms of the design, which was placed in the form of horizontal levels that expressed the artist's spirit, philosophy, and the control of religious thought over him, as well as various

decorations and materials such as gold and colors were used for expression.

About cutting furniture, which gave a kind of luxury, and the drawings dealt with daily topics such as grazing, ceremonies, agriculture and wars "The ancient Egyptians mastered the craft of building, and architects were able to build huge stone buildings with precise details using simple and effective tools in At the same time, however, the personal homes of the ancient Egyptians did not survive until now, whether they were from the ruling class and the elite, or workers and others, as they used perishable and not strong materials such as clay and wood to reduce the temperature. The peasants lived in simple houses, while the large palaces with subtle architectural details were for the ruling class and the elite, "or it is noticeable that the architectural character is a reflection of the prevailing cultural environment, and with the repetition of the globalization of civilizations, the globalization of the Pharaonic civilization prevailed and spread and also prevailed the globalization of Islamic civilization and spread Artistic and cultural, and from here we notice the importance of our civilization and its role at the local and global level, which we had to draw from it and deal with its artistic and cultural vocabulary in order to complete our authentic oriental artistic identity. Islamic arts have been characterized by decoration in high precision and extreme craftsmanship, and they kept away from photographing people.

And animals in the early ages for fear of being forbidden, which made the artist deviate his energy from the way of decorating geometric and vegetal shapes, and the repetition characteristic of decorative elements became a means of expressing the Creator's unlimited ability, as the calligraphy and decorations using letters had a major role in employing them as art and there are many factors that we see My expression has aesthetic features that express the spirit of the Qur'an and its rulings, and it is considered one of the characteristics of our heritage as the Egyptian civilization is one of the most important human civilizations that study In all parts of the world, in confirmation of its globalization and despite the peculiarity of the Pharaonic civilization and its affiliation based on doctrinal foundations, which played a fundamental role in building this civilization on the banks of the Nile River, it had foundations and rules built according to the dominant religious, ideological and social side.

On its artists and with reference to the Islamic civilization, we find that "despite the diversity of styles and artistic styles from one era to the next, they are all characterized by unity. There are architectural constants in all architectural styles, whether in terms of the architectural planning itself or in terms of form that developed in terms of the needs of Muslims, so that his Islamic sons appeared that did not exist." In the early ages, but called by the needs of the Muslim community.

Islamic art is considered one of the most important cultural legacies that affected the world for a long period of time, as the globalization of Islamic art dominated and expanded over many countries such as North Africa and Spain Where Islamic art made architecture a world saturated with movement and beauty, so the Muslim artist excelled in building His artistic designs are a precise layer of standards, set and inspired by the spirit of Islamic law The beauty in Islamic arts stems from the inside and follows the teachings of Islam regarding equality, justice between people and lack of it

Boasting, we find this evident in the decorations that came to achieve equality in the brides at the top of the mosque. The Islamic heritage architecture has been characterized by many characteristics such as the concealment, which is that the doors and windows open to the interior and not on the road to conceal the people of the house and hide their shame. This is our heritage and our values that I miss it at the present time. Islamic arts have combined between the faith and the artistic message that affects the recipient's sense of the artistic work in front of him. As for modern architecture, "postmodern architecture misused traditional elements and distorted

them through experiments that included changing scale and proportions. From local architecture to modern buildings, customer satisfaction without study and analysis" .

One of the most important reasons for the failure of modern architecture to express identity and the social aspect is lack of belonging to the place, loss of privacy, alienation, aversion and misuse, failure to take into account sustainability in design and materials so that the architecture is compatible with the environment and its requirements and artistic unity, as "unity is a basic condition for every Arts, and the unity of the artistic work, such as a piece of music, a poem of poetry, a statue, a painting, and a building in the unit, in which the many scattered and varied elements gather and form one thing from them.

Heritage residential architecture is the main element that expresses the needs of society and represents its image of the way of life for the past century, as it thus represents the link between the Middle Ages and the present, such as the mashrabiya, air rafters, domes and other artistic elements in the cultural heritage Hassan Fathy is considered by the artist Hassan Fathy as one of the most prominent Artists who were interested in the heritage, arts and oriental civilizations and applied them in his works and architectural façades, which were expressive of our society and our arts, where "it was imperative for Hassan Fathy, like all his contemporaries, to be influenced by his Orientalist myth and to revolt against it at the time, and his works reflect this duality and awareness.

In it, it is possible to say about his designs that they integrate the eastern view of his civilization through Western eyes. "(Fathi used to believe that" man, nature and architecture is a collective art that should reflect the personal habits and traditions of society, and that instead of changing these customs And traditions are in harmony with modern buildings. "Hassan Fathy has taken care of sustainability in his designs, as" sustainable design is one that takes into account the characteristics of each area and uses materials and technologies that are adapted and compatible with The environment"". This thought was expressed by Hassan Fathy through his designs, as he used green bricks that withstand pressures and adapt to nature, thus subjecting technology to the poor people's economies, as it was always stressing the need to respect heritage and use it in solutions to the problems that appeared in modern architecture because these solutions It has been passed down through generations.

We Can Divide Architecture in Egypt into the Following

- 1- Heritage tracking designs in an attempt to formalize some vocabulary
- 2- Designs that draw on the heritage and express it in a good and elegant way.
- 3- Designs that follow modernity and Western thought in architecture.
- 4- Popular designs that do not follow any art schools, and postmodern thought has emerged that calls for taking from heritage and raising its value and using its vocabulary in designing architectural facades and mixing the old with the modern in a balanced architectural formulation where we can express our civilization with modern capabilities in design.

Results

- 1- Paying attention to the urban heritage must be practically done through designs that respect this heritage and consolidate its role in enriching society with spiritual values. The role of creativity should not be limited to taking some of the vocabulary and elements from the heritage and using them as vocabulary in design, but rather, the heritage awareness should spread. And that the spirit of civilization moves to architectural facades and squares.
- 2- Paying attention to the cultural heritage for its development of the patriotic spirit and the spirit of belonging to the community - highlighting the importance of the architectural heritage and its importance

in building the personality of the artist.

- 3- Show the role of architectural facades in linking society and civilization.

Recommendations

- 1- Attention must be paid to the role of the concerned bodies and international organizations towards the preservation of heritage areas. The importance of developing expertise in producing a group of experts to be a reference for the owners in guiding them to design that is in line with the spirit of the model.
- 2- The necessity to pay attention to the artistic cultural heritage and study its development throughout history.
- 3- The necessity of merging the cultural heritage with the artistic spirit in the modern era.
- 4- The designer must pay attention to books and references that feed and serve this type of studies to study the technical foundations more closely.
- 5- Paying attention to studying the façades of heritage buildings and analyzing them for the high artistic and aesthetic values that these buildings carry, which contribute to building the environmental and cultural reality.
- 6- Attempting to develop several models to assess the quality of the formation and technical formation of architectural facades and handing it over to the competent authorities responsible for giving licenses

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