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حماية المواقع الأثرية والمعالم الأثرية في مصر هي مسؤولية كل الأفراد، فهمها، رؤيتها، ورتداؤها. [صورة للهرم بلطف]

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ما بين عام 5000 إلى 3000 ق. م. تطور المصريون الزراعة وتحولوا إلى الأراضي الزراعية والقرى. [صورة للهرم الأكبر]
Christianity flourished in Egypt from 300 to 700 AD and persists to this day. [4th Century AD Christian paintings added to Luxor Temple]

Islam entered Egypt in 641 AD and is the predominant religion there today. [Renovations to Yusuf Abu il-Haggag mosque above Luxor Temple]

Egyptians and Bedouins are very hospitable. Plan to share food and drink.

Ancient sites matter to the local community. Showing respect wins hearts and minds.

Mohammed Ali the Great brought a time of enlightenment and development to Egypt. [Mosque of Mohammed Ali, constructed AD 1824 to 1857, at the Citadel (Cairo) ]

المواقع القديمة ذات قيمة كبيرة عند السكان المحليين. أظهر احترامك تكسب عقولهم وقلوبهم.

محمد علي باشا جلب زمانًا من الاستمرار والتطور إلى مصر.
Buying looted artifacts is forbidden. These objects will be confiscated if discovered.

The Temple of Karnak represents one of the main temple complexes in Egypt, with construction spanning from the 12th Dynasty to the Roman era.

Some archaeological sites can be personnel hazards. Do not trespass!

Report to your OIC any looting activity or attempts to sell ancient artifacts.

Looters leave destructive holes and tunnels throughout archaeological sites. Report all observed damage and looting.

Rock art dating from prehistoric, Pharaonic, Greco-Roman, and Islamic periods can be found on the flat shady sides of rock outcrops. If found, do NOT damage!

Tutankhamun’s tomb is the last royal one to be found in the Valley of the Kings.

There are many monasteries and places of Christian refuge in Egypt. (Nunnery of St. George, Cairo)

Be on the lookout for any other ancient sites. This is our heritage, protect it.

There are many monasteries and places of Christian refuge in Egypt. (Nunnery of St. George, Cairo)
Stone tools have been used for thousands of years in Egypt and throughout The Middle East.
(Flint blade from Old Kingdom fort at Ras Budran, South Sinai)

Egyptian Blue painted ware spans Late Dynasty 18 to Early Dynasty 20 (ca. 1380 to 1180 BC).
(Vessel from Tutankhamun’s tomb, Cairo Museum)

Egypt began to be conquered by Nubians from the south by 747 BC.
(Late Period royal sculpture in British Museum)

From 1550 to 1150 BC, Egypt controlled an empire stretching from Syria to the Sudan.

The Rosetta Stone was found in 1799. It provided the key to deciphering hieroglyphs.

اكشفت صخرة الروسية في عام 1799 وأعطت هذه الصخرة مفتاح فك رموز الهيروغليفية.
The DoD needs your help protecting cultural heritage resources.

Future generations will be thankful for the monuments and sites spared today.

By 3000 BC, Egypt was a unified state and Egyptians wrote with hieroglyphics. [Hieroglyphic panel, Temple of Hathor, Dendera, Egypt]

Ancient Egyptian heritage is part of your heritage. [The Sphinx with the Great Pyramid in the background]

This site has survived for thirty-five centuries. Will it and others survive you? [Ram-headed sphinxes, Karnak Temple Complex, Luxor, Egypt]

Drive around – not over – archaeological sites.

Respect monuments and ruins whenever possible. [Greco-Roman ruins at Dendera]

Stop digging immediately if you find buried walls, broken pottery, or other artifacts. Report what you find!

لا تقود سيارتك فوق الموقع الأثري بل حوله.

أحترم النصب وبقايا الأبنية الأثرية كلما استطعت.

يوقف عن الحفر فورًا إذا وجدت جدراً مدفونة أو قطع فخارية مكسورة أو أثاث آخر. ابلغ السلطات بما وجدته.
9 ♠  No graffiti! Defacing walls or ruins with spray paint or other material is disrespectful and counterproductive to the Mission.

10 ♠  A mound or small hill in an otherwise flat landscape could be a sign of ancient human occupation. Proceed with caution. (Prehistoric hut circle, Western Desert)

J ♠  Ancient cultural artifacts and objects of art are heritage resources that must be protected. (Basket from Tutankhamun's tomb)

Q ♠  Remember! The buying and selling of antiquities is forbidden by the U.S. Armed Forces.

K ♠  Remember this international symbol for a PROTECTED CULTURAL SITE.

K ♠  تذكر هذا الرمز العالمي لـ "مواقع محمية ثقافية".
Ancient walls of mud brick are easily damaged.
[Mud brick walls at Greco-Roman temple complex, Dendera, Egypt]

2

There are mud brick structures along the caravan routes of the Western Desert.
[Roman-Byzantine structure, Dakhleh Oasis, Western Desert]

3

Leave surface artifacts, like broken pottery or inscribed material, in place.
[Granite wall block from temple at Mendes, Egypt]

4

When possible, fill sand bags with “clean” earth — earth that is free of man-made objects, including broken pieces that may seem insignificant.

5

A looted archaeological site means that details of our common past are lost forever.

6

Use your camera to document archaeological and historic sites.

7

An ancient site area may be littered with objects. Do not collect!

8

Every DoD installation has a Cultural Resources Manager. Call yours with questions about archaeology, history, or culture.
[Prehistoric rock shelter, Ft. Carson, CO]

9
9 of Spades
Helicopter rotor wash can damage archaeological sites. Locate your LZs a safe distance away from known sites.

10 of Spades
Heavy equipment can do great harm to archaeological sites. Be aware and prepare to stop!

J of Spades
Stop digging if you find ancient artifacts or archaeological features.

Q of Spades
Use a monitor when digging in archaeologically sensitive areas.

K of Spades
Many DoD properties in the U.S. have protected archaeological sites. Learn more about your home installation.

[Lewisburg Furnace, Ft. Drum, NY]

King of Spades
العديد من ممتلكات وزارة الدفاع في أمريكا مواقع محمية ل предметات أثرية تعليم المفيد عن مشاركتك الوطنية.