

SILK ROAD

In 1877, the German geographer Baron Ferdinand von Richthofen named the trade-route linking China and the Indian sub-continent with Persia and the Arab countries under the name of the Silk Road. This name derives from the profitable trade in silk beginning with the Han Dynasty in China (c. 207 BCE - 220 CE), and that continued to play a significant role in the development of various countries in the ancient world due to the great success of exports. The land routes comprising the Silk Road connected East Asia and Southeast Asia with South Asia, Persia, the Arabian Peninsula, East Africa, and Southern Europe, thus encompassing one of the longest trade lines in the world. Extending more than 10,000 km, this famous route contributed to the promotion of cultural exchange between the continents of the ancient world, and it also created the greatest impact involving the exchange of different cultures and arts.



JEWELRY OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF EGYPT (1805-1952)

The acquisition of antiques, precious jewelry, and manifestations of wealth has been associated with ruling families throughout the ages, and the rulers and princes of the Alawie family followed the same approach in their acquisition of many valuable antiques and rare jewelry. These exquisite pieces of jewelry were specifically made for the royal family in the most prestigious international jewelry houses. These royal jewelry pieces were renowned by the diversity of their artistic and decorative elements which incorporated elements reflecting European and Islamic influences. All of this was finished off with the signature of the maître d'œuvre, the date of manufacture, and the names of the owners abbreviated on it.



SINAI HERITAGE

The picturesque nature of the Sinai - with its mountains, valleys, and unique diversity of tribes and clans - has become a well-respected and distinguished center for local heritage and blend of cultures. Its distinguished Bedouin heritage is evident in the local arts, especially in the Bedouin textiles reflecting their rich variety of vibrant colors and decorative styles. In addition to these superb crafts, one can also find the famous rectangular-shaped Bedouin tents made out of either goatskin, sheepskin, wool, or camel hair, and which were in turn fixed to the ground by pegs and supported by poles. The tents were split into sections - one for women and the other for men - and they also had a private area and one for entertaining guests.



KING TUTANKHAMUN'S GROUP (C. 1333-1323 BC)

Tutankhamun was the youngest son of King Akhenaten and his last successor to the Egyptian throne. Having suffered from severe bouts of malaria and other physical ailments, amongst them a degenerative bone condition, the sudden death of the young Pharaoh precipitated his burial in a small tomb in the Valley of the Kings known to archaeologists as KV62. Discovered by Howard Carter on the 4th of November 1922, the royal tomb of Tutankhamun is so far the only royal tomb to have been discovered with the entirety of its contents necessary for his final voyage into the afterlife. One can appreciate a group of 10 artifacts from the Tutankhamun collection, which will be temporarily displayed here at the Sharm El-Sheikh Museum before they transported back to Giza and become part of the permanent collection at the Grand Egyptian Museum after its inauguration.



SHARM EL-SHEIKH MUSEUM

Egyptians and Arabs	40
Egyptian and Arab students	20
Foreigners	200
Foreign students	100
Photography (Personal use - without flash)	50
Camera holder	20

- Free entry for children under 6 years
- All tickets prices for Egyptians and Foreigners are in Egyptian pound

Opening Hours

10:00 am – 1:00 pm & 5:00 pm – 11:00 pm

- North of Naama Bay, Sharm El-Sheikh
- egy monuments.gov.eg/en/museums/sharm-el-sheikh-museum
- sharmelshikhmuseum@moantiq.gov.eg
- [sharmelshikhmuseum](https://www.facebook.com/sharmelshikhmuseum)



- EXHIBITIONS**
- A DAILY LIFE & WILDLIFE EXHIBITION**
 - 1 Royal Hall
 - 2 Daily Life
 - 3 People & Animals
 - 4 Deities
 - 5 Solar Boats
 - 6 Afterlife
- B CIVILIZATIONS EXHIBITION**
 - 7 Graeco-Roman
 - 8 Byzantine
 - 9 Royal Room
 - 10 Silk-Road
 - 11 Desert Civilization
 - 12 Tutankhamun



SHARM EL-SHEIKH MUSEUM

SHARM EL SHEIKH MUSEUM

The Sharm El-Sheikh Museum is the first museum of Egyptian antiquities in the South Sinai Governorate that currently exhibits approximately 5200 artifacts ranging from pre-historic period to modern times. In addition, the museum also covers the rich urban and tribal heritage of the vast Sinai region.

The museum's objective is to become one of the main tourist destinations in South Sinai Governorate by becoming a cultural center for the diverse civilizations that left their mark in Egypt's rich history. The museum aims to shed light on the role played by the Egyptian civilization across the different historical periods, as well as emphasize on the relationship between the Egyptians and their surrounding environment. Finally, the museum wishes to highlight on the cultural integrations between the Egyptians and other civilizations.

The idea of establishing Sharm El-Sheikh Museum dates back to 1999. Work on this project began in 2003 and was completed in 2020 at an expense of 812 million Egyptian Pounds. The museum extends over an area of 191 thousand square meters. This includes the museum's exhibition halls, external displays, an area for restaurants, gift shops and traditional crafts shops, an open theater, as well as large squares designated for various celebrations and events. This has all been meticulously planned with the aim of propelling the museum as not only a touristic destination, but also as a cultural hub including a wide range of services that would ensure the visitor's unique experience.



EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION'S MAGNIFICENCE

The museum narrates the origin and development of the Egyptian civilization, shedding light on the Egyptians' behavior towards their surrounding environment, and the manner in which they coexisted with the flora and fauna that would eventually become the basis of their intriguing beliefs and mythology, and backbone of their grandiose art and architecture. Furthermore, the museum reveals the crucial role of Egypt as the cradle of civilizations due to its forthcoming nature and interest in creating commercial bonds with other cultures. This led them to become accommodating of the array of different cultures coming into the country, and thus establishing the idea of a peaceful co-existence and acceptance of others.

THE STRUCTURE OF ANCIENT EGYPTIAN SOCIETY

Since its origin, ancient Egyptian society has reflected a unique sense of unity incorporated within a structured social system confirmed by substantial archaeological evidence. This evidence demonstrates a country ruled in what one might describe as a "pyramid-shaped" system. This system is firstly represented by a sole king at the head of the country, followed by the royal family, wealthy landowners, government officials, important priests and army officers, doctors and scribes, and then continues with merchants, manufacturers, artisans, craftsmen, and finally the servants.



WILDLIFE

The ancient Egyptians had a true passion and interest in their surrounding environment, and all the fauna associated with it, such as hawks, ibis, baboons, rams, dogs, cats, crocodiles, hippopotami, gazelles, as well as a wide range of splendid bird species. All these different animals played a very important role within the Egyptian mythology and belief-system. The ancient Egyptians rendered homage to these wonderful creatures by capturing their nature, adopting them as symbols of deities, and implementing them within their beliefs and myths. As a result, this encouraged the ancient Egyptians to care for and venerate them during life as well as during death. This can be witnessed by the large number of mummification of different animals in order to keep and perpetuate the link with the gods and the afterlife.



LIFE AFTER DEATH

The ancient Egyptians believed in resurrection and eternal life after death in the company of the gods. For them death was only a temporary phase rather than the complete end of life. Consequently, they paid close attention to embalming and preserving the bodies of the deceased, and equipping them with all the necessary elements so as to allow them a smooth transition towards their immortal journey.



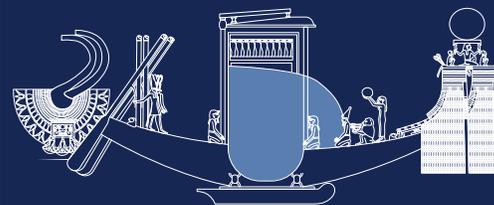
AT THE CROSSROADS OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Egypt's exceptional geographical location between continents of the ancient world, and its strategic position on the main trade routes, has had a great impact regarding its influence and tolerance towards outside cultures. Egypt took on the role of becoming a crucial meeting place for different cultural groups that coincided on its land. This unique blend of Egyptian stimulus on these incoming societies assisted in creating a unique urban mix and fusion of cultures that can be observed from ancient historical periods up until modern times.



FUNERARY & SOLAR BOATS

With a splendid north-flowing river such as the Nile crossing the country from south to north, it is of no wonder that the main means of transportation in ancient Egypt were undertaken by boats. Their role played a major role in commercial links and cultural communication between Egypt and the eastern Mediterranean basin. The importance of boats is also reflected during religious ceremonies and funerary processions of the kings in order to allow the soul of the deceased to accompany the sun god Ra on his long voyage into the afterlife.



ROMAN BATHS

Baths are considered one of the main architectural elements in residential buildings such as palaces and houses. Throughout different time-periods, baths have evolved into independent architectural installations of their own. During Ptolemaic and Roman times, the public baths in Egypt became a distinctive landmark with walls narrating the history of Egypt and its people. The role of these baths extends from the conquest of Egypt until the modern era.

