

History of the Symbolic Expression of the Deity of Osiris in Ancient Egyptian Beliefs

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ABSTRACT

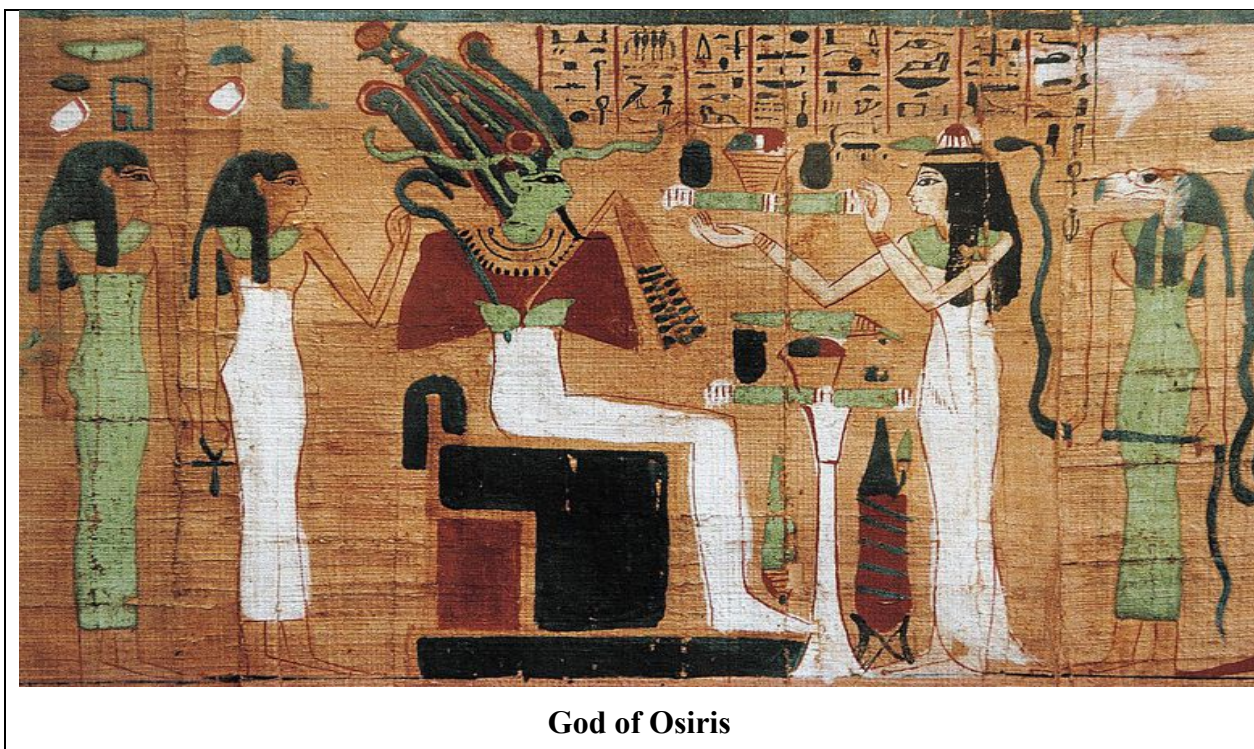
This article discusses ancient Egypt and its history. The formation of faith and its importance in mythological-historical processes are widely covered. The essence of socialization of faith is analyzed. In ancient times, there is talk about Osiris, Horus, Nephthys and the palace of the pharaohs based on the belief of Egypt.

INTRODUCTION

In the history of the ancient world, religion and religious beliefs developed to a certain extent in each state and society. In Egypt, religion was born in the first seed farming communities and went through a long development path. The strong and stable religious traditions of fetishism, totemism, especially the worship of animals lasted a long time in Egypt. One such society is the ancient state of Egypt. Today, as part of our research, we will talk about the god Osiris in Ancient Egypt.

In ancient Egypt, the god was depicted as a man wrapped in a shroud, adding something miraculous. Osiris was the ruler of the afterlife, so the crown was always a crown. Osiris is always accompanied by a plant, such as the lotus, vine and tree. The Egyptian god of fertility is multi-faceted, meaning that Osiris performed many functions. He is recognized as the patron of plants and effective forces of nature. Osiris is considered the main patron and protector of people, as well as the judge of the dead, the ruler of the afterlife. Osiris taught people how to cultivate the land, grow grapes, cure various diseases and perform other important tasks.

ANALYSIS AND METHODS



God of Osiris

Osiris is called by different names in different languages. According to Egyptian mythology, he is the god of life, death and fertility. He was the brother and husband of the moon goddess Isis. They also had a son named Horus. Osiris is killed by his brother Set, the god of the desert. The reason is that Osiris was the pharaoh whom Seth courted. Osiris dies after Set tricks him into entering the casket and pouring lead into the casket. However, when Horus grows up, he defeats Seth and becomes pharaoh. Also, the mother of Osiris is Nut, the goddess of the sky, his father is Geb, the god of the earth, and his sister is Nephthys.

By the Hellenistic period, Greek awareness of Osiris had increased, and attempts to combine Greek philosophy and the worship of Osiris (especially the myth of his resurrection) such as Platonism gave rise to a new mystical religion. It gradually spread. Thus, in each widespread region, the myth was modified to tell the story of a similar local deity, resulting in a number of different deities, but now synonymous with Osiris. These gods are known as Osiris-Dionysus.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

It is worth noting that the pantheon of Egyptian gods is very large, and it goes back to the culture that arose in the early period. People worshiped him as a totem animal, a tribal leader. Gor (Hor) is considered the god who conquers darkness, and he is depicted in the form of a falcon. Gor is the son of Osiris. The myth of Osiris and Horus is especially important in the study of Egyptian religion. According to legend, Osiris, the god of fertility, was once the king of Egypt. He teaches people how to cultivate the land and create gardens. He is killed by his brother Seth. Set is the god of darkness and evil. Gor, the son of Osiris, challenged Seth to a fight and defeated him.

After this, Horus gives his eye to Osiris and resurrects him. The resurrected Osiris does not return to earth, he remains the king of the dead in the underground kingdom. Thus, as his earthly heir, Gor remains in the kingdom of the living. Osiris represents the awakening nature, he was the patron of the royal power, the ruler of the world. His wife Isis was the patroness of motherhood, motherhood and conjugal love. Their son was also the personification of the sky and light, the pharaoh's patron.

According to ancient Egyptian mythology, he was the first king of the country, so the symbol of power in his hands is a whip and a staff. His skin is black and this color is a symbol of resurrection and new life.

Osiris was one of the main gods of ancient Egypt and was considered the first ruler of the empire. Commonly referred to as the "King of Kings," he has been known by various names over the centuries, including Usiris, Asar, Aser, Ausar, Ausir, Wesir, and Ausare. The name Osiris is derived from Latin, but its root comes from the Egyptian word Usir, which means "strong" or "mighty". The famous German Egyptologist, Dr. H. Brugsch, considered the oldest form of the name to be "Us-iri". His research led him to believe that it translated to "The Power of the Eyeball". Osiris brought the rules of civilization to ancient Egypt and made it one of the most powerful nations of that time.

Osiris was the eldest of the five children of Nut and Geb, the gods of heaven and earth respectively. According to the legend, when he was born, a voice said: "Today the master of everything will come." Sibling marriage was a common practice among ancient Egyptian kings and the gods they claimed to be descended from. Osiris married Isis, the goddess of motherhood, magic, fertility, death, healing, and rebirth. Their son Horus would later succeed his father. Osiris had another sister, Nephthys. She represented death and was married to Seth, the god of chaos and the desert. Legend has it that Nephthys disguised herself as Isis to seduce her brother. The offspring of their union was the dog-headed god of mummification, Anubis, who is also associated with other aspects of the afterlife.

Osiris is depicted with a long, narrow beard and green or black skin. Her skin color represents the divine power over life and rebirth and the fertile land of the Nile. He holds a crook in one hand and a spear in the other. On his head is a white Atef crown decorated with a pair of ostrich feathers. His legs are wrapped like mummified. Pharaohs imitated his appearance in their public appearances. The Egyptians saw the beard as a status symbol and a sign of intelligence. However, the pharaohs did not grow beards, but wore ceremonial beards made of goat hair. They also carried a mace and a spear. The first is based on the shepherd's staff and refers to the pharaoh's promise to protect his people. The latter symbolized his power to punish them if necessary.

According to the legend, Osiris was so popular and beloved among the people that his brother Set became jealous of his brother. As Osiris traveled the world with his trusted men, Seth hatched a plan to kill him. He had a beautiful casket, the size and shape of Osiris. When his brother returned, Seth invited him to a party. At the party, he pointed to the chest and said that whoever could fit inside it would swallow it. Then Seth invited his brother to try the chest. After Osiris entered, Seth and the other conspirators closed the lid and impaled him. Then the box is covered with lead. Set throws the casket into the Nile after Osiris suffocates inside.

Yuragi ezilgan Isida hamma joydan erini qidiradi va oxir-oqibat Suriya qirg'og'idan qutini topdi. Qutining atrofida Erika daraxti o'sib, uni butunlay qoplagan edi. Keyin Set jasadni 14 bo'lakka bo'lib, butun dunyo bo'ylab tarqatish orqali Osirisning keyingi hayotga xavfsiz o'tishini oldini olishga harakat qildi.

CONCLUSION

Together, Isis and Nephthys found all the pieces and resurrected Osiris. They wrapped his body and embalmed him for the first time. Mummification was believed to allow the spirit of Osiris to rise from the dead and return to earth if he so desired.

Nut, the mother of Osiris, symbolized the stars, the night sky and cows, but the ladder or Maqet was her most sacred symbol and was even placed on the coffins of the pharaohs. Osiris ascended the ladder to become the king of the dead, as well as the god of afterlife rituals and rites.

Osiris was considered the god of resurrection and the god of the underworld. He would judge the heart of every Egyptian. The truth weighs in the scales of the deceased's heart.

If the heart is heavy, it means that the person is unworthy and will be eaten by a terrible monster hiding in the shadows. This was considered the worst fate. If the heart is lighter, this person will be admitted to the fields of Aalu, where the gods live. Osiris was one of the local gods of the dead worshiped in Egypt. He is said to have taken other forms such as grain-spirit, tree-spirit, water-spirit,

animal-spirit, and star-spirit before his resurrection as the god of the dead. Some names and explanations of other forms of Osiris: Usually depicted seated or standing, he is a hawk-headed mummy, holding a whip, staff and crook. His kingdom of Seker was the Tuat or Otherworld of Memphis. It consisted of barren, sandy deserts shrouded in darkness and filled with monstrous monsters, some with wings and some with many heads.

Osiris-Neper. He was one of the earliest grain gods, representing wheat, barley, dhura and similar crops. Osiris absorbed his qualities as the god of agriculture. This is shown in the relief at Philae, which depicts corn growing from the mummified body of Osiris. There was also a custom of making an image of the god out of grain on the mat placed in the tombs of the pharaohs. The sprouted grain symbolized the "sprouting" of the soul of the deceased. Osiris-Aah, Moon God. He is seen with a crescent moon and a full moon on his head in human form. In his hand he holds symbols of stability, life, calmness, power and dominion.

In conclusion, today's scientific research on the god Osiris in Ancient Egypt can reveal only certain aspects of Osiris. In this regard, many aspects of Osiris are still abstract, and their study requires additional scientific research and research.

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