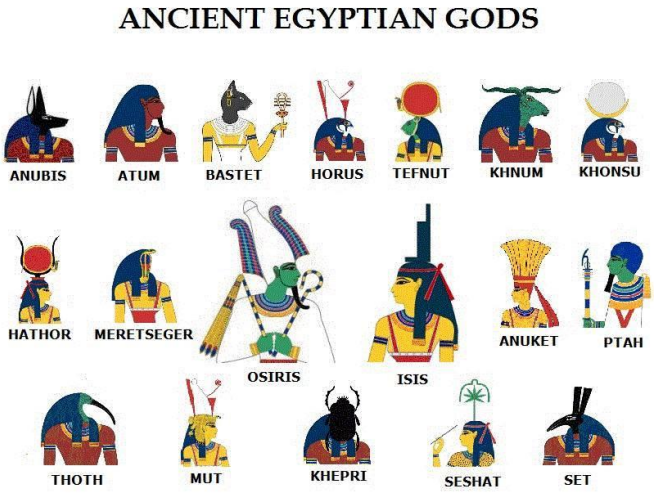


Baylor School
Hedges Library
Ancient Egyptian Gods and Goddesses

"The ancient Egyptian religion was very complex. It was also relatively untouched by outside influences for many centuries. Its most striking feature was the vast number of gods and goddesses who could be depicted in human, animal, or other forms. The gods were never grouped systematically, and many of them were therefore interchangeable."

"Mythology." *Compton's by Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online School Edition*, 2017. Accessed 25 Aug. 2017.

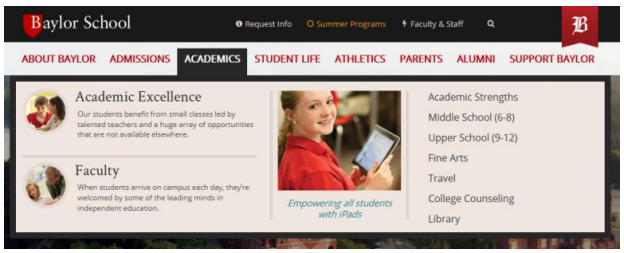
Reference

R 201.3 Lee	The Oxford companion to world mythology
R 291.13 Bul	Mythology: The age of fable: or, Stories of gods and heroes
R 291.13 Cla	Great figures of mythology
R 291.13 Myt	Mythology: an illustrated encyclopedia
R 291.13 Phi	Annotated guides, myths & legends
R 291 Rel	Religions of the world: a comprehensive encyclopedia of beliefs and practices
R 291.02 Oxf	The Oxford dictionary of world religions
R 291.02 Wor	World religions: from ancient history to the present
R 291.03 Bow	World religions
R 493.1 Bud	An Egyptian hieroglyphic dictionary: with an index of English words, king list, and geographical list with indexes, list of hieroglyphic characters,
R 920.3 Dic	Dictionary of world biography
R 930 Cam	The Cambridge ancient history
R 930 Won	Wonders of the past: a world-wide survey
R 930.1 Enc	Encyclopedia of archaeology: History and discoveries
R 930.1 Enc	Encyclopedia of archaeology
R 930.1 Mcl	Archeology
R 930.1 Oxf	Oxford companion to archaeology
R 930.1 Enc	Encyclopedia of Society and Culture in the Ancient World
R 932 Anc	Ancient Egypt
R 932 Dav	Handbook to life in ancient Egypt
R 932 Oxf	The Oxford encyclopedia of ancient Egypt
R 932 Owu	Symbols of Egypt
R 932 Net	The Greenhaven encyclopedia of ancient Egypt
R 932.003 Cox	An A to Z of Ancient Egypt
R 935 Ber	Handbook to life in ancient Mesopotamia
R 935 Roa	Cultural atlas of Mesopotamia and the ancient Near East
R 939.4 Civ	Civilizations of the ancient Near East
R 939.4 Hun	First civilizations
R 939.4 Oxf	Oxford encyclopedia of archaeology in the Near East

Database Name and Description	
Britannica ImageQuest	**ImageQuest™** brings classroom activities to life with nearly 3 million rights-cleared images from more than 50 of the best collections in the world. The Bridgeman Art Gallery, Dorling Kindersley Images, Getty Images, the National Portrait Gallery of London, the National Geographic Society, and other leading names have joined with Britannica to provide the best and broadest collection of proprietary educational imagery.
Classroom Video on Demand	**Classroom Video On Demand** is a comprehensive streaming video subscription service for high schools, featuring unlimited access to more than 5,000 educational programs that can be viewed in class, at the library, or from home. Brought to you by Facts On File, in conjunction with Films for the Humanities and Sciences (FFH&S), CVOD is a compilation of FFH&S's best high-school-level video content spanning across all subject areas.

Daily Life through History ABC-CLIO	In **Daily Life through History**, students and researchers discover the everyday details about past eras that make historical accounts relevant and meaningful.		
Encyclopedia Americana	A standard in school, academic, and public libraries, the **Encyclopedia Americana** is easy to search online. This database helps middle- to upper-grade students find a wealth of information to assist with homework and research projects.		
Encyclopædia Britannica School Edition	***Encyclopædia Britannica Online School Edition*** provides access to databases: ■ *Encyclopædia Britannica* for high school students and up, ■ Comptons by Britannica for middle school students and up and ■ *Britannica Elementary* for elementary students and up.		You can search encyclopedias as well as magazines, Web sites, videos, and other tools.
New Book of Popular Science	**New Book of Popular Science** WEB based on the six-volume print edition, the online version offers a variety of science and technology material including NewsBytes; SciClopedia; Celestial Maps in the SkyWatch section; Teachers' Guides; SciZone, with mind benders and word search; and SciFile, with conversion factors, mathematical formulas, etc.		
ProQuest Central K12	**ProQuest Central K12** offers a comprehensive publication collection that meets a wide range of research demands. From general reference to advanced subject matter, ProQuest has more than 2,000 periodicals and newspapers, many updated daily and containing full-text articles from 1986 forward including a 90-day rolling file of the New York Times full-text.		
ProQuest History Study Center	**History Study Center** provides current and backfile journal articles, rare books, newspaper articles, video clips, parliamentary papers, criminal trial records, radio and television news, maps, images, student guides and a bookshelf of respected reference titles. In addition, the history Web Gateway provides links to thousands of reliable and informative Web sites. *History Study Center* provides over 40,000 documents and articles organized under 515 widely-studied topics, with over 50 reference works, 3,000 images and links to 2,000 Web sites.		Ancient Egypt
Salem Press History Databases	**Salem Press History Databases of interest**: *The Ancient World* *Great Lives from History: Notorious Lives* includes biographies of notorious personages, from the merely controversial to extremely negative, from ancient times to the present and worldwide, with emphasis on their roles in historical events or impact on law enforcement or popular culture.		
World Book Encyclopedia	**World Book Web** online is an expanded version of World Book's print encyclopedias. Without the space constraints of the printed page, World Book has added more pictures, sound clips and more up-to-date information online.	• Early World of Learning • World Book Kids • World Book Student • World Book Advanced • World Book Discover	• World Book eBooks • Enciclopedia Estudiantil Hallazgos • World Book Info Finder • World Book Reference Center • World Book Timelines
World History: Ancient & Medieval Eras ABC-CLIO	**World History: Ancient and Medieval Eras** covers early human history around the globe—from prehistoric times to the beginnings of the Renaissance.		

Remote Access to Hedges Library Online Databases



You may also access the library page from the Baylor School homepage: (http://www.baylorschool.org/) Mouse over ACADEMICS and click on the library link located at the right side of that drop down menu.

From the library homepage, scroll down to the "search Baylor's databases" window.

- Enter search terms.
- From home, the system will indicate users are not logged in.
- Users select "OpenAthens Login"
- Users select "search for an organization"
- Select Baylor School
- Login with Net ID

Vetted Websites

Creation Myths of Ancient Egypt
URL: http://historylink101.com/n/egypt_1/religion_creation_myths.htm
Several different creation myths have developed out of the Egyptian region of Africa. Although there are different stories, they all feature an initial mound called the Island of Creation. It is from this

mound that each of the creation myths claimed was the place of their sacred temples. Here you will learn about three distinct creation myths: the Heliopolitan, the Memphite, and the Hermopolitan.

Ancient Egypt Gods & Goddesses
URL: http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/gods/explore/main.html
Place the cursor over the picture of the Egyptian god or goddesses you would like to learn about and click to see more information. They are in alphabetical order from Amun and Anubis to Tawaret and Thoth. Click on the interactive "Story" link at the left of the page to learn about the Egyptian story of creation.

Egyptian Mythology
URL: http://www.pantheon.org/areas/mythology/africa/egyptian/articles.html
More than 200 people, places, things, gods, and goddesses from ancient Egypt are listed and explained. You can read what each one represents, or did for the people. These entries comprise the indigenous beliefs from pre-dynastic times until the first Common Era centuries. For example, Bastet was a cat-headed solar goddess. She was originally seen as a wild cat or a lioness. She became a lunar goddess after the influence of the Greeks was felt in this culture. Some of the articles contain hieroglyphics, which are taken from The Book of the Dead.

Ancient Egyptian Gods Gallery
URL: http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/egyptians/gods_gallery.shtml
In ancient Egyptian times, people worshipped over 2,000 different gods. Some of these gods had great religious power, and other gods were personal gods to an individual. On this page, you can learn about twelve of the major Egyptian gods. Click onto one of the Egyptian god images to enter into the gallery. Read about Isis the Egyptian goddess with magical powers. Learn about Thoth, the moon god who people believed to have a special book that contained all of the world's wisdom. Illustrations and statues of the gods are pictured here along with the descriptions.

Sacred Animals of Ancient Egypt Gallery
URL: http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/egyptians/animal_gallery.shtml
Certain animals were considered sacred in Ancient Egypt, while others were kept as pets or raised for food. Some of these animals were mummified when they died. Rams were identified with certain gods, and used to trample seeds into the soil as well as for meat and wool. Hippos were a danger to boats in the river Nile, and represented the goddess Tauret. Cheetahs were sometimes hunted for their skins or tamed as pets. Cats kept food supplies safe from mice, rats, and snakes. Jackals were often found in cemeteries and came to be a symbol of death.

The Story of Osiris, Isis and Horus: The Egyptian Myth of Creation
URL: http://www.laits.utexas.edu/cairo/teachers/osiris.pdf
The Egyptian sky god and earth goddess gave birth to Osiris, Isis, Set, and Nepthys. The oldest of the siblings, Osiris, became king of Egypt. His brother was jealous that people respected Osiris and not him. When Set killed his brother, the sisters searched for him to breathe life back into him. Osiris became god of the underworld, and his son Horus challenged Set as rightful king of Egypt. Set cheated, and Horus got angry at his mother for not killing Set. Find out why Osiris thought that his son should be king.

Ancient Egyptian Magic
URL: http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/egyptians/magic_01.shtml
Did you know that magic pervaded every aspect of ancient Egyptian life? The word for magic was heka. All deities and people were believed to possess this force to some degree, but there were rules about how and why it could be used. You will learn about different levels of magicians, techniques of magic, and tools used in magic. Although Egyptians used magic mainly for protection and healing, they also used magic for spells and curses. Magic was even used in burial ceremonies. Be sure to click on the Next buttons to get the whole story.

Religion
URL: http://www.pbs.org/empires/egypt/newkingdom/religion.html
In Ancient Egypt, the mysteries of nature and the worries of everyday life were explained in stories about the gods. Egyptians had hundreds of local and national gods whom they believed were responsible for

things like childbirth, the spread of diseases, and the rising and setting sun. They didn't know why the tide happened or why crops failed. They blamed it on gods and goddesses. Egyptians thought that by honoring the gods they could control these phenomena. Maat was the order of the universe. The pharaoh was responsible for keeping everything in order and preventing chaos.

Egypt
URL: http://www.mythicjourneys.org/bigmyth/myths/english/2_egyptian_full.htm
Journey to Egypt to hear a story of creation. Nu was a swirling chaos. Atum rose out of the waters and made a hill. From his shadow, he made children. One became god of the air. The other became the goddess of mist. Chaos was divided into light and dark, creating order. The earth and sky were tangled, but the gods separated them. The sun was born and died each day. The tears of the gods produced people. In Ancient Egypt, temples were built for the gods and magical sayings were written in tombs.

The Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt
URL: http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/gods/home.html
The gods and goddesses of Ancient Egypt each had a role to play. Some brought floods, and others protected craftsmen or pregnant women. Local gods watched over a certain place while minor gods represented nature. Explore the roles of more than two dozen Egyptian gods and goddesses. There were gods and goddesses of war, writing, and embalming the dead. An animated creation myth tells the story of the first god bringing order from chaos. It is also a story of war and murder.

Ancient Egyptian Gods
URL: http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/gods/home.html
In the time of the Ancient Egyptians, many gods and goddesses were worshipped. Some had faces like a jackal, cat, or falcon on a human body. These faces were clues to their powers. Cats were considered sacred in Egypt. Anubis, with the head of a jackal, was the god of funerals and death. The sky god and sun god have the head of a falcon. The god of the underworld and the goddess of motherhood are pictured as humans. The goddess of medicine and war has the head of a lion.

Egyptian Mythology
URL: http://www.ancient.eu.com/Egyptian_Mythology/
From 4000 B.C. to 30 A.D., life in Ancient Egypt was explained through myths about the gods. Through the Silk Road and the Port of Alexandria, aspects of Egyptian mythology spread to Greece and Rome. Mythology explained creation, supernatural forces, and the afterlife. Out of a swirling chaos came air and moisture, which gave birth to the earth and sky. Osiris created the land of the Nile, but his envious brother Set murdered him to take over. Isis brought Osiris back to life and they had a son named Horus. Horus banished Set to the desert and restored harmonious balance.

Egypt
URL: http://teacher.scholastic.com/writewit/mff/egypt.htm
Osiris became a wise king, teaching the Egyptians to sow and reap. He introduced laws to help them be more civilized, and invented the flute as a new way to worship the gods. His jealous brother built a beautiful chest that he said could be a gift to anyone who could fit inside. When Osiris climbed in, Seth nailed the lid shut and threw him into the sea. Isis, Osiris' widow, went looking for him. She introduced funeral rites by mummifying Osiris and breathing life into him. He became ruler of the dead.

Creation Myths
URL: http://www.pantheon.org/articles/c/creation_myths.html
Creation myths are the different culture’s explanations for the origin of the universe, and all that entails. Cosmogony is the scientific term for the explanation of how the universe began. The familiar Big Bang Theory is an example of Cosmogony. When studying creation myths, it’s a good practice to list some of the common themes among them. The featureless void is present in numerous creations stories, such as the Chinese, Greeks, the Japanese, and the ancient Babylonians. At some stage the god or gods create human beings, which are below the supernatural beings but above animals and plants.

- **Giving credit where credit to due:** If you don't give credit when you use other's thoughts and information that is plagiarism. At Baylor: Plagiarism **>>** Violation of Honor Code **>>** Honor Council **>>** If found guilty **>>** Final Warning and penalties **>>** Guilty of 2nd offense **>>** Possible dismissal from Baylor **>>> Not good** ☹

The Core Elements of MLA

You will not need to use all elements for every citation.

Author. (Last Name, First Name MI.)
Title of Source. (*Title of Book/Book Chapter/Article/Webpage*)
Title of Container, (Book/Encyclopedia/Periodical/Website)
Other Contributors, (directed by/edited by/translated by)
Version, (Edition)
Number, (Volume, Issue, Season)
Publisher, (Name of Publisher)
Publication Date, (Day Month Year/Month Year/Year)
Location. (Page Numbers/DOI/Web Address/Physical Location)
***Title of Container #2,** (*Name of Library Database/Online Video Service*)
***Location #2.** (Web Address of Library Database/Online Video Service)
Date accessed. (Day Month Year web site retrieved)

Add information about additional containers as needed to fully document your source.

Understanding Containers

When the source being documented forms a part of a larger whole, then the larger whole can be thought of as a **container.** The title of the container is ***italicized***, followed by a comma, since the information that comes next describes the container. A source may have two containers such as a magazine article found in a database. The article is found in the original journal and in the database**.** A given resource might have both a primary and a secondary container, depending on how that resource is house and accessed. For example, a magazine article is a **source.** The magazine in which that article is found is the **primary container.** The database in which the journal is found is the **secondary container.** If a database is the producer and publisher of original content, then the database functions as the primary (and only) container, but most of the time databases are secondary containers.

Below is the general format for any citation -- whether it be print or digital. If the information is present, include it. If the information is missing, omit that component:

Author. Title. *Title of container* (self-contained if book), other contributors (translators or editors), version (edition), number (vol. and/or no.), publisher, publication date, location (pages, paragraphs URL or DOI). *2nd container's title*, other contributors, version, number, publisher, publication date, location, date of access (if applicable).

Remember -- the following sample citations are single-spaced to conserve space -- your entire paper including the "Works Cited" page should be **double-spaced Times New Roman 12 point font.**

BOOKS AND EBOOKS

Elements of the citation for a book with one author:

Lastname, Firstname. *Title of Book*. Publisher, year.

Example for a book with one author:

❶Hitt, James E. ❷*It Never Rains after Three O'Clock: A History of the Baylor School, 1893-1968.* ❸Baylor Press, ❹1971.

Example of two author book - MLA p. 21:

❶Doris, Michael, and Louise Erdrich. ❷*The Crown of Columbus*. ❸HarperCollins, ❹1999.

Example of 2-3 authors or editors:

❶Posamentier, Alfred S., Daniel Jaye, and Stephen Krulik. ❷*Exemplary Practices for Secondary Math Teachers*. ❸Assn. for Supervision and Curriculum Development, ❹2007.

KEY: ❶author ❷title of source ❸publisher ❹publication date

Elements of the citation for a specialized reference book or chapter/section in an anthology:

❶Author Last name, Author First name. ❷ "Section Used." ❸*Title of Reference Book or Anthology*, ❹edited by Name of editor(s), ❺edition, ❻vol. number, ❼name of publisher, ❽year of publication, ❾p (or pp.) page numbers.

Example of a citation for a specialized reference book or chapter/section in an anthology:

❶Simmons, Edwin H. ❷"The Spanish-American War." ❸*Dictionary of American History*, ❹edited by Stanley I. Kutler, ❺3rd. edition, ❻vol. 7, ❼Thomson, ❽2003, ❾pp. 485-7.

KEY: ❶author ❷title of source (article) ❸title of container 1 (collection) ❹other contributors (editor)* ❺edition ❻number ❼publisher ❽publication date ❾location (page numbers)

Note: If the article appears on a single page, use "p." only and the page number. If the article is multiple pages, use "pp." and the page range.

GENERAL WEB PAGES

❶Womack, Todd. ❷*Spanish-American War in Georgia*, ❸Wiregrass Historical Society, ❹12 Aug. 2005, ❺www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/spanish-american-war-georgia. ❻ Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ❶author ❷title of container 1 (website) ❸publisher (or sponsor of site), ❹publication date ❺location (url) ❻Accessed day month year.

❶Womack, Todd. ❷ "Training Camps." ❸*Spanish-American War in Georgia*, ❹Wiregrass Historical Society, ❺12 Aug. 2005, ❻www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/spanish-american-war-georgia. ❼Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ❶author ❷title of article or section ❸title of website ❹publisher (or sponsor of site), ❺publication date ❻location (url) ❼Accessed day month year.

Note: If only using a portion or section of the webpage, place quotes around the title.

Example of journal articles accessed from online databases:

Example of article from the ProQuest Central database:

❶Winner, Cherie. ❷ "Groundwater: Our Hidden Endangered Resource." ❸*Current Health 2,* ❹vol. 22, no. 5, ❺Jan. 1996, ❻p.28. ❼*ProQuest Central*, ❽search.proquest.com/docview/211684894/45B4A7BC9 A954059PQ/1?accountid=8515. ❾Accessed 20 September 2016.

KEY: ❶author ❷title of source (article) ❸title of container 1 (periodical) ❹ volume and issue number ❺publication date❻ location (pg. numbers) ❼title of container 2 (database)❽ location (url) ❾Accessed day month year

Example of article from the *CQ Researcher* database:

❶Billitteri, Thomas. ❷"Preventing Bullying." ❸*CQ Researcher*,❹10 Dec. 2010, ❺pp. 73-96. ❻*CQ Researcher,* ❼library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/cqresrre2010121000. ❽Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ❶author ❷title of source (article) ❸title of container 1 (periodical) ❹publication date ❺location (pg. numbers) ❻title of container 2 (database) ❼location (url) ❽Accessed day month year

Example of article from the *Issues and Controversies* database (SOURCE WITH NO AUTHOR IN A CONTAINER):

❶"Capping Executive Pay." ❷ *Issues and Controversies,* ❸ Infobase Learning, ❹ 24 Apr. 2009, ❺ icof.infobaselearning.com/recordurl.aspx?ID=1821. ❻Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ❶ title of source ❷ title of container 1 (website) ❸ publisher ❹ publication date ❺ location (url) ❻Accessed day month year.

Note: The publisher's name, InfoBase Learning, is significantly different from the name of the database, *Issues and Controversies.* Therefore, the publisher's name is listed.

Example of article from the JSTOR database:

❶Carlstrom, Oscar E. ❷ "The Spanish-American War." ❸*Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society,* ❹vol. 16, no. 1/2, ❺Apr. - Jul. 1923, ❻pp. 104-110., ❼*JSTOR*, ❽www.jstor.org/stable/40187096. ❾Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ❶author ❷title of source (article) ❸title of container 1 (periodical) ❹ volume and issue number ❺publication date❻ location (pg. numbers) ❼title of container 2 (database)❽ location (url) ❾Accessed day month year

COMMON WEB BASED CITATIONS

Citing an Email:

❶Batt, Jack. ❷ "Spirit Week Research." ❸Received by Carl Owens, ❹19 September 2016.

KEY: ❶author ❷use subject line as title ❸recipient of email ❹date of email

Note: When you cite an email in your list of works cited, use the subject of the message as the title. The title should be capitalized and in quotation marks.

Citing a Tweet:

❶@baylorschool. ❷ “Baylor Boys Region Golf Champs; Bates is Girls' Medalist.” ❸*Twitter*, ❹ 20 Sept. 2016, 9:17 a.m., ❺www.baylorschool.org/news/detail.aspx?pageaction=ViewSinglePublic&LinkID=17666& ModuleID=55.

KEY: ❶author ❷title of Tweet ❸title of service ❹ day month year, time ❺ location (url)

Note: The full text of the tweet should be your title -- enclose the text in quotation marks.

Citing a Video from Classroom Video on Demand*:*

“The Spanish-American War Begins.” *The Spanish-American War: A Conflict in Progress*. Café Productions, 1998. *Classroom Video on Demand*, cvod.infobase.com/PortalPlaylists.aspx?wID=95299&xtid=8335 &loid=35966. Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: title of the segment ❷title of source ❸publisher ❹publication date (release date) ❺title of container (website) ❻location (url) ❼ accessed day month year

Citing a Video from Y*ouTube:*

❶Anderson, Chris. ❷*TED's Secret to Great Public Speaking*. ❸TED Talks, ❹16 Apr. 2016. ❺*YouTube*, ❻www.youtube.com/watch ?v=-FOCpMAww28. ❼Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ❶author ❷title of source ❸publisher ❹publication date (release date) ❺title of container (website) ❻location (url) ❼ accessed day month year

BE AWARE THAT SOME DATABASE VENDORS DO A BETTER JOB OF PROPERLY CITING ARTICLES THAN OTHERS.

Baylor School Hedges Library
8th ed. MLA Format for Text Pages

According to the 8th edition of the MLA Handbook, there are specific requirements and/or recommendations for the format of a research paper. If there are questions check with your teacher, otherwise the following MLA recommendations are the most common for printing or typing, margins, spacing, etc.

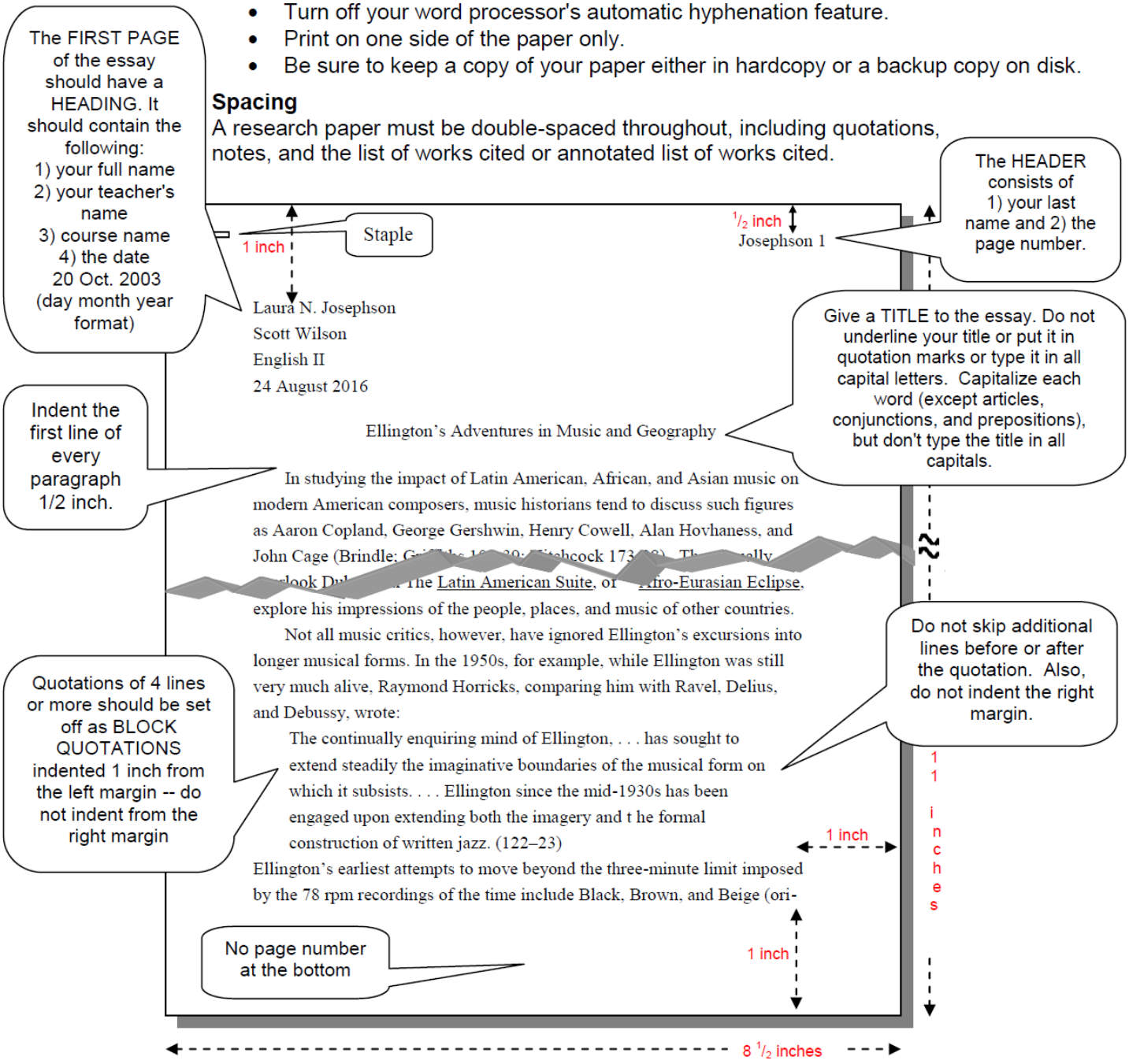
Printing or Typing

If you composed your paper on a computer, be aware of the following guidelines:

- EVERYTHING in your essay should be DOUBLE-SPACED. Everything including the heading, the title, the text, block quotations, and Works Cited page.
- Choose a standard, easily readable typeface (e.g., Times New Roman) and type size (e.g., 12 point)
- Do not justify the lines of your paper at the right margin.
- Turn off your word processor's automatic hyphenation feature.
- Print on one side of the paper only.
- Be sure to keep a copy of your paper either in hardcopy or a backup copy on disk.

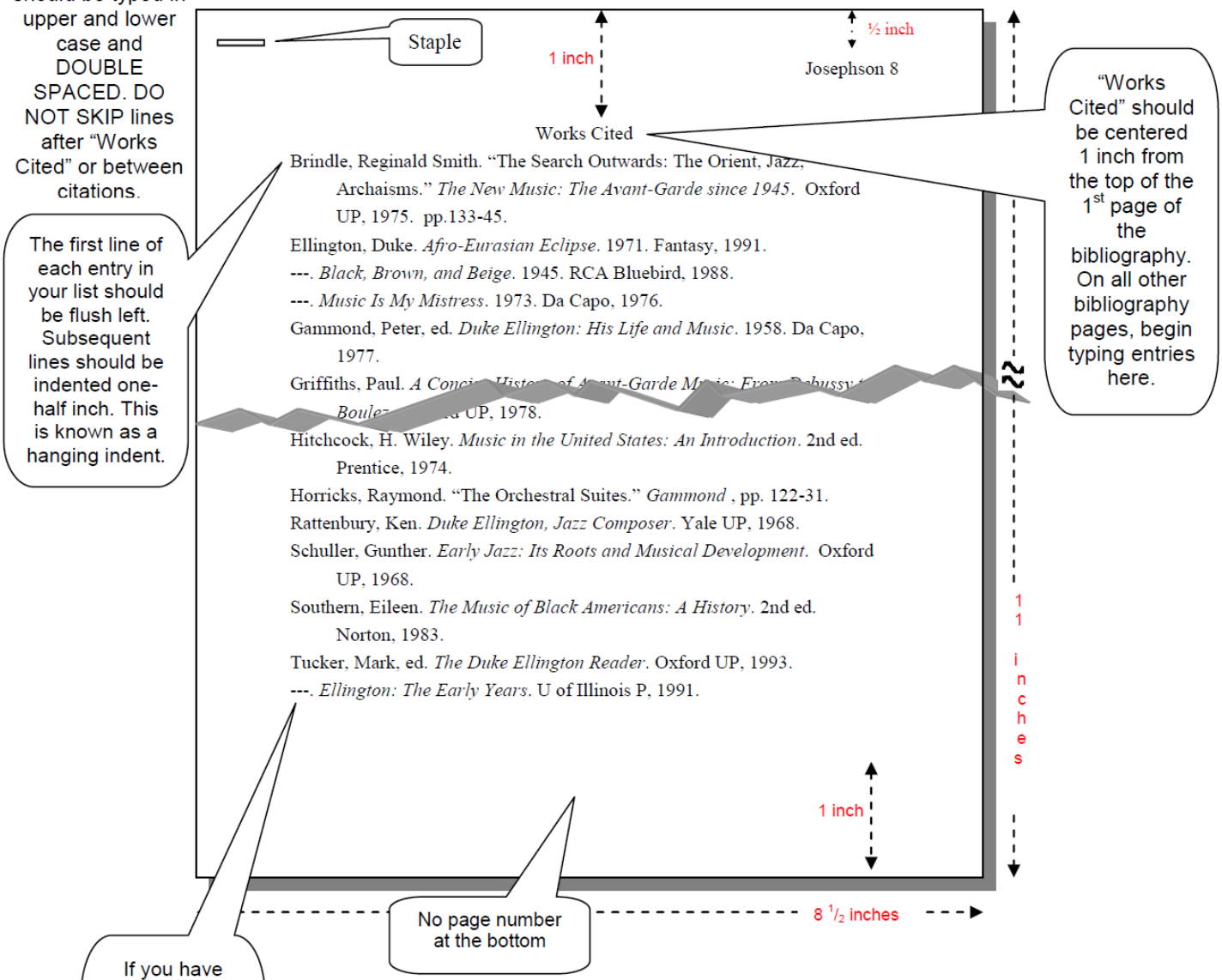
Spacing

A research paper must be double-spaced throughout, including quotations, notes, and the list of works cited or annotated list of works cited.



Like EVERYTHING else in your essay, your Works Cited should be typed in upper and lower case and DOUBLE SPACED. DO NOT SKIP lines after "Works Cited" or between citations.

MLA Format for Works Cited



"Works Cited" should be centered 1 inch from the top of the 1st page of the bibliography. On all other bibliography pages, begin typing entries here.

The first line of each entry in your list should be flush left. Subsequent lines should be indented one-half inch. This is known as a hanging indent.

No page number at the bottom

If you have cited more than one work by a particular author, order them alphabetically by title, and use three hyphens in place of the author's name for every entry after the first.

Elements of a citation

Authors' names are inverted (last name first); if a work has more than one author, invert only the first author's name, follow it with a comma, then continue listing the rest of the authors. Putting people's names in alphabetical order is done on a letter-by-letter basis. Ignore articles of speech: a, an, and the when alphabetizing citations.

Brindle, Reginald Smith. "The Search Outwards: The Orient, Jazz, Archaisms." *The New Music: The Avant-Garde since 1945*. Oxford UP, 1975, pp. 133-45.

The title of the article or book chapter is in quotations.

The title of the book is *italicized*

Publisher

Year of publication

Page numbers of the entire article or chapter.