Archaeological study of ancient bronze mirrors in the world: Ancient Egyptian civilization and Egyptian bronze mirror

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The ancient Egyptian civilization was one of the earliest civilizations in the world. The ancient Egyptian bronze mirrors were the product of the worship of the Egyptian civilization by the sun. This article first briefly introduced the geography, nature and historical environment of Africa and Egypt, and then summed up the origin and development of the ancient Egyptian bronze mirrors, and tried to combine the ancient Egyptian bronze mirrors with the historical and
archaeological evidence to make one of the ancient Egyptian bronze mirrors. A comprehensive survey.

The earliest bronze mirrors in the world, since the need for religious sacrifices to be invented from sirke, Iran, spread south to suza in Iran and spread westward to Western Asia Mesopotamia with the same religious tradition and geographical environment. The 3000 B.C. developed into a short shank bronze mirror to the south of the southwestern Mediterranean. Egypt spread. In the ancient kingdom period of the middle and late period of the 3000 B.C., Egypt began to appear the early wooden shank round mirror that symbolized the sun god. It was strongly influenced by the worship of the ancient Egyptian sun. The bronze mirrors of the sun developed for a long time in Egypt. The bronze mirror form of the Egyptian bronze mirror was from the period of the Middle Kingdom of the first half of the 2000 B.C. The mirror began to develop into the oval shape. The mirror of gold casting began to appear. During the new kingdom of the 2000 B.C., the economy developed and the national strength was strong. The bronze mirrors of the New Kingdom influenced the rapid development of the bronze mirrors during the new kingdom. The mirror of gold and silver, the goddess of hador, and the image of the Ruth God, began in the gold and silver mirrors and the bronze mirrors. The bronze mirrors are thick, and the handle is transformed from wooden handle to metal handle. The ornament is exquisite and the cast worker is excellent. It reflects the golden mirror and copper mirror of the sun in the New Kingdom period, and the bronze mirrors and mirrors of the sun have developed accordingly. The inverted pear shaped shape of the sun just rising from the horizon. (also known as the heart) the inverted pear shaped sun appeared in the crown of the gods and the crown of the Pharaoh in this period, proving the close relationship of the Egyptian bronze mirrors from the beginning to the end of the sun god. The Egyptian bronze mirror formed its own unique style during this period.

Third during the middle period and the post Dynasty, the Egyptian bronze mirrors continued to develop under the influence of religion. The inverted pear style was universally affirmed and continued. On the handle of the bronze mirror, the goddess of hador changed from half to a standing body. And the body became a beautiful woman. The statue of the God Beth God, the protector of women, appeared on the handle of the bronze mirror. The existence of the gods on the bronze mirrors proved that the Egyptian bronze mirrors were all from the beginning to the gods and the pharaohs, which were created by the Egyptians, forming a special style and series of Egyptian bronze mirrors, and affecting the Greek bronze mirrors in the north.

**Research on Luoyang shovel**

**Huo Chengwei**

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Based on the analysis of the development and evolution of agricultural tools and water conservancy tools in the past dynasties in China, and the use of fine arts images and literature materials in ancient literature, this paper studies the emergence time and development evolution
of Luoyang shovel. In order to solve the Luoyang shovel appeared time and development in the evolution of some problems.

**Preliminary study on the ruins of the Shajiashan Mountain in Yiliang, Yunnan**

Li Peicong
Nanjing University School of History, Kunming Museum

This article combs and analyzes the materials of 57 tombs in the Yiliang cemetery of the Yunnan province. Statistics and analysis were made on the relatively well preserved bones of the tombs. A typological analysis of the burial and burial style was carried out, and the composition of the crowd and the gender of the grave were also discussed. Compared with other burial sites in Dian culture, the cemetery represents a new type of regional culture of Dian culture. This provides some reference for us to recognize Dian culture.

**Early Chinese and foreign exchanges seen in unearthed shells in Yunnan, China**

Liu Xi Nuò
Minzu University of China, Yunnan Provincial Muse

Yunnan located in the southwest of China, borders Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar. Due to its complicated and unique landscape and location, it is relatively underdeveloped but still maintains frequent exchanges with the outside world thanks to its abundant resources. It has developed a unique regional character under the influence of Tibetan, Indian and Southeast Asian cultures, which is reflected in its economy, culture, religions and currencies. The article uses the excavated seashells from the Southern Silk Road and the use of seashells recorded in foreign documents as an entry point to analyze the historical changes in Yunnan.

**Summary of the 6th "New Zi Xue(新子学)" International Symposium**
The 6th "New Child Learning International Academic Seminar" hosted by South Korea under the theme "New Zi Xue (新子学) and Chinese Studies in the 21st Century Global Vision" was held in Junzhou, Korea from June 26th to 29th, 2018. The university is held. More than 100 scholars from various countries participated in the conference, from China and Taiwan, South Korea, the United States, Japan, Singapore and other countries. The conference is divided into three sub-themes: Xinzixue, Taoist Taoist Thoughts, and 21st Century Chinese Studies. The scholars from various countries discussed the development of "New Zi Xue (新子学)" and the problems of Chinese studies.