EGYPTIAN

You are Horus.

Horus, also known as Hor, Heru, Her, Haru (a reconstruction of the hieroglyphics “hr.w”, which is known to mean “falcon”), and possibly Nekheny, is the son to Osiris and Isis in one of the most famous myths, the husband of Hathor, the father of Imsety, Hapi, Duamutef, Qebehsenuef and Ihy, and nephew to Set (Seth). Horus, through mythology and history, has been incorporated into many myths and has fifteen different forms.

The Archetype Embodiment: As Horus, you are an ancient god regarded as Egypt’s patron. Horus is “He who is above”, “Horus the Great”, and “The Distant One”. He is a god of war and hunting, the God of Light, and known as God of the Kingdom. In myth Horus is known to be the sky, containing both the sun and the moon. He was born after mother Isis reassembled murdered father Osiris by magic, so Horus represents magic and new birth. Many depictions show “Horus the Younger” as a child with thumb in mouth for comfort and “Horus the Elder” as a powerful patron god. With this encoding, you hold many important qualities that are all here to be expressed.

You as Horus are here to transform yourself from dependent to empowered. You are here to see clearly (through both left eye intuitive and right eye analytic), fight for justice, and be a respected leader. You are here to be an embodiment of magic and evolve humanity through your wise actions.

The Symbols: The hawk, the falcon, the double crown, the winged disk, the Sphinx, and the “wedjat” (The Eye of Horus, which is an ancient symbol of protection and royal power). Horus is typically depicted as a falcon-headed man wearing a pschent crown which shows his kingship over Upper and Lower Egypt. Horus is associated with the sun and is often depicted as the personification of the rising sun and a symbol of eternal life and resurrection.
The Mythology of Horus: The ancient Egyptians believed that their pharaohs were the earthbound embodiment of Horus, one of the greatest Egyptian gods. Egyptian pharaohs would take the name of Horus as their own to show their direct relation to him. The patronage of Horus was disputed and eventually justified by the Egyptians through the establishment of fifteen distinct forms of Horus. The fifteen forms of Horus fall into two categories, the solar god and the son of Osiris.

Horus, when associated with the sun, was said to be the son of Geb and Nut. As the son of Isis and Osiris, Horus is called Harsiesis, which means “Horus the son of Isis”. Isis was said to have conceived Horus miraculously by resurrecting Osiris just long enough to conceived Horus. Isis alone raised Horus, who as a child was known as Harpokrates, “the infant Horus.” She raised him on a floating island called Chemmis to protect the child from his uncle Seth. Seth wanted to murder Horus, but Isis protected the child so that some day he might avenge his father’s death.

Horus was also known as an older god and was called Haroeris, “Horus the Elder.” This Horus was said to be the son or husband of Hathor and the brother of Osiris and Seth. Horus had four sons born of the lotus flower, Qebehsenuef, Duamutef, Imsety, and Hapi. His four sons were solar gods and it was believed that Anubis made them responsible for mummification, the “Opening of the Mouth,” and the burial of Osiris and all men. Each son protected an internal organ of the deceased. For example Imsety protected the liver, Hapi the lungs, and Duamutef the stomach. A goddess protected each son. These were not Horus’ only children as he was said to have had many children and many wives.

One version of the Horus and Seth myth: Upon his abdication of the throne, the older of his two sons, Osiris, succeeded Geb as king of Egypt. Once Osiris had established civilization in Egypt, he traveled to distant lands to teach others what he had taught the Egyptians. He left Isis to rule in his absence but Seth’s actions troubled her. While Osiris was away, Seth plotted to usurp the throne and take Isis as his wife. Isis’ fears were realized when, in the twenty-eighth year of Osiris’ reign, on the 17th day of Hathor (late September or November), Seth and 72 conspirators murdered Osiris. Seth and his co-conspirators threw the coffin containing Osiris’ body into the Nile. Isis recovered Osiris’ body only to have Seth tear it into 14 pieces, which he scattered all over Egypt. Nonetheless, Isis, with help from Nephthys, recovered every piece of Osiris’ body except his penis, which was eaten by the Nile fish. Using her magical powers, Isis reassembled Osiris and gave him life just long enough to conceive Horus, the future king of Egypt. Seth disputed Horus’ succession to the Egyptian throne and attempted to murder Horus but failed because Isis protected Horus by keeping him on a floating island. Collectively, the gods decided to punish Seth for committing fratricide by sending him into exile in the desert. Re did not support the decision of the gods and thought Horus too young to hold the kingship. To resolve the stalemate, Isis magically transformed herself into a beautiful woman and with tears streaming down her face told a story to the gods. The story told of an evil man who killed her husband and who was trying to steal her family flocks. Angered by the injustice of which Isis spoke, Seth proclaimed that the evil man should be destroyed and that the woman’s son should inherit the family flocks. With this judgment, Seth lost the throne of Egypt. After an 80 year dispute, the gods agreed that Horus, Osiris’ son, should have the throne.

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