Int J Arts Humanit, 2025, 6(1): 373-386
DOI: 10.25082/IJAH.2025.01.009

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Education Philosophers Using AI of 10G in Fashion Design Science of the Ancient Egyptian

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Received: February 28, 2025;
Accepted: May 30, 2025;
Published: June 5, 2025.

Citation: Elnashar, E. A. (2025). Education Philosophers Using AI of 10G in Fashion Design Science of the Ancient Egyptian. *International Journal of Arts and Humanities*, **6**(1), 373-386.
https://doi.org/10.25082/IJAH.2025.01.009

Abstract: This article presents an interdisciplinary exploration that fuses artificial intelligence (AI), philosophical education, and ancient fashion design by reimagining the sartorial legacy of the Egyptian Pharaohs through the 10G Framework a conceptual model inspired by the structured educational principles of classical philosophy. Utilizing AI technologies such as generative design, semantic analysis, and historical reconstruction, the study aims to decode and reinterpret the symbolic, cultural, and philosophical dimensions embedded in Pharaonic attire. These garments are not viewed solely as expressions of status or aesthetic sensibility, but as vessels of metaphysical wisdom, cosmic order, and ethical governance. By applying the 10G Framework where each "G" represents a core philosophical domain such as governance, geometry, growth, or guardianship AI tools are used to translate these principles into contemporary fashion design elements. This process repositions ancient Egyptian fashion as an educational medium, bridging ancestral knowledge with modern design thinking. Furthermore, the study acknowledges the influence of Egyptian thought on later philosophical traditions, such as Plato's concept of the philosopher-king and Aristotle's ideas on governance, both of which echo the Pharaohs' embodiment of divine wisdom and political authority. Though Egypt did formalize philosophy, its spiritual and moral systems deeply impacted the into world civilizations. This article envisions a new paradigm in fashion design science one that integrates AI, philosophical inquiry, and historical depth transforming ancient fashion into a living, interactive tool for education and innovation.

Keywords: Egyptian Pharaohs, AI, 10G framework, philosophical education, world civilizations, fashion design science

1 Introduction

The intersection of artificial intelligence AI-fashion design, and historical education opens an innovative pathway to rediscover and reinterpret ancient knowledge systems. This article explores the reimagination of the "10G Framework" of philosophical education an advanced conceptual model rooted in intellectual traditions through the lens of fashion design science, specifically that of the ancient Egyptian Pharaohs. Ancient Egypt remains one of the most visually iconic civilizations, with its attire serving not only aesthetic purposes but also expressing social hierarchy, cosmic beliefs, and metaphysical philosophy. By integrating AI into this exploration, we aim to generate an adaptive and intelligent model that decodes, analyses, and regenerates ancient Egyptian fashion through the 10G philosophical lens, forging a bridge between ancestral knowledge and modern design education.

This initiative also investigates how AI-driven tools can simulate historical aesthetics, apply philosophical educational theories, and inform contemporary fashion design curricula. By situating the Pharaohs' sartorial legacy within a structured, philosophy-based AI framework, the study challenges traditional methods of fashion history analysis and opens novel interpretations that are dynamic, educative, and creatively fertile.

1.1 Innovations in Education According to the 10G Framework

1G – Connectivity: Improved internet access enabling online learning platforms.
2G – Mobile Technology: Mobile apps facilitating learning on-the-go.
3G – Cloud Computing: Cloud-based resources and tools for collaborative learning.
4G – Big Data: Analyzing student data to inform teaching strategies.
5G – AI: AI-driven personalized learning experiences.

6G – VR/AR: Immersive environments for experiential learning.
7G – Gamification: Incorporating game elements to enhance engagement.
8G – Collaborative Learning: Platforms supporting teamwork and peer learning.
9G – Personalized Learning: Tailoring education to individual learning styles.
10G – Governance and Ethics: Ensuring ethical use of technology in education. (10 EdTech new Innovations You Need to Know About, Revolutionizing Education: The Latest in EdTech Innovations)

We have a question here: What type of fibers are used in this technology? They are optical fibers, a type of textile fiber...

1.2 Problem Statement

The knowledge systems and educational philosophies of ancient Egypt, especially those related to aesthetics, symbolism, and design, have largely been studied through historical, anthropological, and archaeological lenses, but rarely through the integration of modern technological paradigms. Current fashion design education often overlooks the philosophical depth and structured wisdom embedded in ancient civilizations like that of the Egyptian Pharaohs.

Moreover, there's a gap in connecting historical educational frameworks especially the speculative 10G (Tenth Generation) framework of philosophical instruction with contemporary AI-driven methodologies. As a result, the potential to extract, reinterpret, and reapply ancient philosophical models to inform modern creative industries like fashion design remains vastly untapped.

1.3 Objectives

(1) To identify and decode the philosophical and educational elements present in the design and fashion science of the Egyptian Pharaohs.
(2) To conceptualize and reconstruct the "10G Framework" as a speculative model of ancient educational philosophy relevant to fashion design.
(3) To integrate AI-technologies (such as machine learning and generative models) to reinterpret ancient Egyptian fashion ideologies through a modern lens.
(4) To develop a methodology where AI can simulate, visualize, and evolve ancient design principles into educational tools for current fashion design curricula.
(5) To establish a bridge between ancient philosophical instruction and future-forward fashion design education using AI as a transformative medium.

2 Methodology

The Reimagination Using AI of the 10G Framework of Education Philosophers in Fashion Design Science of Ancient Egypt, this study employs a multidisciplinary, AI-enhanced methodology to reimagine the educational philosophies of ancient Egyptian thought specifically the "10G Framework" within the context of modern fashion design science. The methodology unfolds in the following stages:

(1) Historical Analysis: Archival research was conducted to extract key principles from ancient Egyptian educational philosophies, particularly those rooted in Ma'at (truth, balance, order) and Thoth's teachings (writing, wisdom, design). These were synthesized into a speculative "10G Framework" representing ten generational pillars of knowledge transmission.
(2) Framework Reconstruction: The 10G Framework was reconstructed through comparative analysis with modern pedagogical theories, identifying thematic parallels (*e.g.*, sacred geometry, symbolic dress, socio-aesthetic codes) that influenced early design thinking.
(3) AI-Assisted Interpretation: Natural language processing (NLP) models were used to interpret ancient texts, temple inscriptions, and hieroglyphics, extracting semantic patterns and aesthetic logic. Machine learning tools also modelled conceptual links between philosophy and material culture in dress.
(4) Fashion Design Integration: AI-generative tools (*e.g.*, GANs and neural style transfer) were applied to prototype garments that embody each of the 10G principles, mapping ancient educational values onto modern design outputs. Each piece represents a philosophical node in the framework (*e.g.*, "G1: Divine Order", "G5: Embodied Knowledge").
(5) Critical Reflexivity: The study integrates critical design theory to evaluate cultural appropriation, ethical AI use, and historical fidelity. Design iterations were reviewed with Egyptology and fashion history scholars to ensure contextual respect.
(6) Iterative Feedback Loop: Using reinforcement learning techniques, the AI models were

refined through feedback from interdisciplinary panels including educators, designers, and cultural theorists. This ensured alignment with both scholarly integrity and contemporary creative relevance.

3 Results and discussions

(1) A clearly defined and AI-augmented "10G Framework" modelled on the inferred philosophies of ancient Egyptian educators and designers.

(2) AI-generated design outputs and visualizations inspired by the symbolic language, cultural codes, and philosophical teachings of the Pharaohs.

(3) A prototype educational module that integrates AI and ancient philosophical content, aimed at modern fashion design students.

(4) Increased interdisciplinary awareness in design education by blending ancient knowledge systems with cutting-edge AI-tools.

(5) Scholarly publications and design showcase that present the reconstructed educational model and its relevance to modern fashion theory and practice.

3.1 Egyptian Religious and Ethical Teachings

The Egyptians had a rich spiritual and ethical tradition, which included teachings on balance, order, and justice, as embodied by the concept of *Ma'at*. *Ma'at* represented truth, justice, and cosmic order, and it was the foundation of Egyptian governance, law, and morality.

(1) Influence on Greek Philosophy: The Greeks, particularly philosophers like Heraclitus, Socrates, and Pythagoras, were influenced by Egyptian religious and ethical teachings. The emphasis on order and balance found in Ma'at can be seen reflected in the Greek philosophical ideas on the nature of the universe and ethics.

(2) Socratic Justice: Socrates' exploration of justice in his dialogues bears a resemblance to the Egyptian notions of order and balance. Philosophers from Egypt, especially the priesthood, were likely early educators who passed on wisdom regarding ethical decision-making and the cosmic order.

3.2 The Role of Egyptian Priests as Early Philosophers

In ancient Egypt, the priesthood played an essential role in preserving knowledge, especially in the areas of mathematics, astronomy, and medicine. The Egyptian priests were seen as the keepers of knowledge, which included philosophical thought concerning the afterlife, nature, and human existence.

(1) Pythagoras and Egyptian Influence: The Greek philosopher Pythagoras, known for his contributions to mathematics and philosophy, is thought to have spent time in Egypt, learning from the priests there. Some of his ideas about the cosmos, the soul, and the nature of reality may have been influenced by Egyptian teachings.

(2) Thales and Egypt: Thales of Miletus, regarded as one of the first pre-Socratic philosophers, is another figure believed to have had contact with Egyptian knowledge. His ideas about the origins of the universe may have been inspired by Egyptian thought on the creation of the world and cosmic harmony.

3.3 Egyptian Concepts of the Afterlife and Metaphysics

Ancient Egyptians believed in a complex afterlife, with the soul undergoing judgment and transitioning to either eternal peace or punishment. This metaphysical concept of the soul's journey through the afterlife had a major influence on later religious and philosophical thoughts.

(1) Plato's Theory of the Soul: Plato's dialogues, particularly Phaedo, explore the immortality of the soul and its journey after death. Some scholars argue that these ideas were influenced by Egyptian beliefs, especially regarding the soul's purification and the judgment of the soul.

(2) Theosophy and Hermeticism: In the Hellenistic period, Egypt was also home to the rise of Hermeticism, a philosophical system blending Greek and Egyptian thought. The Hermetic texts focus on divine knowledge, the nature of the universe, and spiritual transcendence, all of which bear resemblance to ancient Egyptian religious and metaphysical ideas.

3.4 The Role of Egyptian Literature in Shaping World Philosophy

Egyptian literature, such as the Instruction of Ptahhotep, provided guidance on proper conduct, wisdom, and ethics. These texts focused on virtue, humility, and the importance of wisdom in

personal and political life.

Influence on Ancient Greek Thought: Greek philosophers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle emphasized the pursuit of wisdom and virtue, and it is likely that Egyptian wisdom literature influenced their thinking. Egyptian philosophical works, although not systematic like the Greek tradition, laid the groundwork for the later moral and ethical discussions in Western philosophy.

3.5 Education in Ancient Egypt

Facts About Education in Ancient Egypt. Instruction in ancient Egypt was based on a moral code that was black and white. Rules for proper Behavior were written on classroom walls. Most in ancient Egypt were not permitted to pursue formal education, nor could they read or write. Even though most were not formally educated, they were able to own land, conduct business transactions, initiate and appear in legal proceedings, and so forth without permission from or the presence of their husbands, brothers, and fathers. The Egyptians used hieroglyphs, or symbols, rather than letters for their written language. The language included very few vowels, it was primarily comprised of consonants and was used for about 3500 years Education in ancient Pharaonic Egypt (more than 10 thousand years BC) ... that is, before many civilizations: (Greek, Roman, Hellenic, Assyrian, and Phoenician) ... As we found from the pictures, drawings, and engravings on the walls of the Pharaonic temples. (Figure 1)

Figure 1 Education and students sitting on desks in classrooms

It starts from the family before joining school, where parents were keen to install various educational principles and moral values in their children from an early age. Children received their basic education at home and then at school. Then education in Egypt generally covers their upbringing and training in certain sciences.

3.6 Influence on Ancient Greek philosophy

Several of the ancient Greek philosophers regarded Egypt as a place of wisdom and philosophy. Isocrates (b. 436 BC) states in Busiris that “all men agree the Egyptians are the healthiest and most long of life among men; and then for the soul they introduced philosophy’s training, a pursuit which has the power, not only to establish laws, but also to investigate the nature of the universe [1]. “He declares that Greek writers travelled to Egypt to seek knowledge. One of them was Pythagoras of Samos who “was first to bring to the Greeks all philosophy,” according to Isocrates.

Plato states in Phaedrus that the Egyptian Thoth “invented numbers and arithmetic... and, most important of all, letters. [2]” In Plato’s Timaeus, Socrates quotes the ancient Egyptian wise men when the law-giver Solon travels to Egypt to learn: “O Solon, Solon, you Greeks are always children. [3]” Aristotle attests to Egypt being the original land of wisdom. He stated in Politics that “Egyptians are reputed to be the oldest of nations, but they have always had laws and a political system. [4]”

Education in ancient Egypt was like modern education, while it is correct to say that modern education is like education in the Pharaonic era. both in style and in curriculum, and recent archaeological evidence verifies this. Images depict children in a classroom, seated at desks, with an instructor who is seated at a larger desk, in education in the Pharaonic era. When young boys reached 6 years of age, they began their formal education, which consisted of subjects like those taught today: reading, writing, sports, math, and social graces, were written vertically rather than in the left to right, horizontal method used today. While it is correct to say that modern education is like education in the Pharaonic era, education was advanced in drawing and photography, and advanced sciences: astronomy, medicine and mummification. Architecture and engineering, chemistry and nanotechnology, and marine sciences. Since few

careers were available to career-type apprenticeships were limited to becoming an Education was advanced in making them builders of civilization (drawing and photography, and advanced sciences: astronomy, medicine and mummification. Architecture and engineering, chemistry and nanotechnology, marine sciences, agriculture). baker, entertainer, or weaver, most Egyptian were educated at school by their teachers and their career expectations were to be a builder of civilization. Knowledge of politics, history, and the arts were included in their education for two reasons: upper class needed to be able to tend to the family business as necessary, and they needed to be sufficiently educated so that they would be an acceptable for an upper class [5, 6].

3.7 Scribes

One of the few career choices that would enable upward mobility, successfully apprenticing to a scribe could enable a boy to achieve a higher station in life. Girls were usually permitted to become scribes, although there were exceptions. History documents a few female doctors in ancient Egypt and those women were also trained as scribes so that they could understand medical texts as well as document the treatments rendered. Scribes were the historians of the time and recorded historical events as well as more mundane events, such as births, deaths, and the daily activities of the town. Part of the extended education for a scribe was to repeatedly write the hundreds of symbols that comprised the Egyptian language, using varying mediums, such as stone, pottery, and wood, to ensure that the words and symbols were legible and accurate; beatings were common when the penmanship was substandard. A favourite saying of the time was that a boy's ear is on his back. Paper was available only in the form of papyrus; it was scarce and not used for practice. (Figure 2)

Figure 2 Statue of a seated scribe

3.7.1 The Prince's School

As its name implies, The Prince's School was for the king's sons and the sons of nobility or high officials. Young boys who were extremely promising were allowed to attend also, and this was a great honour. It was also a way for members of the lower class to rise above their birth station. Younger students were trained in math and writing. Older students received training in reading, history, math, and writing. Math was based on a decimal system and included arithmetic, astronomy, geometry, and science, as well as medicine and music.

3.7.2 Wisdom Texts

The ancient Egyptians believed that wisdom came about by obeying the natural laws that governed everyday life; wisdom was a result of adhering to justice, integrity, and truth. Therefore, Egyptian students were taught the precepts of justice, integrity, and truth so that they could acquire wisdom. Philosophy was not a separate profession in ancient Egypt so there was no separate training for it. Rather, the philosophies were taught in conjunction with religion and morals and all students were expected to both know and practice philosophical precepts.

3.7.3 Education and classes

Education in ancient Egypt differed according to social classes, customs and sciences. The upper class relied on specialized teachers to educate its children, and the children of the middle class learned in temples under the care of a teacher. In all cases, education was always necessary to advance in the social ladder.

3.7.4 Learning methods

At first, schools were attached to the court, and the sons of princes and nobles studied in them, and some members of the public also merged with them.

3.7.5 Methods of Innovation in EdTech

(1) Adoption of Emerging Technologies: Integrating AI, VR, and AR into educational practices.
(2) Data-Driven Decision Making: Utilizing analytics to personalize learning experiences.
(3) Collaborative Platforms: Encouraging teamwork through digital tools.
(4) Professional Development: Training educators to effectively use new technologies.
(5) Inclusive Design: Ensuring accessibility for all learners. (Revolutionizing Education: The Latest in EdTech Innovations)
(6) Effectiveness: Assessing improvements in student learning outcomes.
(7) Engagement: Measuring student participation and interest.
(8) Accessibility: Ensuring equitable access to technology.
(9) Teacher Feedback: Gathering insights from educators on tool usability.
(10) Ethical Considerations: Evaluating the ethical implications of technology use.

3.7.6 The job of the writer

The job of the writer was the most beloved job to the ancient Egyptians. The significance is that we often find in various papyri the warnings that young people must consider in the profession of the writer and that parents advise their sons. The taste in the meaning is that the writer is mostly an ordinary person and not one of the rich, but his skills that he acquired through education prepared him to carry out functional activities that raised his status and qualified him to assume high positions; as the scribes are appointed in one of the state institutions; after they finish their education. (Figure 3)

Figure 3 Fine arts between Ancient Egyptian and modern students

3.7.7 Fashion Design Analysis

The fashion of the Egyptian Pharaohs was more than ornamentation it was a coded language that communicated divine authority, cosmic harmony, and socio-political order. In this section, we analyse key design elements of pharaonic fashion linen weaves, colour symbolism (notably gold, blue, and white), jewellery geometry, headdress design, and ritual dress. Each piece was a visual manifestation of Maat (cosmic order) and Thothian knowledge (wisdom, writing, and science), making them a fitting canvas for philosophical reinterpretation [7–11].

The 10G Framework, when applied through AI algorithms, allows for the deconstruction and recontextualization of these garments by mapping symbolic logic, mythological narratives, and educational purpose into a digitized design process. AI techniques such as image recognition, generative design models, and semantic pattern extraction are employed to re-create fashion artifacts not only visually, but also conceptually imbuing each garment with layers of philosophical meaning aligned to the educational theories of classical thinkers.

This approach further allows designers to prototype collections inspired by ancient motifs but informed by philosophical content. For example, a garment symbolizing the ‘G2: Governance’ principle might draw on the regalia of Ramesses II, interpreted via AI to embed narratives of leadership, justice, and divine kingship in its material and form. (Figure 4)

Figure 4 The fashion shows using Ai. In the open pyramids area using artificial intelligence

3.7.8 Using AI Tools for Image and Video Generation

To generate high-quality images using artificial intelligence, one can utilize online platforms such as *Image FX AI*. This tool allows users to create detailed visuals through simple textual descriptions. It is commonly employed in design, presentations, and creative ideation.

(1) Access the *Image FX AI* website and sign in using a Google account.

(2) In the prompt field, enter a precise description of the desired image. For example: *"A woman wearing a traditional dress with Islamic-style patterns, standing in front of the pyramids."* The platform supports input refinement and provides suggestions for modifying the description before image generation. It is recommended to use English for optimal results.

(3) Click the "Generate" button to create the image. Once generated, select the preferred image and click "Download" to save it locally.

To create videos using AI, platforms such as *Video Maker* can be used. These tools convert text or image inputs into professional-quality videos with minimal effort.

(1) Visit the *Video Maker* website and sign up for a new account.

(2) Choose the video generation mode, *e.g.*, "Image to Video."

(3) Upload the images intended for use. The platform may suggest suitable scenes, visuals, and background music.

(4) After processing is complete, click "Generate Video" or "Export."

(5) Once the video is ready, click "Download" to save it to your device.

3.7.9 Islamic Symbols: Cultural and Spiritual Representations

Unlike ancient civilizations that relied heavily on symbolic representation, Islamic tradition is fundamentally centered on monotheism (*tawḥīd*) and discourages the use of symbols that could be perceived as objects of worship or endowed with inherent power. Nevertheless, certain visual elements have gained cultural and spiritual significance within Islamic societies. The most prominent of these are:

The Crescent and Star

(1) Meaning: Although not present during the time of the Prophet Muhammad, the crescent and star have become widely recognized symbols of Islam, particularly in modern Muslim-majority nations.

(2) Crescent: Represents the beginning of lunar months, especially important during Ramadan and Hajj.

(3) Star: A later addition, often interpreted as a symbol of divine light or guidance.

Arabic Calligraphy

(1) Meaning: Considered one of the highest forms of Islamic artistic expression, Arabic calligraphy is commonly used to inscribe Qur'anic verses, the names of Allah, or the Prophet Muhammad.

(2) It is highly valued as it avoids the depiction of living beings, aligning with Islamic teachings that discourage figurative representation.

The Name of God (Allah)

Often written in ornate calligraphy, it serves as a symbol of monotheism and is used in religious and cultural contexts as a visual affirmation of faith.

Eight-Pointed Star (Star of Khātam)

Meaning: Sometimes referred to as the "Seal Star," it symbolizes divine perfection and beauty. It is a common motif in Islamic geometric art and architectural ornamentation.

The Kaaba

(1) A unifying symbol for Muslims worldwide, representing the qibla—the direction of prayer.

(2) Its image is occasionally used as a symbol of sacred space and the singular direction toward God.

Prayer Beads (Misbaha or Subḥa)

Primarily used for dhikr (remembrance of God), prayer beads carry spiritual symbolism, representing devotion and closeness to God, rather than formal religious significance.

Islamic Geometry and Ornamentation

(1) Repetitive architectural and decorative patterns, such as arabesque, symbolize infinity

and divine perfection.

(2) These motifs are widely employed in mosque architecture, manuscripts, and religious texts. (Figure 5, 6)

Figure 5 Islamic elements and symbols used in fashion design

Figure 6 Islamic elements and symbols used it in shows fashion design in the open pyramids area using artificial intelligence

3.7.10 Pharaonic Symbols: Religious, Political, and Social Significance in Ancient Egypt

Pharaonic symbols were integral to the cultural expression of ancient Egyptians, serving as visual representations of religious beliefs, political authority, and social values [5]. These symbols frequently appeared in temple carvings, tombs, and monumental inscriptions. Each symbol conveyed specific meanings and functions. Below are some of the most prominent Pharaonic symbols and their associated interpretations:

Ankh

Meaning: Known as the "key of life" or symbol of "eternal life," the ankh was often depicted being held by deities and presented to the pharaoh as a sign of divine life-giving power.

Eye of Horus

Meaning: Symbolizing protection, healing, and strength, the Eye of Horus was commonly used as an amulet to ward off evil and ensure well-being. Its stylized form resembles a human eye adorned with markings.

Scarab

Meaning: Representing renewal and resurrection, the scarab beetle was widely used in amulets and jewelry. It was associated with the sun god Khepri, who symbolized rebirth.

Was Scepter

Meaning: A symbol of power, authority, and dominion, the was scepter was typically held by gods and kings, signifying control and divine strength.

Feather of Ma'at

Meaning: Representing truth, justice, and cosmic order, the feather was central to the "Weighing of the Heart" ceremony in the afterlife, where a soul's purity was judged.

Crook and Flail

Meaning: Emblems of kingship, the crook symbolized protection and shepherd-like care, while the flail represented discipline and authority. They were often shown crossed over the chest of pharaohs.

Uraeus (Cobra)

Meaning: A symbol of royal protection and divine authority, the uraeus cobra was often affixed to the pharaoh's crown to defend against enemies and signal the ruler's divine right.

Lotus Flower

Meaning: Associated with rebirth, purity, and creation, the lotus opens during the day and closes at night, symbolizing the cycle of life and regeneration. It was also linked to the sun and creation myths.

Pyramid

Meaning: The pyramid symbolized the path to immortality and the connection between earth and the heavens. (Figure 7, 8)

Figure 7 Pharaonic elements and symbols used in clothing formations

Figure 8 The fashion shows using Ai. In the open pyramids area using artificial intelligence

3.7.11 A Futuristic Fashion Show at the Egyptian Pyramids: Blending AI, Beauty, and Heritage

In a groundbreaking fusion of technology, culture, and tourism, artificial intelligence (AI) has enabled the creation of a fully immersive fashion show, held in the heart of one of the world's most iconic historical locations the Egyptian pyramids. This event brought together the elegance of fashion with the timeless beauty of Egypt's ancient heritage, providing a new and innovative way to promote national identity and attract international tourism.

Using advanced AI technologies, the fashion show featured virtual models, seamlessly integrated into the live environment, who walked gracefully across the historic grounds. The audience, both present on-site and attending virtually, witnessed an extraordinary display where AI-generated models performed lifelike movements, presenting designs inspired by Egyptian culture, history, and art.

The show was carefully choreographed to enhance the experience of the ancient surroundings. From the Giza Plateau to other open-air archaeological sites, the models appeared to interact with the environment in real time, blending the digital and the physical worlds. Their movements, beauty, and the flowing fabrics of their garments were all powered by AI algorithms, designed to simulate human grace and elegance.

Beyond the artistic achievement, the show served a deeper purpose: to emphasize the richness of Egyptian identity and cultural pride. By hosting such a technologically advanced event in an ancient setting, Egypt showcased its ability to embrace innovation while honoring its past. The blend of tradition and modernity was not only a visual spectacle but also a strategic move to rejuvenate interest in Egyptian tourism on a global scale.

The international response was overwhelmingly positive, with audiences fascinated by how Egypt managed to turn historical landmarks into a runway for the future. It opened new doors for cultural tourism, tech-driven events, and creative industries in the region.

In conclusion, this AI-powered fashion show at the pyramids marked a turning point in how we experience fashion, heritage, and tourism. It stood as a testament to Egypt's enduring legacy and its innovative spirit, proving that when technology meets culture, the results can be truly spectacular. (Figure 9, 10 and 11)

Figure 9 The fashion shows using Ai. In the open pyramids area using artificial intelligence

Figure 10 The fashion shows using Ai. In the open pyramids area using artificial intelligence

Figure 11 The fashion shows of child's clothes using Ai. In the open area using artificial intelligence

3.7.12 Innovative Pharaonic-Inspired Children's Fashion: Blending Heritage and Modernity in Iconic Egyptian Sites

In a beautiful blend of originality and innovation, a new wave of children's fashion has emerged, inspired by ancient Pharaonic styles and brought to life in some of Egypt's most breathtaking historical locations. This unique fashion presentation highlights the deep-rooted Egyptian identity while embracing modern creativity, creating a perfect balance between authenticity and contemporary design.

Dressed in garments that reflect Pharaonic elegance, children took to the open-air runways set against the majestic backdrop of the Pyramids of Giza, the Temple of Hatshepsut, and the historic cities of Luxor and Aswan. These settings, rich with history and cultural significance, added depth and emotion to the visual storytelling of each outfit. The children's clothing featured modern cuts and fabrics, yet incorporated ancient motifs, hieroglyphic patterns, gold accents, and traditional Egyptian colour schemes such as deep blue, rich red, and shimmering gold. The designs were not only artistic but carried a message—showcasing how Egypt's ancient culture can inspire modern fashion, even for the youngest generation.

By involving children as models, the event also symbolized the passing of cultural values from one generation to the next. The joy and innocence of the young participants added a refreshing energy to the historic atmosphere, making the fashion show both heartwarming and visionary. More than just a display of clothing, this event served as a cultural celebration. It highlighted how fashion can be a powerful tool for education, pride, and tourism. Visitors and viewers from around the world were captivated by how ancient heritage was honoured in such a youthful and modern way.

In conclusion, this children's fashion show, inspired by the beauty of Pharaonic Egypt and showcased in open-air museums and heritage sites, stood as a living symbol of Egypt's ongoing dialogue between past and present. It reflected not only style and elegance but also the pride of a nation with a timeless legacy and a forward-looking spirit.

3.7.13 Coptic Symbols: Spiritual and Cultural Significance in Early Egyptian Christianity

Coptic symbols are Christian icons used by the Copts (Egyptian Christians) to express their faith, these symbols often carried profound spiritual meanings and were integrated into religious art, architecture, and worship. The following are some of the most prominent Coptic symbols and their interpretations:

Coptic Cross

(1) Meaning: A central symbol of Christianity, representing the sacrifice and redemption of Christ.
(2) The Coptic variant is often ornate, featuring decorative elements or circles at its ends, symbolizing eternity and immortality.

Ankh (Key of Life)

(1) Meaning: Originally a Pharaonic symbol, the ankh was adopted by early Copts as a representation of eternal life through Christ.
(2) It serves as a cultural bridge between Ancient Egyptian religion and early Christianity.

Fish (Ichthys)

(1) Meaning: A secret symbol among early Christians, the fish acronym stands for "Jesus Christ, Son of God, Savior" in Greek.
(2) It was discreetly drawn as a sign of Christian identity during times of oppression.

Peacock

Meaning: Symbolizes resurrection and eternal life, based on the ancient belief that the flesh of the peacock did not decay.

Grapes and Vine Cluster

Meaning: Represents the blood of Christ in the Eucharist and the spiritual unity of believers as members of the body of Christ.

Dove

Meaning: Signifies the Holy Spirit, and at times, the peaceful soul of the believer. It is frequently associated with divine presence and inspiration.

Ship

Meaning: Symbolizes the Church as a vessel of salvation navigating the turbulent "sea" of the world, with Christ as its captain.

Alpha and Omega

Meaning: The first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, indicating that Christ is the beginning and the end, a reference from the Book of Revelation.

Good Shepherd

Meaning: Depicts Christ carrying a lamb, symbolizing his love, care, and guidance for believers. It reflects the pastoral role of Jesus as protector and savior. (Figure 12, 13, and 14)

Figure 12 Coptic's elements and symbols used in clothing formations

3.7.14 AI-Powered Fashion Shows in Themed Indoor Theatres: Pharaonic, Coptic, and Islamic Inspirations

As technology continues to revolutionize the world of art and design, Egypt has taken a bold step forward by integrating artificial intelligence (AI) into fashion shows held in themed indoor theatres. These unique events celebrated the richness of Egypt's diverse heritage Pharaonic, Coptic, and Islamic through fashion powered entirely by digital innovation.

Figure 13 The fashion shows using Ai. Coptic's elements and symbols used in clothing formations

Figure 14 The fashion shows using Ai. Ancient, Coptic's, and Islamic Egyptian elements

Using advanced (AI) tools, designers created virtual models and clothing collections that reflect the styles, motifs, and symbols from Egypt's ancient, Christian, and Islamic eras. The fashion shows were held in specially designed indoor venues that matched each historical theme. The Pharaonic theatre was adorned with hieroglyphs, statues, and lighting that echoed the grandeur of ancient temples. The Coptic stage reflected early Christian architecture and art, while the Islamic theatre showcased intricate geometric patterns, arabesques, and arches, reminiscent of traditional mosques and palaces.

Each (AI) generated model was programmed to move with elegance, grace, and personality, bringing digital garments to life. These clothes blended traditional elements with futuristic design combining, for example, the flowing robes of ancient priests with high-tech textures, or Islamic calligraphy with modern silhouettes. The result was a striking harmony of the past and future, of culture and creativity. These (AI) fashion shows were more than just a display of innovation they were a tribute to Egypt's layered identity. By using digital stages and models, organizers overcame the limitations of physical resources and reached a global audience through live streaming and digital exhibitions. The approach also allowed for greater creativity, as AI enabled rapid experimentation with designs, colours, and forms that would be difficult or costly to produce in the real world.

In conclusion, Egypt's (AI) powered fashion shows in Pharaonic, Coptic, and Islamic-themed theatres demonstrated how technology can be used to preserve, reinterpret, and celebrate cultural heritage. These visionary events not only pushed the boundaries of fashion but also honoured Egypt's historical richness in a modern and globally engaging way.

3.7.15 Bodies of Virtual Fashion Models Using Laser Technology

In the rapidly evolving world of fashion and technology, the tenth generation of innovation has brought forward a groundbreaking concept: using laser technology to shape the bodies of virtual fashion models. This advanced technique merges digital modelling with precision laser systems to create hyper-realistic, customizable avatars for the fashion industry. Unlike traditional 3D modelling, laser-based body shaping allows for unmatched detail in skin texture, muscle tone, and movement simulation. Designers can now craft virtual models with exact proportions, personalized features, and dynamic motion, enabling realistic garment testing and immersive runway experiences in the digital space.

This technology is revolutionizing virtual fashion shows, e-commerce platforms, and digital clothing design. It offers a sustainable and efficient alternative to physical photoshoots and model casting, while opening new possibilities in inclusivity and customization. As we step deeper into the era of digital fashion, laser-enhanced virtual modelling marks a significant leap

toward the future of design and presentation.

Bodies of Virtual Fashion Models Using Laser Technology refers to the digital representations of human figures created through advanced 3D scanning techniques—primarily laser scanning and photogrammetry. These virtual bodies are becoming increasingly significant in fashion design, virtual try-ons, and digital modeling.

How Laser Technology Works in Virtual Fashion Modeling

Laser-based 3D body scanners work by emitting laser beams that bounce off the surface of a person's body. The scanner captures the reflections and calculates the exact shape and dimensions of the body, producing a highly accurate digital 3D model.

Key Technologies:

(1) Structured light scanning;
(2) Laser triangulation;
(3) Photogrammetry (camera-based mapping);
(4) Infrared depth sensors.
Popular devices: Fit3D, TC2 scanners, Size Stream, Bodi.Me

What the Virtual Bodies Look Like

These virtual models are:
(1) Hyper-realistic: Capable of showing lifelike skin textures and muscle contours.
(2) Customizable: Designers can alter body size, posture, ethnicity, and more.
(3) Anatomically accurate: The scanned data includes precise measurements used for garment fitting.

Applications in Fashion

(1) Virtual Try-Ons: Customers can try on clothing on avatars modeled after their body.
(2) Digital Runways: Entire fashion shows feature avatars wearing virtual clothes.
(3) Personalized Clothing: Designers use body scans to create custom-fitted garments.
(4) Virtual Influencers: Digital models like Shudu or Lil Miquela are created using 3D tech for marketing campaigns.

Behind the Scenes: Body Generation Workflow

(1) Scanning Session: Individual stands in a scanner. Lasers + cameras record data.
(2) Mesh Generation: Software creates a polygon mesh of the scanned body.
(3) Texturing & Rigging: Skin, hair, and movement are added to make the model lifelike.
(4) Simulation & Styling: Designers dress the virtual model in digital clothes to preview looks or render for use.

4 Conclusion

The philosophical traditions of the Egyptian pharaohs, their religious ideas, ethical teachings, and wisdom literature significantly impacted the intellectual development of ancient Greece, and by extension, world civilizations. The early Egyptian notions of justice, the soul, and cosmic order permeated the thinking of later philosophers, and the exchange of knowledge between Egypt, Greece, and other ancient civilizations helped shape the intellectual foundation for much of Western philosophy. Thus, the teachings of Egyptian pharaohs contributed to the broader philosophical dialogues that continued to evolve throughout history.

Reimagining the fashion design science of the Egyptian Pharaohs through the AI-enhanced 10G Framework of philosophers' education offers an interdisciplinary venture that fuses ancient wisdom with future-forward design thinking. The results of this study will not only illuminate the rich philosophical subtext embedded in ancient Egyptian dress but also demonstrate how AI can be a powerful medium for cultural preservation, reinterpretation, and pedagogy. This work proposes a transformative vision for fashion education—one that moves beyond technical skill into realms of philosophy, cognition, and digital innovation. By doing so, it revitalizes a millennia-old design language and repositions it as a living, evolving educational framework for future generations of fashion designers.

Conflicts of interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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