

Chapter 3: Egyptian Art

Contextual Issues:

- **Geographic Isolation** country defensible = continuous traditions and homogeneous culture
For 3000 years
- **Economic Security** agricultural base due to inundation of the Nile = prosperity, continuity
- **Deeply Held Religious Beliefs** Pharaoh son of god = stability/aversion to change, hierarchical
Society
- **Hierarchical Society** Pharaoh top of “pyramid”= collective will and aversion to change
Ideal proportions= imposing majesty
- **Geological Substructure** Plethora of stone = megalithic architecture, permanence
- **Belief in Afterlife** elaborate funereal traditions, objects and tomb architecture

Predynastic and Old Kingdom Art- (2575- 2134 BCE) (images)

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- Mastabas were tombs created to house the dead
- Ka reunited with body after death, body must remain as nearly intact as possible =mummification
- Used a “canon” for figures set measurements for proportions
- The more noble the more idealized and perfect the representation, the lesser the status the more
Realistic the representation was, like weight gain

New Kingdom- (1550- 1070 BCE) (images)

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- Most Brilliant period in Egypt’s long history, extended its Southern Border deep into Nubia (Sudan)
New capital, Thebes
- New Kingdom more known for its impressive temples
- During Amarna Period a radical upheaval in the religious and political arena created an equally
Radical change in the artwork

Vocab

Amarna Style-

Engaged column-

Hieroglyphics-

Hypostyle-

In situ- (Latin- original location)-

Ka- (soul)-

Mastaba-

Necropolis-

Papyrus-

Pharaoh-

Pylon-

Reserve Column- (cut away from rock- no support function)-

Sarcophagus-

Questions:

Why is there a PREDYNASTIC and an EARLY DYNASTIC period to Egyptian History, instead of just Old, Middle & New?

Why is the southern part of Egypt referred to as "Upper Egypt", and vice versa?

Who was Imhotep, and what made him so special?

Explain the similarities and differences between the ziggurat of Saqqara versus those in Mesopotamia.

How did the Egyptians' belief in afterlife affect the creation of the pyramids?

Egyptian architectural history seems preoccupied with tombs and burial. What are the chief concerns of Mesopotamian architecture?

Looking at the statues of Khafra and Menkaure, describe what the ideal Old Kingdom Ruler should look like.

What made Amenhotep IV's (New Dynasty) religion so different than anything before it?

Chapter 3

N = name D = date (century) P/S = Period/Style A = artist or architect
Pa = Patron L = original location C = context N = notes of importance

<p>3-2</p> 	<p>N: Palette of King Narmer D: 3000 BCE P/S: Predynastic A: Unknown craftsman Pa: King Narmer L: Hierakonopolis, Egypt C: -records the _____ of Upper and Lower Egypt at the end of the pre-dynastic Period (upper=_____, lower=_____) -became the blue print for _____ representation for next 3000 yrs. -two heads at top=_____ Hathor, falcon with human arms=_____ Horus carries man headed hieroglyph with papyrus plant=_____, king seen wearing _____ crown slaying enemy (_____), attendant holding king's shoes, below him fallen enemies, (_____) -on front, 2 feline heads (_____) Narmer now wears the _____, he reviews the beheaded enemies, the king towers over N: -was an object used to create _____, which Egyptians would use to protect their eyes from irritation and the sun -_____ "high -one of the earliest _____ (vs. prehistorical) artworks</p>
<p>3-4</p> 	<p>N: Stepped Pyramid of Djoser D: 2600 BCE P/S: Dynasty III A: Imhotep Pa: King Djoser L: Saqqara, Egypt C: -is the first known _____ -_____, dual function=_____ mummified king and poss. & _____ his godlike power -Jubilee Festival reaffirmed the royal existence in the hereafter marked by _____ which can be seen translated into the columns -capitals (_____) take the form of papyrus _____, shafts=stalks N: -designed with a series of _____ mastabas, _____ high, resembles zig. -created with _____ -surrounded by a _____ acre rectangular enclosure w/ 34' high wall limestone, included a temple to _____ the dead -first appearance of _____ in architecture</p>
<p>3-8</p> 	<p>N: Great Pyramids of Gizeh D: 2550-2450 BCE P/S: Dynasty IV A: Egyptian craftsman Pa: Khufu, Khafre, Menkaure L: Gizeh, Egypt C: -the design influenced by the _____ at Heliopolis, on top of a pyramidal stone (ben-ben) sat their supreme god _____, sun god _____ -symbols of the sun, the sun's (pyramids) _____ are the ramp Pharaoh uses to _____ -they were _____ in the afterlife, like the sun's _____ each day -tomb, dual function=protect mummified king and poss. & symbolize his godlike power N: -tomb of Khufu is _____, almost solid limestone bricks, except inner chambers -_____ acres, _____ high, _____ million blocks at 2.5 tons each -_____ sit on the east side facing the rising sun, evident of their belief of the cult Re</p>
<p>3-11</p> 	<p>N: Great Sphinx D: 2500 BCE P/S: Dynasty IV A: Egyptian craftsman Pa: Khafre L: Gizeh, Egypt C: -within the _____ complex of Khafre -_____ with a _____ was associated with the sun god and therefore an appropriate image for a Pharaoh, image combines human intelligence with the strength and authority of the _____ N: carved from a _____, the largest in ancient Near East</p>

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3-12



N:Khafre Statue **D:**2500 BCE **P/S:**Dynasty IV, Old Kingdom
A:unknown sculptor **Pa:**Khafre **L:**Gizeh, Egypt
C: -primary material was stone for _____
 - _____ god Horus extends his protective _____ sheltering Khafre's head
 -intertwined lotus and papyrus plants=symbols of _____
 -headdress uraeus _____ of kingship on front, royal _____
 -Ideal _____ = imposing _____
 -not meant to be _____ but to signify their _____
 -artist created an eternal _____ in figure as a home for the _____
N: -Diorite, had to be brought _____ miles up the Nile
 - _____ flowers = _____ Egypt
 - _____ = _____ Egypt

3-21



N:Mortuary Temple of Hatshepsut **D:**1400 BCE **P/S:** Dynasty XVIII, New Kingdom **A:**Senmut **Pa:**Hatshepsut female Pharaoh **L:**Deir el-Bahri, Egypt
C: -she was said to have been the _____ of the god Amen-Re,
N: - _____ colonnades, and rhythm of _____ mimic the lines in the _____ above it, pillars are well proportioned and rhythmically placed, the terraces used to be covered with _____
 -first great _____ to a woman's achievements in history

3-22



N:Hatshepsut with Offering Jars **D:**1400 BCE **P/S:**Dynasty XVIII, New Kingdom **A:**unknown sculpture **Pa:**Hatshepsut **L:**Deir el-Bahri, Egypt
C: -holding a _____ in each hand as she takes part in a ceremonial offering to the _____, king knelt only before a god not a _____
 -the headdress and cobra ordered to be _____ off by Thutmose III, who was _____ of her reign.
 -she is depicted in the _____ & _____ which is consistent with inscriptions and other sculptures that she took on that title as the _____, not a _____, she does have other statues that are female
N:

3-23

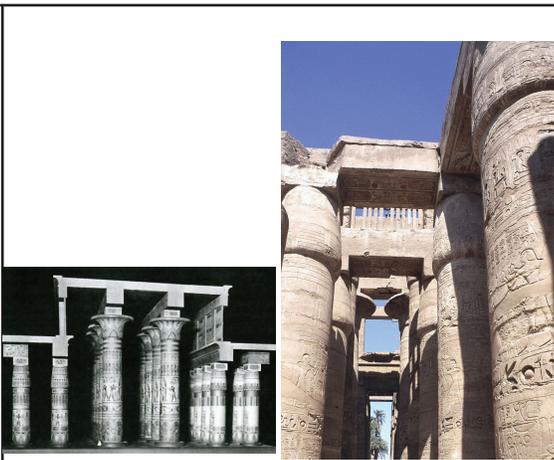


N:Temple of Ramses II **D:**1200 BCE **P/S:**Dynasty XIX, New Kingdom **A:**unknown craftsman **Pa:**Ramses II **L:**Abu Simbel, Egypt
C: -last of great _____ pharaohs ruled for 2/3 of a century
 -proclaimed his greatness with the _____ of the colossi, _____ located on the facade of the temple
N: -because of their _____, much of the refinement of earlier periods was _____, something characteristic of any colossal statuary of every period and every place

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3-26



N: Hypostyle Hall Temple of Amen-Re **D:** 1200 BCE **P/S:** Dynasty XIX, New Kingdom **A:** Egyptian craftsman **Pa:** 18th Dynasty Pharaohs **L:** Karnak, Egypt
C: - _____ and _____, god-like quality of Pharaoh
 -columns have _____ decorated all around them, to tell stories, messages.
N: -central columns are _____ high, capitals are _____ in diameter, large enough to hold _____ people
 -they used _____ so depended on the precise cuts and heavy weight of the _____ to hold them in place
 -in this and other hypostyle halls, they raised the _____ columns creating a clerestory, which _____ the interior, this concept plays a _____ in architecture history, ex. Roman Basilicas and medieval church design
 -capitals in the center are _____ shaped

3-30



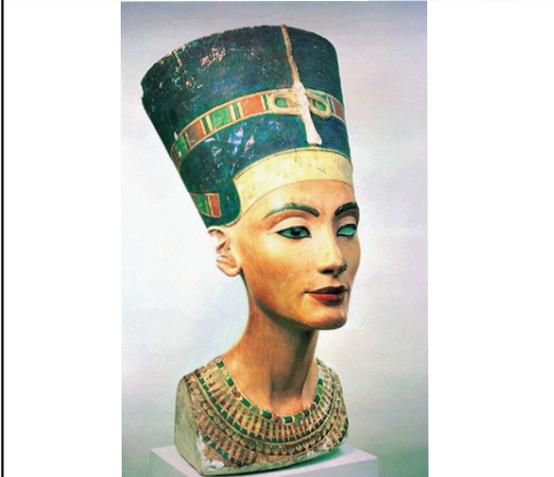
N: Fowling Scene. Nebamun tomb **D:** 1300 BCE **P/S:** Dynasty XVIII, New Kingdom **A:** Unknown Egyptian painter **Pa:** Nebamun **L:** Thebes, Egypt
C: -depicts him enjoying _____ in the afterlife, the text below his arm attests to this
 -the artist _____ the sizes of his wife and daughter- _____
N: -painting technique is called fresco secco (dry fresco), they let the plaster _____ before _____ on it. _____ is done when paint applied to wet plaster.
 -fresco secco allowed for _____ more _____ painting, while true fresco had to be completed while the plaster was _____
 -fresco secco is _____ as true, because the colors do not _____ with the wall surface.

3-32



N: Akhenaten, temple of Aton **D:** 1300 BCE **P/S:** Dynasty XVIII, Amarna **A:** Unknown Egyptian sculpture **Pa:** Akhenaten **L:** Karnak, Egypt
C: -abandoned all other _____ for _____, named Aton-sun disk, cleared out all the _____ of other gods,
 -claimed to be the _____ and _____ of this god
 -Pharaohs who followed him _____ all the other gods and _____ all of Akhenaten's changes
N: -although short lived, the style of _____ dramatically, curiously misshapen, _____ arms, _____ waist, _____ hips, _____ belly, _____ thighs, contrary to the _____ forms of the previous Pharaoh statues
 -the _____ face with _____ lips and _____ eyes
 -sandstone, 13' high

3-33

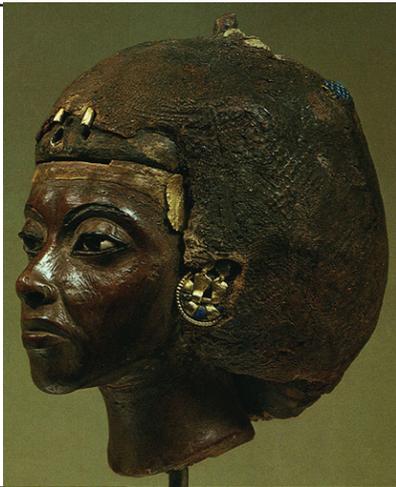


N: Nefertiti **D:** 1300 BCE **P/S:** Dynasty XVIII, Amarna **A:** Thutmose **Pa:** Akhenaten **L:** Tel Amarna, Egypt
C: -Nefertiti was _____ of Akhenaten
 -seems like the artist _____ the actual likeness to meet the era's standard of spiritual beauty, with _____, _____ neck
 -was an influential woman who held very high esteem, she often times was portrayed in the _____ as being the _____ as her _____ and sometimes was seen wearing the _____
N: -painted limestone, 1' 8" high
 -expression of entranced musing, delicate contours, _____

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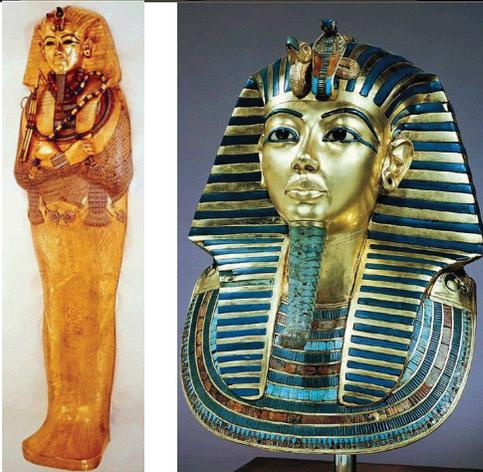
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3-34



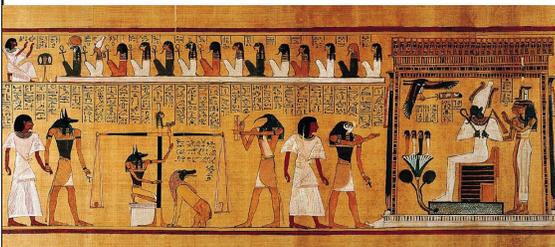
N: Tiye **D:** 1300 BCE **P/S:** Dynasty XVIII, Amarna
A: unknown Egyptian sculpture **Pa:** Akhenaton **L:** Gurob, Egypt
C: - _____ Tiye, was _____ of Akhenaton
 -played an _____ in her sons reign, he _____ her council on affairs
N: -dark yew _____ (probably to match her complexion), 3 3/4" high,
 -probably _____, by her son, to have any other references to deities _____, hence the plaster and linen wig
 -she is shown as an _____, with lines and furrows, heavy lidded slanted eyes, _____ with the new relaxed style

3-36



N: Innermost Coffin and Death Mask of King Tutankhamun **D:** 1300 BCE
P/S: Dynasty XVIII, Amarna **A:** Unknown Egyptian sculptors **Pa:** himself
L: Thebes, Egypt
C: - _____ king, ruled for a _____ and died at _____
 -the grandeur and richness expresses his _____, _____, and affluence
 -the innermost coffin of _____
 -mask depicts pharaoh nemes _____ and _____
 -sensitive and serene portrayal of the _____ king
 -the coffin depicts him wearing the guise of Osiris, _____ and _____ of the _____, as well as giver of life
N: -mask-1' 9 1/4" high, coffin-6' 1" long, both _____ with inlay of semi-precious stones

3-39



N: Last Judgement of Hu-Nefer **D:** 1200 BCE **P/S:** Dynasty XIX, New Kingdom **A:** Hu-Nefer, royal scribe **Pa:** Seti I **L:** his tomb in Thebes, Egypt
C: -represents the final judgement of the _____
 -anubis, the _____ headed god of embalming, leads Hu-Nefer into the _____,
 -the god weighs the scale of his _____ against the _____ of the goddess Maat, if unfavorable the _____ monster would eat his _____, at the top Hu-Nefer bows before the gods, then brought into the presence of the _____ Osiris (by his son-the falcon headed Horus, to receive the award of _____).
 -the figures have all the _____ elements seen before the _____ period as there is a clear _____ to conserving traditions
N: -painted papyrus scroll, 1'6"high

N: _____ **D:** _____ **P/S:** _____
A: _____ **Pa:** _____ **L:** _____
C: _____
N: _____