

Egyptian Art

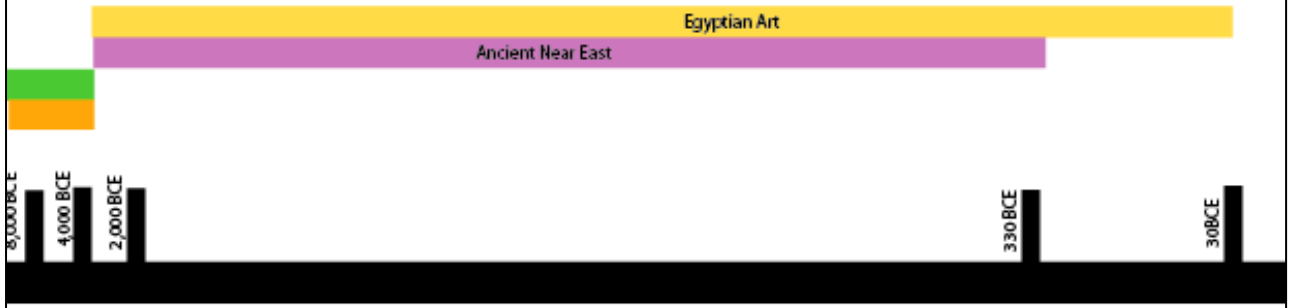
Vocab

- **Amarna style:** Art created during the reign of Akhenaten, which features a more relaxed figure style than in Old and New Kingdom
- **Engaged column:** a column that is not freestanding but attached to a wall
- **Hierarchy of scale:** a system of representation that expresses a person's importance by the size of his or her representation in a work of art.
- **Hieroglyphics:** Egyptian writing using symbols or pictures as characters
- **Hypostyle:** a hall in an Egyptian temple that has a roof supported by a dense thicket of columns
- **In situ:** a Latin expression that means that something is in its original location
- **Ka:** the soul, or spiritual essence, of a human being that either ascends to heaven or can live in an Egyptian statue of itself

Vocab

- **Mastaba:** Arabic for “bench” a low, flat-roofed Egyptian tomb with sides sloping down to the ground.
- **Engaged column:** a column that is not freestanding but attached to a wall
- **Necropolis:** literally a “city of the dead,” a large burial area
- **Papyrus:** a tall aquatic plant used as a writing surface in ancient Egypt
- **Pharaoh:** a king of ancient Egypt
- **Pylon:** a monumental gateway to an Egyptian temple marked by two flat, sloping walls between which is a smaller entrance
- **Reserve column:** a column that is cut away from rock but has no support function
- **Sarcophagus:** a stone coffin

Timeline



Background

Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom and New Kingdom

Fall of Egypt

Modern Egyptology began 1799- Discovery of Rosetta Stone

1922 scramble to find egyptian “stuff” after King Tut

- Manetho (An Egyptian Priest) created these time periods- These are known as Dynasties- This is what you write down in ERA
- Fall of Egypt with the Romans... Cleopatra. Augustus Caesar and Marc Antonini.
- Egyptology- (study of Egyptian stuff) Napoleon 1799
- 1922- Found King Tut- Scrambling to find stuff!



OLD
KINGDOM



MIDDLE
KINGDOM



LATE
KINGDOM



THAT'S
OLD

REALLY
REALLY
REALLY
OLD!



Interesting Facts/Historical Background

-Large civilization

-Had good times and bad times as a government

-Architecture was designed and executed by highly skilled craftsmen and artisans, NOT SLAVES

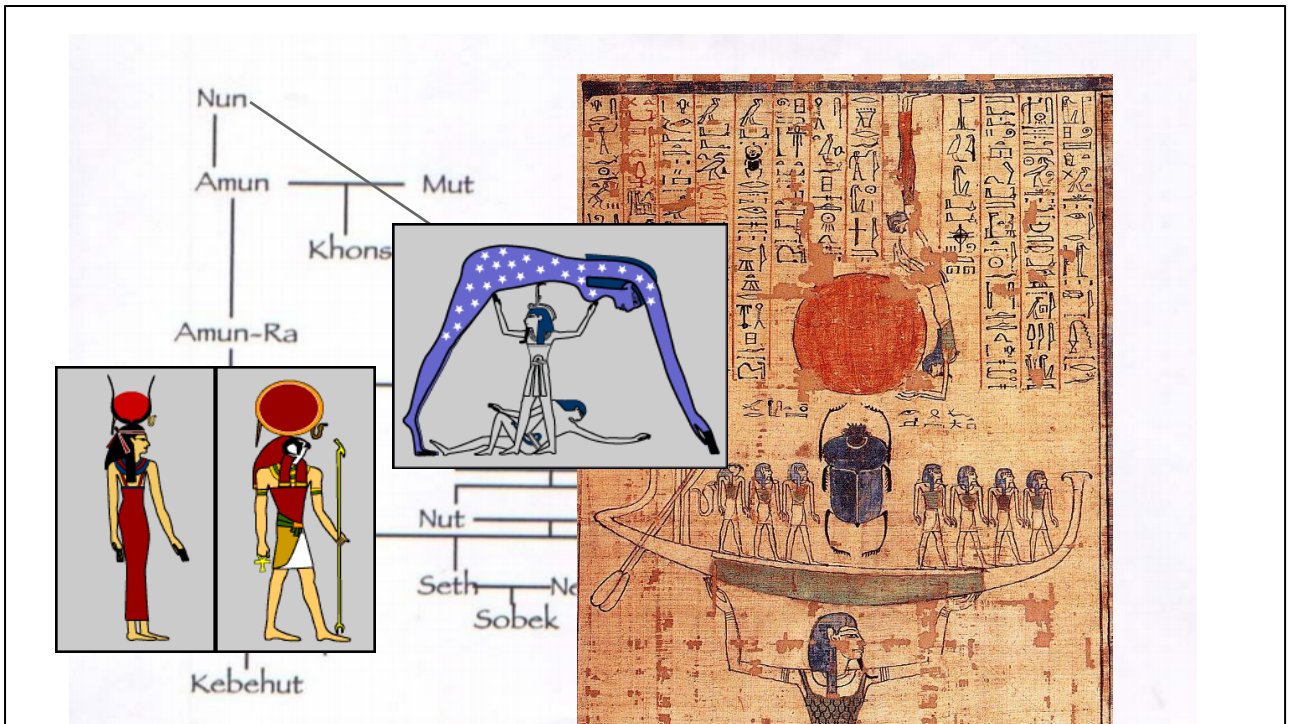
FYI: Mummification was a national industry and handled by embalming experts who were paid.

Key Ideas

Egyptian art spans a 3,000 year history

Elaborate funerary practices led to the erection of mastabas, pyramids and rock-cut tombs in sacred imperial precincts throughout Egypt

Egyptian figures generally have broad frontal shoulders and profiled heads, torsos, and legs



BOOK IS WRONG ON THIS PART- it has great ideas- but the genealogy is wacky and changes- FYI

Nun, also spelled **Nu** , oldest of the ancient Egyptian gods and father of Re, the sun god. Nun's name means "**primeval waters**," and he represented the waters of chaos out of which Re-Atum began creation. **Nun's qualities were boundlessness, darkness, and the turbulence of stormy waters**; these qualities were personified separately by pairs of deities. **Nun was also thought to continue to exist as the source of the annual flooding of the Nile River.**

Amun-Ra, (RA) who was later subsumed as the Sun God Ra, sometimes referred to as Atum-Ra was the the creator god of the world and Pharaoh god of Egypt. Atum was the first God and spat out the elements of moisture by masterbation- yuck (the Goddess Tefnut) and air (the God Shu)

Hathor, goddess of protection, womanhood, childbirth, joy, and

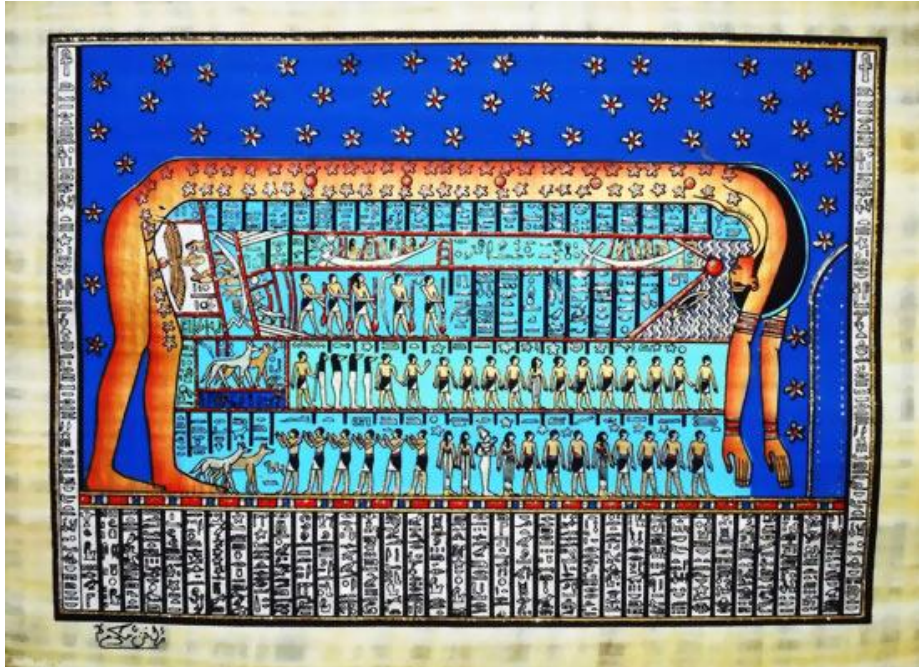
happiness. Temples are made in her honor. Because many of the Gods represent half human- half animal, in Hathors case she has some “cow” in her. Those ears are cows.

Shu was the name of the god of Wind and Air, created by Atum Ra and one of the 'twin lion gods' with his sister, and wife, Tefnet. Shu and Tefnut were the parents of the Earth God, Geb, and the Sky Goddess, Nut.

Tefnut was the name of the goddess of rain and moisture, created by Atum Ra and one of the 'twin lion gods' with her brother and husband, Shu. Tefnut and Shu were the parents of the Earth God, Geb, and the Sky Goddess, Nut

Nut was the goddess of the sky and a symbol of resurrection and rebirth. Nut was the daughter of the twins, Shu and Tefnut, and sister of Geb who became her husband. Geb and Nut had four children: Osiris, Isis, Seth and Nephthys.

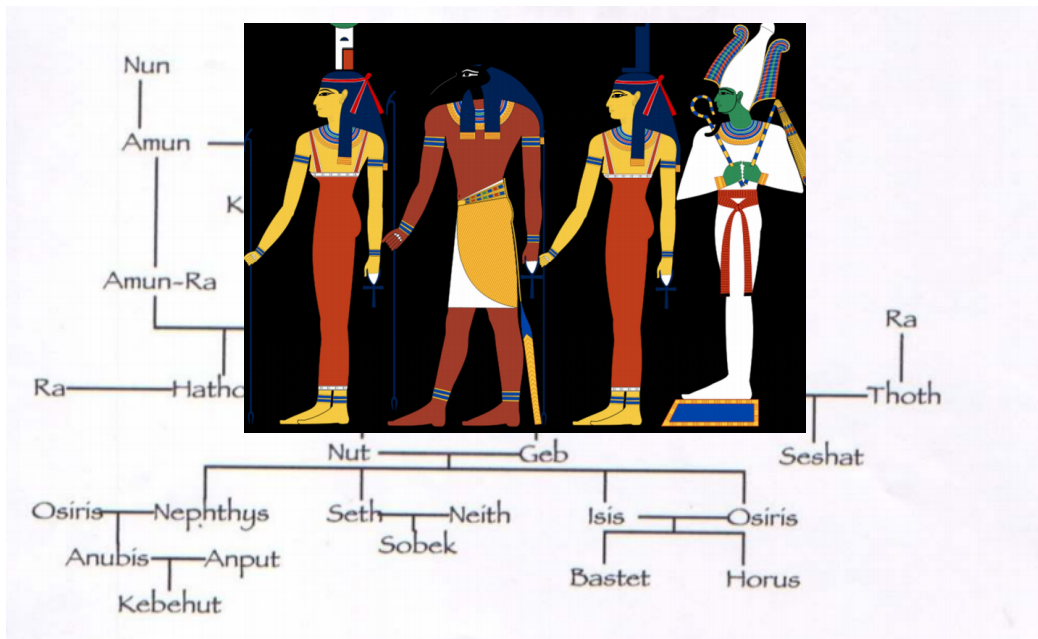
Geb was the god of vegetation & the earth in which the dead were laid. Geb was the son of Shu and the goddess Tefnut. Geb and his twin sister Nut had four children: Osiris, Isis, Seth and Nephthys.



Genealogy gets fuzzy for the Egyptians over the years

In one myth- Nut gives birth to Ra every day- However, In other myths Ra is her father- not the other way around....

She was thought to be the mother of five children on the five extra days of the Egyptian calendar known as the "epagomenal days of the year". Apparently, Ra became annoyed because Geb and Nut were locked in a perpetual embrace so he asked Shu to separate them. He also decreed that Nut should not bear children on any day in the calendar, but Thoth won the five "epagomenal" days from the moon and Nut had five children: Osiris who was born on the first day, Horus the Elder on the second, Set on the third, Isis on the fourth, and Nephthys the last born on the fifth day. These days were a time of celebration all over Egypt



Osiris was the god of the dead, and ruler of the underworld.

Osiris was the brother/husband of Isis, and the brother of Nephthys and Seth. He was also the father of Horus. People loved him in the stories and in real life Egypt. See how “dramatic” these guys are..... He is with Nephthys and Isis...

Isis a protective goddess. She used powerful magic spells to help people in need.

Isis was the wife of Osiris and the mother of Horus.

Since each pharaoh was considered the 'living Horus', Isis was very important.

Seth was the god of chaos.

Seth represented everything that threatened harmony in Egypt.

Nephthys was a protective goddess of the dead.



Osiris and Isis



Seth and Nephthys

THE ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF ANCIENT
EGYPT REVOLVE AROUND AN ABIDING
NEED:

TO CREATE A PERMANENT SITE FOR THE
REMAINS OF THE PHARAOH AND THE
REENACTMENT OF THE OSIRIS STORY

Side of the Living

Side of the Dead



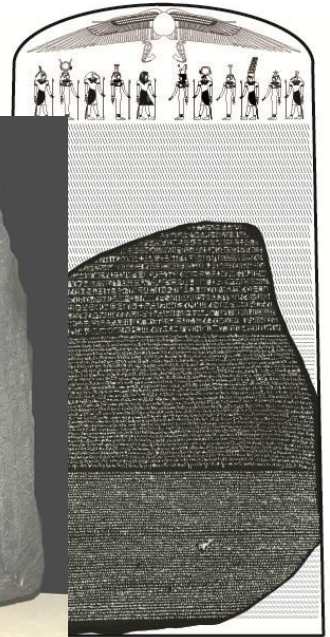
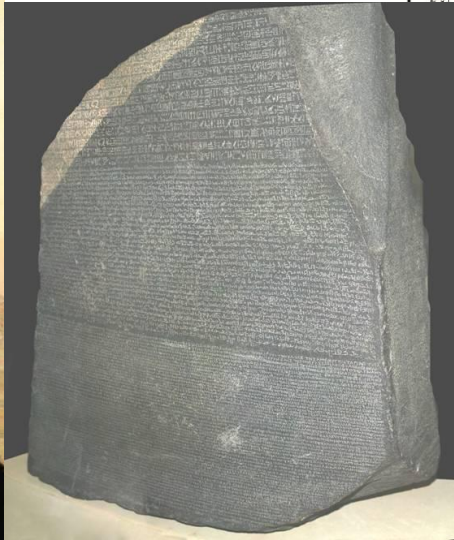
Egyptian Mummification

Now, Go to a computer and create a mummy- You have 15 minutes

Go to the links page on www.camposart.weebly.com
or type this

<http://oi-archive.uchicago.edu/OI/MUS/ED/mummy.html>

Rosetta Stone



The Rosetta Stone is a granodiorite stele inscribed with a decree in 196 BC on behalf of King Ptolemy V. The decree appears in three scripts: the upper text is Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, the middle portion Demotic (ancient script after hieroglyphs) script, and the lowest Ancient Greek. Because it presents essentially the same text in all three scripts (with some minor differences among them), it provided the key to the modern understanding of Egyptian hieroglyphs.

Although it is believed to have originally been displayed within a temple, possibly at nearby Sais, the stone was probably moved during the early Christian or medieval period and was eventually used as building material in the construction of Fort Julien near the town of Rashid (Rosetta) in the Nile Delta. It was rediscovered there in 1799 by a soldier, Pierre-François Bouchard, of the Napoleonic expedition to Egypt. Something we should be happy for Napoleon's army, they helped provide understanding to ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs. Before, nobody could read them.

Rosetta Stone Showdown

Article, Research, Discussion

<http://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/treasure-wars/rosetta-stone-tw>

Old Kingdom

Time Period: 2575-2134 BCE

Location: Egypt

Characteristics:

Pyramids- Step and the Great

“Ka”

Separation of Men and Women in
Sculptures- compared to New Kingdom



Narmer Palette, 3000-2920 BCE, slate, Egyptian Museum, Cairo, Old Kingdom

CONTEXT : Egypt begins with the unification of the country under King Narmer. Unification of Upper and Lower Egypt. This is celebrated on the Narmer Palette... So this shows Narmer uniting upper and lower Egypt- Created to put on eye make up- it could have been a decoration too.

FORM/COMPOSITION : Hathor- The god cow women person--- on the top. Hierarchy of Scale King Narmer in the center- Most important. Read it like a comic book, in registers. The large pharaoh in the center conquers his much smaller enemies. Front, Narmer largest figure, wears the Cobra crown of lower Egypt and is review the beheaded bodies of the enemy. You see their heads between their legs. Like a parade, Narmer is preceded by four standard

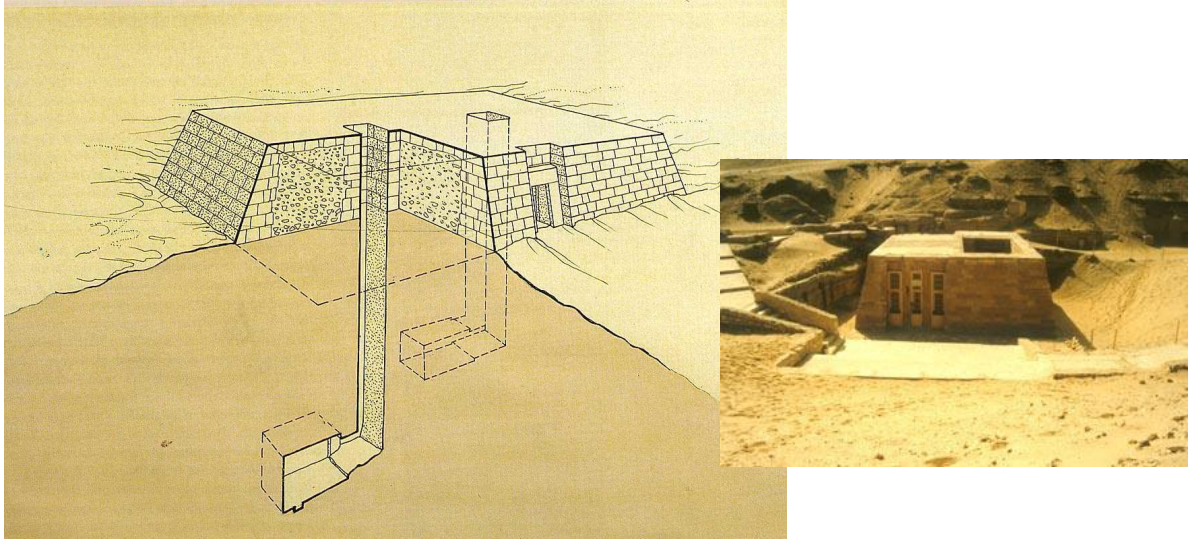
bearers and a preiset... followed by his foot washer or sandel bearer. In the center register, lions with elongated necks, maybe symbolizing unification; at the bottom is a symbol of a bull knocking down a city fortress--- basically Narmer knocking over his enemies- On the back- hawk is Horus, god of Egypt; triumphs over Narmer's foes; Servent holds his sandals behind him as he stands on the sacred ground as a divine king. Defeated Egyptians lie beneath his feet. Palette used to prepare eye make-up for the blinding sun, although this palette was probably commemorative- a decoration

SUBJECT : The subject is clearly King Narmer and his victory to unify Egypt. This is a narrative (like a comic book) with the registers.

ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS : Horus holds a rope around a man's head and a papyrus plant, symbols of lower Egypt. Bulls tail at his waists; wears a bowling pin- shaped crown as king of unified Egypt, beating down an enemy. Crown that looks like a bowling pin symbolizes upper Egypt.

CONTENT : The Narrative of King Narmer who is beheading an enemy. This is a make-up plate, but is thought to be a decorative piece for a house.

SIGNIFICANCE: Propaganda is huge- It is obvious that Egyptians take pride of their history and that pharaoh is larger than life. This is also important because it commemorative rather than funerary.



Mastabas- Innovation and Picture

Mastaba is a grave site, burial site for Egyptians. Early Egypt mastabas are very common. Mastabas originally housed single burials, however later they accommodated multiple family burials and became complex. The main feature of the tomb other than the burial chamber was the chapel, which had a false door, through which the ka could join the world of the living and partake in the meals placed on the offering table. Some mastabas had a serdab, which was a small room housing statue of the deceased.



Stepped Pyramid of King Djoser c. 2630-2611 B.C.E, Saqqra, Immotep, Egypt

CONTEXT : Pyramids were made to help the ideal of the Egyptian Belief of royal existence in the hereafter. This could be related to the story of Orisis.

FORM/COMPOSITION : The building has several hundred underground rooms and galleries cut out of the bedrock because the step pyramid is solid. First building constructed of stone. Looks like a giant staircase. The structure resembles a ziggurat. Four sides are associated with a compass.

SUBJECT : The pyramid is not a temple, but a tomb. However, Pharaoh was not buried in it. He was buried by it!

ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS : Gives the impression of being a hughe staircase to the heavens.

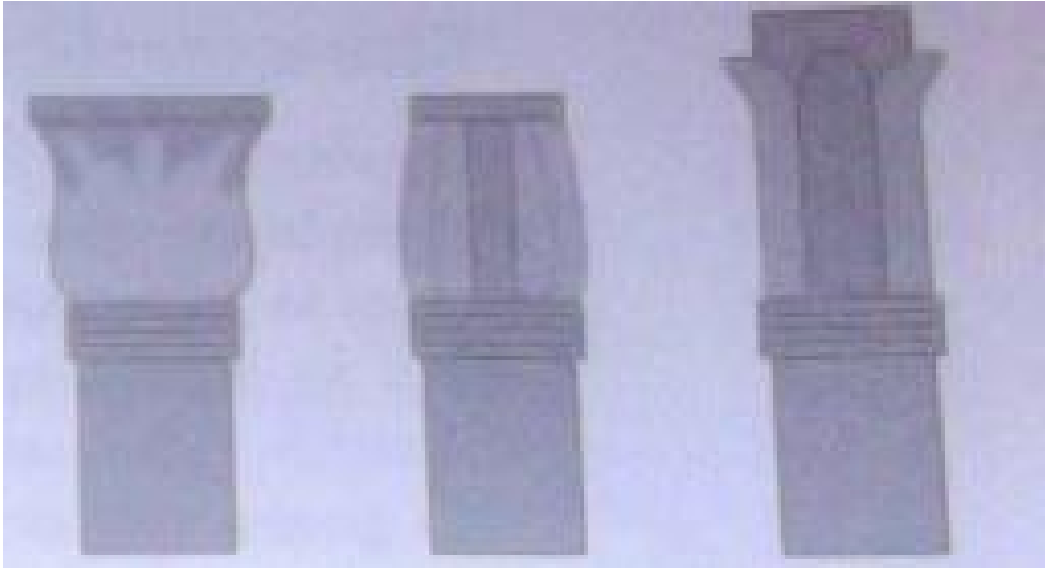
CONTENT : Imhotep one of the most renowned artists in Egyptian history. He was the builder/designer for King Djoser. Imhotep was the number one man for the pharaoh. Him and Pharaoh were such great buds that after he died, Egyptians revered Imhotep as a god, because of his many achievements. He is the first recorded artist in history. Pyramid is one of the oldest structures in Egypt. Begun as a large mastaba. It seems to be composed of a series of mastabas diminishing in size, stacked one atop another. Djoser's pyramid stands near the center of the enclosure of a complex called necropolis. Protective walls around the pyramid regulated access to the public. Burial is below ground, as in a mastaba.

SIGNIFICANCE: This is a new idea with the ancient idea of Orisis. Many mastabas on top of each other, but also giving this ideal of hierarchy of social status and imitation of the ancient god Orisis. First start of showing the importance of Pharaoh. Pharaoh being like a god.



Stepped Pyramid of King Djoser- Engaged Columns

- Oldest columns in history
- The columns end in capitals (“heads”) that take form of the papyrus blossoms from Lower Egypt. The shafts resemble papyrus stalks. Djoser’s columns are not freestanding, as are most later columns. AKA papyrus capital.
- Engaged columns. (attached)



Papyrus Capital

Lotus Capital

Palm Capital

Columns in Egypt were based on Plant Shapes



Great Pyramids, c. 2500 B.C.E, Giza, Egypt, Old Kingdom

CONTEXT : Monuments to dead pharaohs that cost a lot of money.

FORM/COMPOSITION : Each pyramid had an adjoining mortuary temple. Huge- part of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Pharaoh is buried within the pyramid, unlike the step pyramid.

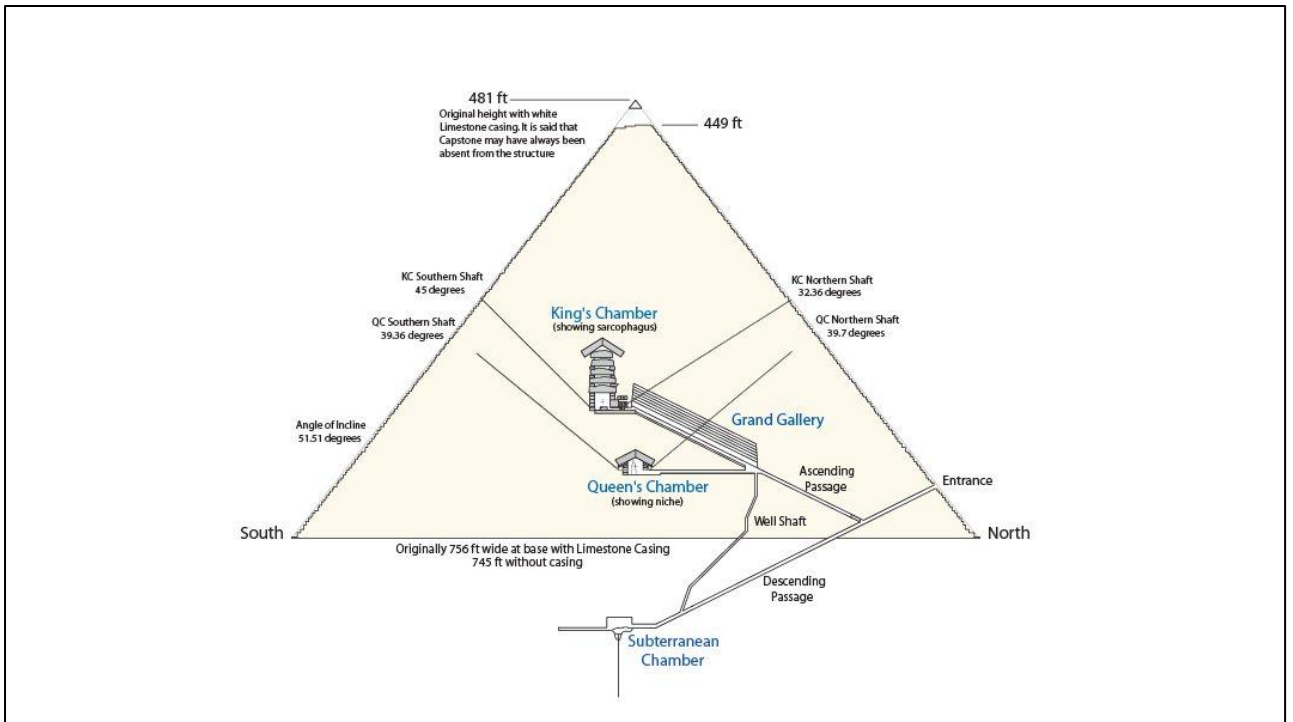
SUBJECT : This is mortuary temple but according to one theory, the complex could also serve not only as the king's tomb and temple but also as his palace in the afterlife.

ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS : The great pyramids are symbols of the sun. On the tombs it states how the sun's rays as the ramp the pharaoh uses to ascend to the heavens. The pyramids were where Egyptian kings were reborn in the afterlife, just as

the sun is reborn each day at dawn. Each side of the pyramid is oriented toward a point on a compass.

CONTENT :

SIGNIFICANCE: The pyramids represent the culmination of architectural evolution that began with the mastaba, but the classic pyramid was formed and reformed from the stepped pyramid.



CONTENT: Egyptians used ropes, pulleys, and levers both to lift and to lower the stones guiding each block to its designated place. White limestone blocks that were cut so precisely that the eye could scarcely detect the joints. Pyramids used to be white. You can still see some of the casing stones on the cap that covers the pyramid of Khafre.



Great Sphinx c. 2500 B.C.E, Giza Egypt

CONTEXT : Why did they build it? Because the sphinx seems to protect the pyramids behind it.

FORM/COMPOSITION : Originally brightly painted to stand out in the desert. Carved in situ from a huge rock. Carved on site, from a huge rock. Very generalized feature, although some say it may be a portrait of Khafre (pharaoh). Body of a lion, head of a pharaoh and or god.

SUBJECT : Great Sphinx protecting pyramids.

ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS : Cats are royal animals in ancient Egypt, probably because they saved the grain supply from mice. If not a pharaoh, by the pharaohs tomb protecting it..which makes it an appropriate image for a pharaoh.

CONTENT : Stories of how its face got destroyed.
One Romans used it as target practice, iconoclasm
(destroying of religious icons), broken by
cannonballs from Napoleon, English did it- Really
Who knows....

SIGNIFICANCE: The form suggests that the
pharaoh combines human intelligence with the
immense strength and authority of the king of beasts.



Khafre, c. 2500 B.C.E, diorite, Egyptian Museum, Cairo

CONTEXT : Propaganda stating how Khafre is idealized and like a god.

FORM/COMPOSITION : Idealized features and body. Symmetrical, rigid, motionless, cubic. Girue not cut away from the stone; legs attached, no negative space between arms and stomach.

SUBJECT : Khafre shows his divine right as king. Showing the people that he is a God, by divine appointment.

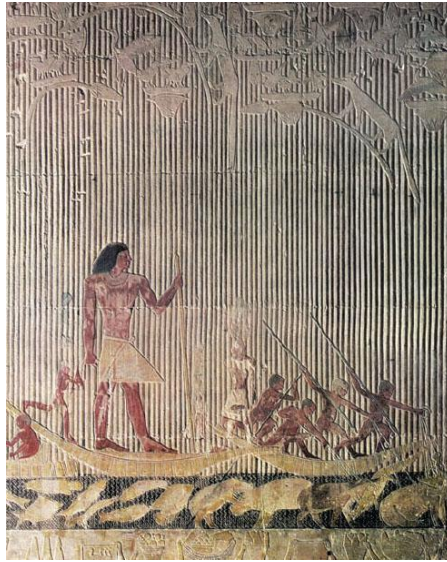
ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS : Falcon god Horus is behind Khafre, protecting him; Khafre is an incarnation of horus ?(thought she was a girl); pharaoh divinely appointed. Symbol of united Egypt in the interlocking of lotus and papyrus plants at the

base.

CONTENT : Stone is diorite, hard dark stone brought 400 miles down the Nile from royal quarries, to be placed in the pharaoh's valley temple- (near the great sphinx)

Shows the divine nature of Egyptian kingship. The stone is hard to break. The form manifests the purpose to last eternity.

SIGNIFICANCE: Shows that pharaoh is basically a god. Needs to be reviewed and praised. Pharaoh is a God and is appointed to rule over his kingdom.



Ti Watching the Hippopotamus Hunt, c. 2400 B.C.E., Painted limestone, Tomb of Ti, Saqqara, Egypt

CONTEXT : Murals that are put into mastabas.

FORM/COMPOSITION : Decorated the walls of the mastaba from the tomb of Ti. Idealized and stiff image. Painters did not seek their subjects from life but applied a strict system of proportions to the human figure. They first drew a grid on the wall.

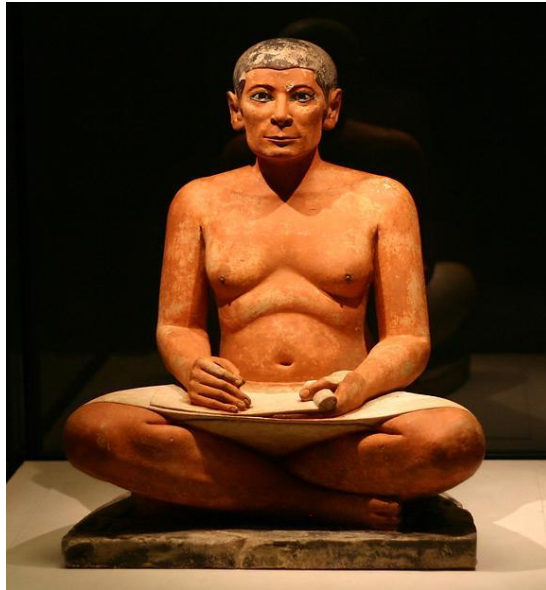
SUBJECT : Ti's boat glides through the gigantic papyrus, which flower into a fan of birds and foxes, Hunt takes place a memorial to the deceased; success in the hunt is a parallel with the fight against evil. Servants hunt as a tribute to deceased Ti, also to destroy animals, like hippopotami, which were pests that damaged crops and were considered agents of the god of darkness. Ti's boat glides through the gigantic papyrus, which flower into

a fan of birds and foxes.

ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS : Ti stands on, rather than in, the boat and is double anyone else's size to show his status. hippo- not cool- symbolizes Seth the evil one.

CONTENT : Painted Relief in the mastaba of Ti, a government official. Narrative context.

SIGNIFICANCE:



Seated Scribe, c. 2400 B.C.E., limestone, Louvre, Paris- Old Kingdom

CONTEXT :

FORM/COMPOSITION :

SUBJECT :

ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS :

CONTENT :

SIGNIFICANCE:

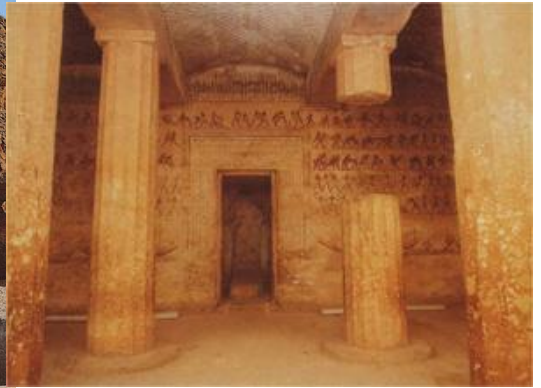


Middle Kingdom

Time Period: 2040-1640 B.C.E.

Location: Egypt

Characteristics: ??? Good Question-



Rock- cut tombs BH 3-5, Beni Hasan, Egypt, 12 Dynasty ca. 1930-1900 B.C.E

CONTEXT : Gravesite

FORM/COMPOSITION : Columns are not round but fluted, Facade shows shallow columned porch, Cliff cut out to reveal small burial chambers, columns don't support anything really.

SUBJECT : Best reserved graves

ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS : Artists decorated the tomb walls with paintings and painted reliefs as in former times, and placed statues of the deceased in niches.

CONTENT :

SIGNIFICANCE:

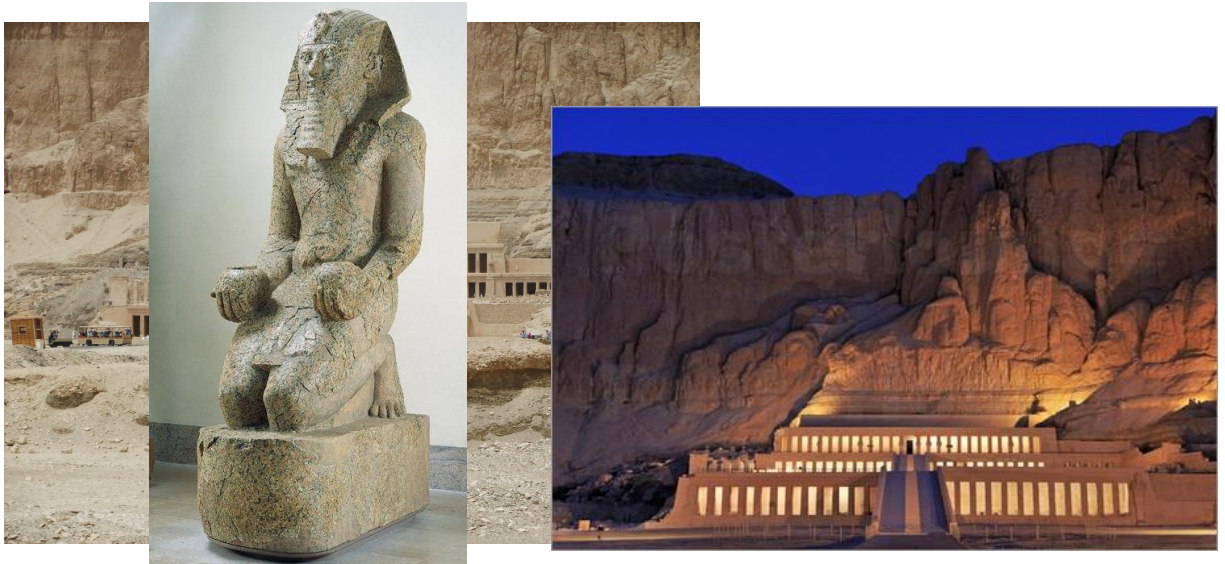
New Kingdom

Time: 1550-1070 B.C.E.

Location: Egypt

Characteristics: Amarna Style

Queen's as a individual...



Mortuary Temple of Hatshepsut, 1473-1458 ,Senmut
Hatshepsut with offering jars, from the upper court of her mortuary temple

(hat-shep-set) Hatshepsut was the first female Pharaoh. So how this happened was she married her half brother Thutmose II and he died, he had an only son- Thutmose III but he was literally a baby with one of his other second wives- so she just took over, then when Thutmose III was old enough to take the reigns, she said sorry kid- and just took over the kingdom until she died. Like other pharaohs, she was pompous about herself, created herself like a God, stating that she was an Egyptian's God's wife, created images of herself in the temples and sculptures, however most of them were destroyed by her stepson- Thutmose, after she died. Many think it was because he was jealous of her reign and acting out a revenge- It could have been that he

wanted to restore order in his male world, to give his son a better chance of becoming Pharaoh, unlike his childhood. During her life, she dressed like a male, wore a golden beard, and literally pronounced herself as pharaoh. She was one of the most powerful pharaohs in the world, and she is said to be an inspiration to other women pharaohs like Cleopatra. If you by chance see a rare image of her, she looks like a dude. The difference is that she has breasts, and other womanly stuff. But she wears the kilt of a pharaoh and the headdress. You can see on your cards she looks like a dude. Basically, Hatshepsut changed the image of pharaoh- being a girl and all- that is what makes her significant. Like Nefertiti, many people did not know what happened to Hatshepsut. They thought she was killed by her step- son, or whatever, however, they found the body of Hatshepsut just a few years ago, and they found out stuff they never dreamed about her. More on that in a minute. Queen Hatshepsut is also portrayed as a sphinx too.

CONTEXT : The mortuary temple is dedicated to the sun god Amon-Ra. Hatshepsut really believed in the God throughout her whole life. The person who created the temple was her advisor and some think "Lover", Senmut.

FORM/COMPOSITION : Astounding Temple, In the temple, there are depictions of her being born and

her father is Amon-Ra. Showing that she had a divine right to be pharaoh. The temple although, like I said, some said it was made for Amon-Ra. It was really made to celebrate her. To show her power. Now bare, but then she had different plants and gardens in this place, with rare plants that she had come in. Visually coordinated with the natural setting; long horizontal and verticals of the terraces and colonnades repeat the patterns of the cliffs behind; patterns of dark and light in the colonnade are reflected in the cliffs.

SUBJECT : Kinda said it with her history etc...

ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS : A lot of images of herself; her as a sphinx, her dressing up as a pharaoh etc- you can figure it out.

CONTENT : Story of her- is some good content.

SIGNIFICANCE: First time the achievements of a women are celebrated in art history.



<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2007/06/photogalleries/queen-mummy/photo4.html>

Hatshepsut has been found- News article- Interesting - 2010- Funny I read that she was a big, balding, bearded lady- Everyone thought she was this beautiful pharaoh, but she was just like everyone else- She still rose to power- She is just awesome.



Temple of Ramses II, 1290-1224 B.C.E., Abu Simbel, Egypt

CONTEXT : Rock-cut tomb resembles a pylon.

FORM/COMPOSITION : All images of Ramses on the facade of the temple carved in situ. 65 feet tall. Main gallery there are 32 foot tall figures of the king in the guise of Osiris, carved as one with the pillars. They don't do anything so they resemble the columns in Beni Hanson. They are carved in reserve. Sun God placed over the Entrance- Aman-Ra. Facade at one time was brightly painted. Royal family located between Ramses' legs. Sun enters the center of the tomb on Ramses' birthday, October 21, lighting up his statue deep in the interior. Pretty awesome.

SUBJECT : Temple for Ramses. Again show his power as pharaoh. Ramses, like other pharaohs, had many wives and children. He honored the most

important members of his family by creating monuments.

ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS : Sun God over the entrance, his family at his feet, Ramsis is EVERYWHERE... October 21 the tomb is lighted because it is his birthday.

CONTENT : Ramses II is the last great warrior pharaoh. He ruled for two- thirds of a century, really a long time- thinking the life expectancy.

SIGNIFICANCE: Like Hatshepsut, Ramses is showing his power through the sheer amount of size. Proud of himself and shows it by putting images of himself all around.



Temple of Horus, Edfu, Egypt ca. 237-47 B.C.E.

CONTEXT : Temple created for the the God Horus.

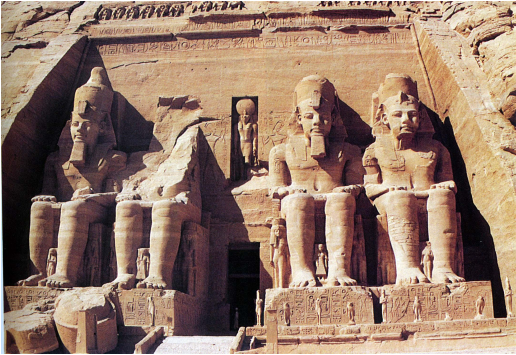
FORM/COMPOSITION : Temple has a large facade and sloping walls. Moldings on the top. The channels hold flagstuffs.

SUBJECT : The facade shows Hathor and Horus witnessing an overside King Ptolemy XIII smiting undersized enemies.

ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS : Horus, Hathor, The reliefs,

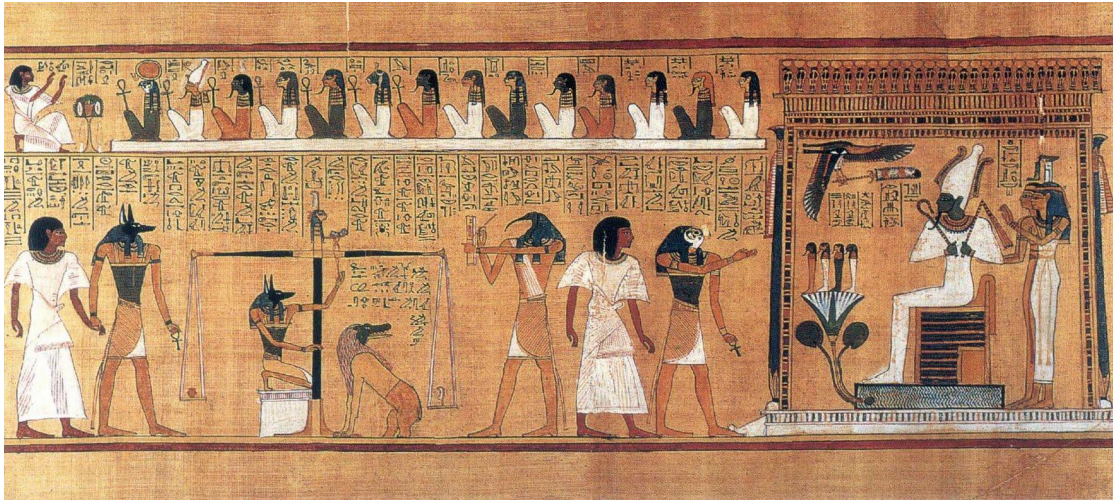
CONTENT : The narative of the king smiting his enemies.

SIGNIFICANCE: Even though Alexandar the Great took over Egypt under Greek Rule- Their art lived on. Kinda sad, that this violence is still going on today in Egypt. Hopefully the art will live on.



Compare and Contrast...

Compare and Contrast
Ramses and Temple of Horus
Compare and Contrast Grid Circles on the Board.



Judgement before Osiris, (Book of the Dead) c. 1290-1280 B.C.E., Papyrus, British Museum, London

CONTEXT :

FORM/COMPOSITION :

SUBJECT :

ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS :

CONTENT :

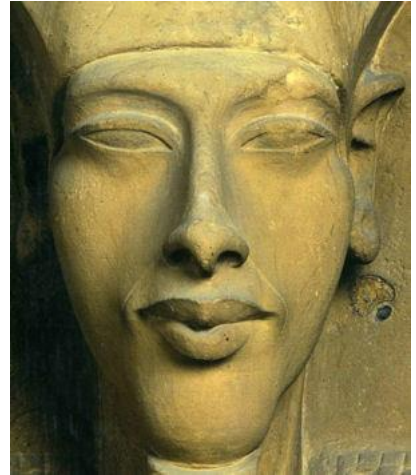
SIGNIFICANCE:

http://www.britishmuseum.org/channel/exhibitions/2011/book_of_the_dead/video_botd_schools_film.aspx

Go to Link to see awesome British Museum Movie

Amarna Period

Meet Pharaoh Amenhotep IV
Changed his name to...
Akhenaton...
Changed the religion of
Egypt to only believing in
ONE god- Aton.

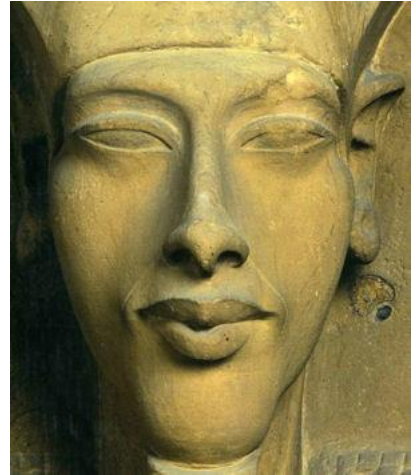


Amarna Period

Empty all the temples- Angry priests

Moved the “main” city down to Akhenaton (city made after his God).

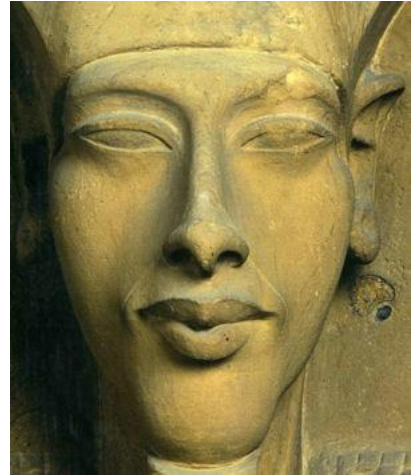
Blotted out Names of Gods and put his own name in it.



Amarna Period

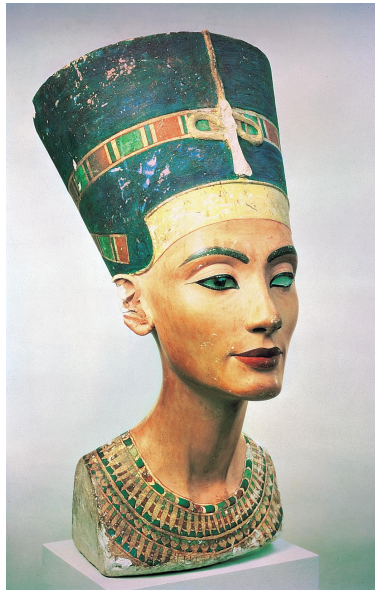
Pharaoh claimed he was the son and sole prophet of Aton.

Once he died, People were really angry- and the other pharaohs restored everything back to normal.



Funny





Nefertiti, 1353-1335 B.C.E., Limestone, Egyptian Museum, Berlin

King Akhenaten wife!

CONTEXT : Amarna Period made statues more realistic looking, but also an exaggeration.

FORM/COMPOSITION : Missing an Eye, Long neck, Realistic Face, soft delicate New Kingdom features, Perhaps the sculpture was a demonstration model for copying. Amarna style- because of the exaggeration of the crown.

SUBJECT : Queen

ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS : Nefertiti (meaning "The Beautiful One Has Come")

CONTENT : Nefertiti was King Akhenaten wife. She was known as the most beautiful Egyptian Queen. She is probably the second most famous Queen.

Found in a studio

Found in a studio

SIGNIFICANCE: Egyptians can create realistic stuff. Not just geometric shapes etc. Nefertiti is realistic looking.

Queen Nefertiti is debated today to stay in Berlin or to be taken back to Egypt. Nefertiti should stay in Berlin simply by the fact the social economical status is safer.



Read- Think- Pair/ Share.

Please go to the website and download the two Time articles referring to Nefertiti- Also use your book.

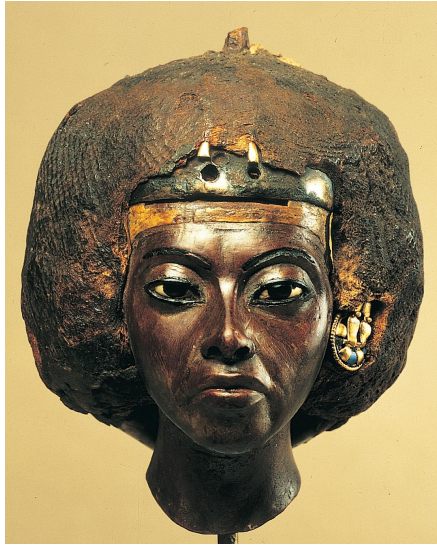
Nefertiti Found? and

The bust of Nefertiti

I would like you to find one additional resource (besides wiki) that you can use.

I would like you to read the articles, add to your notes, share your thoughts to your neighbor.

After we are done- we will have a class discussion on our findings-



Tiye, from Ghurah, Egypt 18th Dynasty. ca 1353-1335 BCE Wood with gold, silver, alabaster, and lapis lazuli, Burlin

CONTEXT : King Akhenaten's Mom. Most of really loved her.

FORM/COMPOSITION : Made out of wood, probably a reflection of her natural skin.

SUBJECT : Queen Tiye-

ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS : Akhentaon made her into a God. Can tell by the chopped off cow ears crown thing on her head.

CONTENT : - Not from Royal Blood... So Akhenton made her a god

SIGNIFICANCE: Through propagadea and artists vision, they can create Gods on their own.



Akhenaton c. 1353-1335 B.C.E. sandstone, Egyptian Museum, Cairo

CONTEXT : Akhenaton sculpture.

FORM/COMPOSITION : Keeps the standards of the Frontal Pose. Curvy contours. Weak arms, not strong.

SUBJECT : Akention showing his power and the difference of religion. Aton.

ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS :

CONTENT : Strange proportions could have meant that pharaoh had a variety of illnesses . However, they can not decide if the statue is an accurate depiction of a physical deformity- it is probably faulty.

SIGNIFICANCE: This short period of Armarna style was short lived, but most visually interesting by the

fact it was different compared to all the rest of the periods. Showing that he is like the people.



Akhenaton, Nefertiti and three daughters from Amarna, Egypt, 18th Dynasty ca. 1353-1335 BCE, Limestone, Berlin

CONTEXT : Family Portraiture of Akhenaten, Nefertiti and three daughters

FORM/COMPOSITION : A sunken relief.

SUBJECT : Pharaoh his wife and their daughters bask in the life-giving rays of Aton., the sun disk.

ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS : Sun is Aton, informal and anecdotal.

CONTENT : Akhenaten lifts one of his daughters to kiss her. Other daughters sit on Nefertiti's lap.

SIGNIFICANCE: That of the pharaoh and his family is unprecedented in Egyptian art. his kind of intimate portray



Death Mask of King Tutankhamun c. 1323 BCE gold enamel, semi precious stones, Egyptian Museum, Cairo

CONTEXT :

FORM/COMPOSITION : smoothly idealized features of the boy--king.

SUBJECT : The principal item that Carter found in Tutankhamen's tomb is the enshrined boyd of the pharaoh himself.

ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS :

CONTENT : Famous tomb discovered by Howard Carter in 1922- Mummified body of King Tutankhamen buried with 143 objects on his head, neck, abdomen, and limbs; gold mask placed over head. EVERYTHING GOLD. Gold walls, Gold Coffin, Gold Chariots, Gold Toy chests. The mummy was inside of three others. The innermost coffin was

the most luxurious of the three. Made of beaten gold- (Quarter ton of it) and inlaid with semiprecious stones such as lapis lazuli, and turquoise

SIGNIFICANCE: Because of this tomb, art historians, historians etc. could figure out the Royal burial of mummies.





Yes- we will sing this....



Fowling scene, from the tomb of Nebamun, Thebes, Egypt, 18th Dynasty, ca. 1400-1350 B.C.E. Fresco on dry plaster, British Museum, London

CONTEXT : Made for the tomb of Nebamun.

FORM/COMPOSITION :

SUBJECT : They believed that this was a symbolic picture of Nebamun enjoying recreation of fowl hunting in the afterlife.

ICONOGRAPHY/SYMBOLS : Hierarchy of scale. Symbol of a hypo...People are created in scale of importance.

CONTENT : Others are hunting Hippos

SIGNIFICANCE:

End of Egypt! YAY