

- Have a seat
- We will begin in a few minutes



Tonight

- Read pgs 27-36
- Be ready to answer a question about design of temples and representations of sacred space

Ancient Egypt

Geography of Egypt

- Geographically Isolated
- Importance of the Nile?



Three Kingdoms of Ancient Egypt

OLD KINGDOM	MIDDLE KINGDOM	NEW KINGDOM
<p>Pharaohs organized a strong central state, were absolute rulers, and were considered gods.</p> <p>Egyptians built pyramids at Giza.</p> <p>Power struggles, crop failures, and cost of pyramids contributed to the collapse of the Old Kingdom.</p>	<p>Large drainage project created arable farmland.</p> <p>Traders had contacts with Middle East and Crete.</p> <p>Corruption and rebellions were common.</p> <p>Hyksos invaded and occupied the delta region.</p>	<p>Powerful pharaohs created a large empire that reached the Euphrates River.</p> <p>Hatshepsut encouraged trade.</p> <p>Ramses II expanded Egyptian rule to Syria.</p> <p>Egyptian power declined.</p>

Unification of Egypt

- Narmer/Menes
 - Unification of Upper and Lower Egypt



Informational text on the museum wall, including a title and several paragraphs of descriptive text.



Palette of Narmer, Predynastic Egypt, c. 3000 BCE, Greywacke



- Egyptian Palettes



Palette of Narmer

- Predynastic Egypt
- Ceremonial palette, 2 sides
- Bas Relief: Low Relief
- Ritual purpose or recorded history?
- Bitual burial of the object in the temple of Horus





Palette Front

What do you see: Make a list with a partner or two



Palette Back

What do you see: Make a list with a partner or two



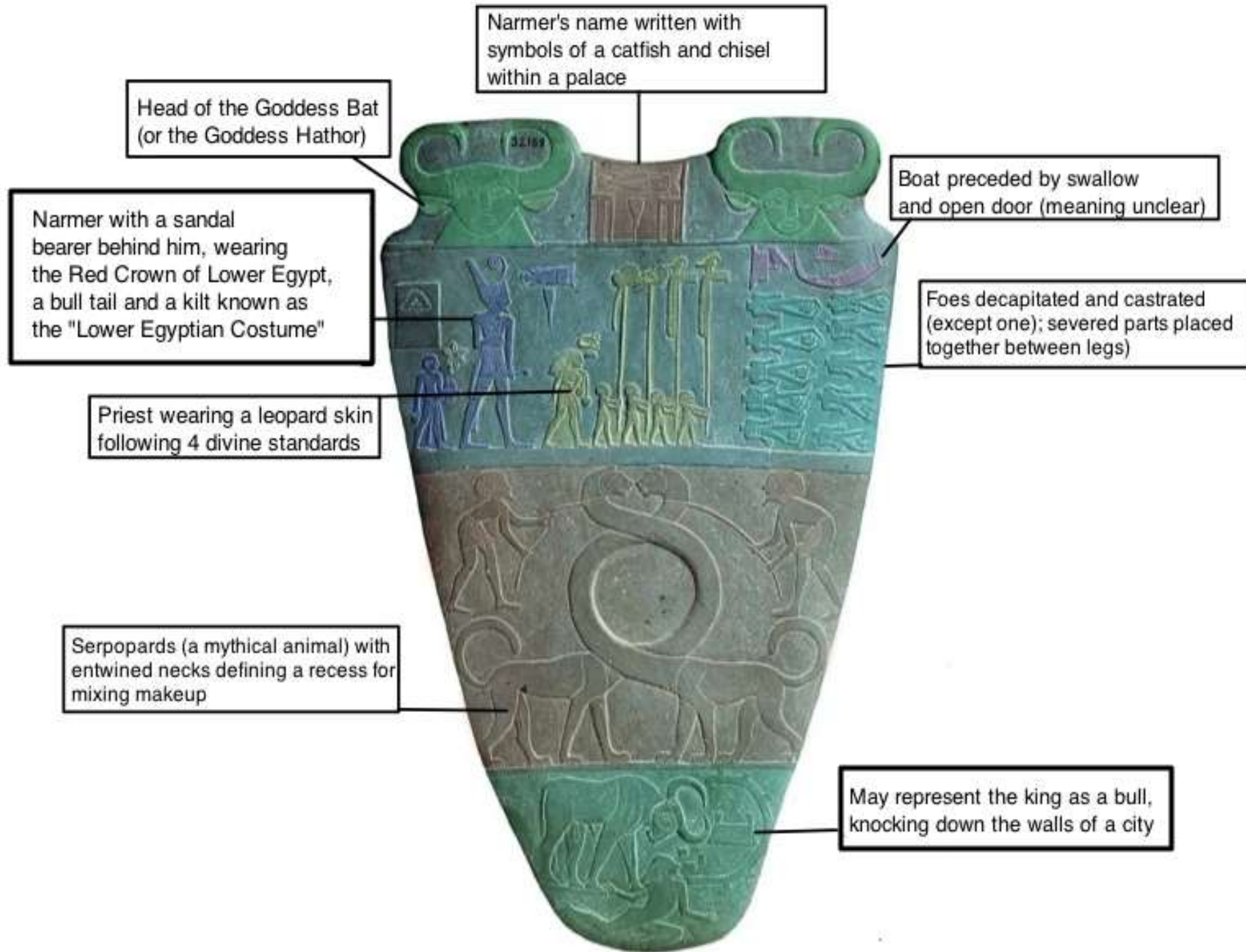
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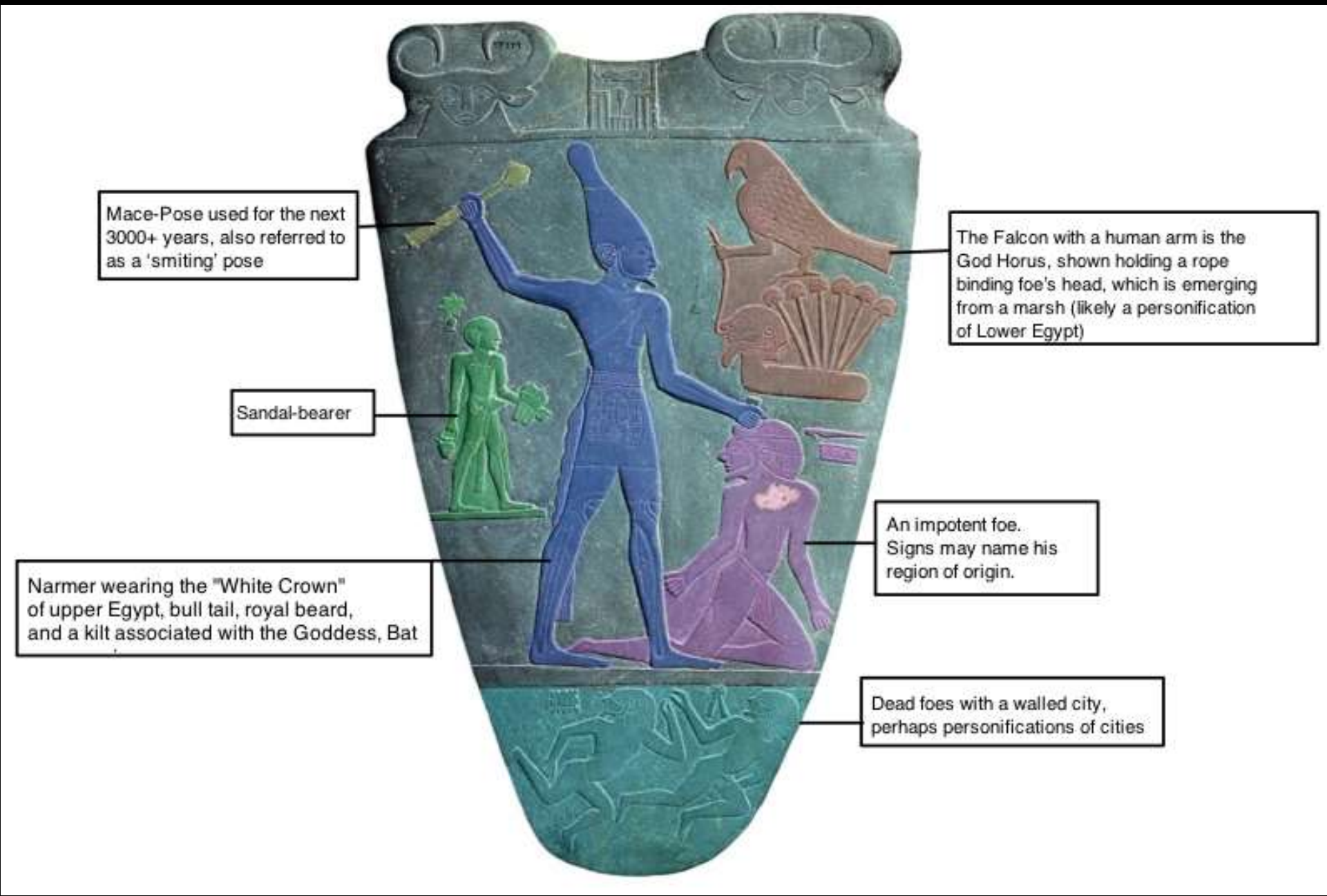
Greywacke Rock

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Mace-Pose used for the next 3000+ years, also referred to as a 'smiting' pose

Sandal-bearer

Narmer wearing the "White Crown" of upper Egypt, bull tail, royal beard, and a kilt associated with the Goddess, Bat

The Falcon with a human arm is the God Horus, shown holding a rope binding foe's head, which is emerging from a marsh (likely a personification of Lower Egypt)

An impotent foe. Signs may name his region of origin.

Dead foes with a walled city, perhaps personifications of cities

Notice what Ramses is doing – This is over 1500 years AFTER Narmer Palette

- Ramses II
– C. 1260 BCE



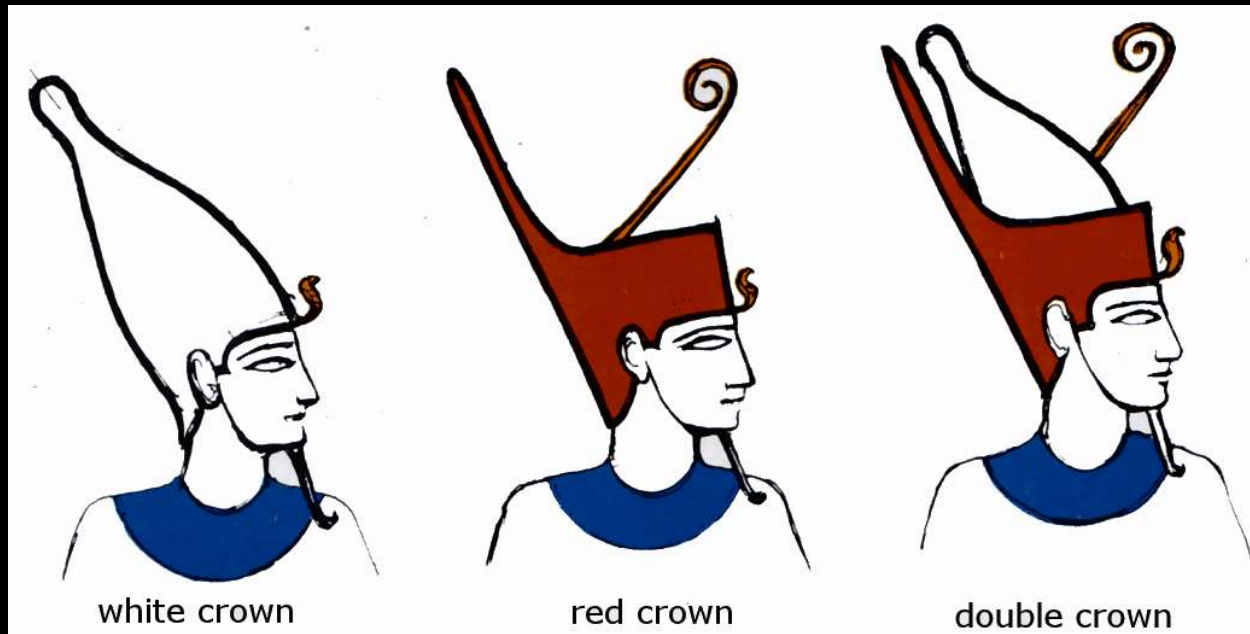
Interpretation

- Unification of Upper and Lower Egypt
- Figure Representation
- Notice the registers





Narmer/Menes



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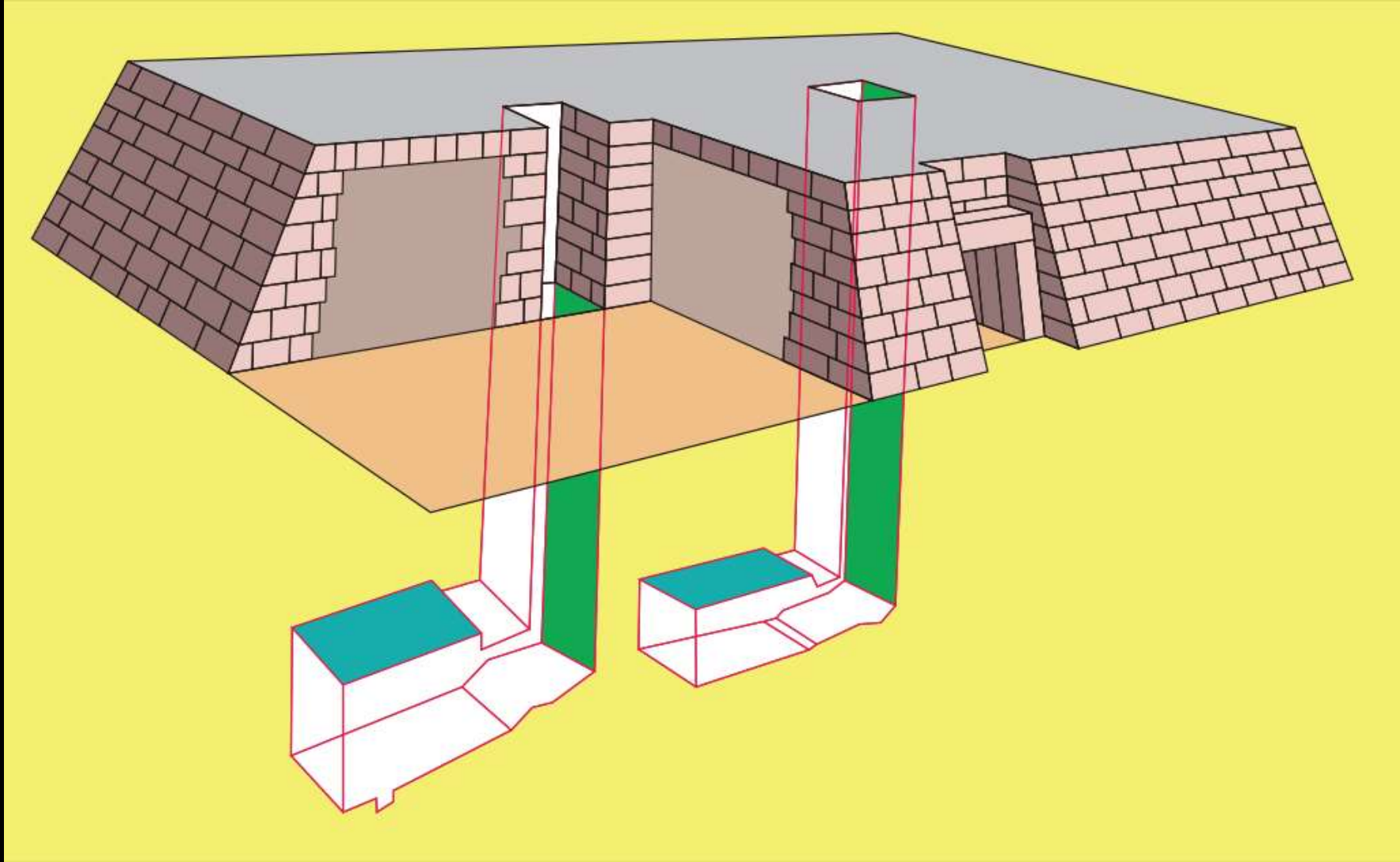
Early Egyptian Architecture

- Mastaba
 - “Bench”
 - Brick of stone structure
 - Likely developed from burial mounds



Burial Mound v. Temple Mound

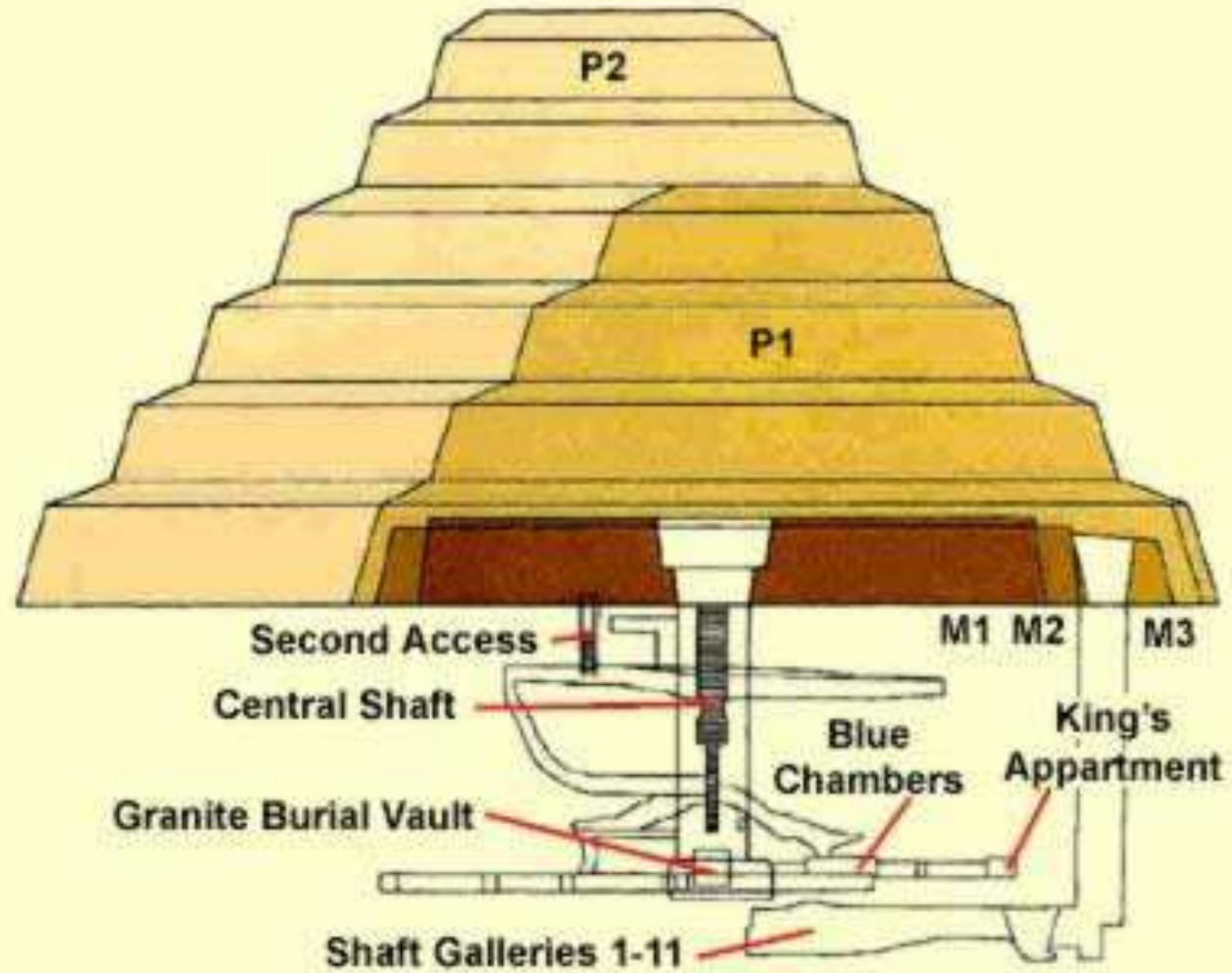




Pyramid of Zoser (Djoser) Step Pyramid



Interior



- Imhotep
 - Engineer,
Philosopher
 - First Named Artist



Egyptian Old Kingdom

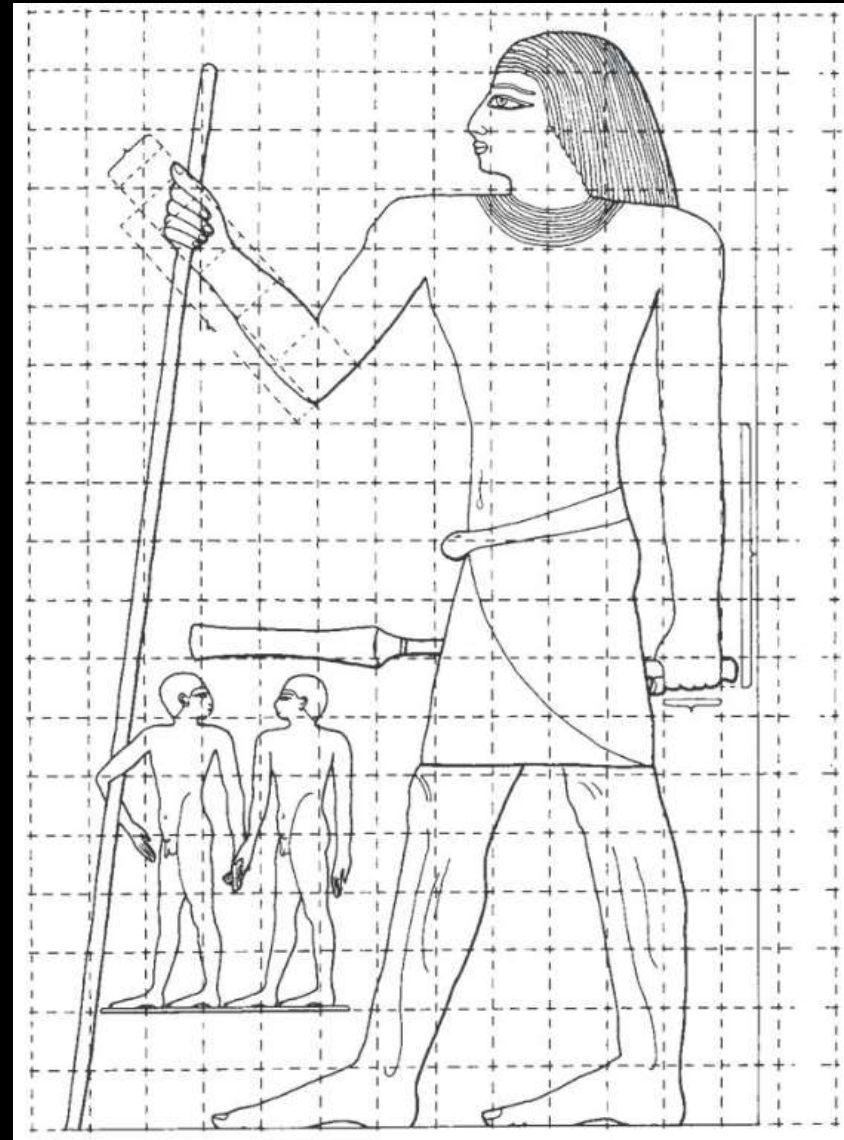
- Great Pyramids (Menkaura, Khafre, Khufu) and Great Sphinx.
- Giza, Egypt.
- Old Kingdom, (Fourth Dynasty. c. 2550–2490 B.C.E.)
- Cut limestone.





Artistic Conventions Established

- Hierarchical proportion

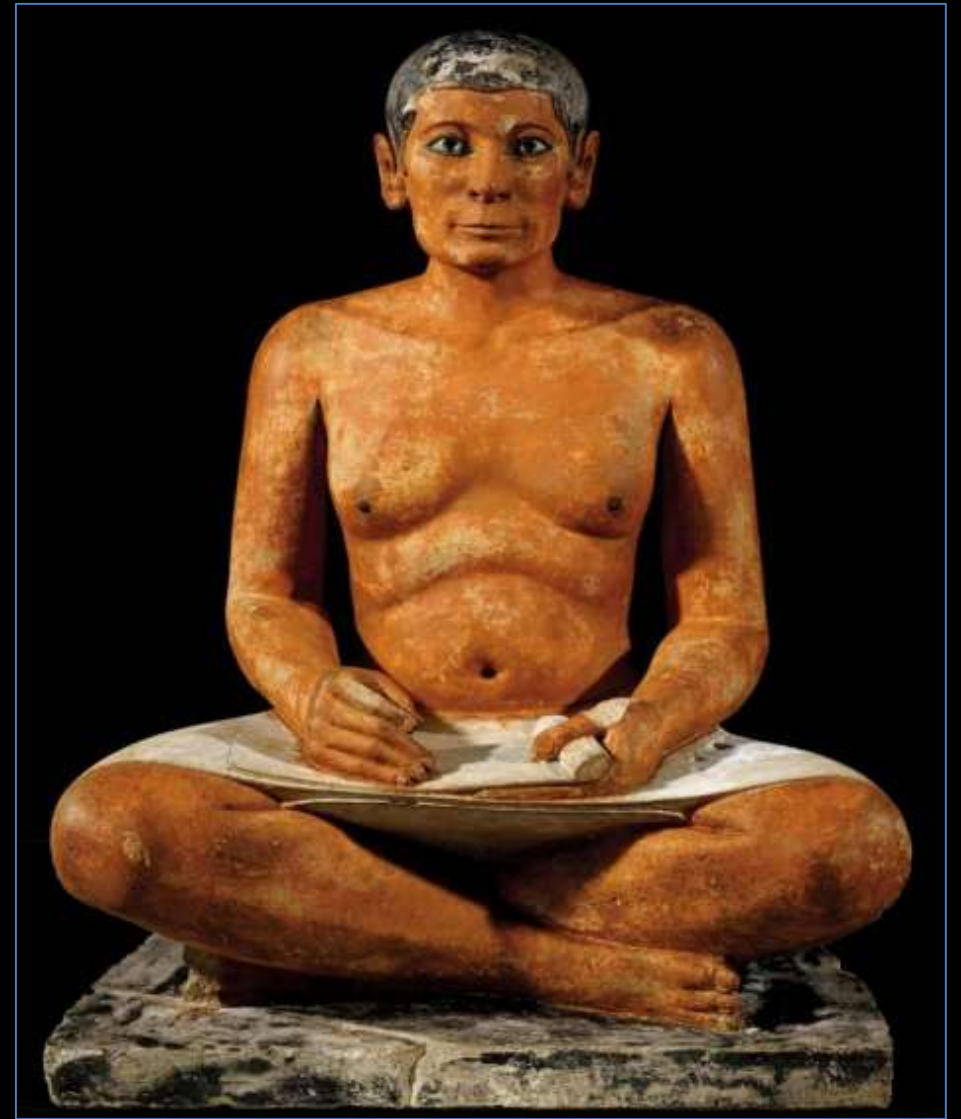


The Seated Scribe (The Saqqara Scribe)

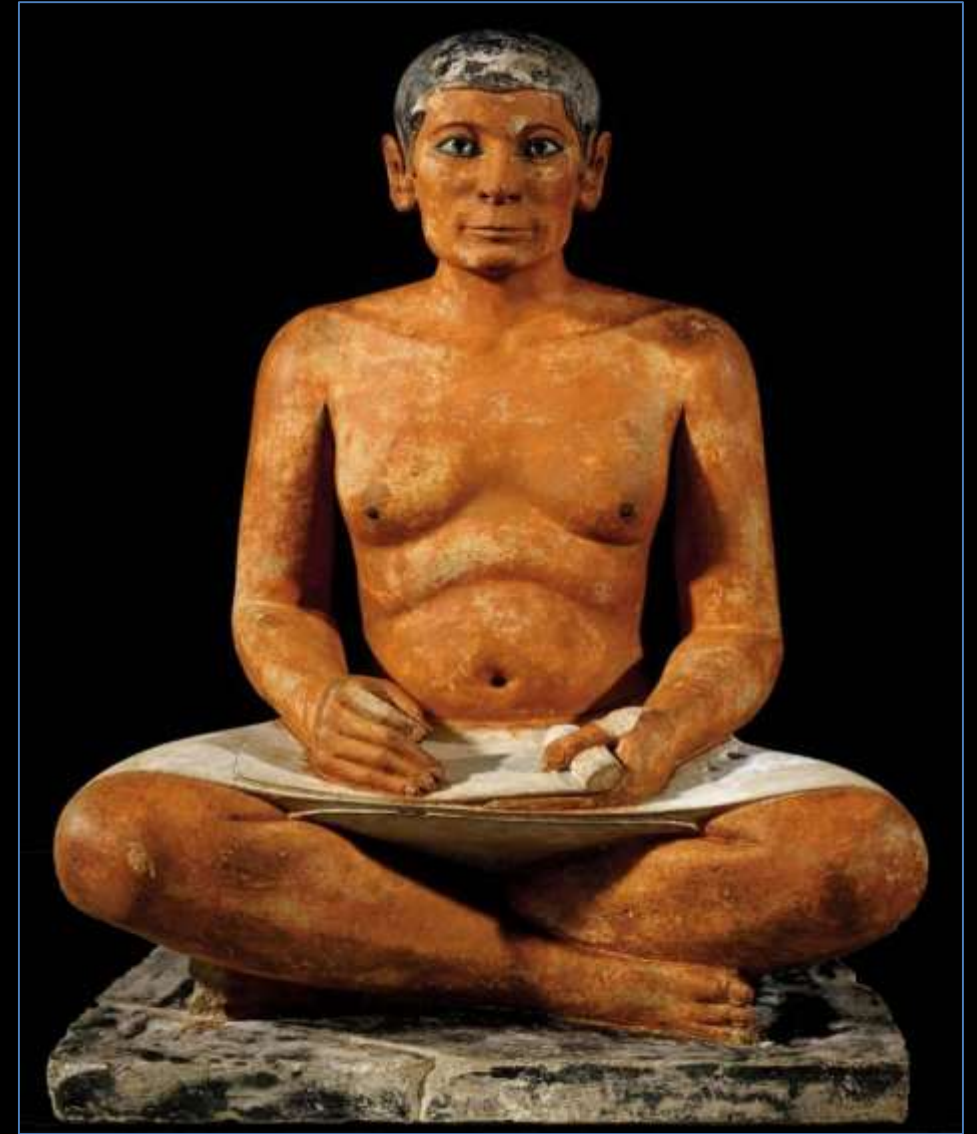




- The Seated Scribe (The Saqqara Scribe)
- Saqqara, Egypt.
- Old Kingdom, Fourth Dynasty. c. 2620–2500 B.C.E.
- Painted limestone.



- The Seated Scribe (The Saqqara Scribe)
- Unknown subject, No inscriptions
 - Excavation information incomplete
- Likely had a base with inscription, not found
- Now lost brush would have been in right hand
- As status of a person lowers formality of Egyptian art lessons and realism increases





Portrait of Ka-Aper – also a scribe





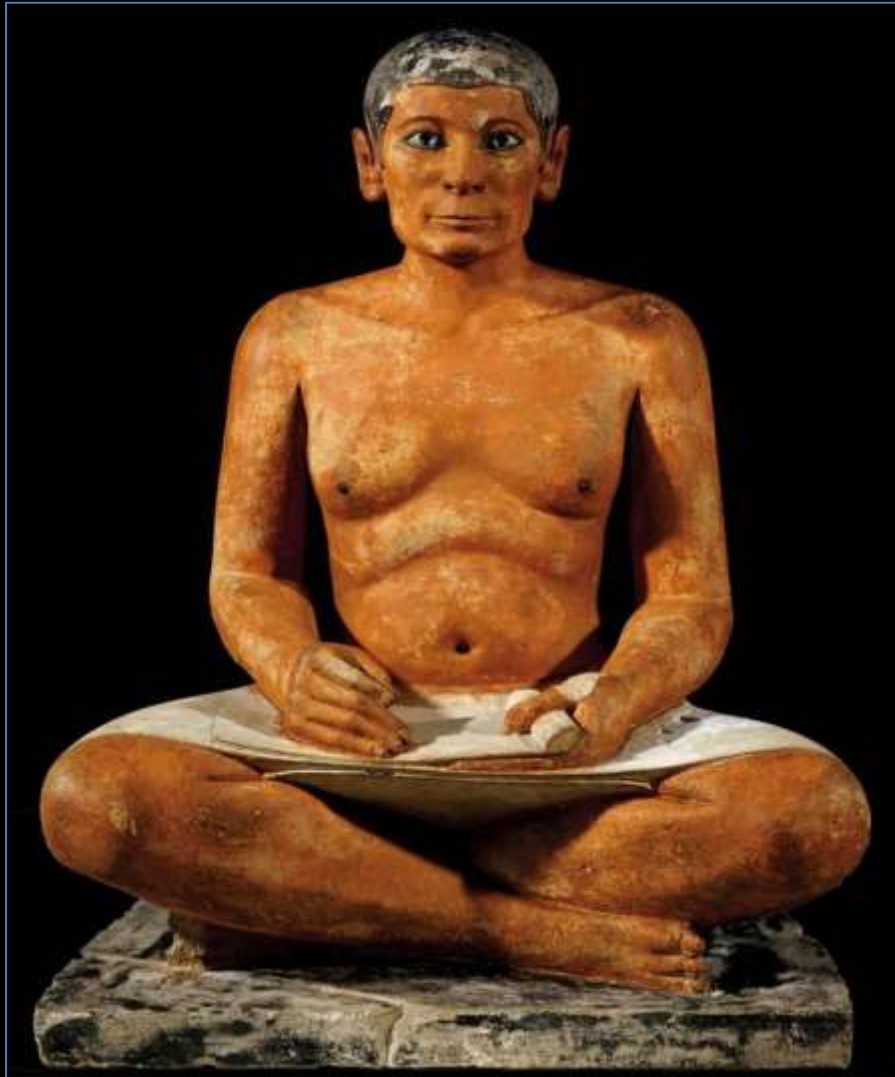
- Carefully crafted, inlaid eyes

Have a seat

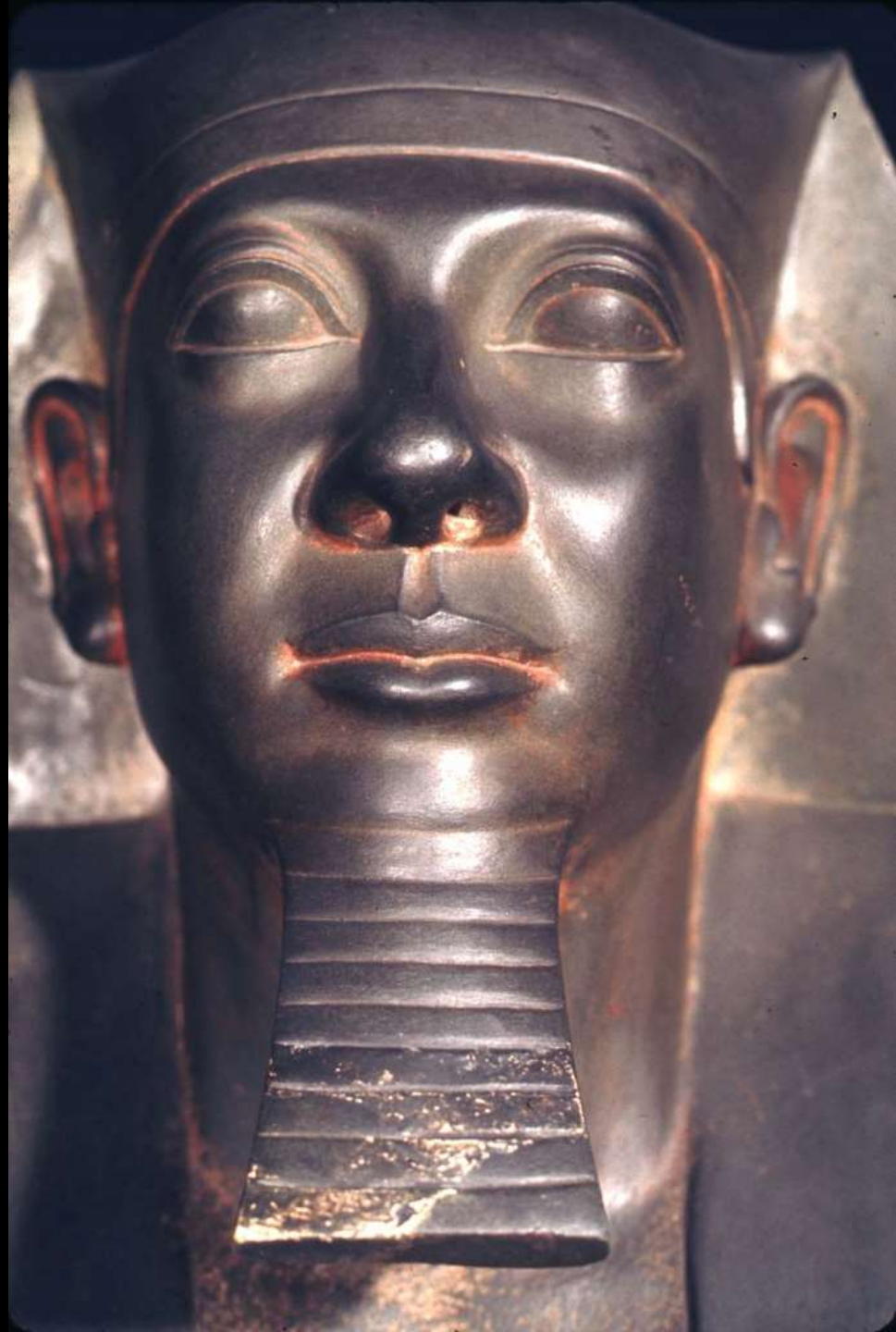
Read pgs 37-39

We will begin in a few minutes

How does this differ from other sculptures in from Ancient Egypt

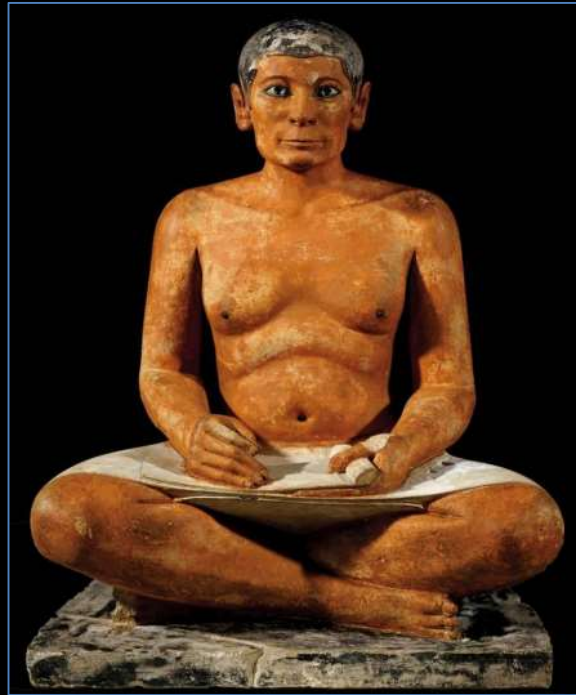






Compare and Contrast

- #1 Seated Scribe



- #2 King Menkaura and queen



King Menkaura and queen, Old Kingdom, c. 490 BCE, Greywacke



This is Greywacke: Just a dark, coarse sandstone

King Menkaura and queen, Old Kingdom, c. 490 BCE, Greywacke



- Pharaoh has traditional pose: Left foot forward, rigid stance, clinched fists
- Canon: System of Artistic Style



- What does the pose suggest to the viewer?
- Strictly frontal view: High Relief Sculpture
- Old Kingdom tomb sculpture





Barefoot

Squared Knees



- She is more naturalistic
- “Wet Drapery” style of clothing
- Appears nude at first look
- Exaggerated pubic area
- Statue was originally painted and dress straps with painted jewelry was present

Natural Hairline

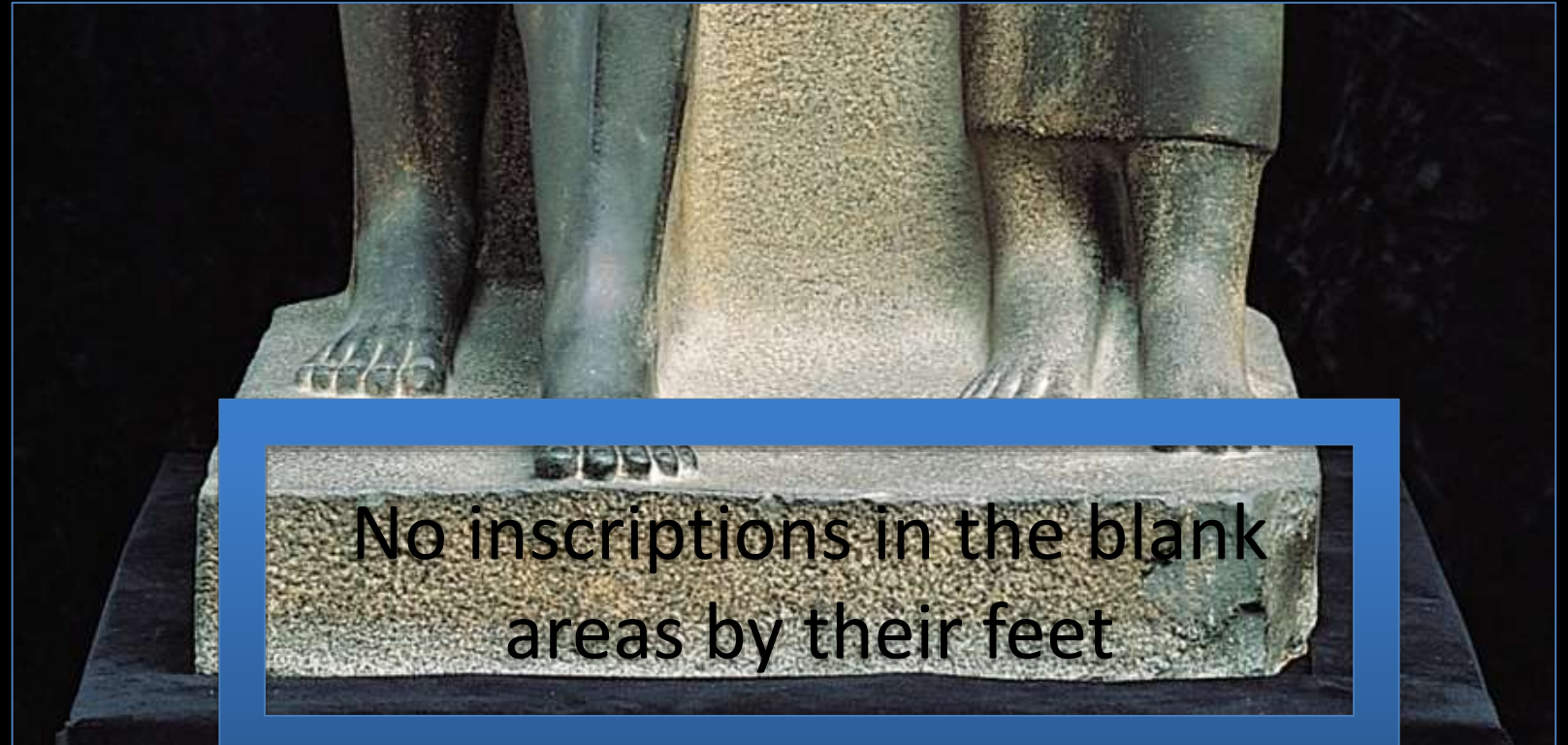
Traditional Wig





Statue is
Unfinished

Legs and feet
are not refined
and polished



No inscriptions in the blank
areas by their feet



List everything you know that could be used to answer this question – Use only your notes

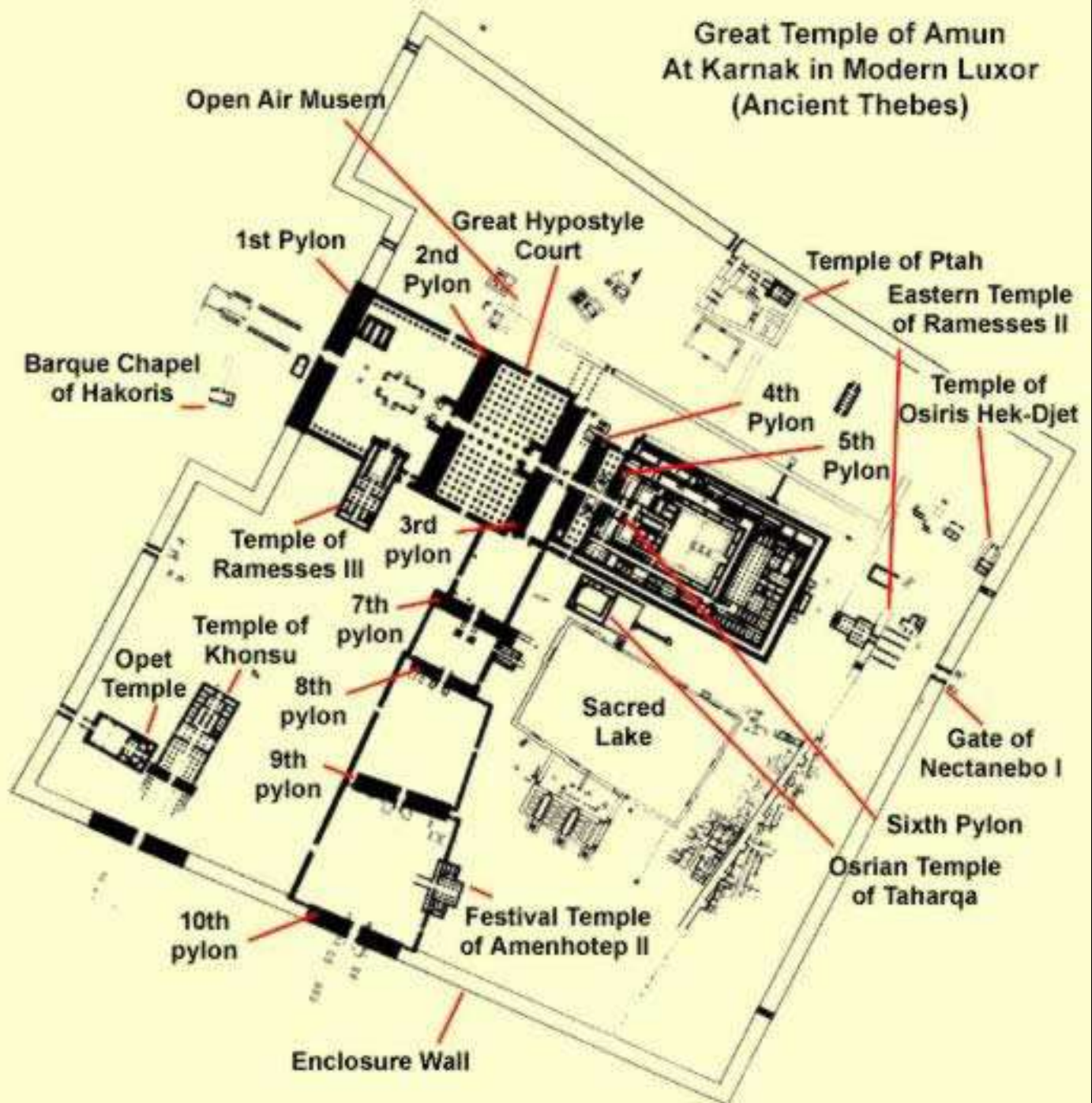
- *How does the design of Egyptian temples (Examples: the temples of Amun-Re at Karnak and Mortuary Temple of Hatshepsut) facilitate and communicate its function as sacred space? Compare/Contrast with any other sacred spaces we have looked at this year.*

Sacred Space

Answer the following in paragraphs (20 pts)

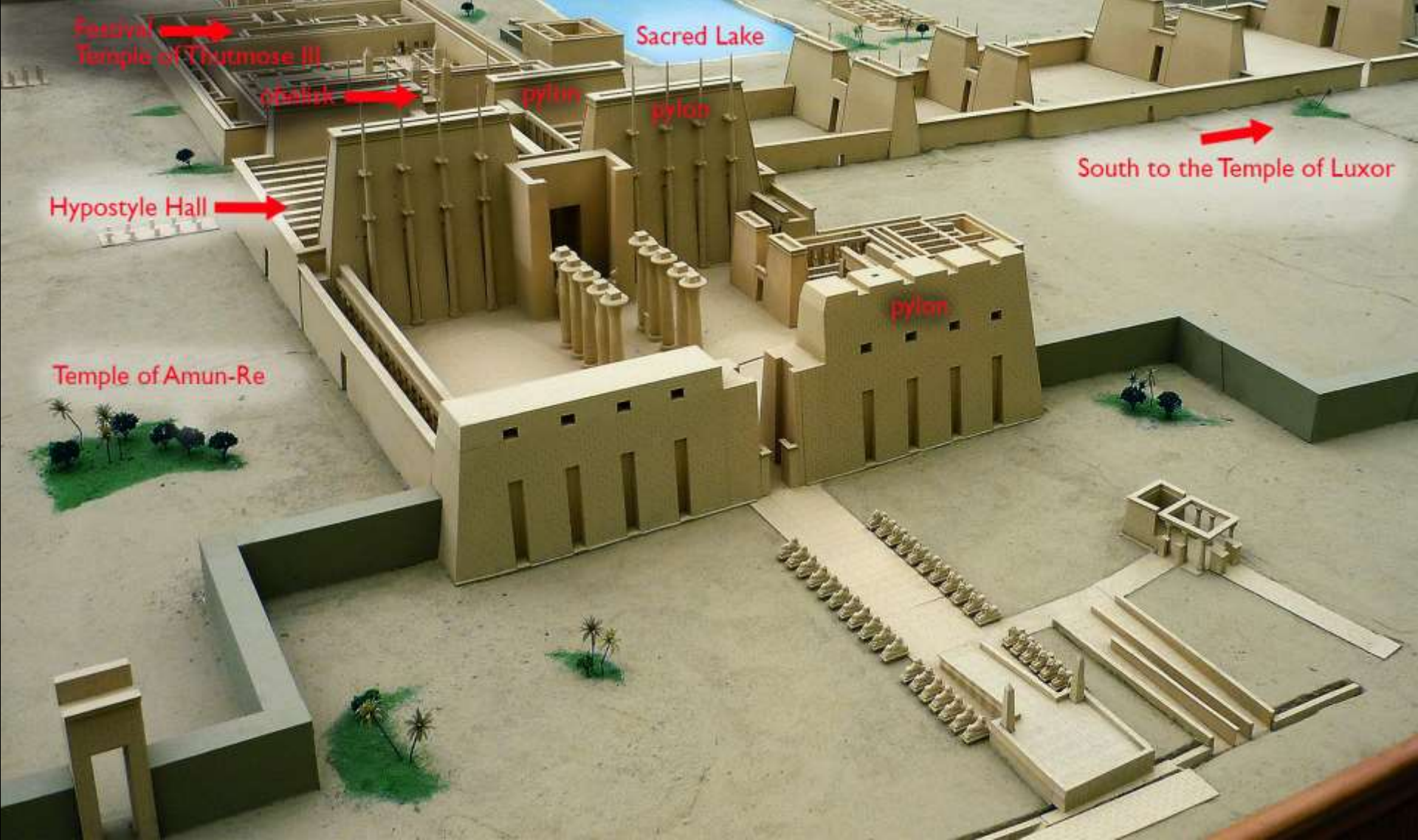
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Great Temple of Amun At Karnak in Modern Luxor (Ancient Thebes)





- Temple of Amun-Re and Hypostyle Hall
- Egypt, New Kingdom, 18th and 19th Dynasties
- Temple: c. 1550 B.C.E.; hall: c. 1250 B.C.E.
- Cut sandstone and mud brick



Festival
Temple of Thutmose III

Sacred Lake

obelisk

pylon

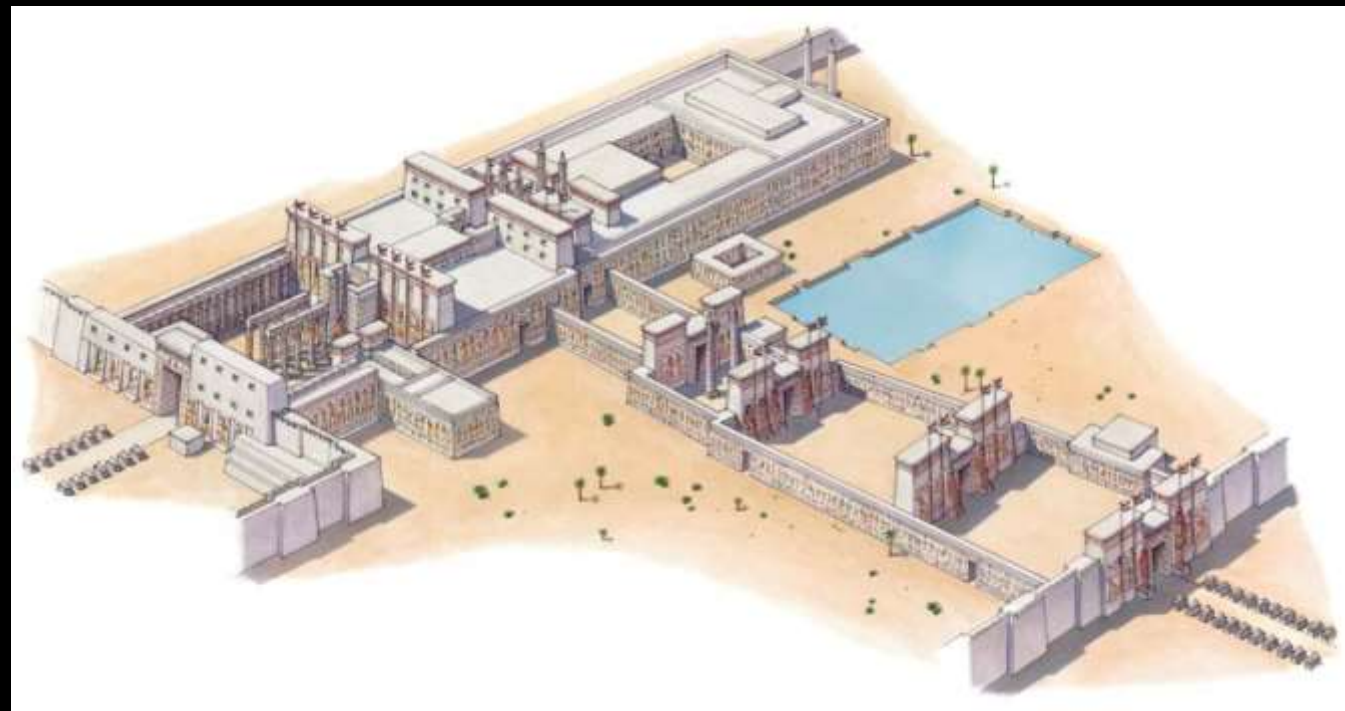
pylon

South to the Temple of Luxor

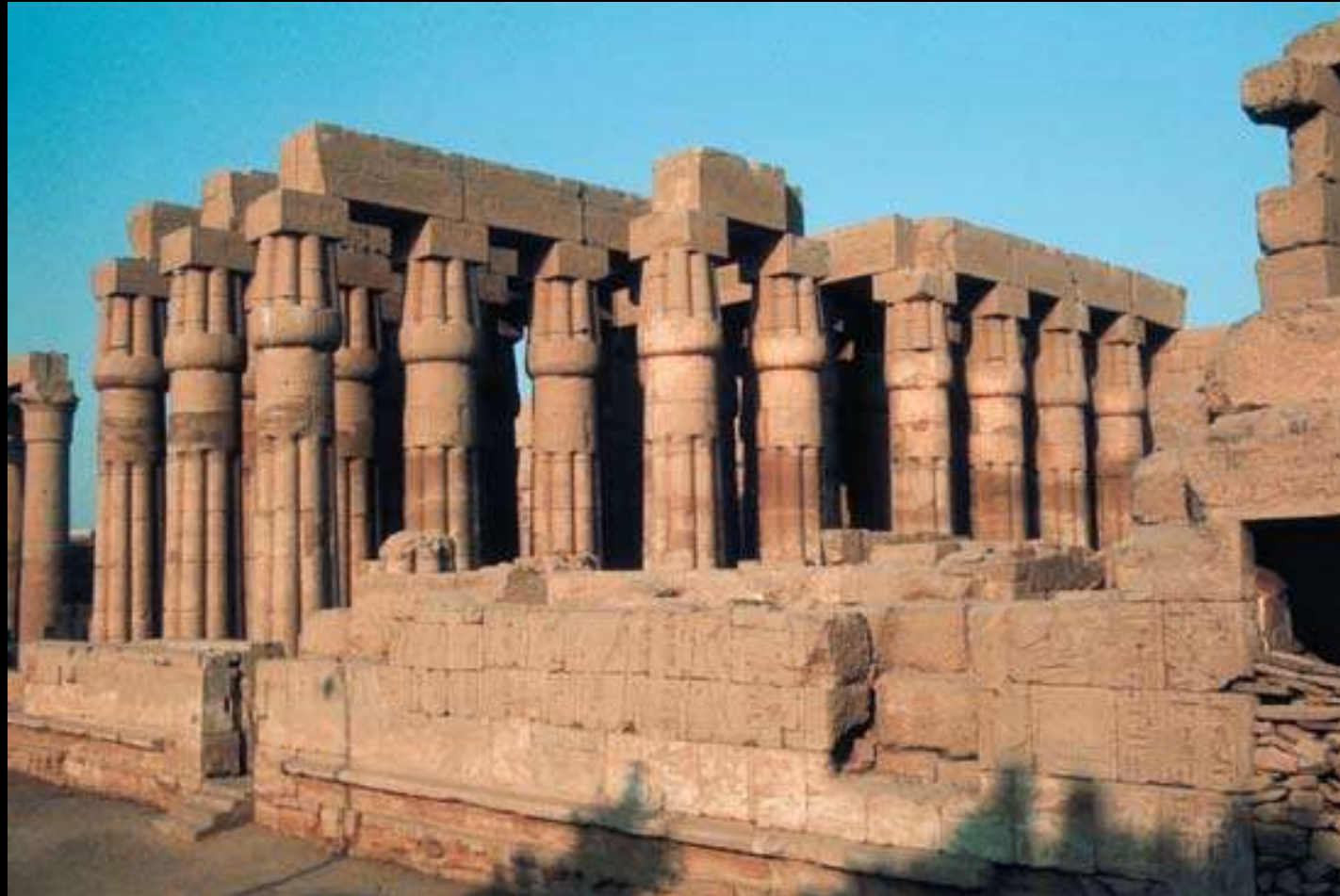
Hypostyle Hall

pylon

Temple of Amun-Re

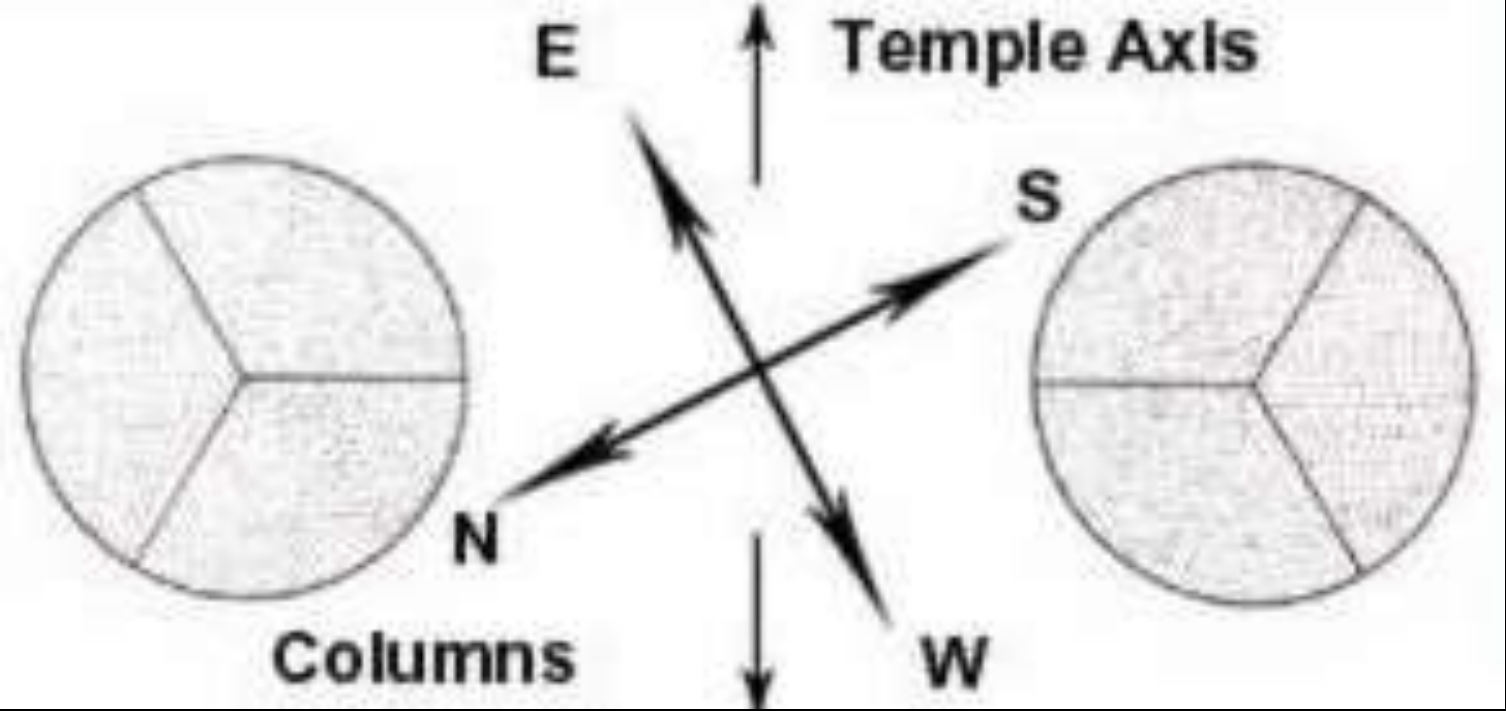


Hypostyle Hall





DIGITAL KARNAK
TEMPLE ANIMATION





KARNAK TEMPLE ORIENTATION

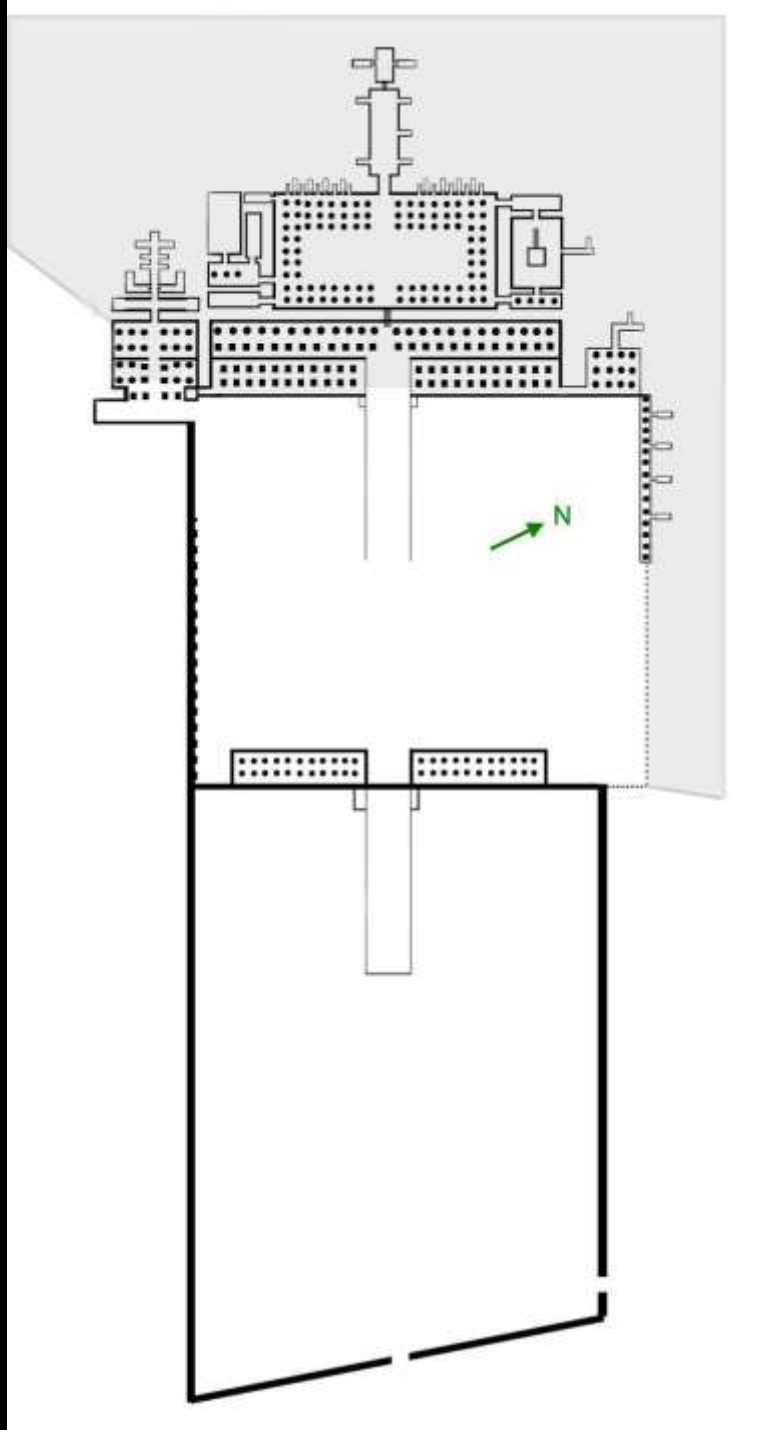


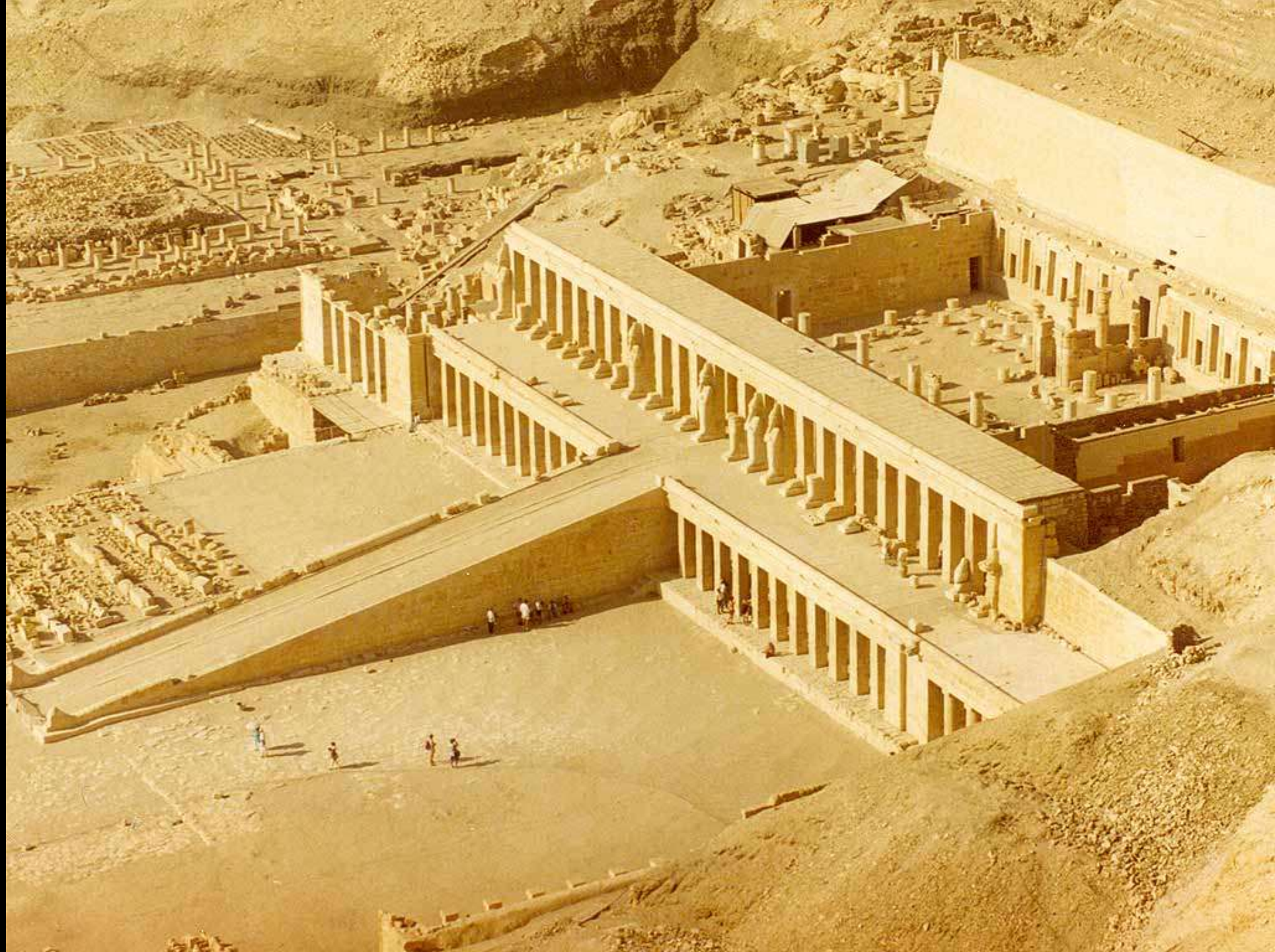
- Mortuary temple of Hatshepsut.
- New Kingdom, 18th Dynasty. c. 1473–1458 B.C.E.
- Sandstone, partially carved into a rock cliff, and red granite

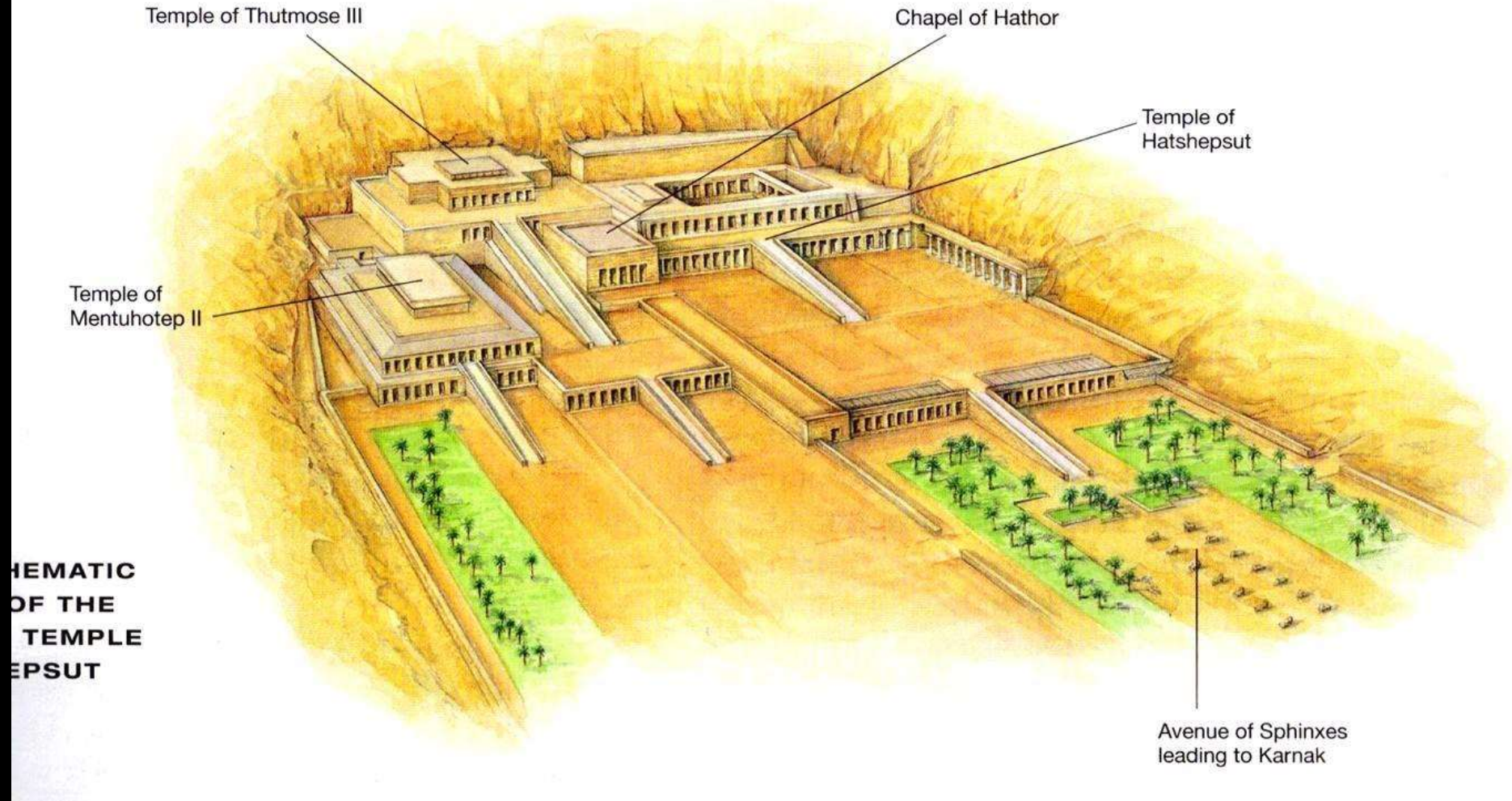












**SCHEMATIC
OF THE
TEMPLE
OF HATSEPSUT**



- Kneeling statue of Hatshepsu
- New Kingdom, 18th Dynasty. c. 1473–1458 B.C.E
- red granite





- High Relief



- Bas-Relief
 - Low Relief



Amarna Period



Unique Attributes

- Sunken Relief





- Akhenaton, Nefertiti, and three daughters
- New Kingdom (Amarna), 18th Dynasty. c. 1353–1335 B.C.E.





















Weekend Reading

Packet pgs 37-44

Turn in your short answer responses

- Have a seat
- We will begin in a few minutes

The Dead

- Belief in an afterlife, similar to life on earth
- Egyptians were buried with everything they would need in the afterlife, including a preserved body.



The Ba and Ka

- Ba
 - Individual Personality (soul)
- Ka
 - Life force

The Dead

- Mummification – preservation of the dead



Tutankhamun's tomb, innermost coffin. New Kingdom, 18th Dynasty. c. 1323 B.C.E. Gold with inlay of enamel and semiprecious stones.



The Afterlife

- Before going to the afterlife, you must pass a test.



The Afterlife

- Before going to the afterlife, you must pass a test.
- Anubis weighs your heart against the feather of truth (actually the goddess Ma'at represented by the feather)

The Afterlife

- You Passed!!!
 - You move on to Osiris and are put to work! Woo Hoo!

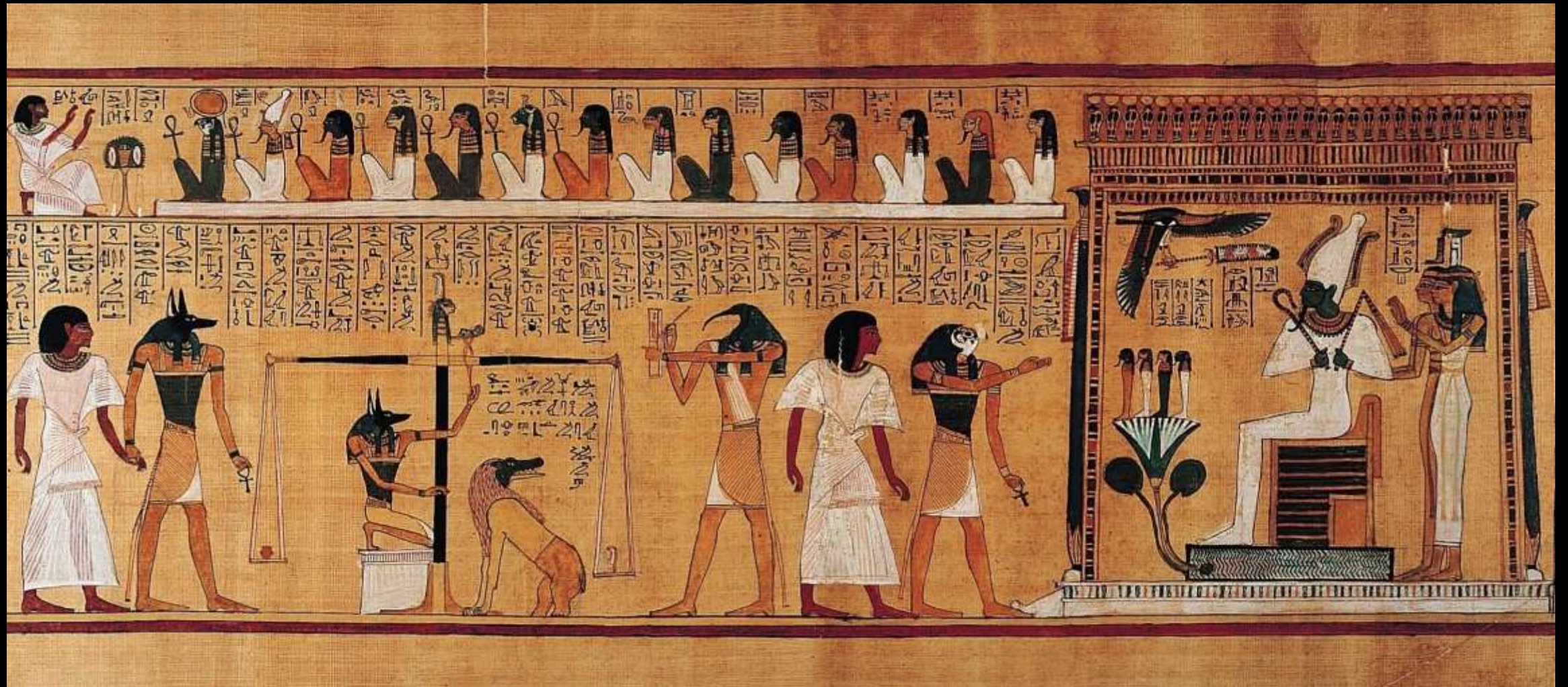


The Afterlife

- You Failed!
 - You are eaten by the part crocodile, part lion, and part hippopotamus thing (eater of the dead) You would then no longer exist.



Last judgment of Hu-Nefer, from his tomb (page from the *Book of the Dead*). New Kingdom, 19th Dynasty. c. 1275 B.C.E. Painted papyrus scroll.



Tomorrow

- Unit 2A Exam
 - M/C Only
- Unit 2B Reading