

Ancient Egyptian Sculpture



The Palette of King Narmer, c. 3100-3000 BCE, green silt stone



Cow represents
the goddess
Hathor

Narmer in
Hieroglyphics

Narmer wears
the crown of
upper Egypt.

Papyrus
represents
lower Egypt

Dead enemies,
represents to
conquering of
lower Egypt.

The pharaoh is
drawn bigger
to show his
power.

Servant
Holding the
king's shoes...
says that the
pharaoh has
divine power.



Notes

- Maybe the world's oldest historic document
- Represents the unification of upper and lower Egypt
- two sided
- Resembles an eye makeup palette but this one is too large to be used for that
- Celebrates king Narmer's victory over lower Egypt.

Narmer
wearing the
crown of
Lower Egypt

Dead enemies
of the
Pharaoh

Taming of
wild animals
represent the
unification of
Egypt

Bull
represents the
strength of the
Pharaoh





Scarab Pectoral
from the Valley of
the Kings
Tomb of
Tutankhamun,
c. 1325 BCE
Materials-Lapis,
Turquoise, Gold,
and other
precious stones



Notes:

- heart scarab-placed over the heart of the mummy and meant to be weighed against the feather of truth and cast with a spell from the book of the dead
- Associated with the creator god Atum
- also associated with the sun god Amun-Ra
- Scarab was thought to push the sun across the sky
- they thought the beetle was born from the Earth



Khafre
(Gizeh)
c. 2575-2525 BCE,
diorite



Notes:

Funerary Statue

Diorite stone imported from 400 miles away

Statue is a resting place for the KA

Was in the pharaoh's temple near the Sphinx.

Horus depicted as a falcon guards the back of his head.

Lotus flowers and papyrus represent the unification of Egypt.



Tiye (Gurob) c. 1353-1335 BCE, wood



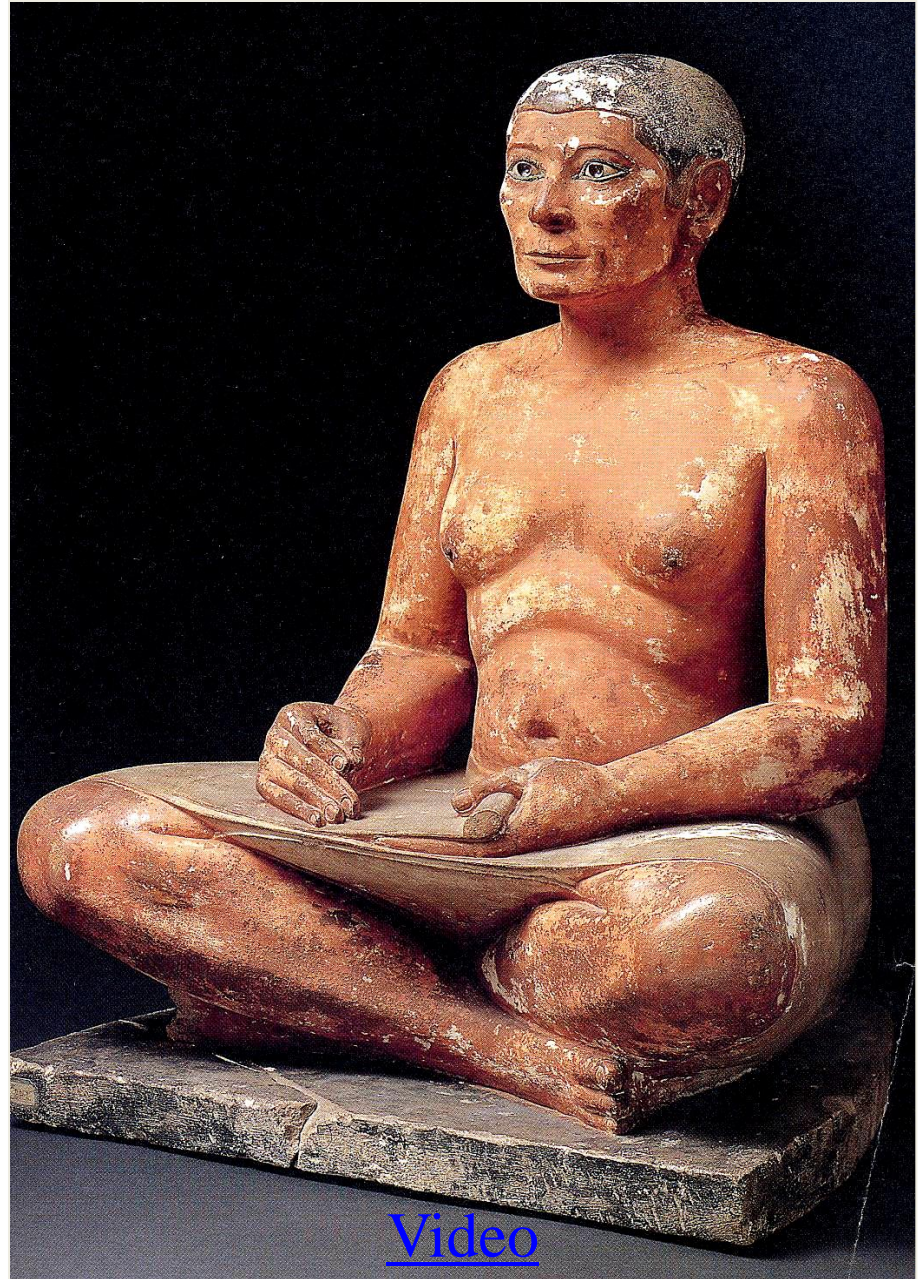


Notes

- Queen of the 18th dynasty
- Married Amenhotep when he was a prince.
- The first queen to have her name on official documents.
- Controversy about where she came from
- Was king Tut's grandmother.
- Originally attached to a bigger statue

Seated scribe (Saqqara),
c.2450-2350 BCE, painted
limestone

- Realistic because he is not a king
- eyes are made out of -
precious stone and rock
crystal/copper clips hold his
eyes in
- a little belly to show wealth
- would have been holding a
brush or stylus
- meant to only be seen from
the front...



[Video](#)

Tutankhamen's Throne 1325 BCE



HORUS THE FALCON GOD

Wood, gold,
silver, precious
stones, colored
glass



TUT AND HIS QUEEN
SITTING IN THE GARDEN

God Aten is top
and center.



Ceramic Tile Seat



Chair is on risers to show
he is divine and above
the common man.





Thutmose.
Nefertiti, from
Tell el-Amarna,
c. 1353-1335
BCE, painted
limestone



Notes

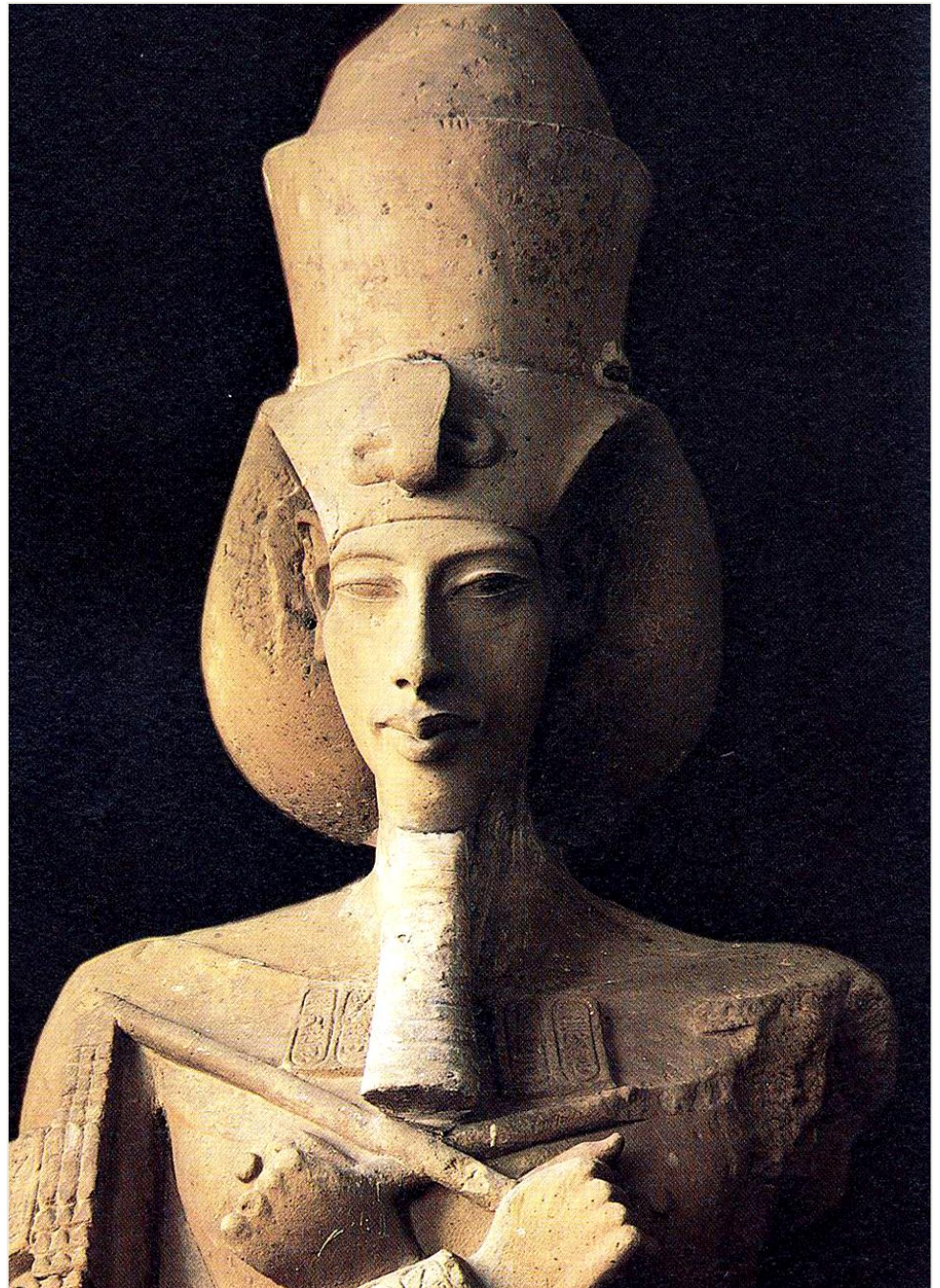
- Life size
- Found in an artist's studio
- This sculpture was not meant for a tomb, it was the artist's model for other artwork featuring the queen
- Temporary Materials, the eyes would have been inlaid with precious stones
- Limestone covered in plaster to make it easier to sculpt.
- Perfect Symmetry
- Akhenaten's wife-may have shared power with the Pharaoh
- Tiye's daughter in law
- King Tut's Mom

Akhenaton, from the temple
of Amen-Re (Karnak),
c. 1353-1335 BCE, sandstone

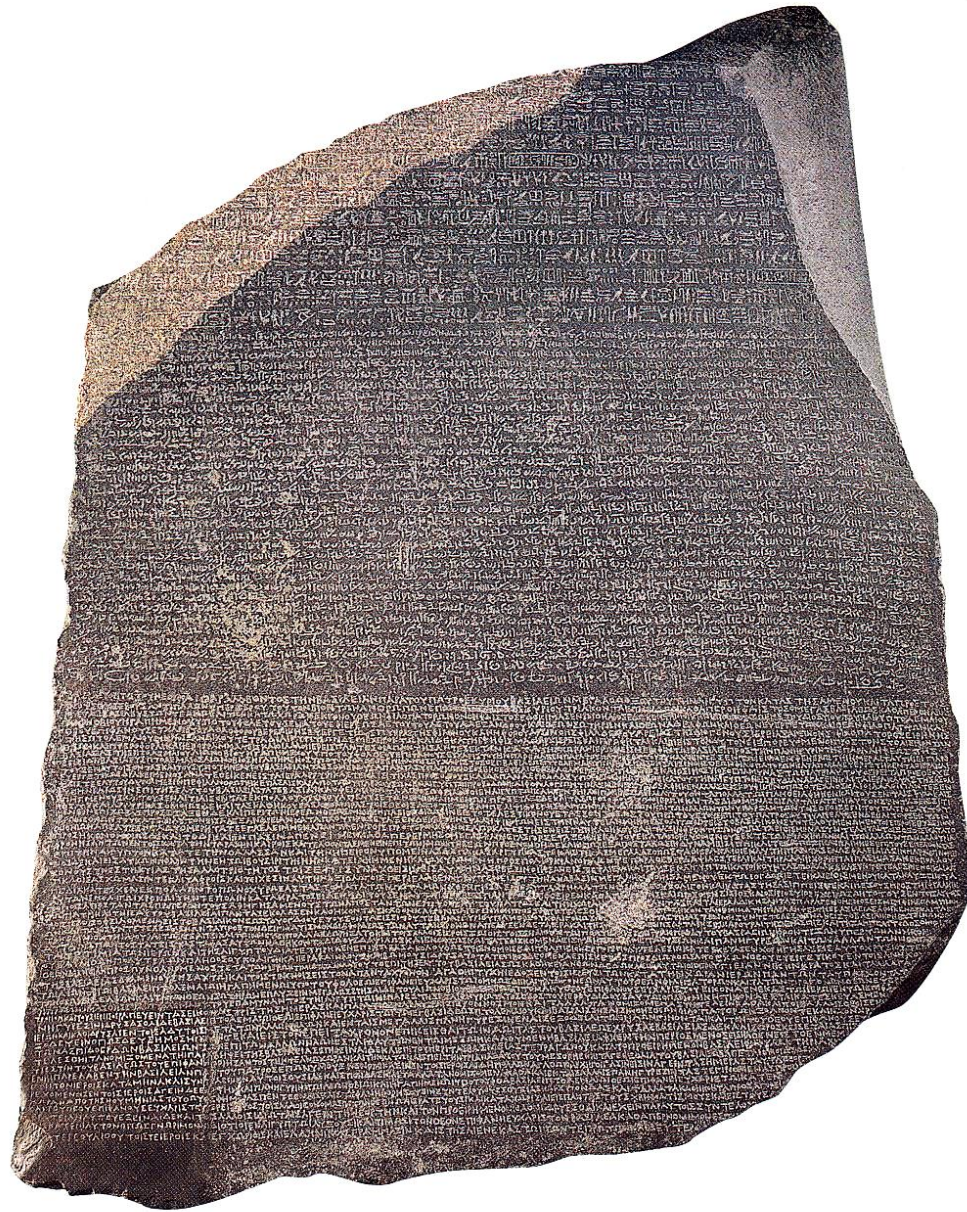


-He started a
monotheistic
religion starring
Aten

-he started a new,
more realistic and
less stylized way to
create art
-more of a portrait



The Rosetta Stone, 196 BCE, basalt



- Enabled the translation of Hieroglyphics
- Had 3 languages, ancient Greek(language of the government), demotic (language of the common people, sacred language (heiroglyphics))
- Napoleon's Army found it.
- it wasn't used for translation until the middle of the 19th century
- Stone was taller