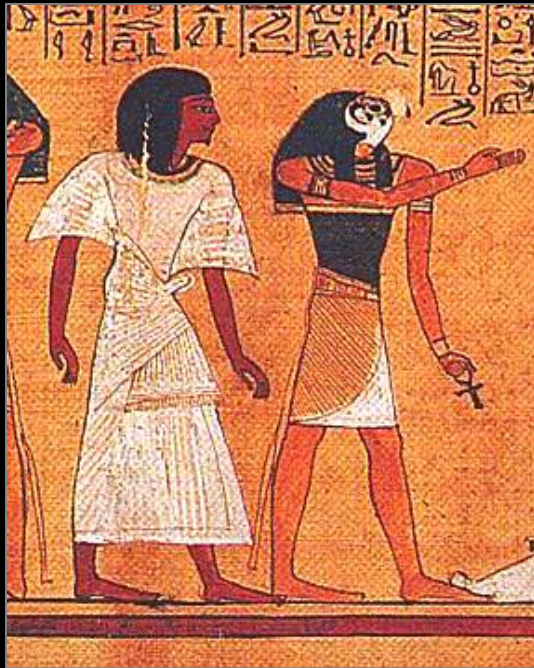
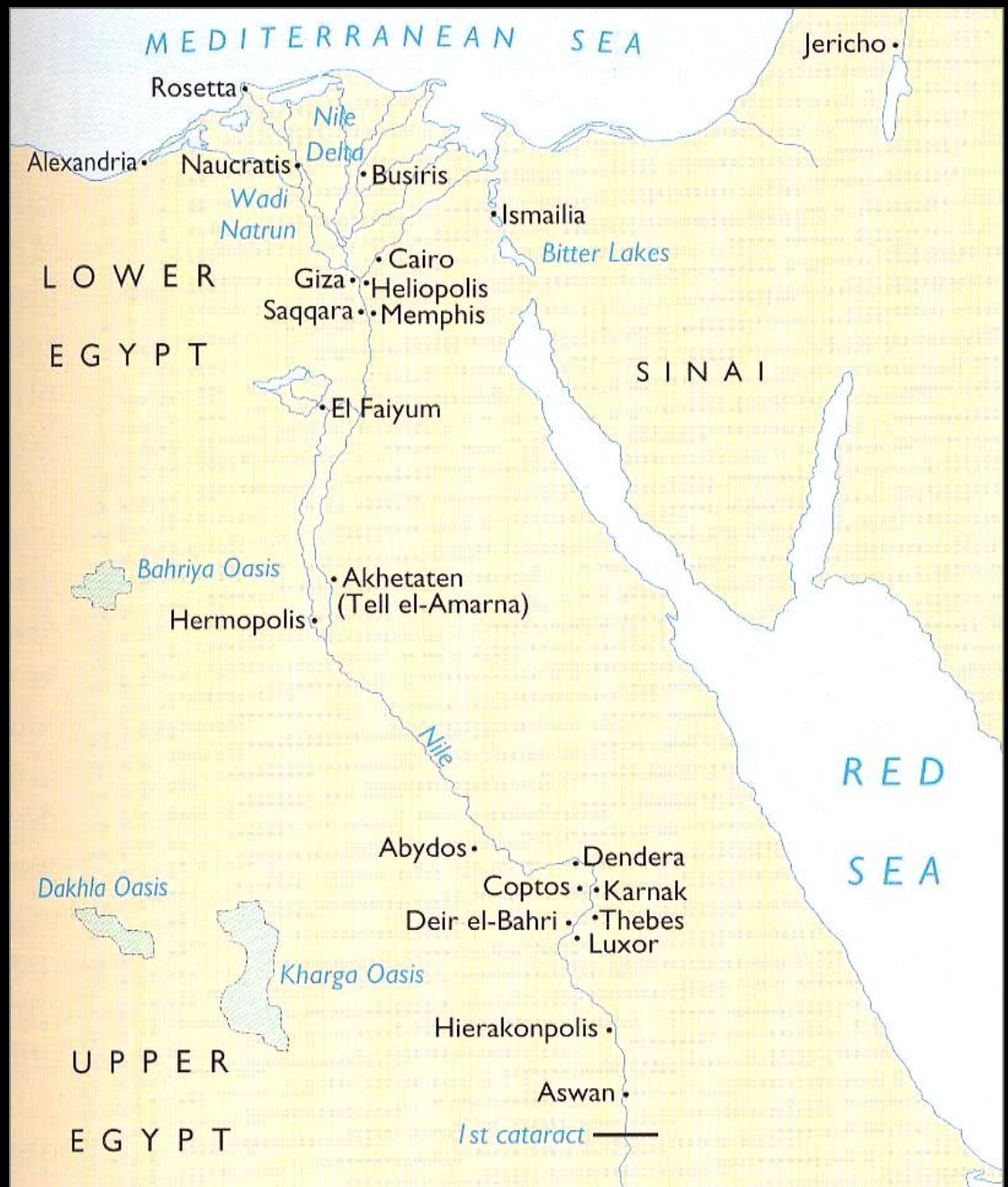
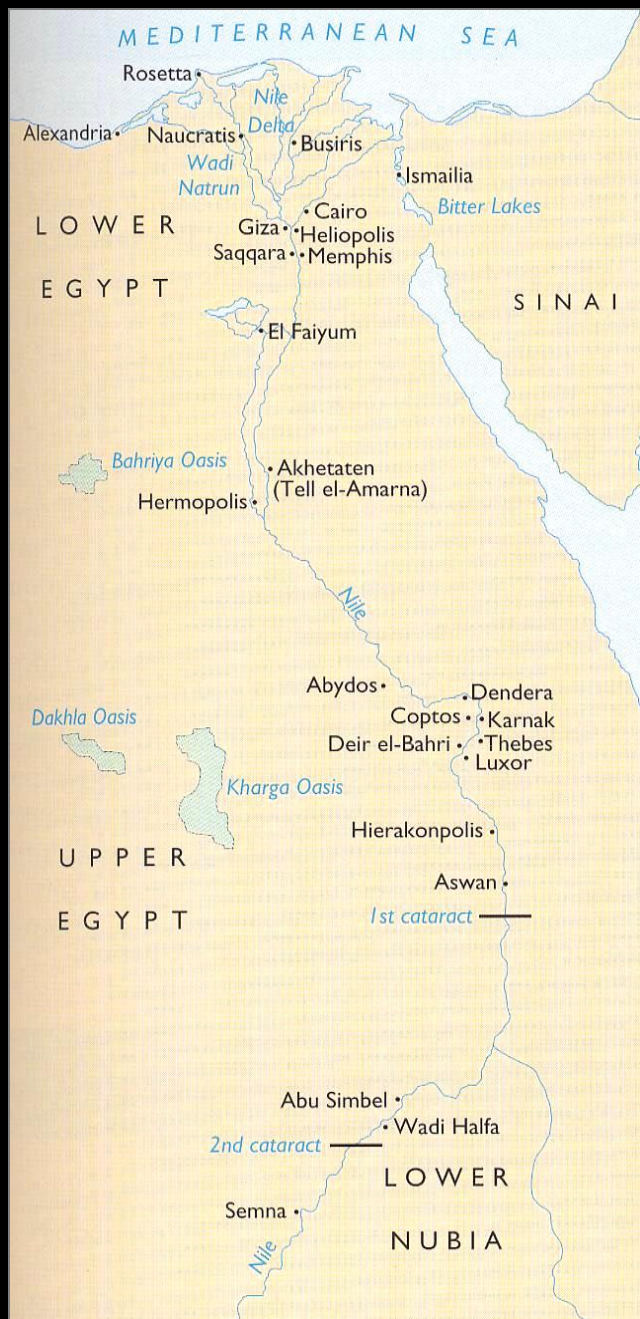


Egyptian Art

ORIGINALLY CREATED BY MR.
DOUGLAS DARRACOTT, PLANO
WEST HS PLANO, TX
EDITED BY RACHEL BUCKLEY





Egyptian Architecture

[Egypt Videos](#)

Mastaba



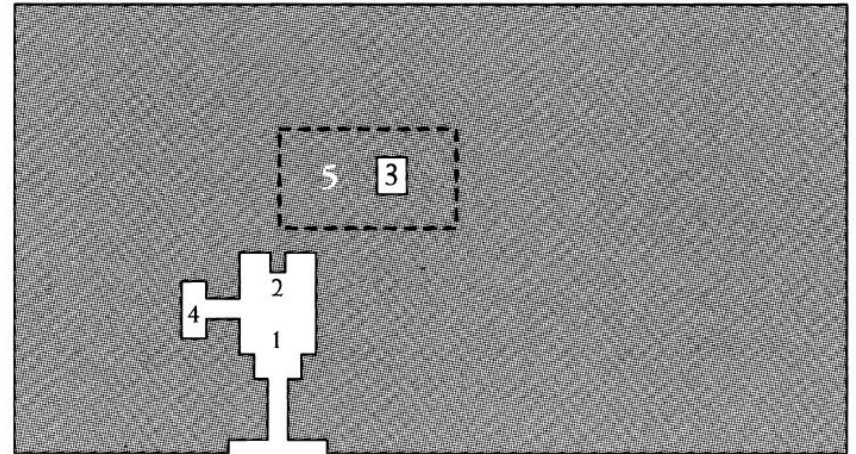
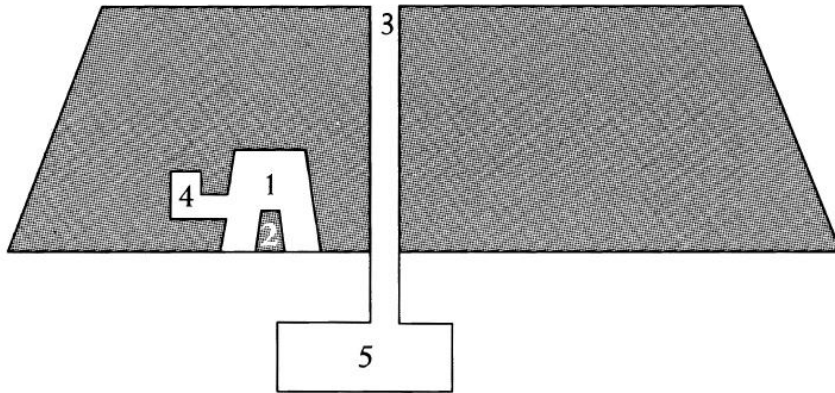


Imhotep.
The Stepped
Pyramid of
King Djoser
(Zoser),
c. 2675-
2625 BCE,
Saqqara

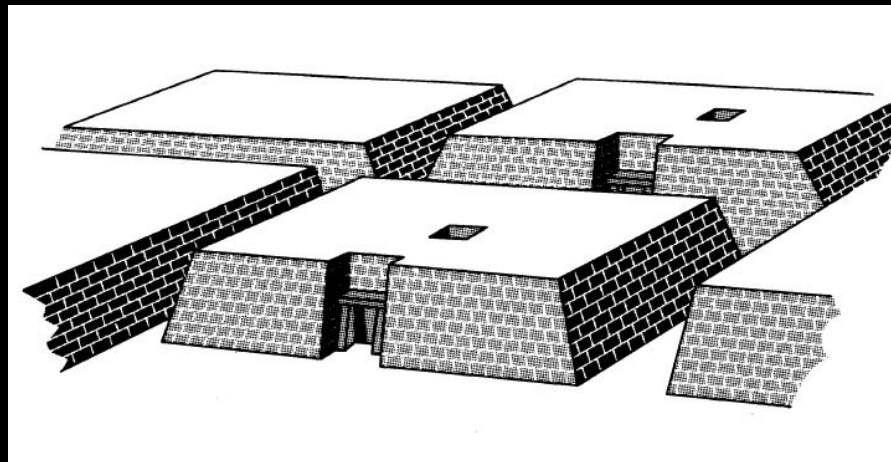


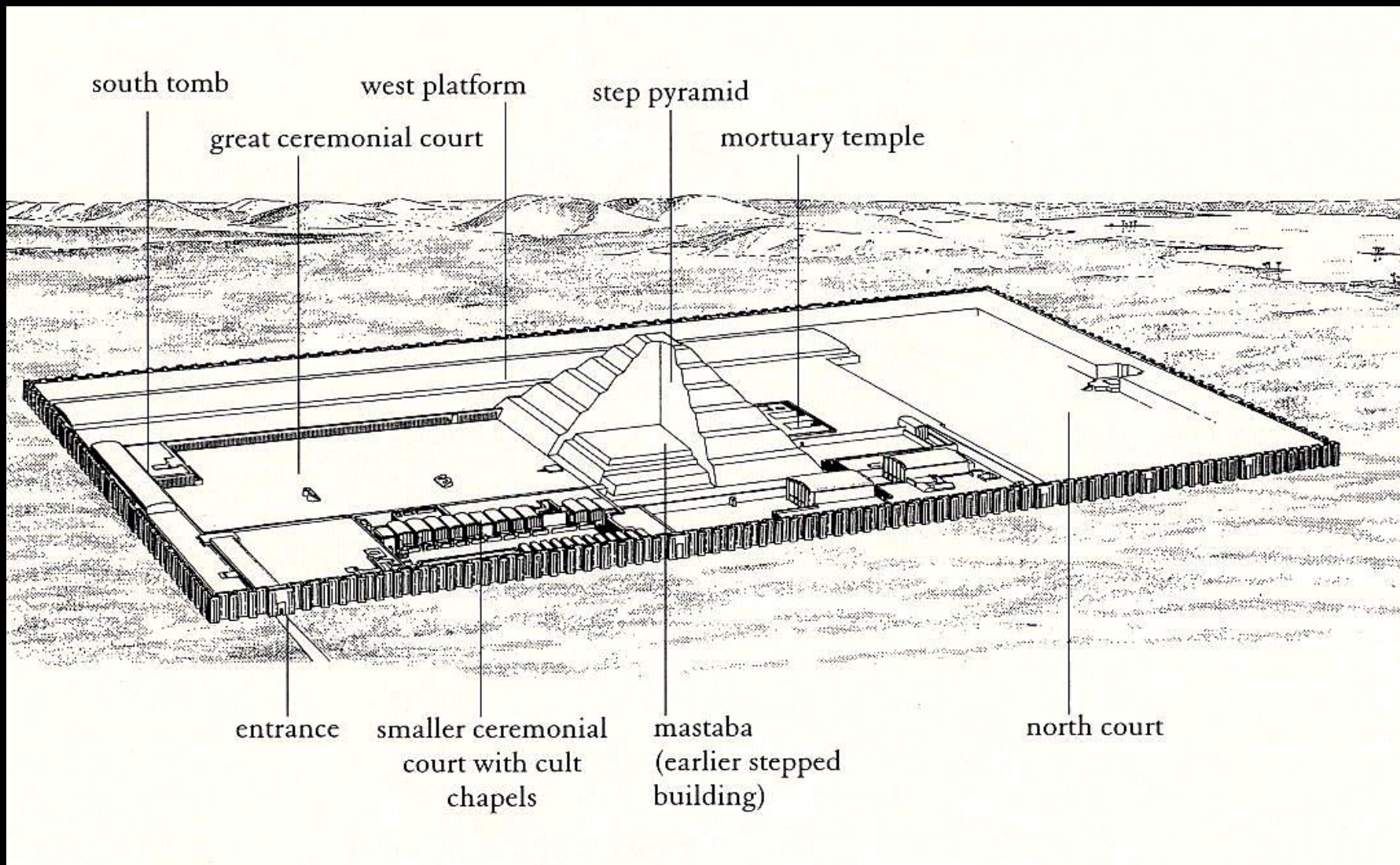


mastaba and serdab



1. Chapel 2. False door 3. Shaft into burial chamber 4. Serdab (chamber for statue of deceased) 5. Burial chamber





notes

- Step pyramids began with small mastabas
- They were considered the Pharaoh's "stairway to heaven"
- 1st known use of columns in history
- Imhotep is the world's first known artist/architect and his name appears at the base of a tomb statue
- He was also a physician and magician
- He was viewed as the god of medicine and healing and had shrines in parts of Egypt and Nubia

The Great Pyramids at Gizeh, 2600-2475 BCE

Khufu, Khafre, and Menkaure



Notes

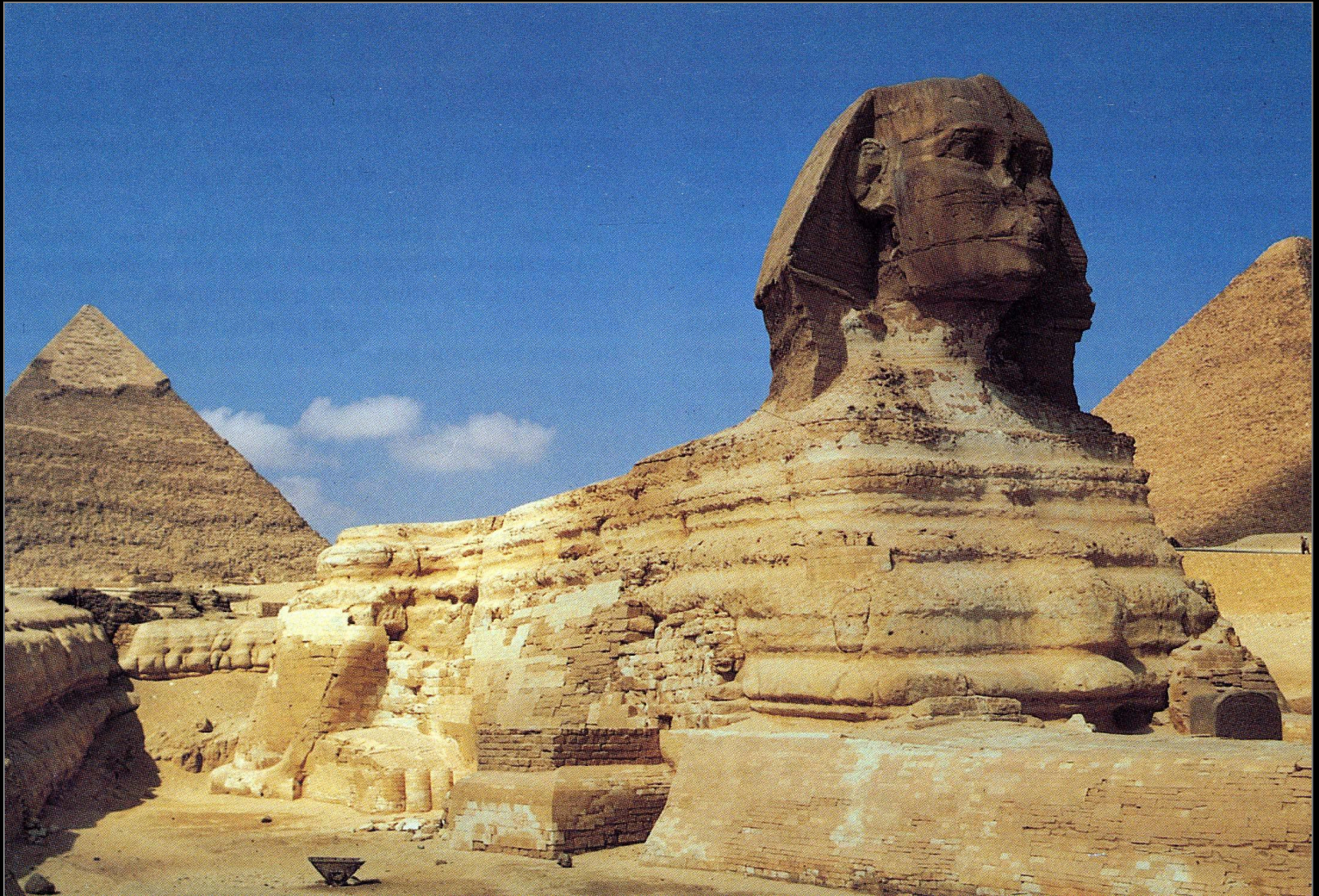
- The largest pyramid was built for Khufu
- It took 20 years to build
- It used to have a polished limestone veneer, which made it taller.
- The sides of the pyramid are equilateral triangles that face north, south, east, west and line up perfectly with the points on a compass.
- The smaller pyramids are for his wives and mother.
- The pyramid shape duplicates the sun's rays streaming through an opening in a cloud
- Khafre's pyramid is the second smallest and is accompanied by the Great Sphinx
- Menkaure's pyramid is the smallest.

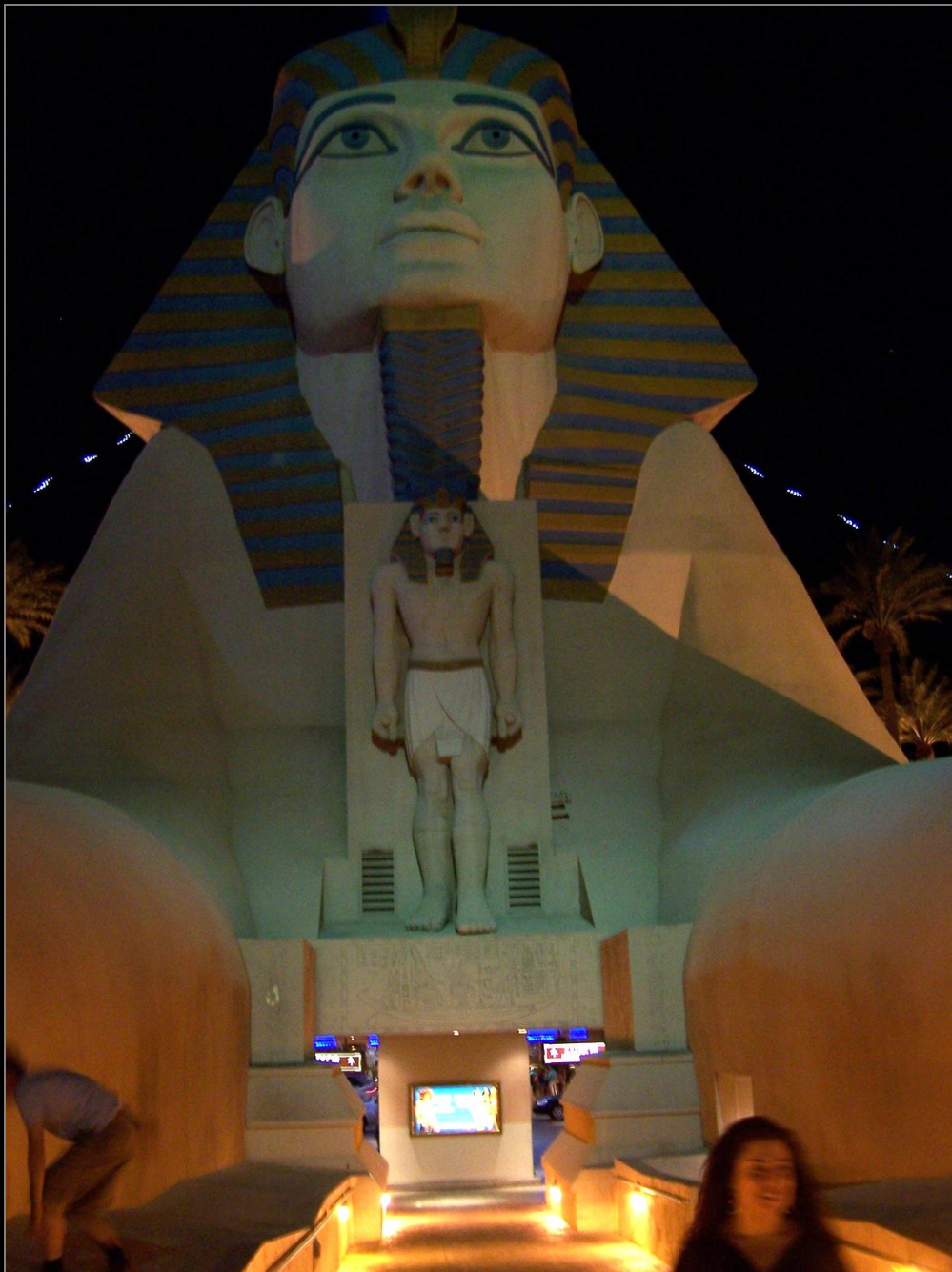






The Great Sphinx (Gizeh), c. 2575-2525 BCE, sandstone





Sphinx at the Luxor
Hotel in Las Vegas,
Nevada

Notes

- 65 feet high
- Sphinx means “strangler”, and was first given by the Greeks
- The head of a pharaoh and the body of a lion.
- There are Sphinxes with Ram heads associated with the god Amun.
- The most immense stone sculpture in the round ever made by man.
- It is made out of limestone bedrock.





Mortuary
Temple of
Queen
Hatshepsut
(Deir-el
Bahri),
c. 1473-
1458 BCE

Left: Figure of Hatshepsut enthroned,
c. 1470 BCE, limestone



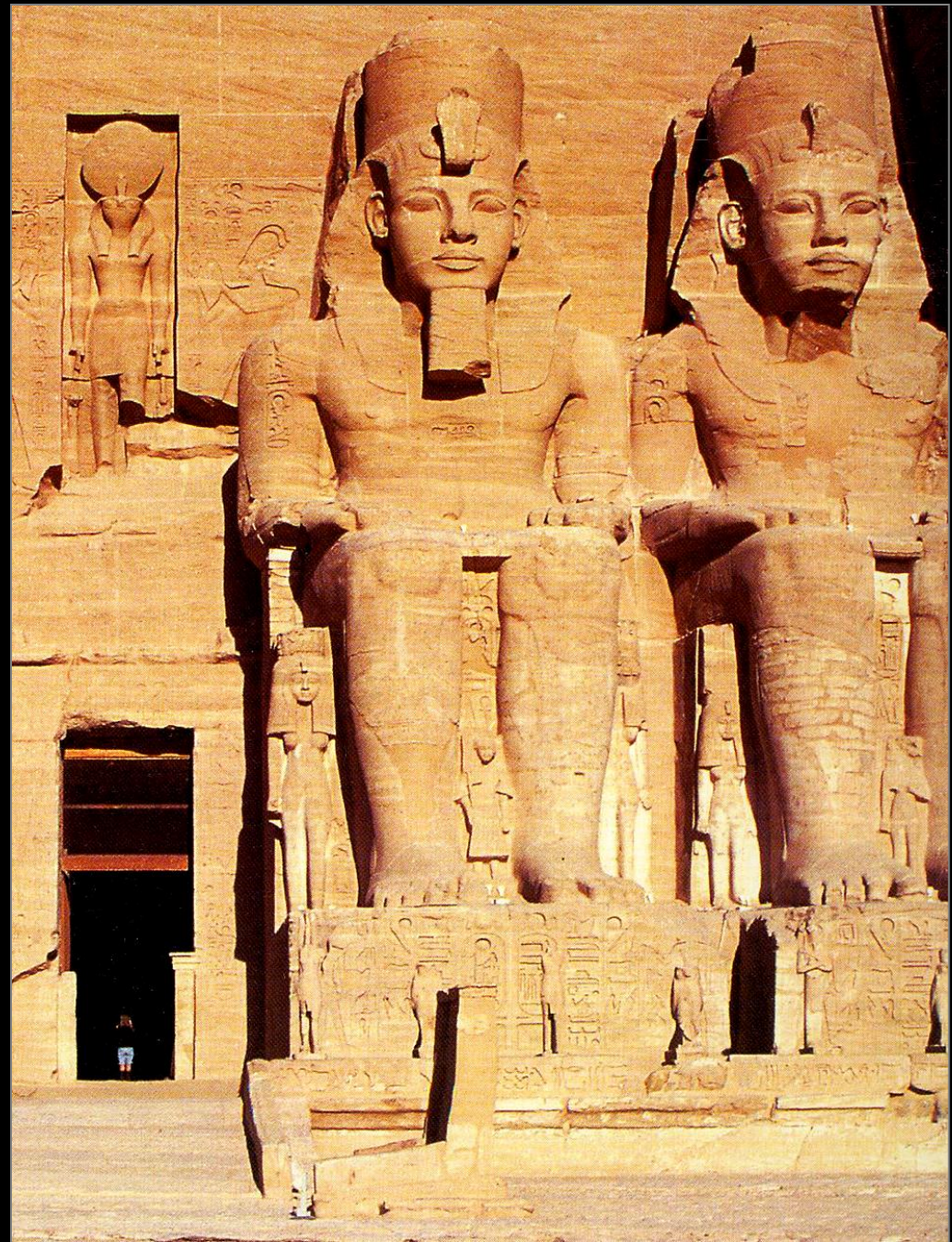
Notes

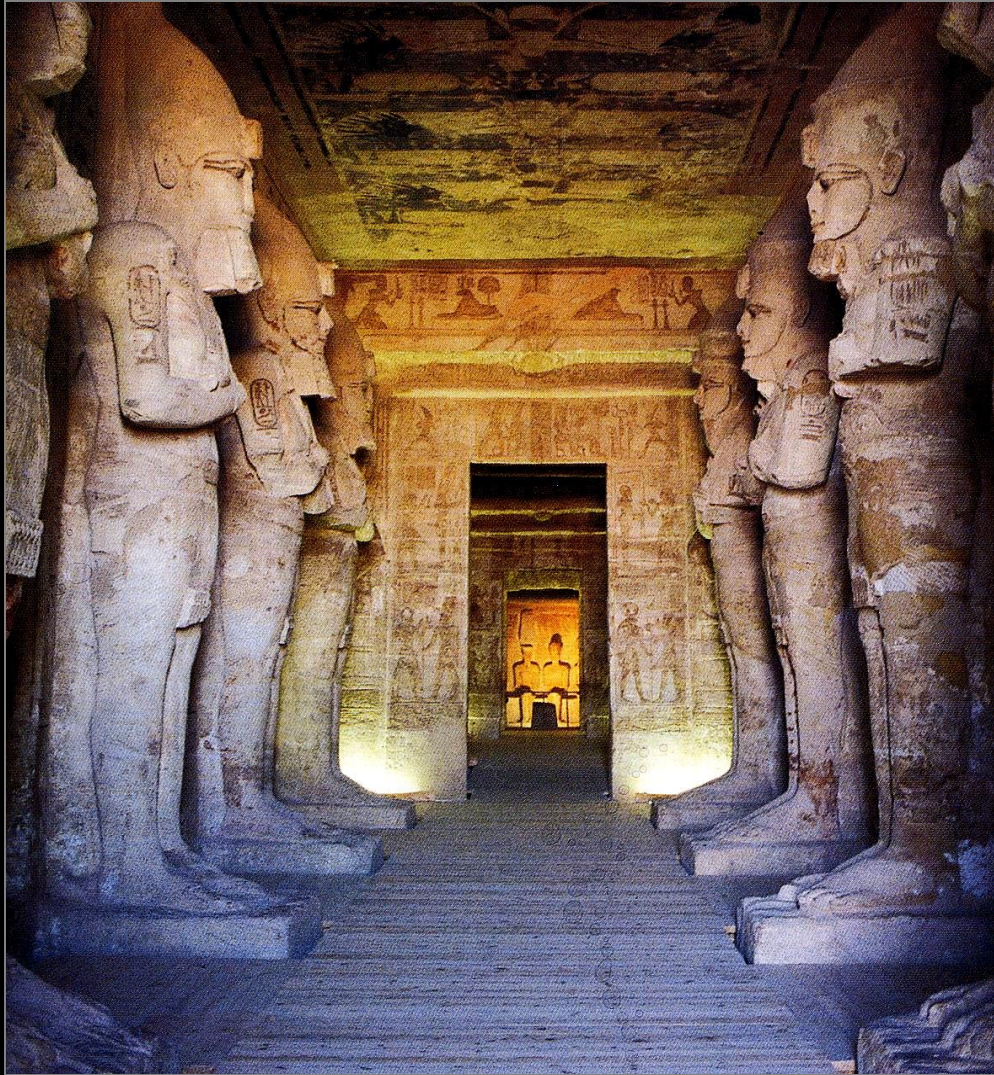
- Located on the western bank of the Nile (Thebes)/rock cut temple
- One of the most beautiful temples, there were plants on the terraces
- Queen Hatshepsut was the stepmother to Thutmose III, who became regent for Thutmose III when Thutmose II, her brother died.
- First known female monarch
- Many of her portraits were destroyed after her death.
- In portraits she appears as a male pharaoh with royal headdress and kilt and sometimes the false beard.
- Construction took 15 years
- The temple was situated in a valley considered sacred for over 500 years to the feminine goddess connected with the funeral world.

Temple of Ramses II
(Abu Simbel), c. 1290-1224 BCE

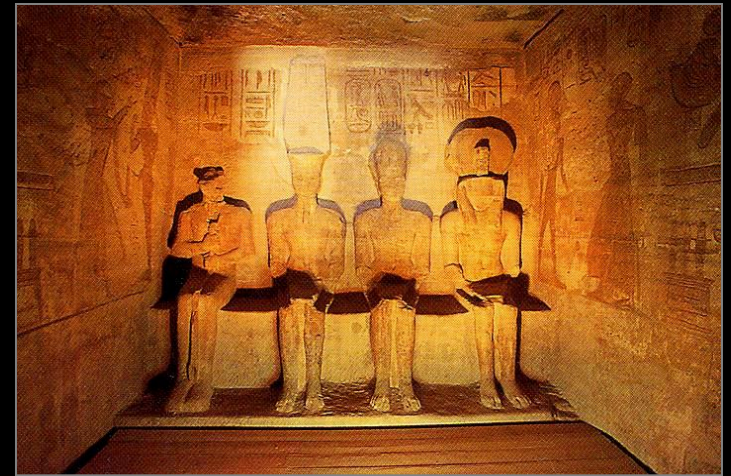


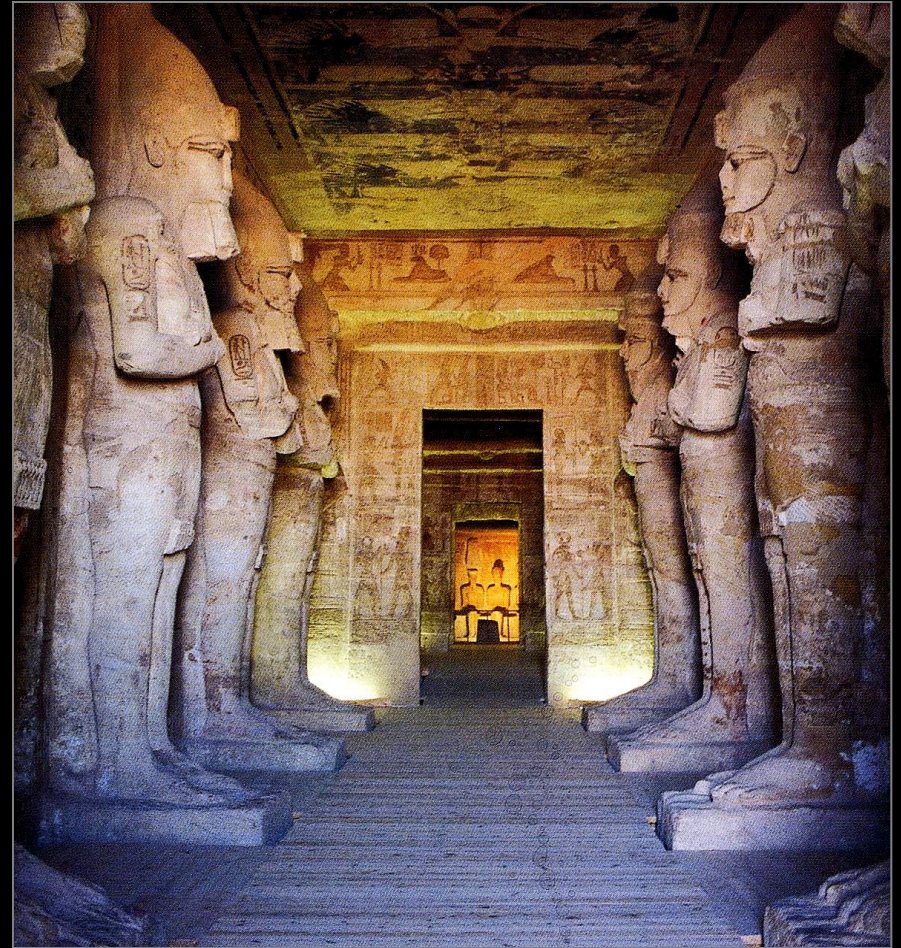
figures of king
outside the temple



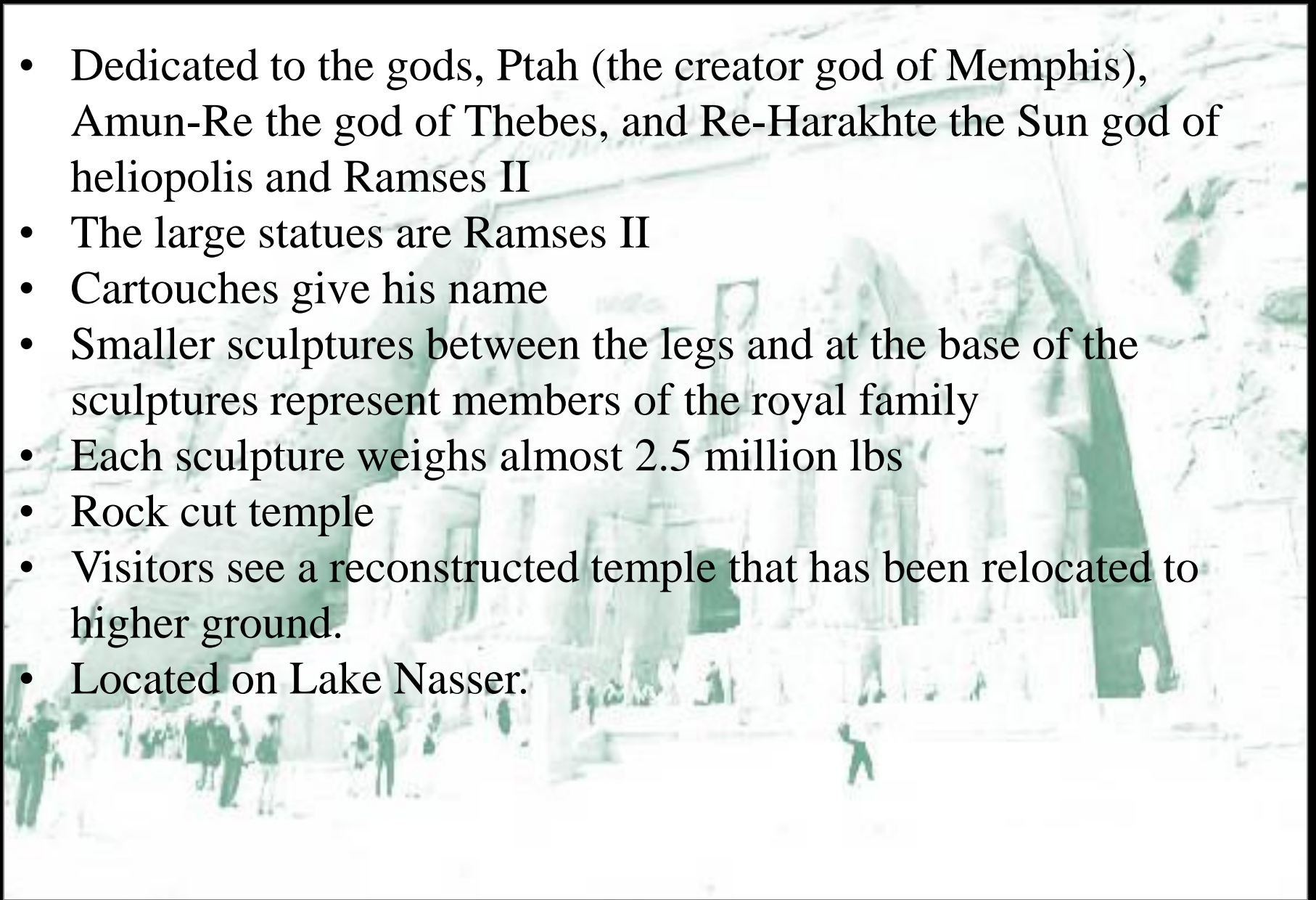


figures of king
inside the temple
(atlantids) and
sunken reliefs





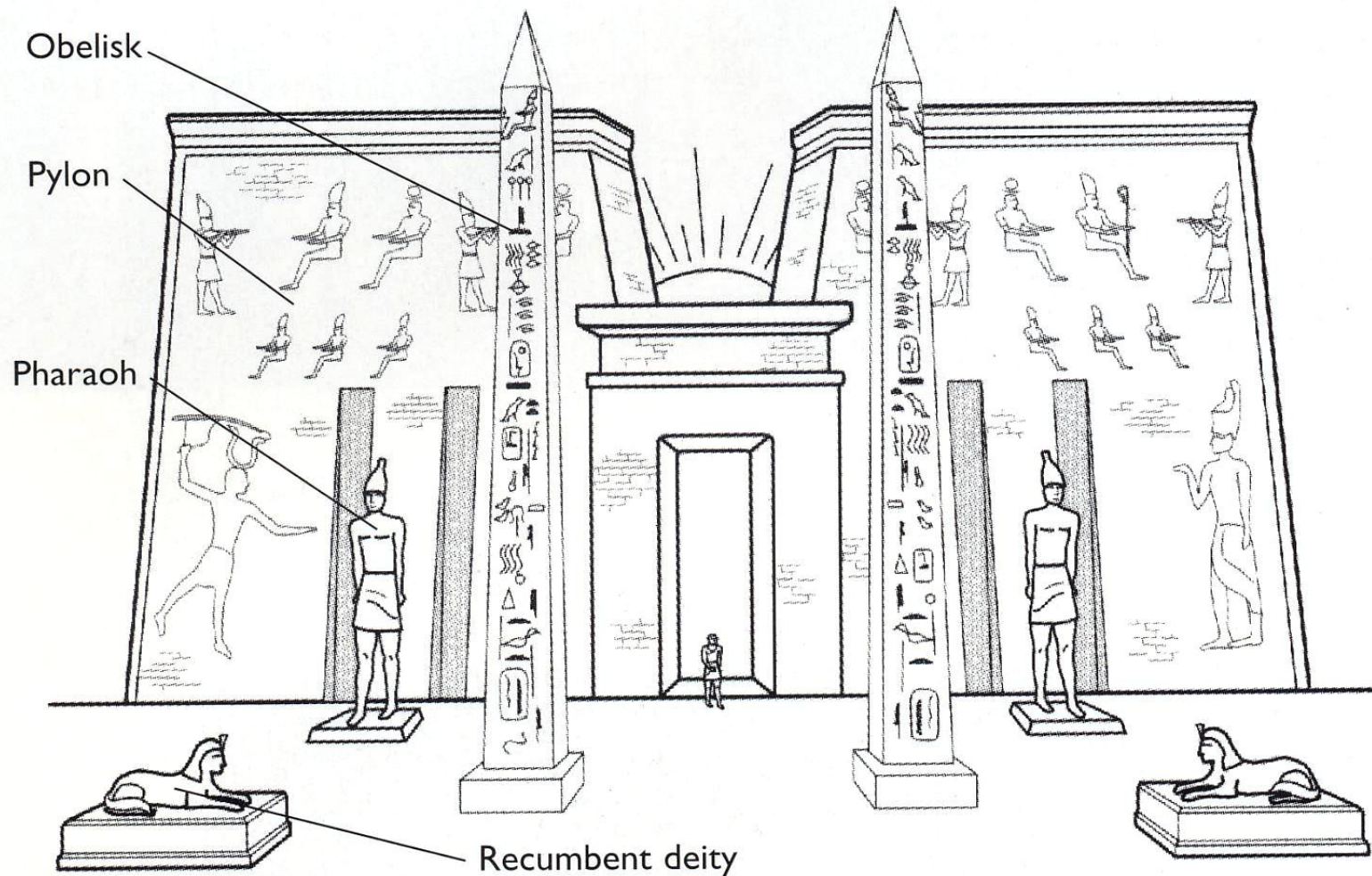
- Dedicated to the gods, Ptah (the creator god of Memphis), Amun-Re the god of Thebes, and Re-Harakhte the Sun god of heliopolis and Ramses II
- The large statues are Ramses II
- Cartouches give his name
- Smaller sculptures between the legs and at the base of the sculptures represent members of the royal family
- Each sculpture weighs almost 2.5 million lbs
- Rock cut temple
- Visitors see a reconstructed temple that has been relocated to higher ground.
- Located on Lake Nasser.



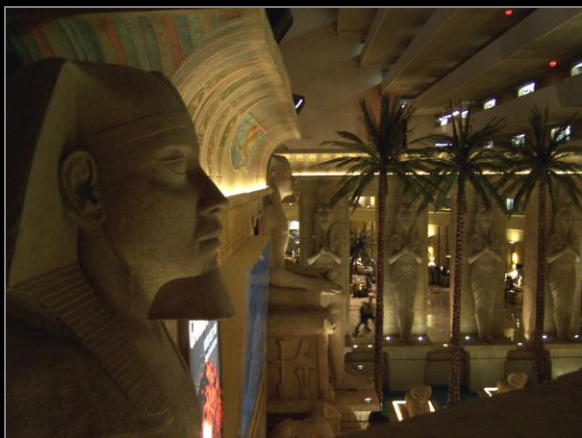
Temple at Luxor, c. 1290-1224 BCE



Diagram of a pylon facade

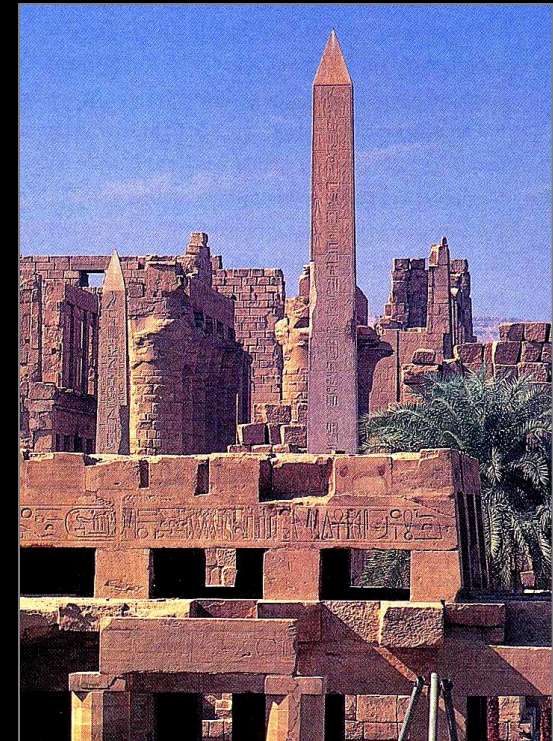


Hummer at the Luxor Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada



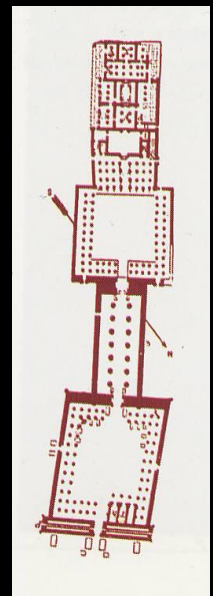
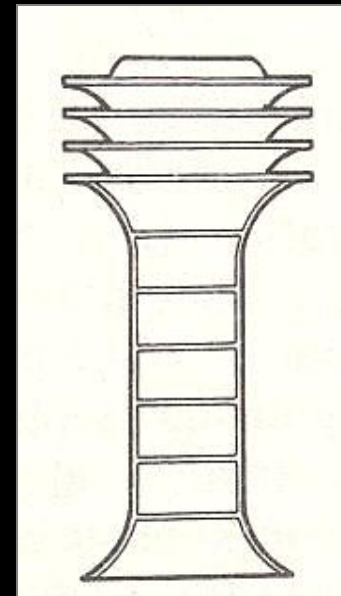


Left: Statue of
Ramses II at Temple
at Luxor
Below: Obelisks at
Karnak





Left: Aerial view of
the Temple of Luxor
Below: a drawing of a
djed pillar and plan
of the temple



Notes

close to the Nile River

Dedicated to Amon-Re King of the gods
continuous place of worship until recent times
built by king Amenhotep

Added to by King Tut and Ramses II
once was a Christian and a Coptic church
then buried beneath the city of Luxor
Then a mosque

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





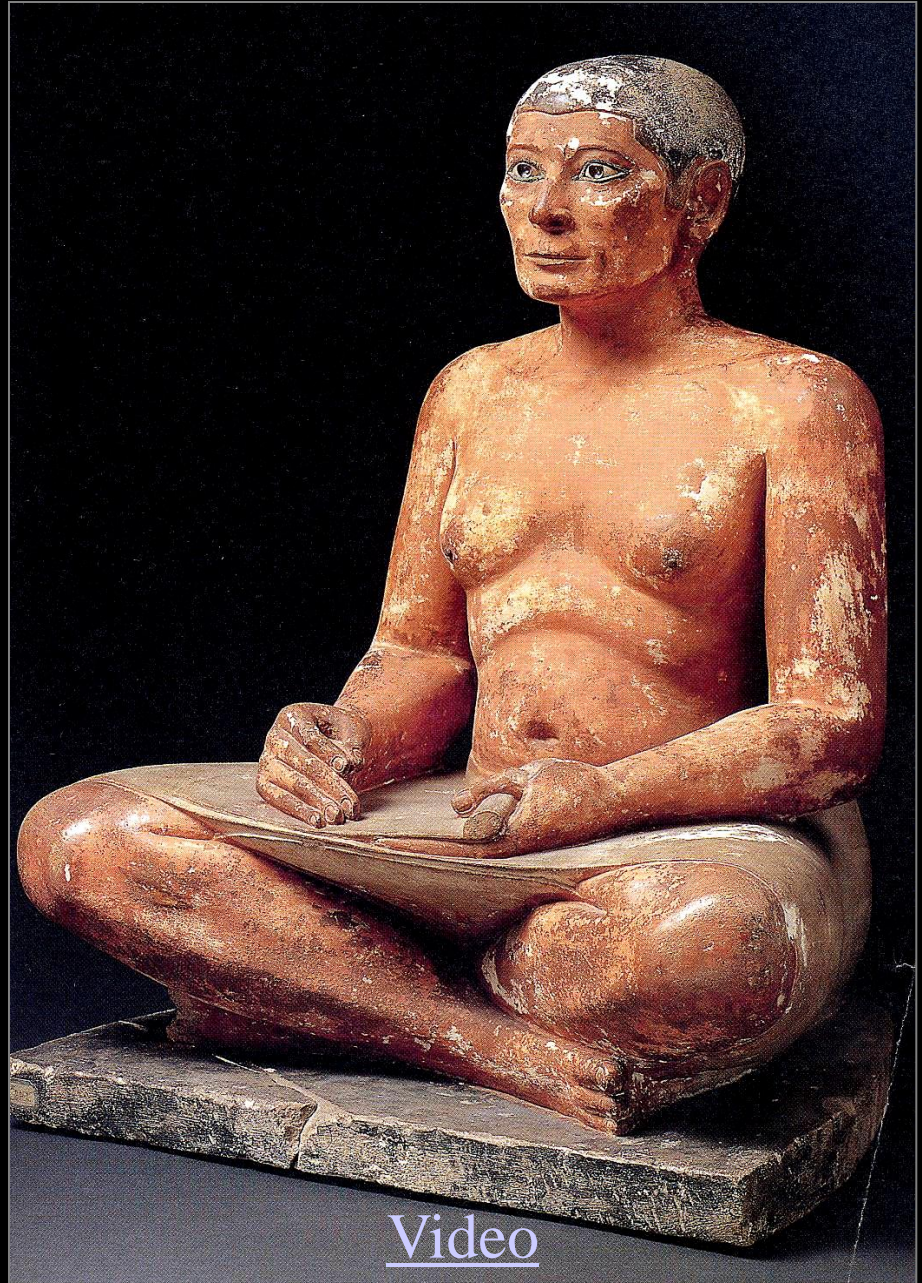
video

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

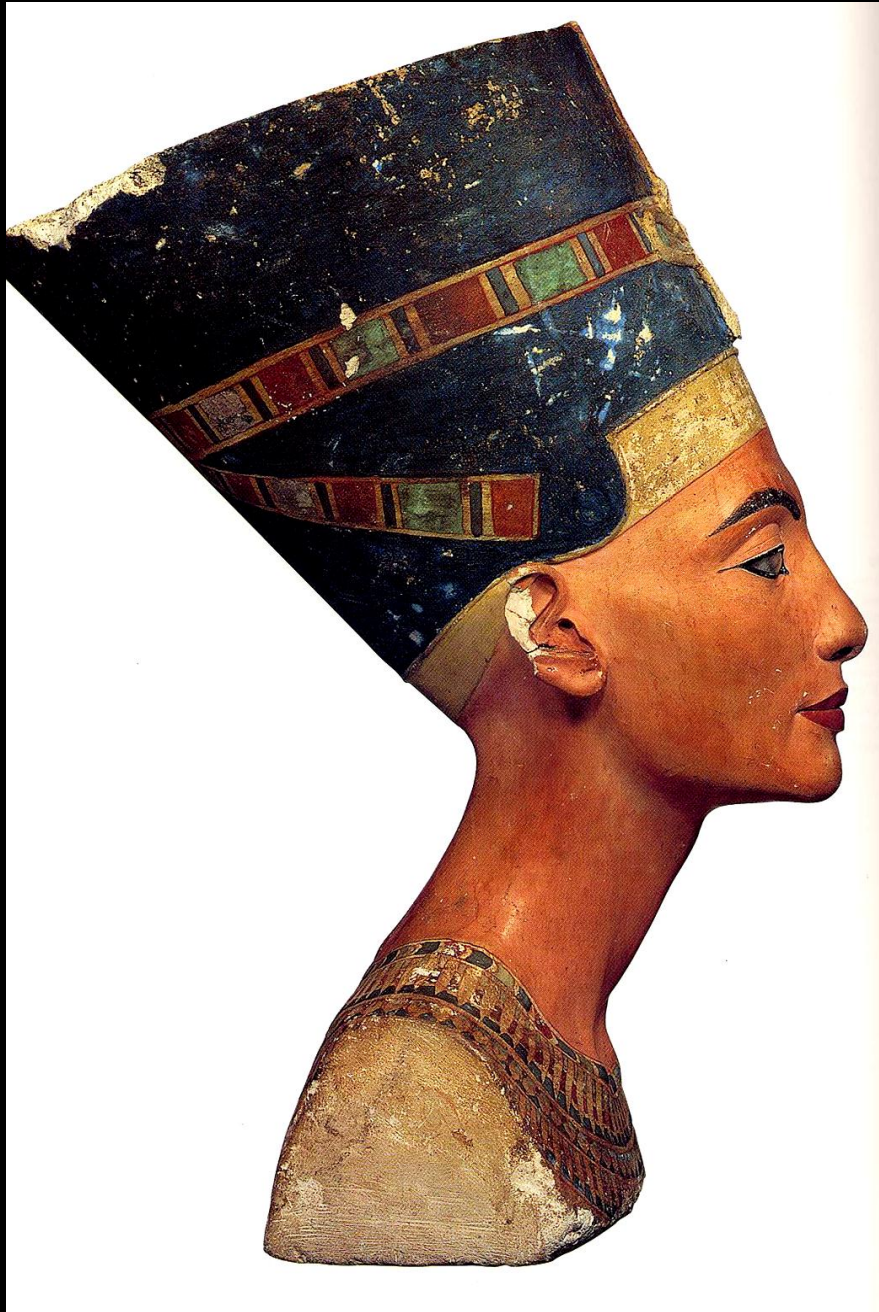
Chair is on risers to show
he is divine and above
the common man.



Foot stool

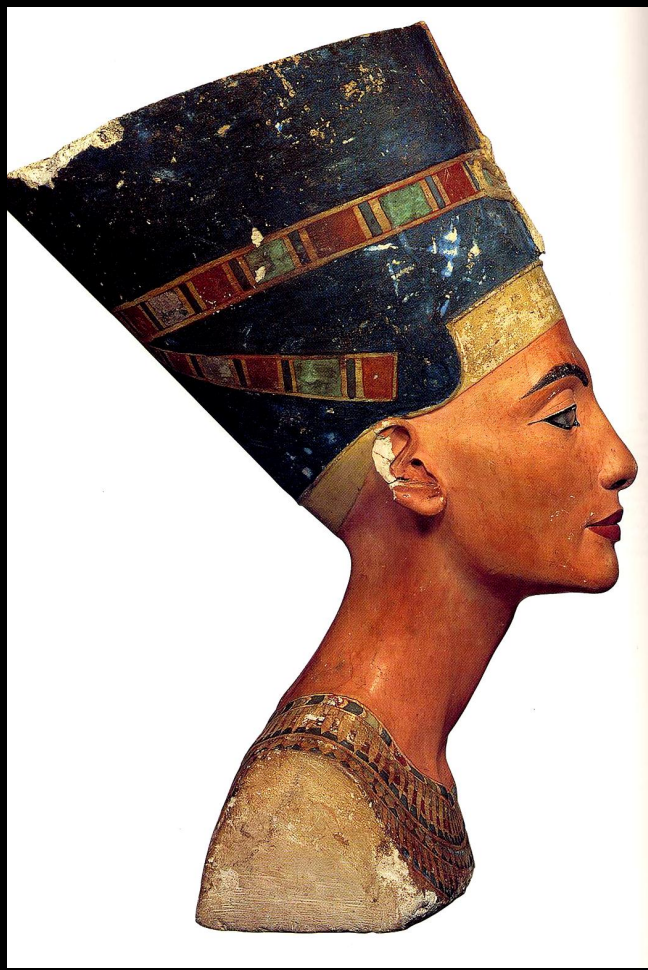
notes-

- It represents his separation from the earth
- his enemies are carved and painted to show his power



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

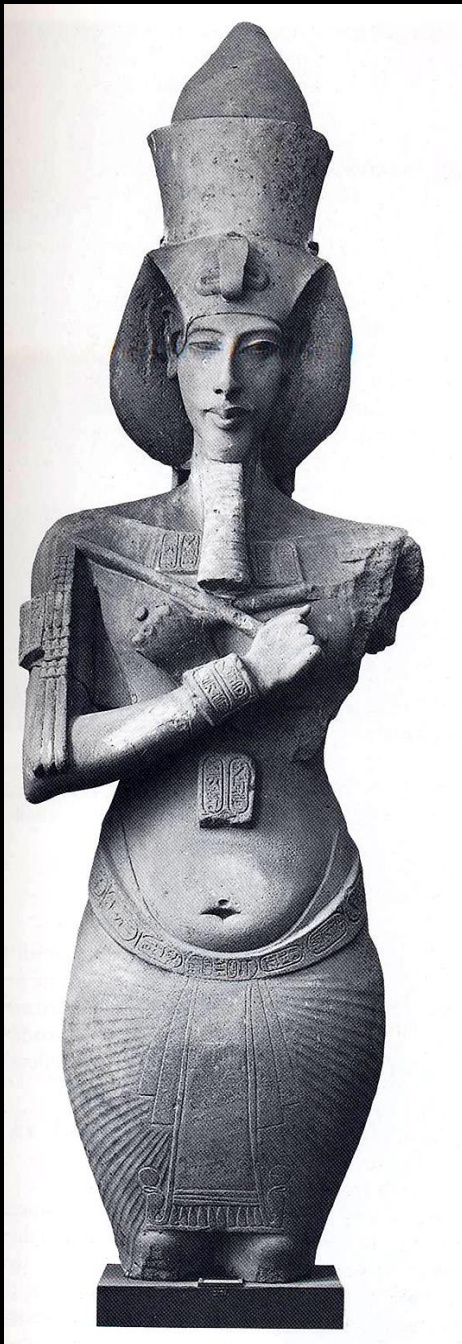
video



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

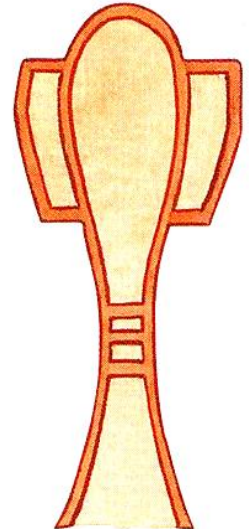
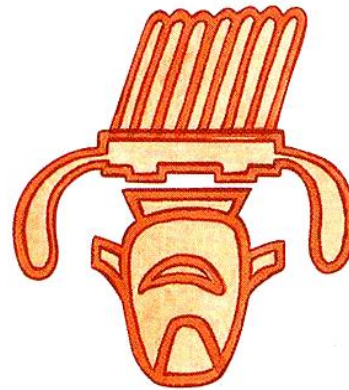
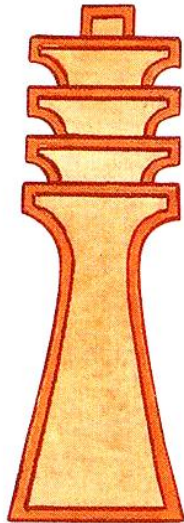
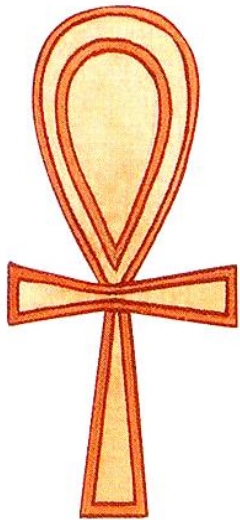


-He started a
monotheistic religion
starring Aten
-he started a new,
more realistic and
less stylized way to
create art
-more of a portrait



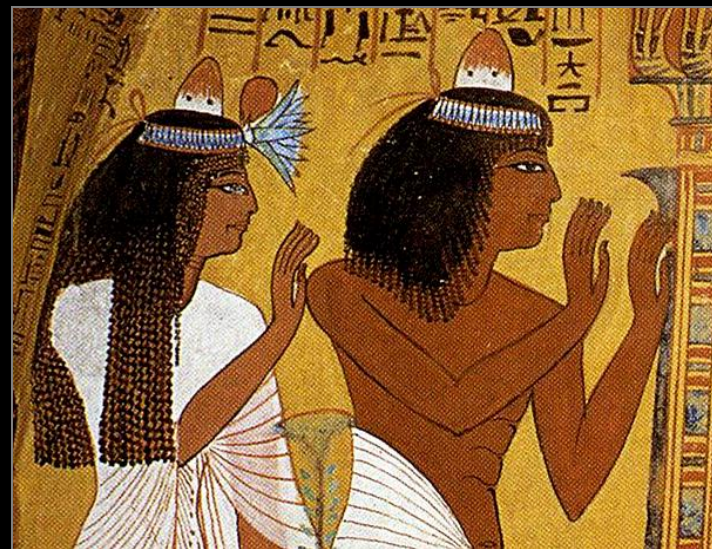
Painting

Egyptian glyphs symbolizing (left to right) life (the ankh), stability (the djed pillar), beauty, joy, and protection





The tomb of
Sennefer,
c. 1410 BCE (time
of Amenhotep
II)



Notes:

-Sennefer and his wife are worshipping gods of the afterlife

-the Jackals represent Anubis and are laying on a shrine. They are blue because that is the color of life and rebirth.

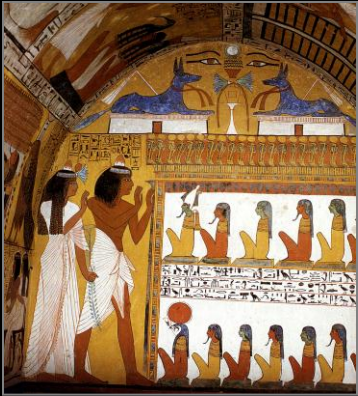
-Sennefer was the mayor of Thebes

-This tomb is known as the “tomb of the vineyards” because of all the plantlife paintings throughout the tomb.

-The hawk headed god Amen –Ra is represented

-also the pharaoh who wears the crown of upper Egypt.

-



Fowling scene from the tomb of Nebamun (Thebes, Egypt), c.1400-1350 BCE, fresco on dry plaster







Notes

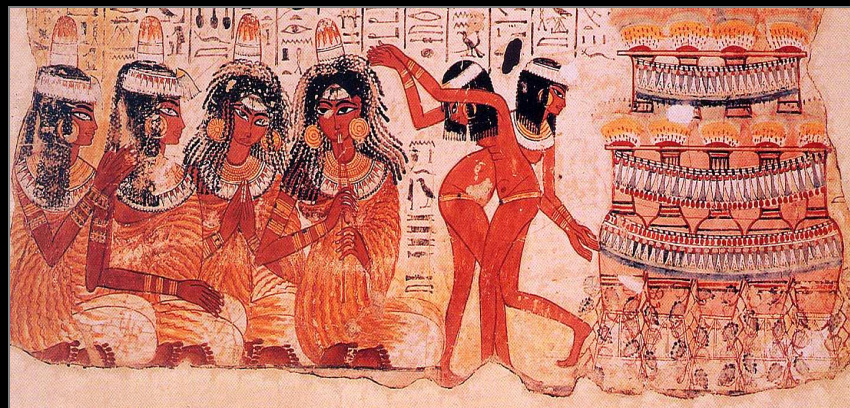
- **Nebamun was the pharaoh Amenhotep III's accountant.**
- **This is a scene of him hunting with his wife and daughter.**
- **He is on a boat with his daughter and she is holding onto his leg. She is looking the other way so she doesn't have to see her dad kill the bird.**
- **They are extremely dressed up like for a family portrait.**
- **There is an Ibis which is a symbol of the god Thoth.**
- **The birds and reeds are bright blue to represent rebirth.**
- **Blue is also a symbol of the Nile.**

Musicians and dancers from
the tomb of Nebamun
(Thebes), c. 1400-1350 BCE

rare attempt at a frontal
pose



- From Nebamun's tomb
- Shows a feast in his honor
- These are musicians and dancers
- There is a tower of wine
- It is a rare attempt at a frontal pose



Garden of Nebamun (Thebes), c. 1400-1350 BCE



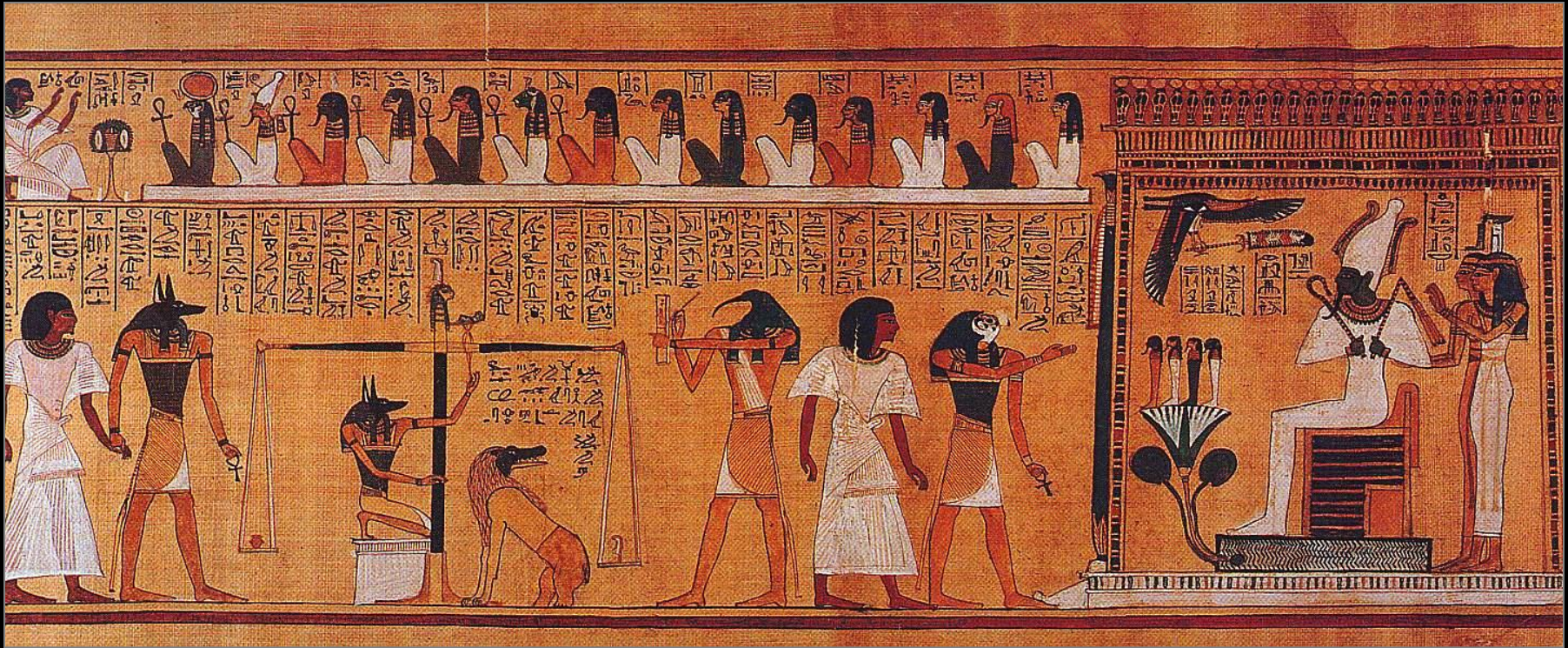
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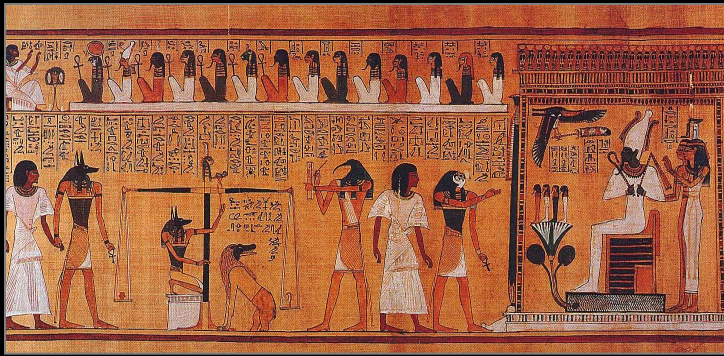
- His garden would have looked very similar to this one.
- Egyptians had plants and trees imported from other places.
- These trees are sycamore fig, date palm and Dom palms. They are shown in different stages of ripeness
- Bird's eye view
- On the right of the pool a goddess leans out of the tree offering fruits and drinks to him
- Painted in bright shades of blue and green



Last Judgment of Hu-Nefer (Thebes), c. 1290-1280 BCE, painted papyrus scroll

Video

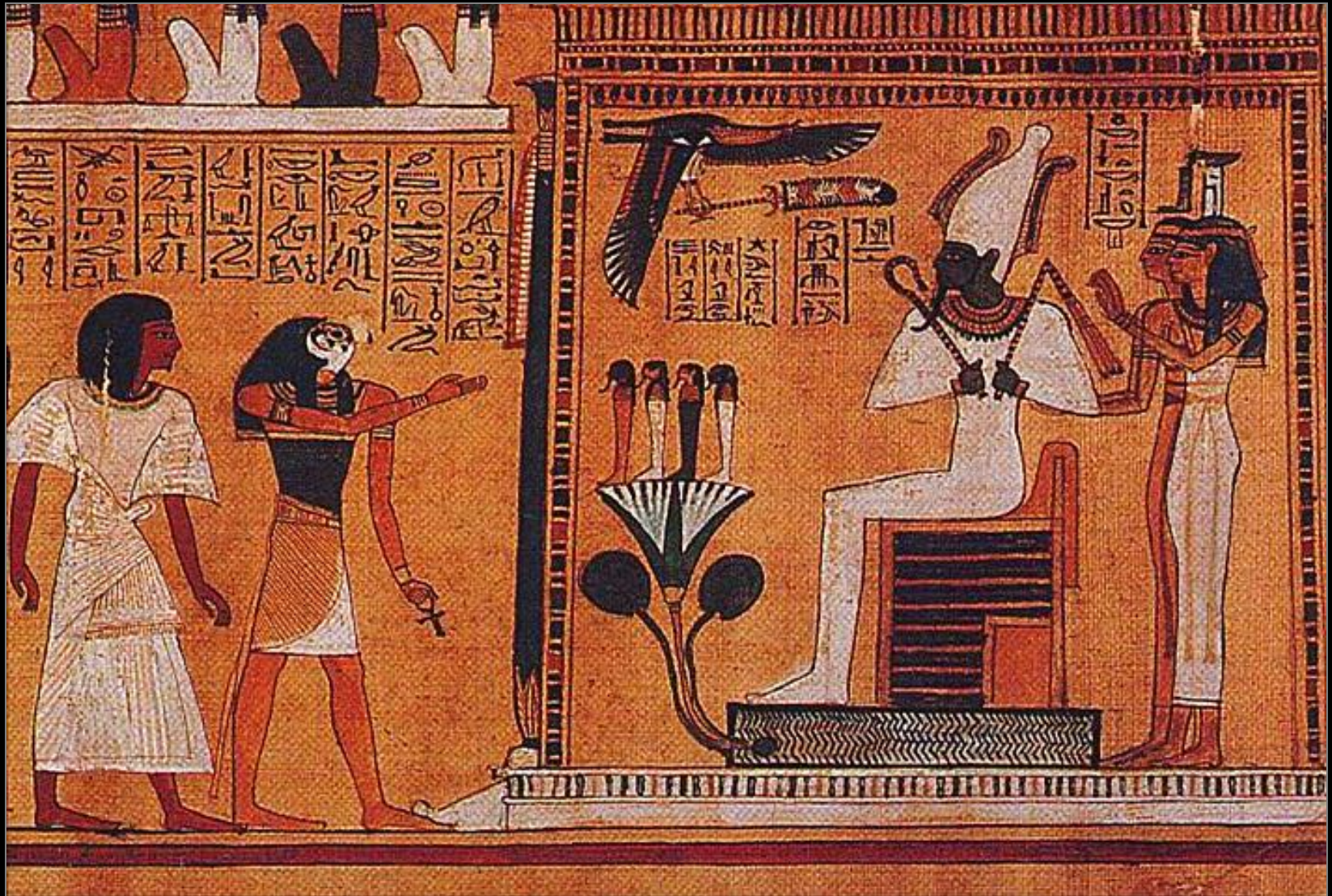




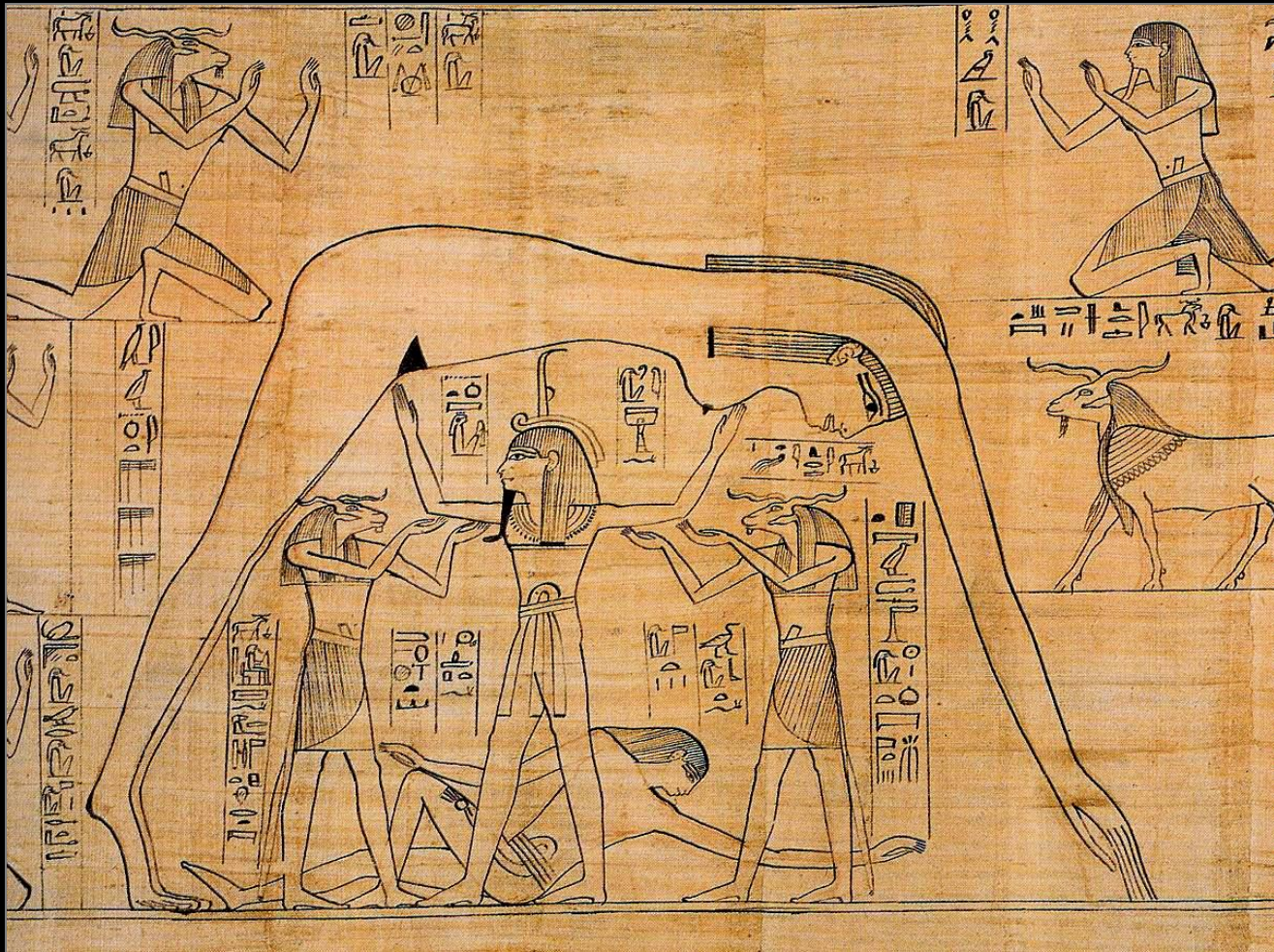
Notes-

- Pyramid text-included resurrection spells, charms, passwords, and prayers-on papyrus
- They were individualized for the owner.
- Maat-goddess of truth, represented by a feather
- Hu-Nefer was a scribe
- Thoth was the scribe of the gods
- Anubis leads Hu-Nefer to judgement
- Weighs his heart against a feather.
- Ammit-crocodile head, lion or leopard body, hind legs of a hippo would devour the heart if it was unworthy.
- He would also have to memorize secret prayers and recite them to Osiris. If he forgot them they were probably inscribed on his coffin.

receiving the reward of eternal life



The Creation of the Heaven and the Earth, Book of
the Dead of Nesitanebtasheru, c. 1025 BCE



Egyptian Art

