**#3 Egypt**  Text: Art Across Time Chapter Three

**Context:**

Geography/Geology: 3000 years of Egyptian order, the predictability of life, the rising and setting of the sun, the annual flood, sowing, and harvesting, seemed a continual rebirth that was central to their art and history.

Religion: Polytheist, gods encompassed in nature and human life, and order of the universe. Numerous deities and single gods overlapped such as Horus. The afterlife was a transition into a similar existence; deceased’s ka (soul) entered the surrogate before entering the next world. Akhenaten was the only Pharaoh to introduce monotheist.

The Pharaohs: Kings whose power was absolute and considered to be gods. Kafre, Menkaure and Queen Khamerernebty, Hatshepsut, Akhenaten, Nefertiti, Tutankhamon.

**Works of Art:**

* Pallet of Narmer c. 3100 BCE
* Step Pyramid c. 2630-2611 BCE
* Seated Scribe c. 2551-2528 BCE
* The Great Sphinx c. 2520-2494 BCE
* Seated Statue of Kahfre c. 2540-2494 BCE
* Menkaure and Khamerernebty c. 2490-2472 BCE
* Painted Coffin of Djehuty-Nakht c.1971-1926 BCE
* Lady Senuwy c. 1971-1926 BCE
* Sesostris I c. 1971-1926 BCE
* Sesostris I c. 1971-1926 BCE
* Funerary Temple of Queen Hatshepsut c.1504-1492 BCE
* Hatshepsut as Pharaoh c. 1473-1458 BCE
* Senenmut and Nefrura c. 1473-1458 BCE
* Nebamun Hunting Birdsc 1390-1352 BCE
* Opening of the Mouth Ceremony from the *Book of the Dead* of Hunefer c. 1295-1186 BCE
* Akhenaten c. 1353-1350 BCE
* Bust of Nefertiti c. 1349-1336 BCE
* Akhenaten, Nefertiti and their children c. 1349-1336 BCE
* Mask of Tutankhamon 1327 BCE
* Canopic coffinette1327 BCE
* King and Queen of Puntc.1473-1458 BCE
* Nubian eggshell vessels c. 3100-2890 BCE
* Presentation of Nubian tribute to Tutankhamon c.1336-1327 BCE
* Temple of Ramses II c. 1279-1213 BCE
* Egyptian columns New Kingdom

**Assignment:**

**Vocabulary**: Post and lentil, cartouche, obelisk, pyramidion, Canon, Canopic jars, Papyrus, Pharaoh, Sarcophagus, hierarchical scale, iconography, convention, hypostyle, ka, ankh

**Techniques:**

Fresco, Frieze, papyrus reed columns, lotus flower columns, Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt

**Ideas and Concepts:** (complete the following assignment thoroughly

1. Identify four works, two statues and two frescoes and explain how they follow the Egyptian convention.
2. Discuss how Hatshepsut’s Temple, the Giza Pyramids, and the Step Pyramid, are sacred places for Egyptian beliefs.
3. Compare the Pyramids with the ziggurats of the Ancient Near East.
4. Identify the Amarna style and discuss the philosophy behind it.
5. Discuss the elements of the two types of columns, the two types of crowns and each region they represent.
6. Compare the Seated Scribe to the statues of Prince Rahotep and his wife Nofre, both in conventions and their places in Egyptian society.
7. Discuss the contribution of two of the architects mentioned in the chapter.

**Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**