

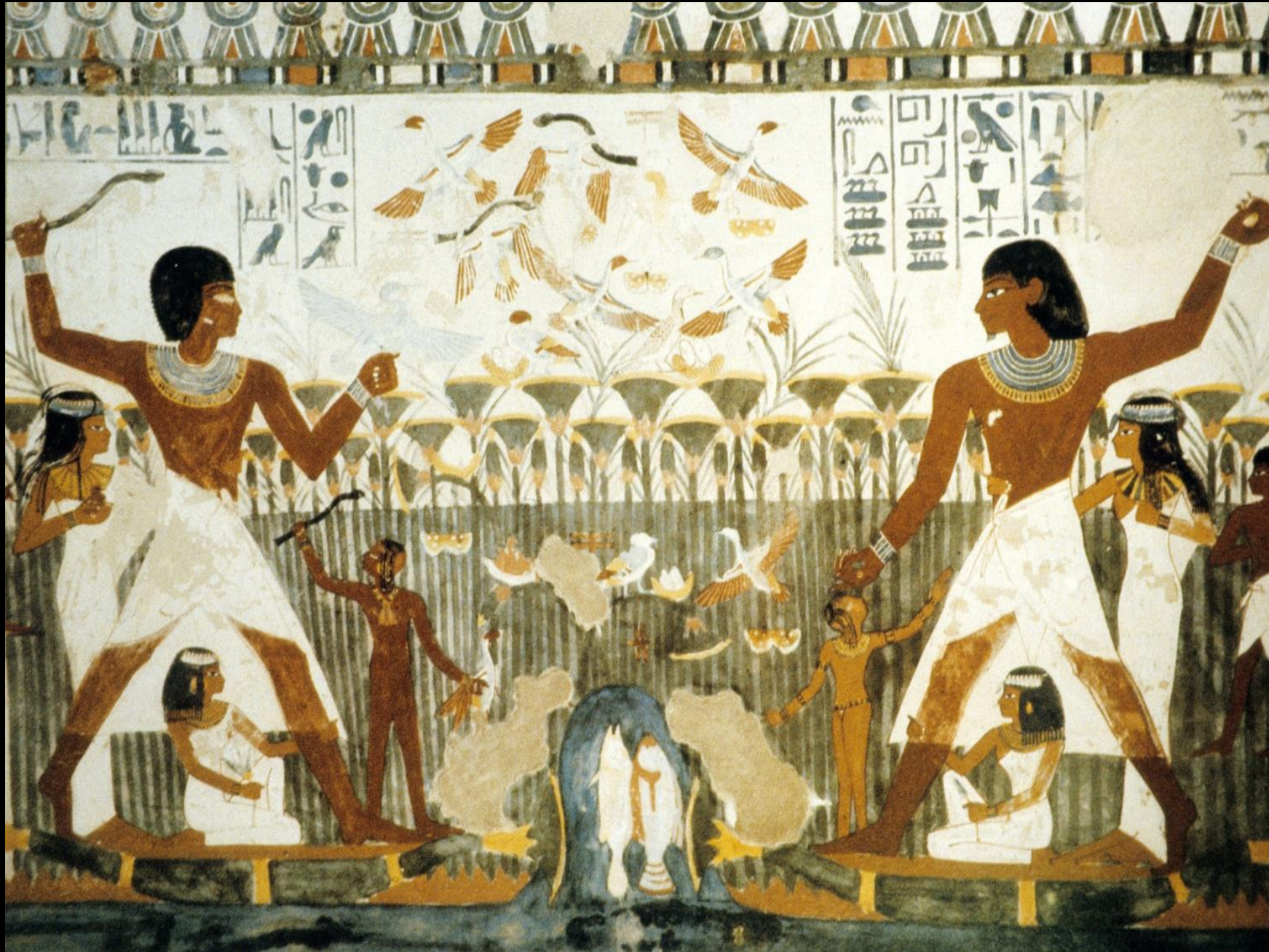


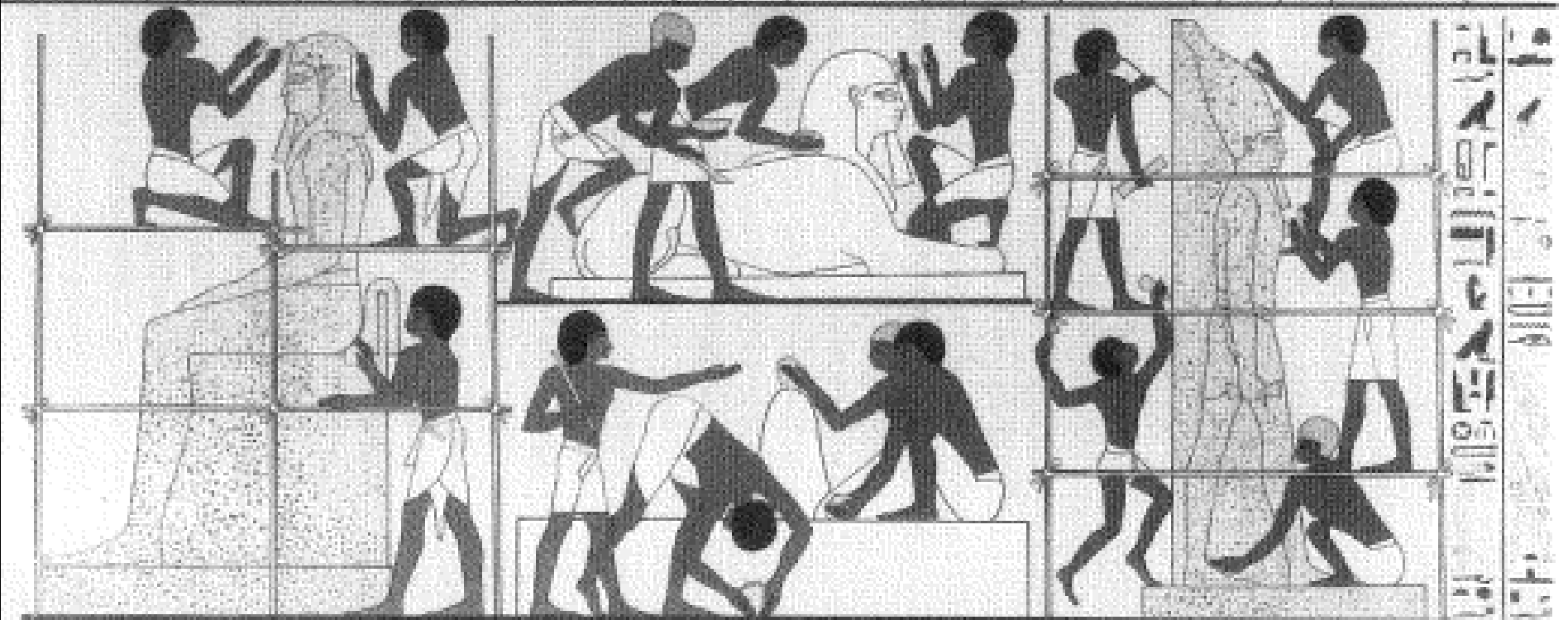
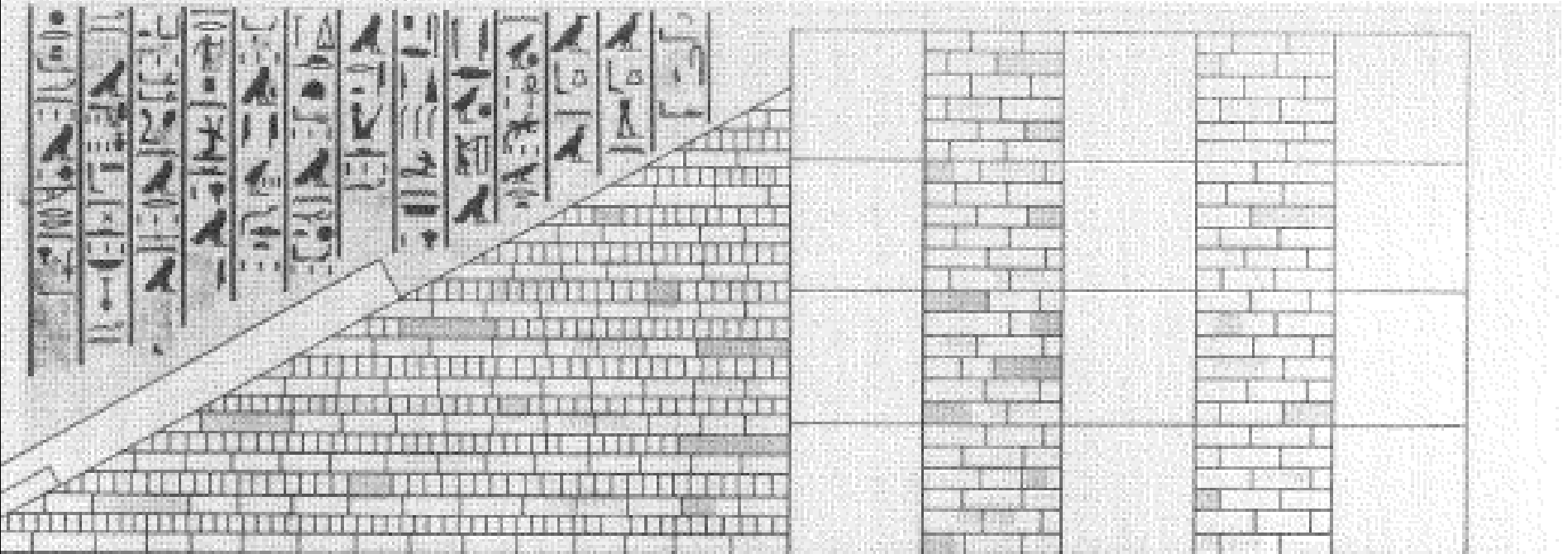
# Egyptian Art



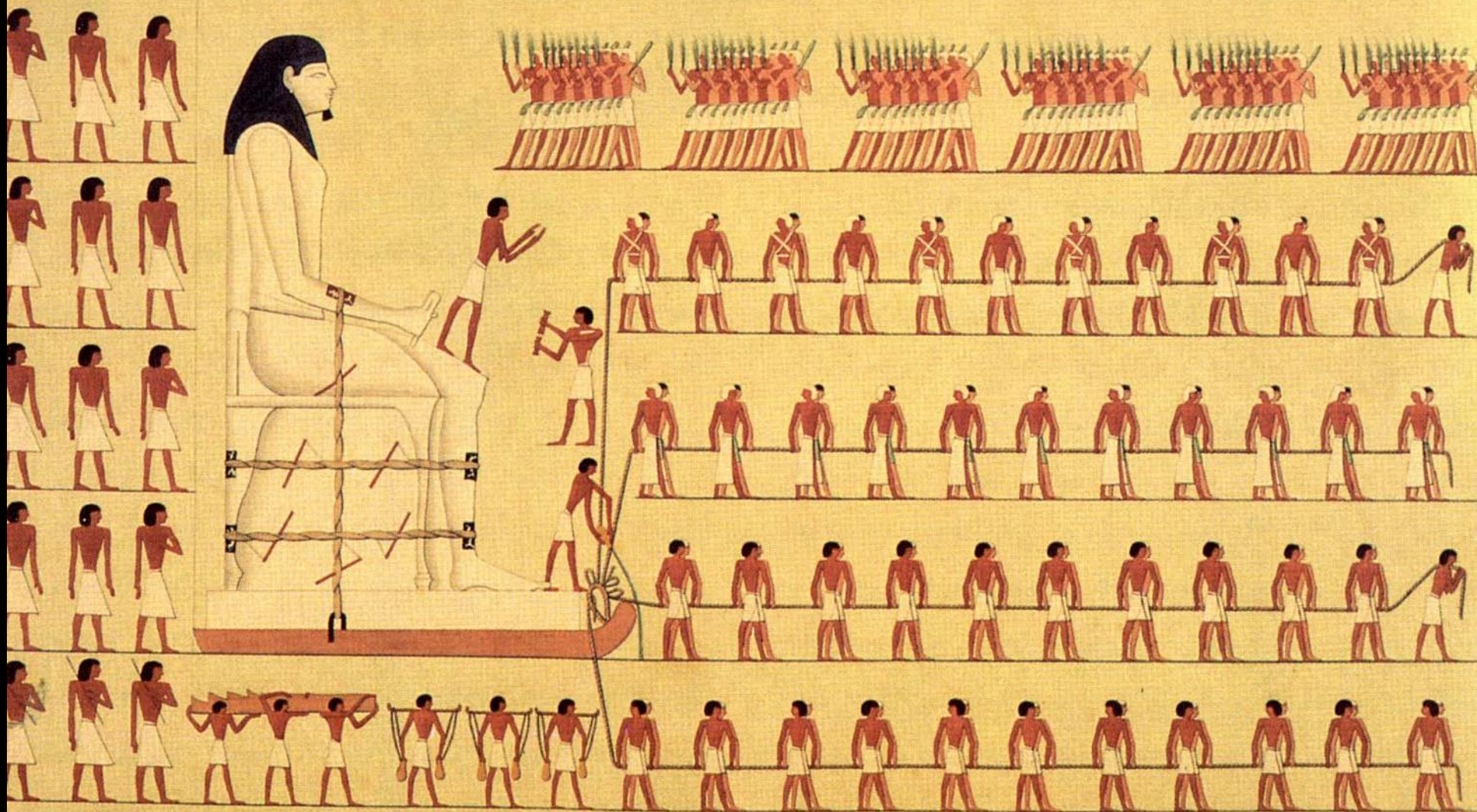


# Symmetry



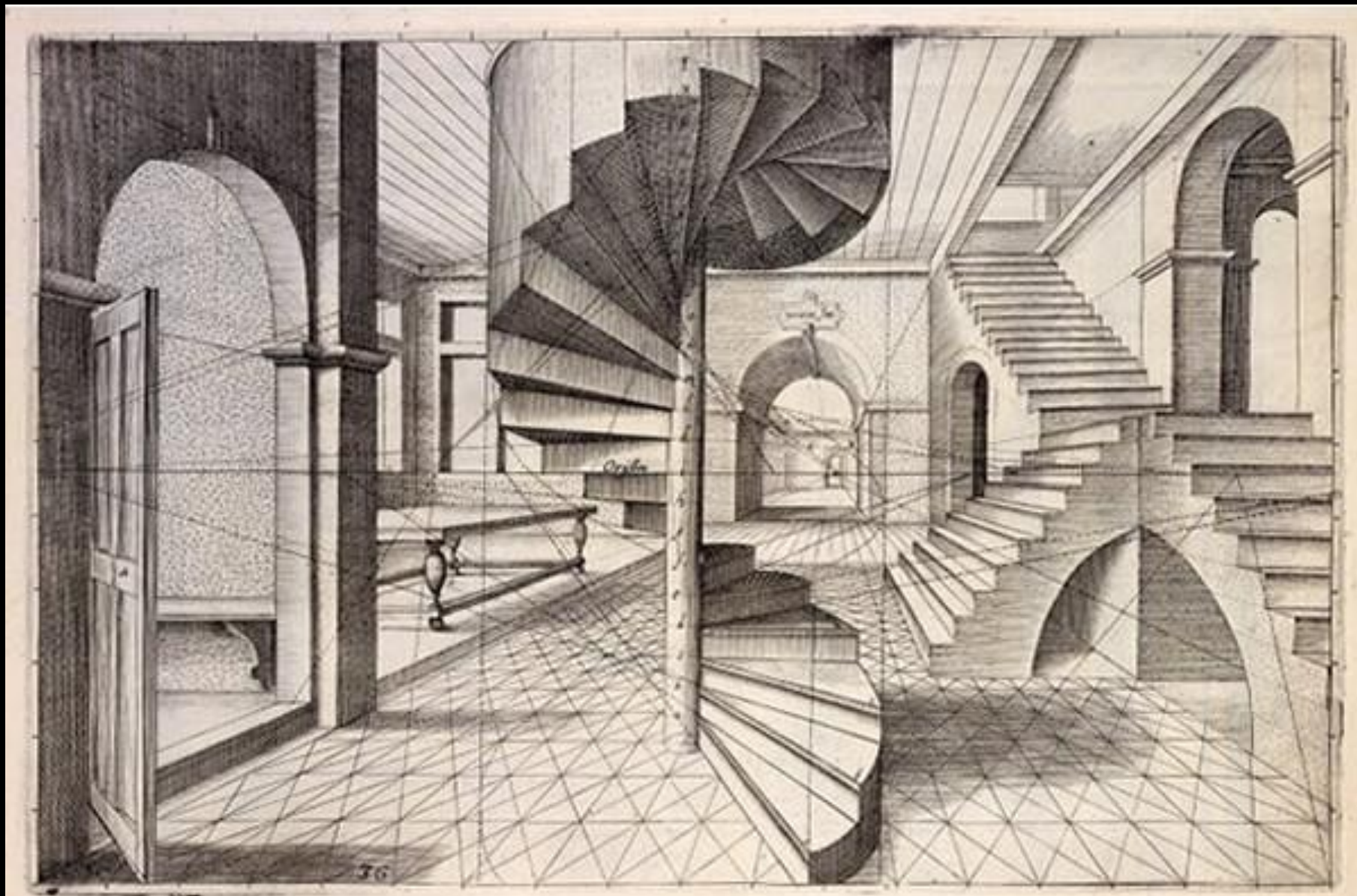


**Transport of a colossal statue; painting in tomb of Djehuty-hotep, El-Bersheh**

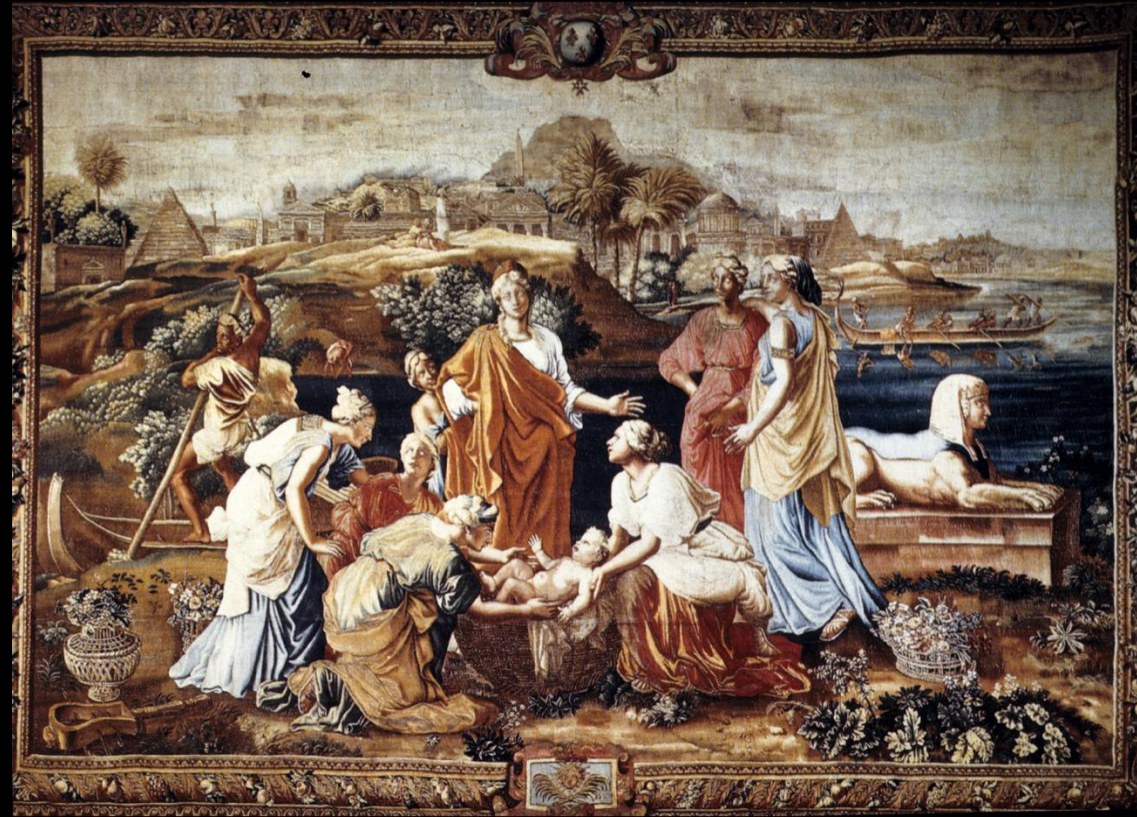
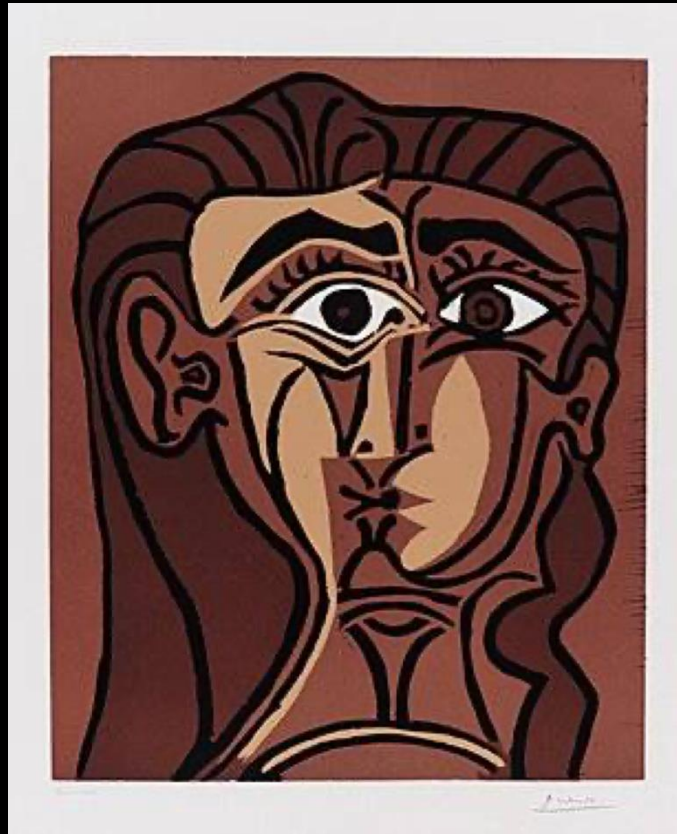


Source: Wildung, "Egypt," p. 156

# Perspective

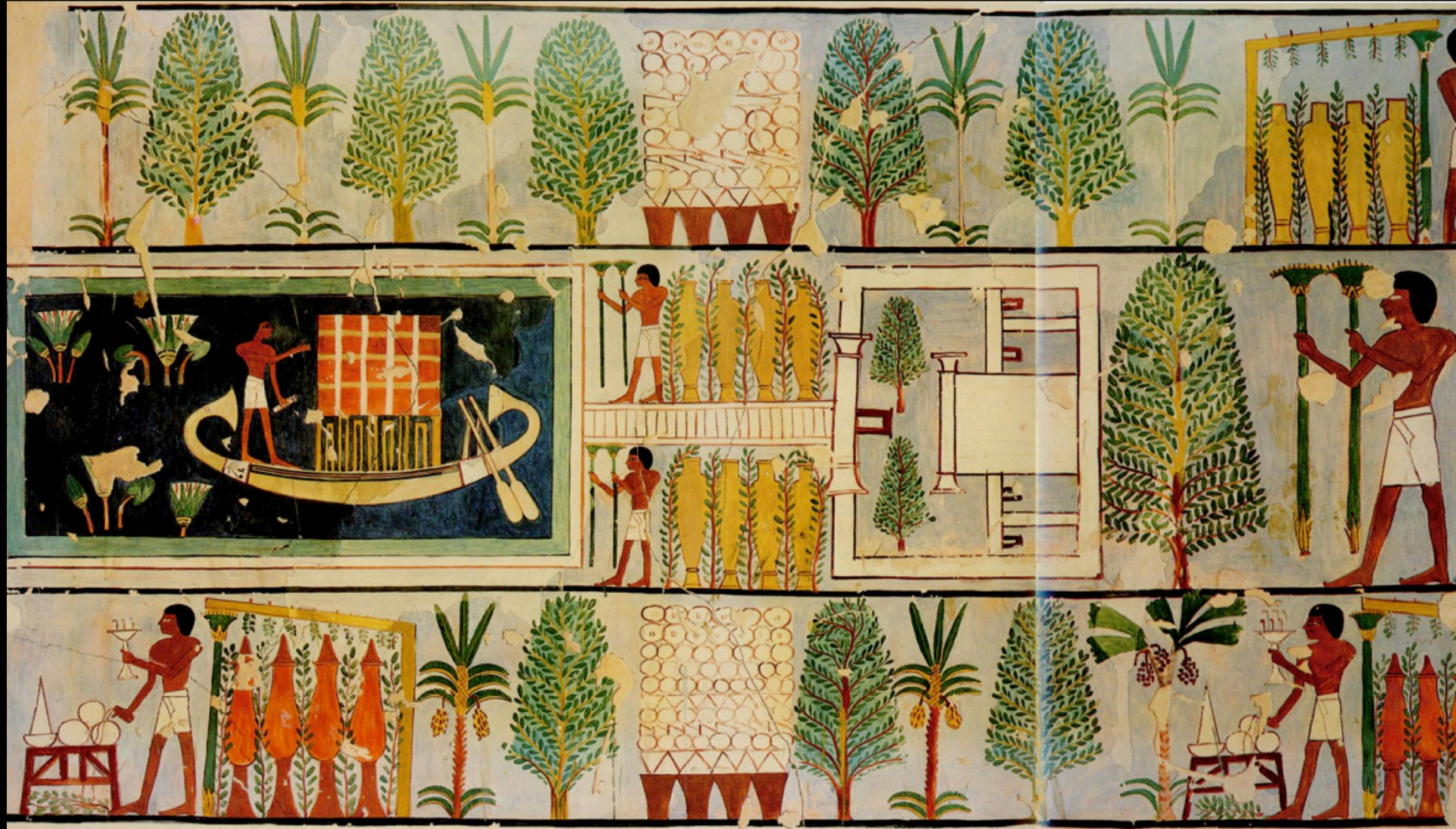


# Conceptual vs Perceptual Art

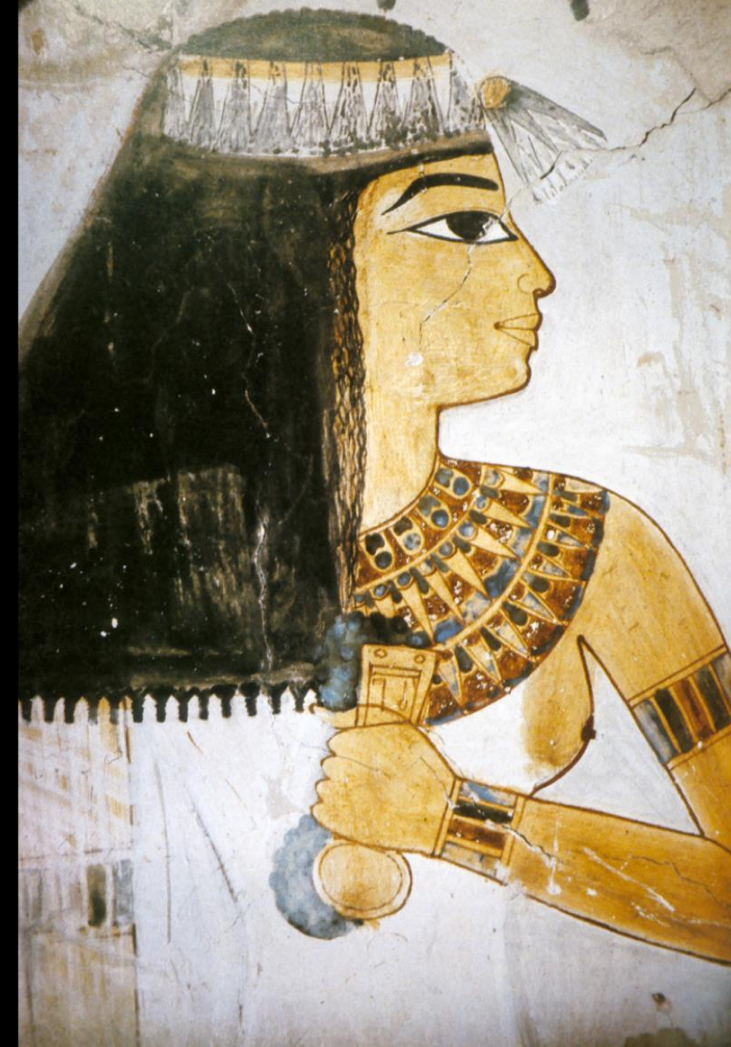
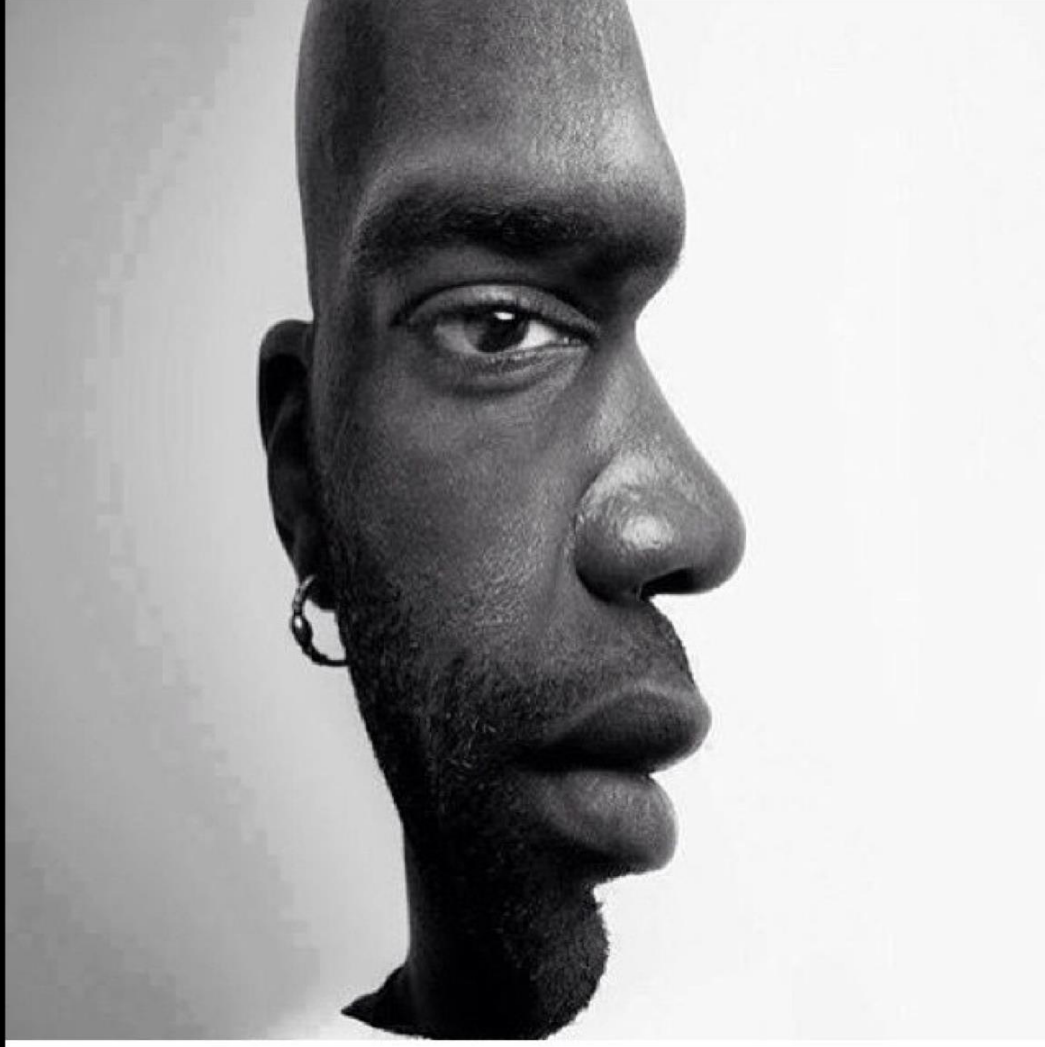








# Composite Image







An Egyptian Dancer painted on limestone ostracon from Deir el-Medina, New Kingdom (about 1200 BC, Nineteenth Dynasty), Turin's Egyptian Museum

# Art as Function









# Cult and Tomb



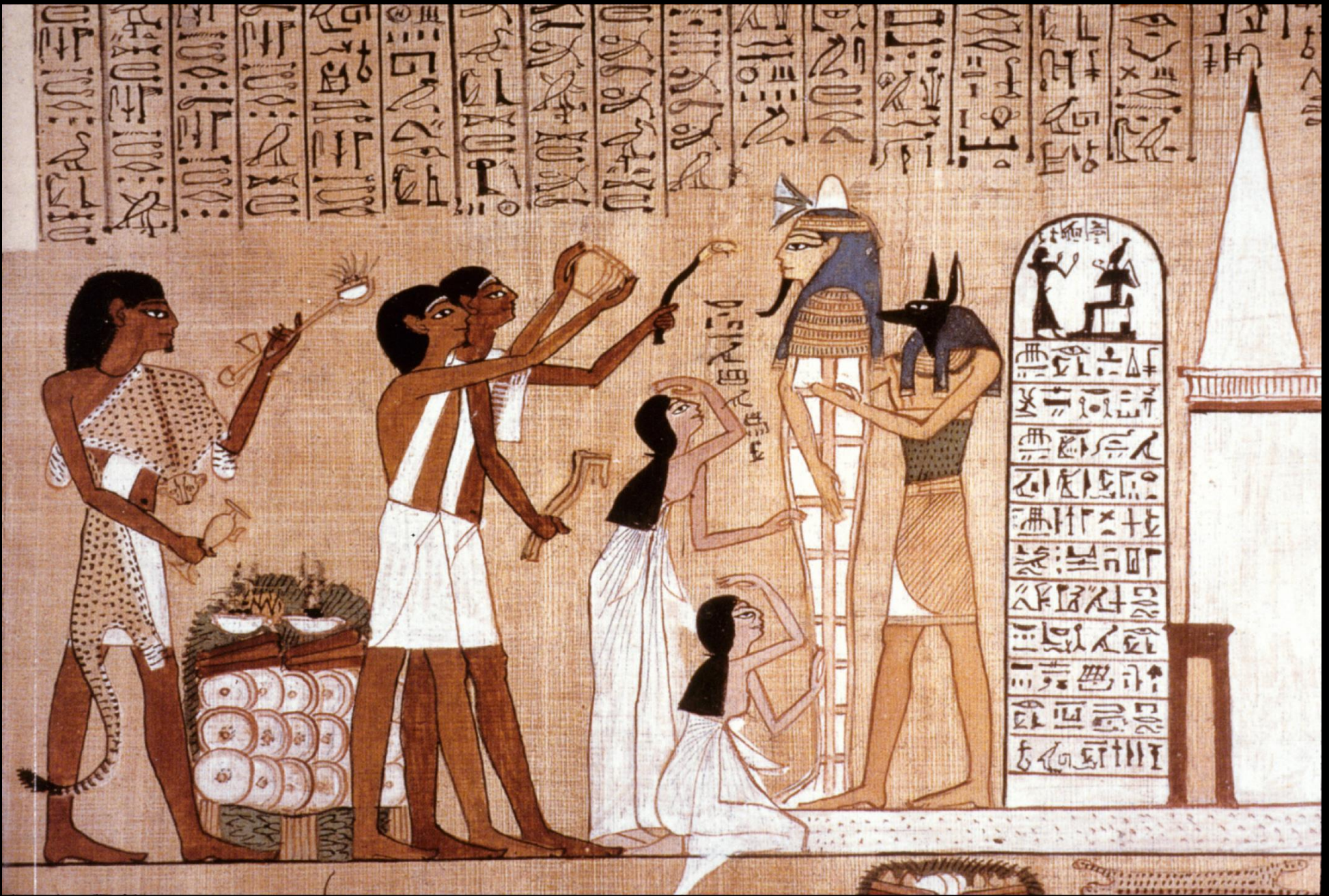


# Ka-Statues



Wooden statue of Ka-Aper, 5<sup>th</sup> Dynasty  
(2490 BCE), Saqqara

Ka-statue of Hor-Awibre (Hor I),  
13<sup>th</sup> Dynasty, c. 1340 BCE, Dahshur

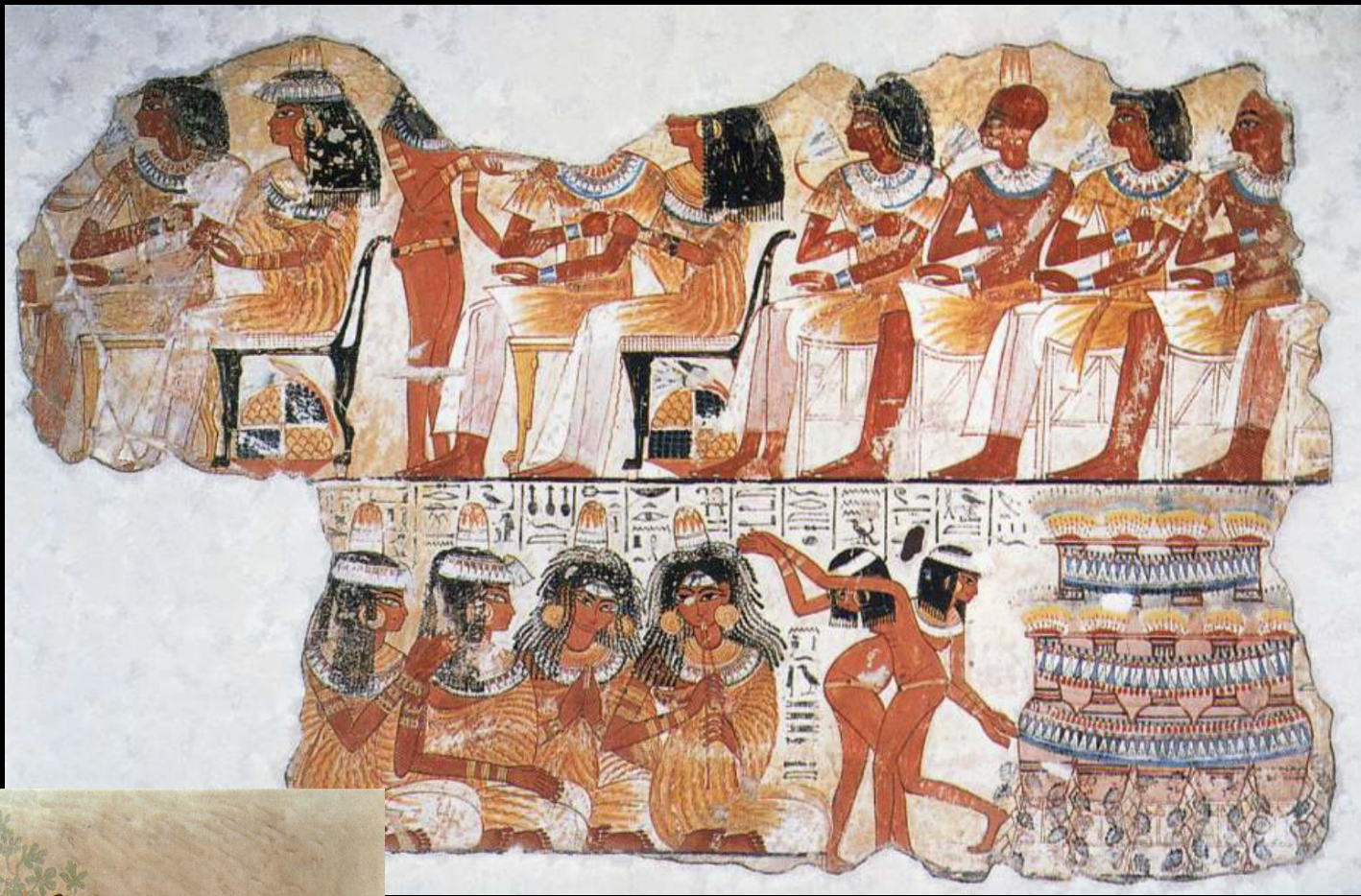




# Frontality



# Idealism



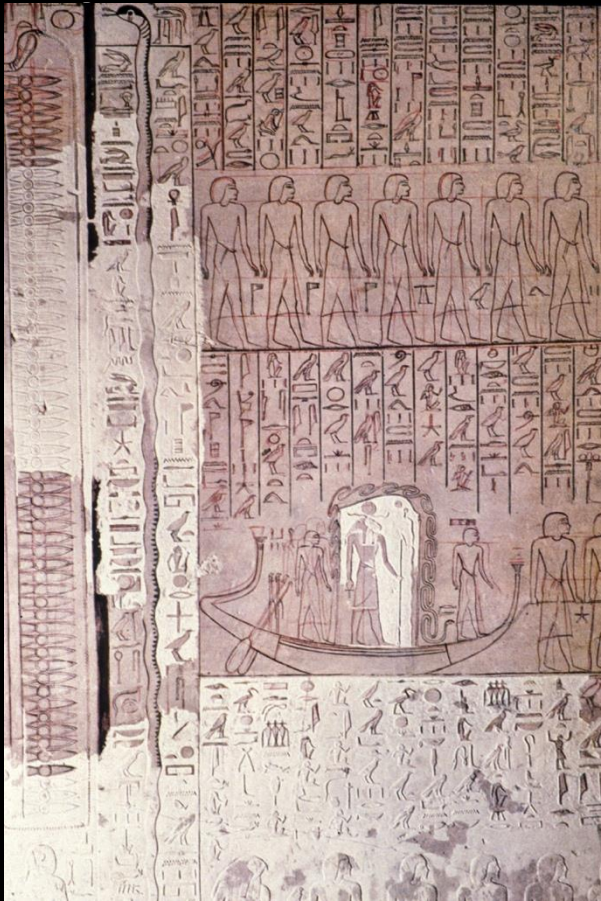


Dominant  
rightward  
orientation





# Registers / Ground

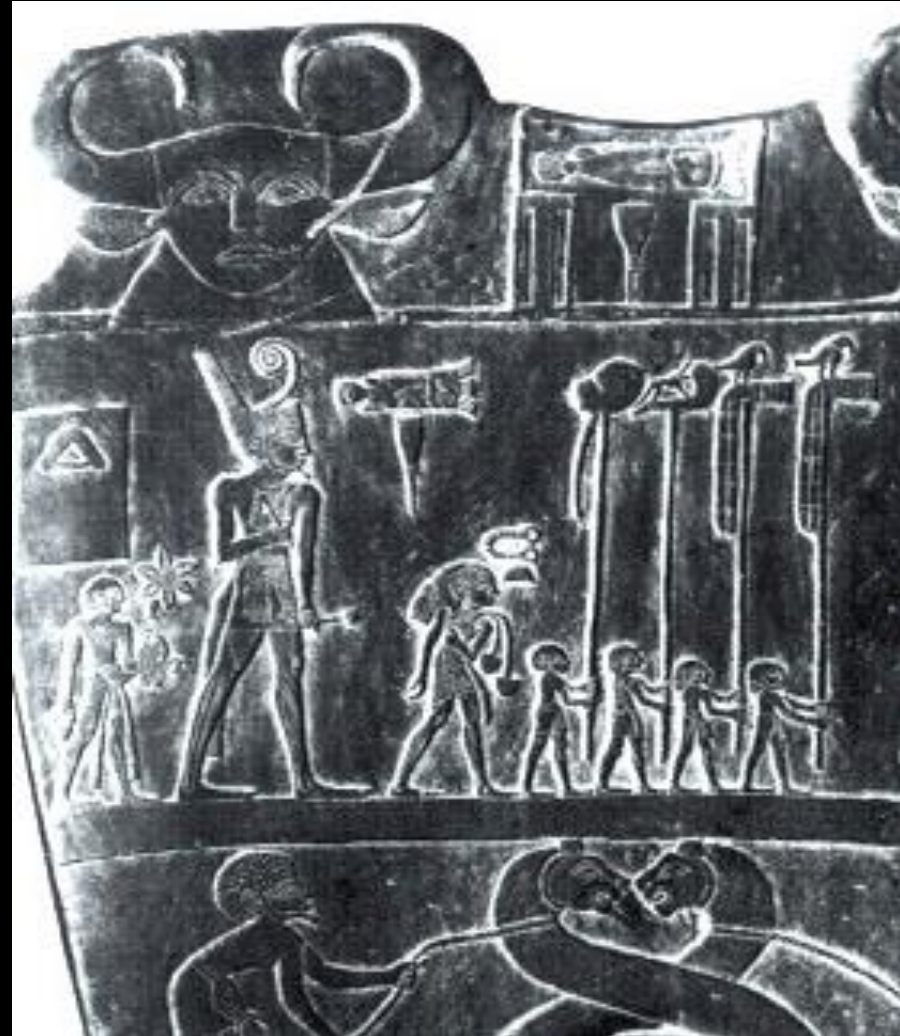








# Hierarchy of size



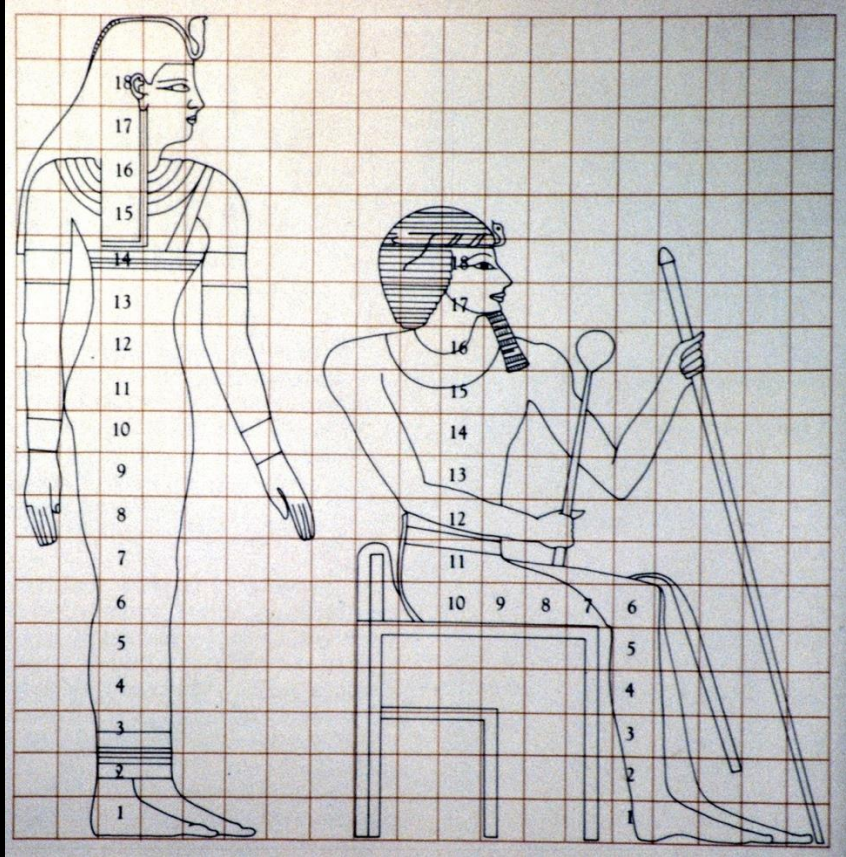


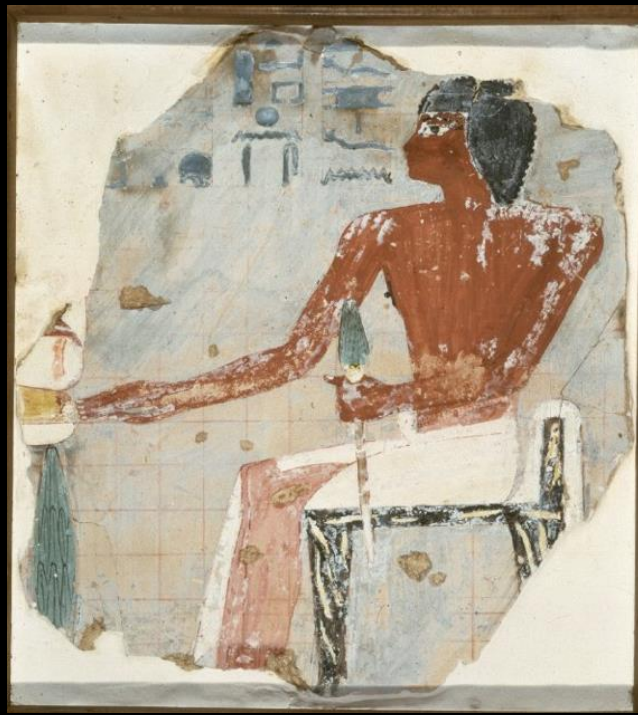


Isocephalic (heads at the same level)

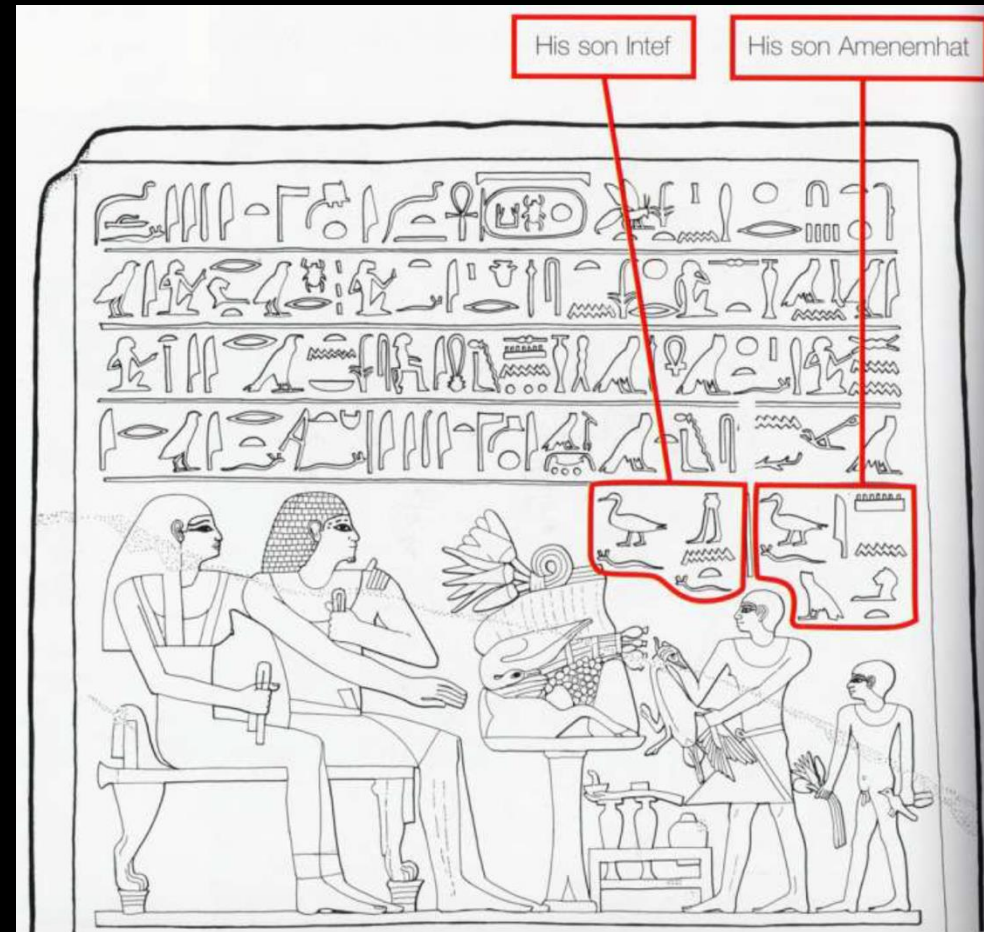


# Canon of proportions



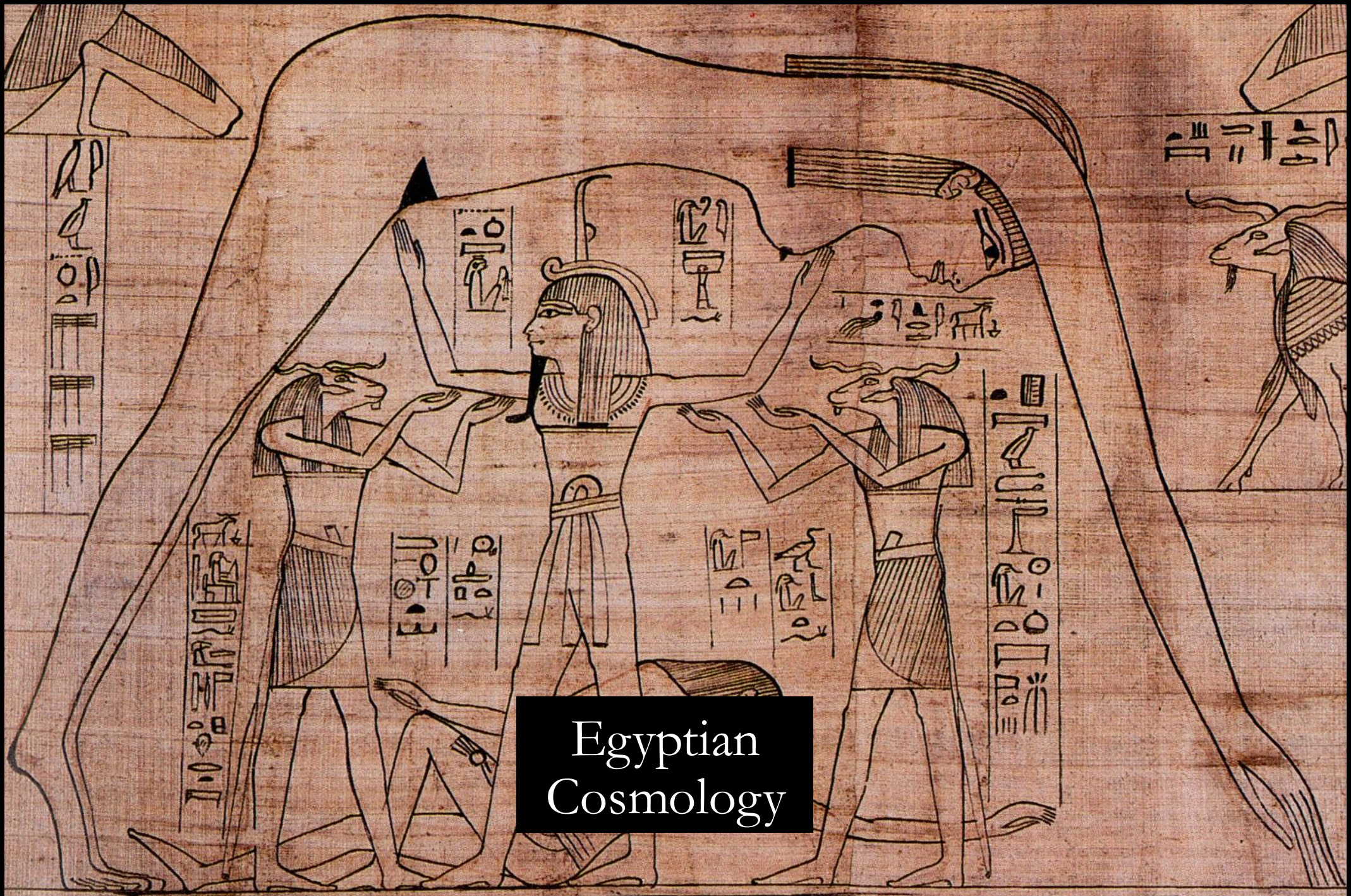


# Art combined with hieroglyphs



# Principles of Ancient Egyptian Art

- Conceptual
- Composite figures
- Dominant rightward orientation
- Functional; magically effective
- Size indicates authority, power
- Frontality
- Use of registers/ground line
- Canon of proportions



Egyptian  
Cosmology

Red land  
=  
*Desheret*  
=  
Desert  
(Chaos - Isfet)



West  
=  
Setting sun  
=  
Land of the Dead



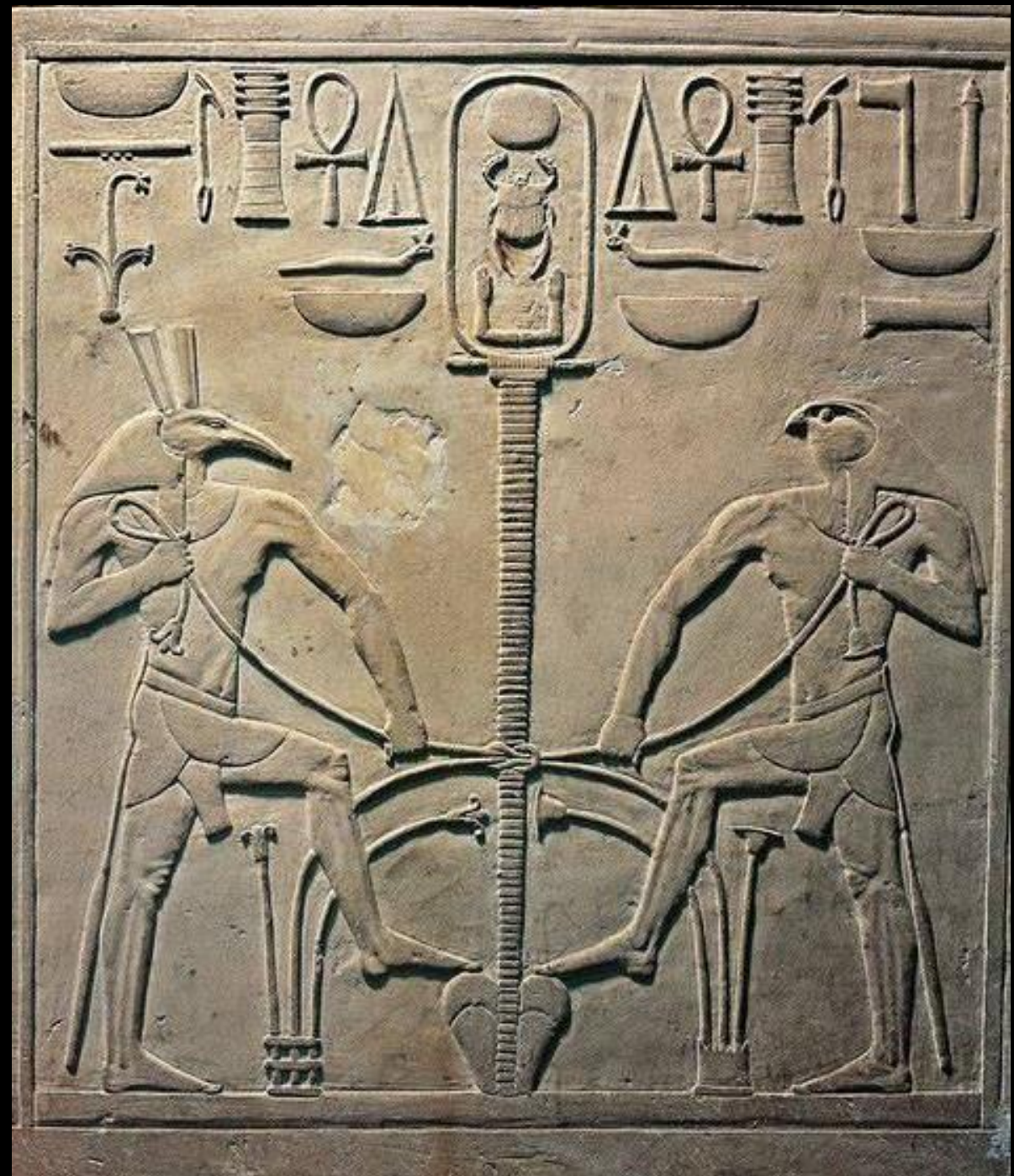
Black land  
=  
*Kemet*  
=  
Nile Valley + Delta  
(Order – Ma'at)



East  
=  
Rising sun  
=  
Land of the Living

Ancient  
Egyptian  
Worldview:  
**Duality**

Sema-Tawy =  
Unification  
of the Two  
Lands  
(Upper and  
Lower Egypt)





red crown



papyrus



bee



double crown



unification



King of Egypt



white crown



lily/lotus



sedge



cobra  
Wadjet



vulture  
Nekhbet

Lower  
Egypt

Upper  
Egypt





# Duality in unity : Sema=Tawy: Unification of the two lands

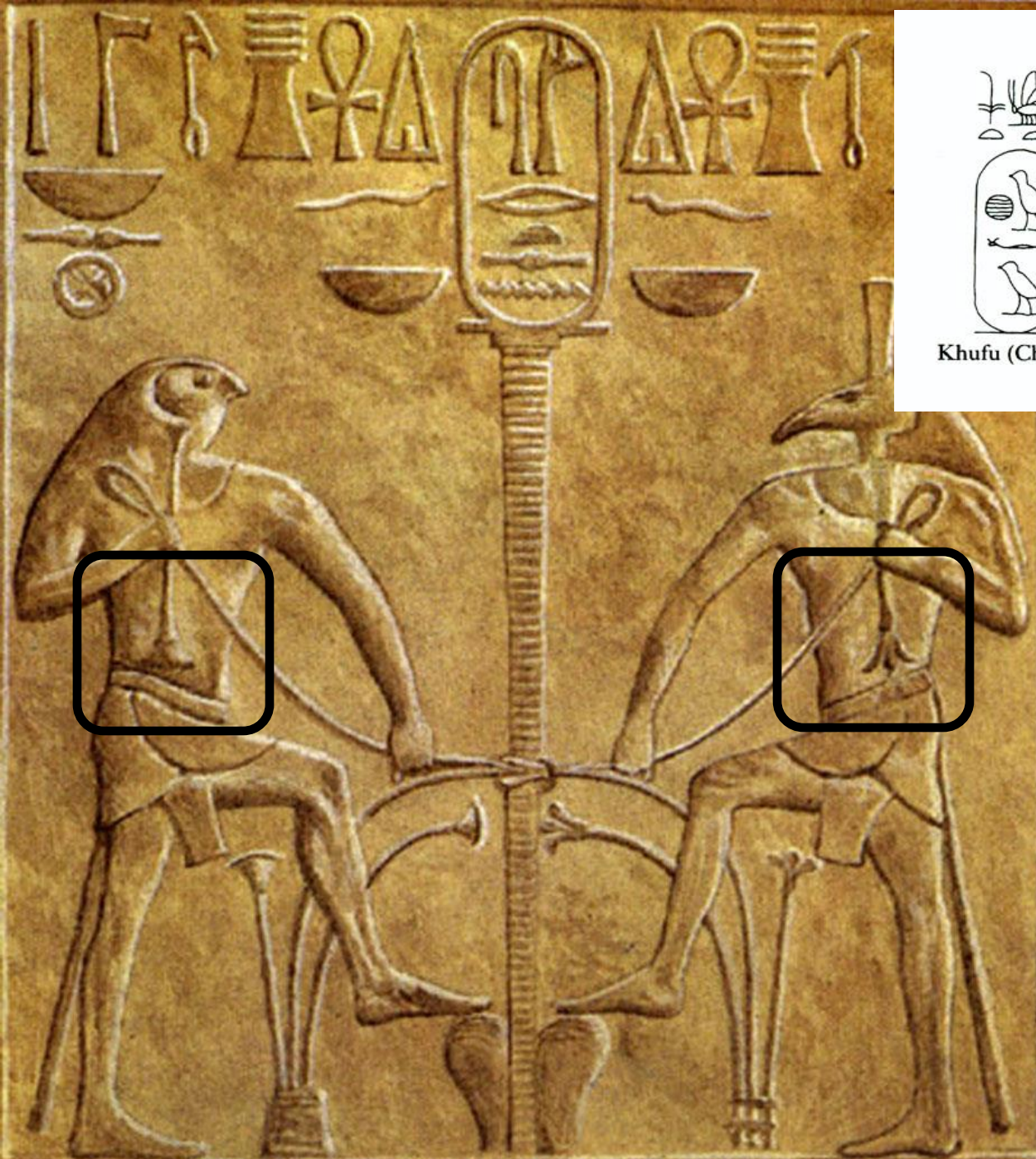
Horus

Papyrus






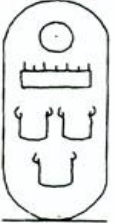


Seth

Lotus



FOURTH DYNASTY

		
		
Khufu (Cheops)	Khafra (Chephren)	Menkaura (Mycerinus)



*sedge=niswt*

*bee=bity*

*Upper Egypt*

*Lower Egypt*





Nswt-bity = King of Upper and Lower Egypt

Nebty = Two Ladies (Vulture=Valley, Cobra=Delta)

Neb-Tawy = Lord of the Two Lands

## Royal Titles



*White Crown=Upper Egypt*



*Red Crown=Lower Egypt*



*Double Crown = Unity*

# Nomes & Nomarchs

## NOME SYMBOLS:

### Upper Egypt

1		9		17	
2		10		18	
3		11		19	
4		12		20	
5		13		21	
6		14		22	
7		15			
8		16			

### Lower Egypt

1		8		15	
2		9		16	
3		10		17	
4		11		18	
5		12		19	
6		13		20	
7		14			

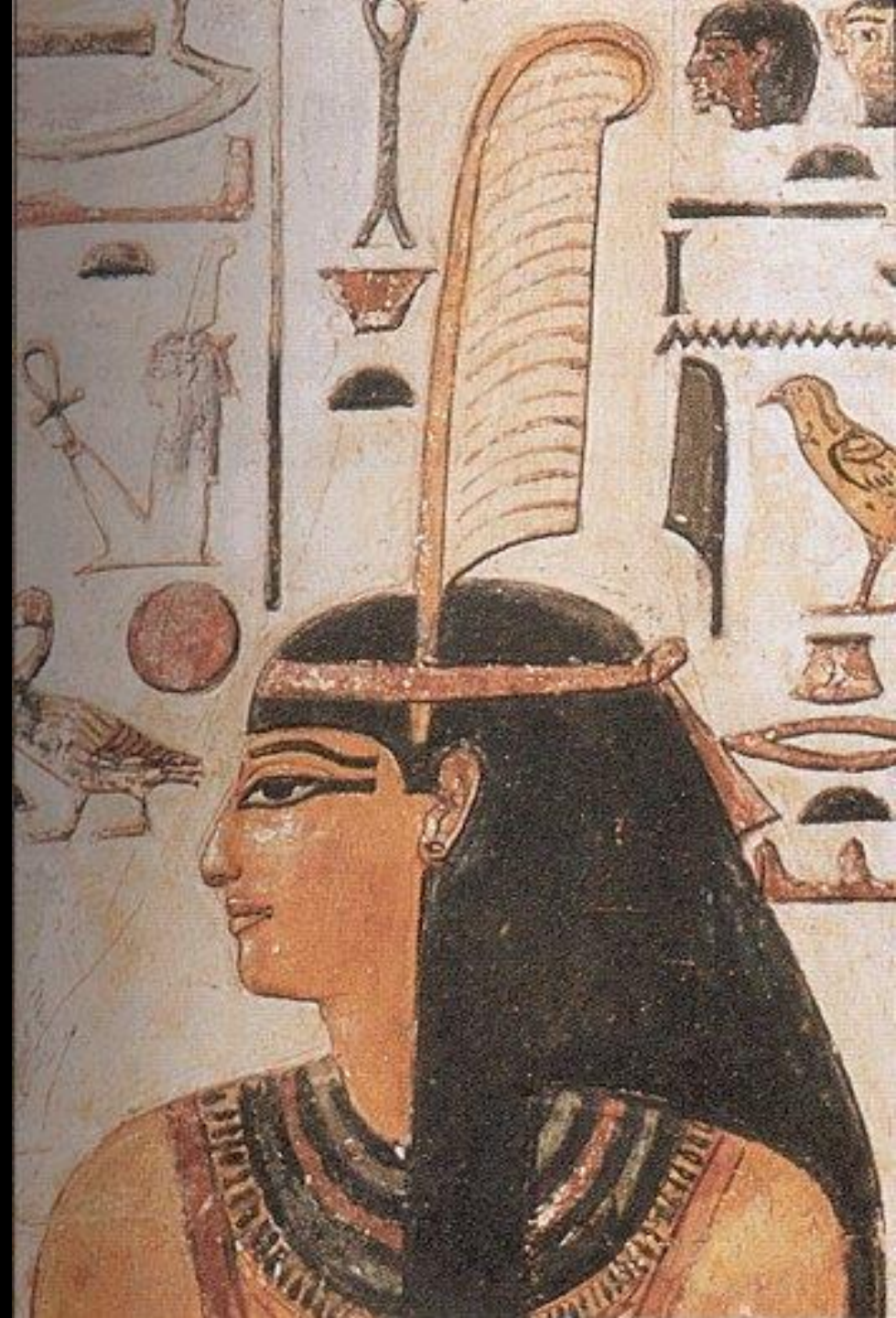
Source: Baines and Malek, *Cultural Atlas of Ancient Egypt*, 2000, p.15



# Maat

“truth, balance, order, harmony,  
law, morality, justice...”

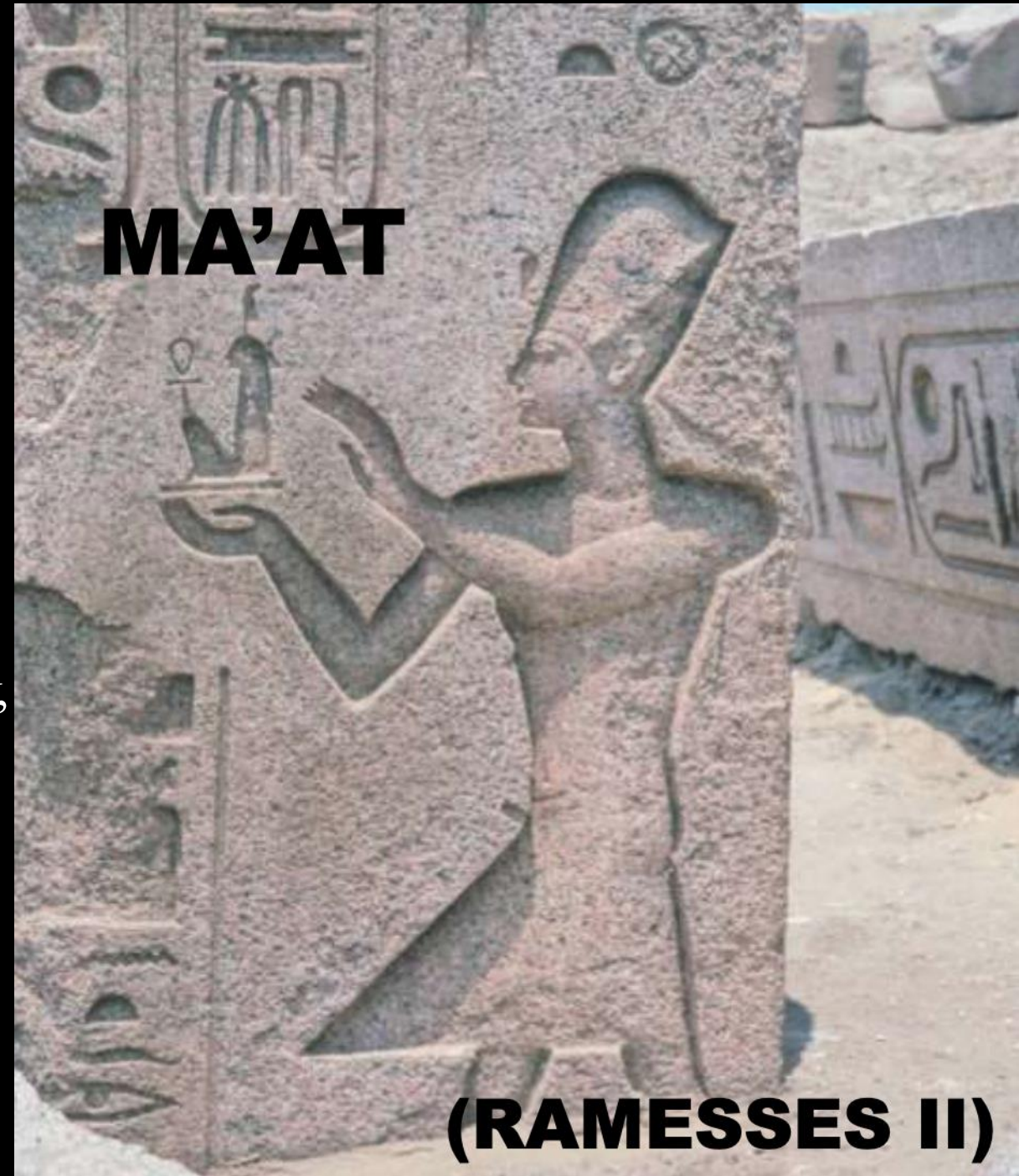
- Kings (Pharaohs) uphold Maat through:
  - Centralized rule
  - Harmony among the gods
  - Order within Egypt (laws, feeding the hungry, honoring gods...)
  - Domination of Enemies
- Intermediate Periods = disorder



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**(RAMESSES II)**

# Mesopotamia

“t

- Kings (
- Cent
- Har
- Orde
- hono
- Dom
- Interme



**(RAMESSES II)**



# Kingship in Egypt

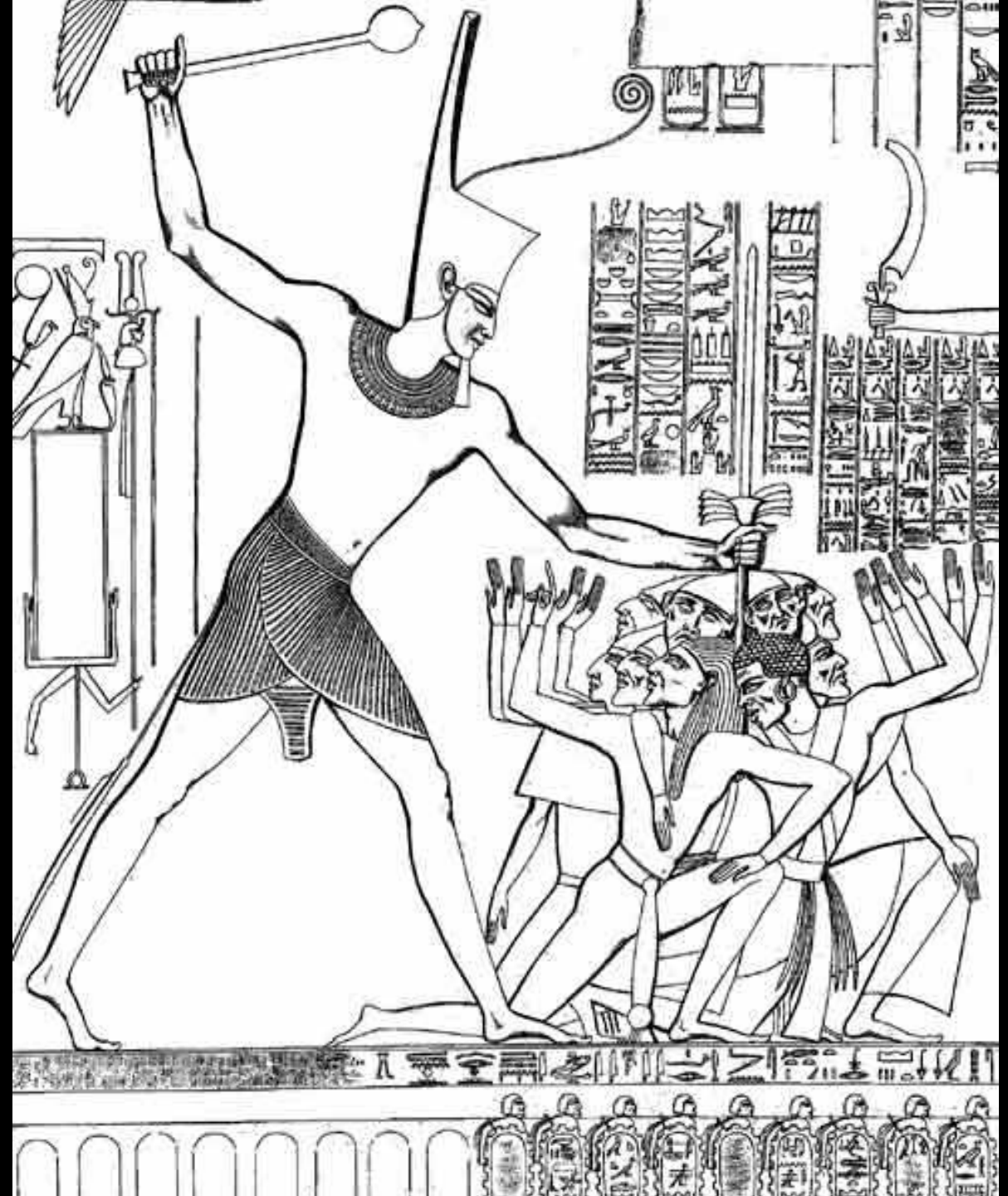
- Kings (Pharaoh in New Kingdom)
  - *nsw* – hallowed, divine ruler
  - *hm* “incarnation,” physical self
  - 5 regnal names → meld ideological tenets
  - Earthly avatar of the god Horus
- Divine Parentage (officially)
- Roles of King:
  - Maintaining Maat (cosmic order)
  - Intermediary between gods and humanity
    - Chief Priest
  - Maintaining (divine) order; judge
    - Visiting and building temples
    - Feeding people
  - Defeating enemies

King as Horus



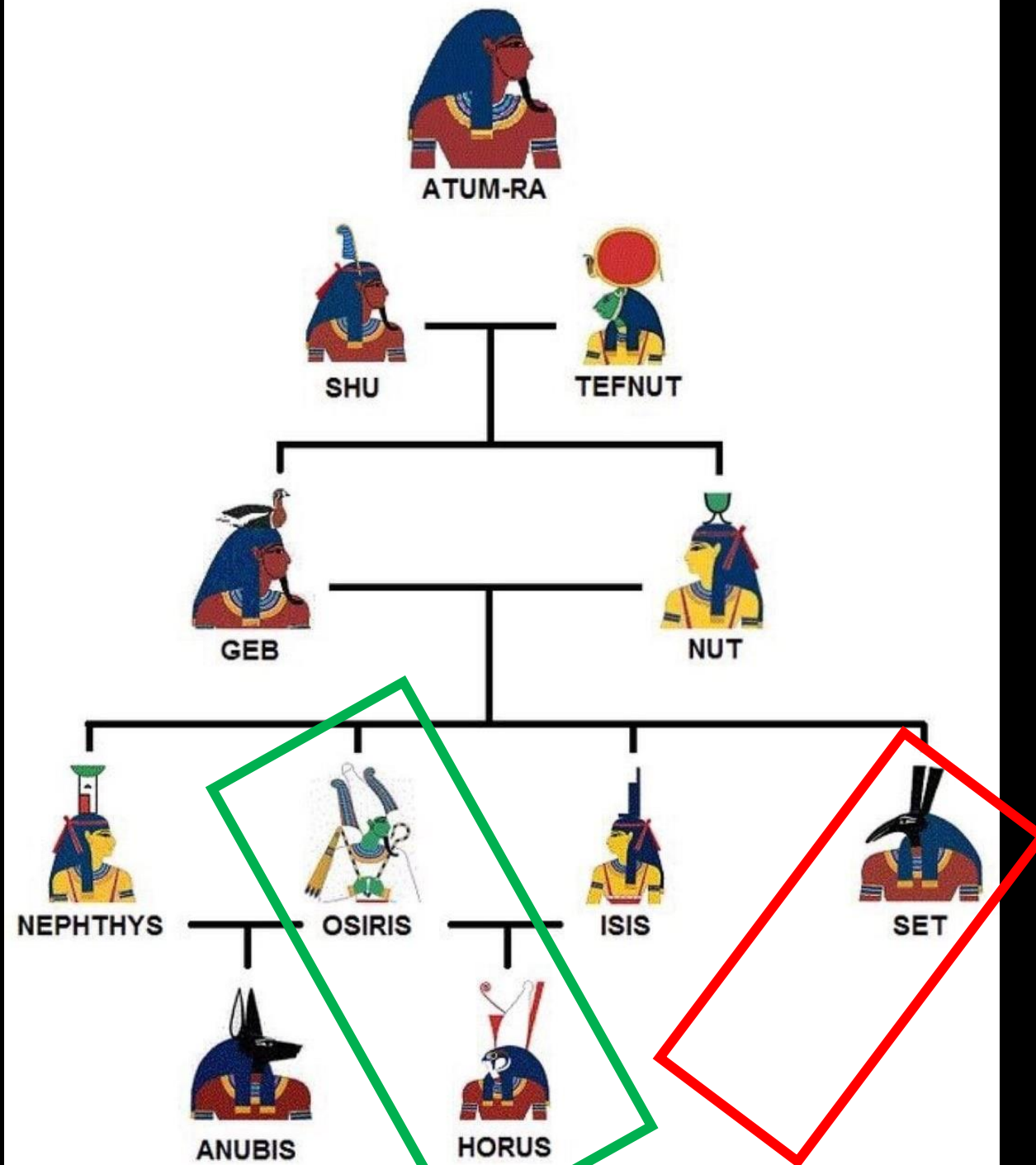
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  - Defeating enemies



# Royal Succession

- Divine Succession / Earthly Succession
  - Osiris → Horus / father → son
  - Seth as challenger / uncles, generals...
- Seth
  - Disorder, *desbret*, foreigners





Living King = Horus



Dead King = Osiris (King of the Underworld)

# Foreigners

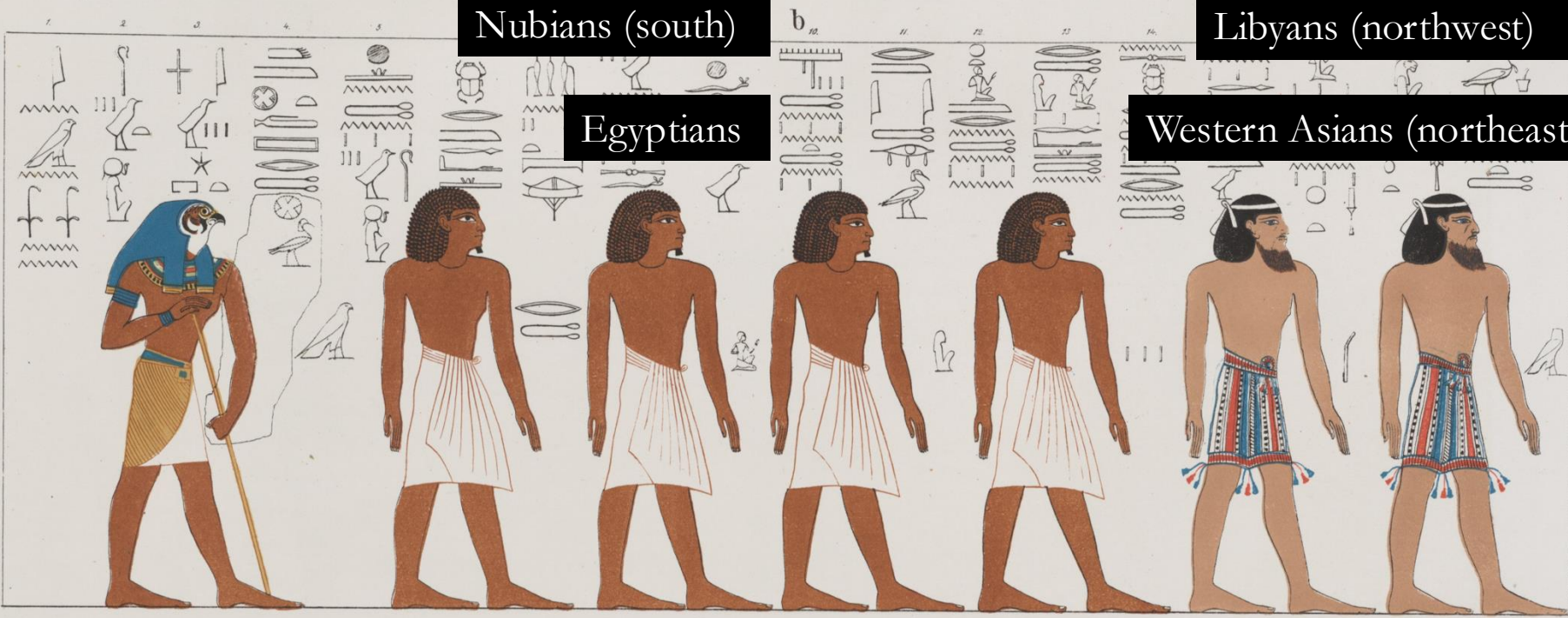


Nubians (south)

Libyans (northwest)

Egyptians

Western Asians (northeast)





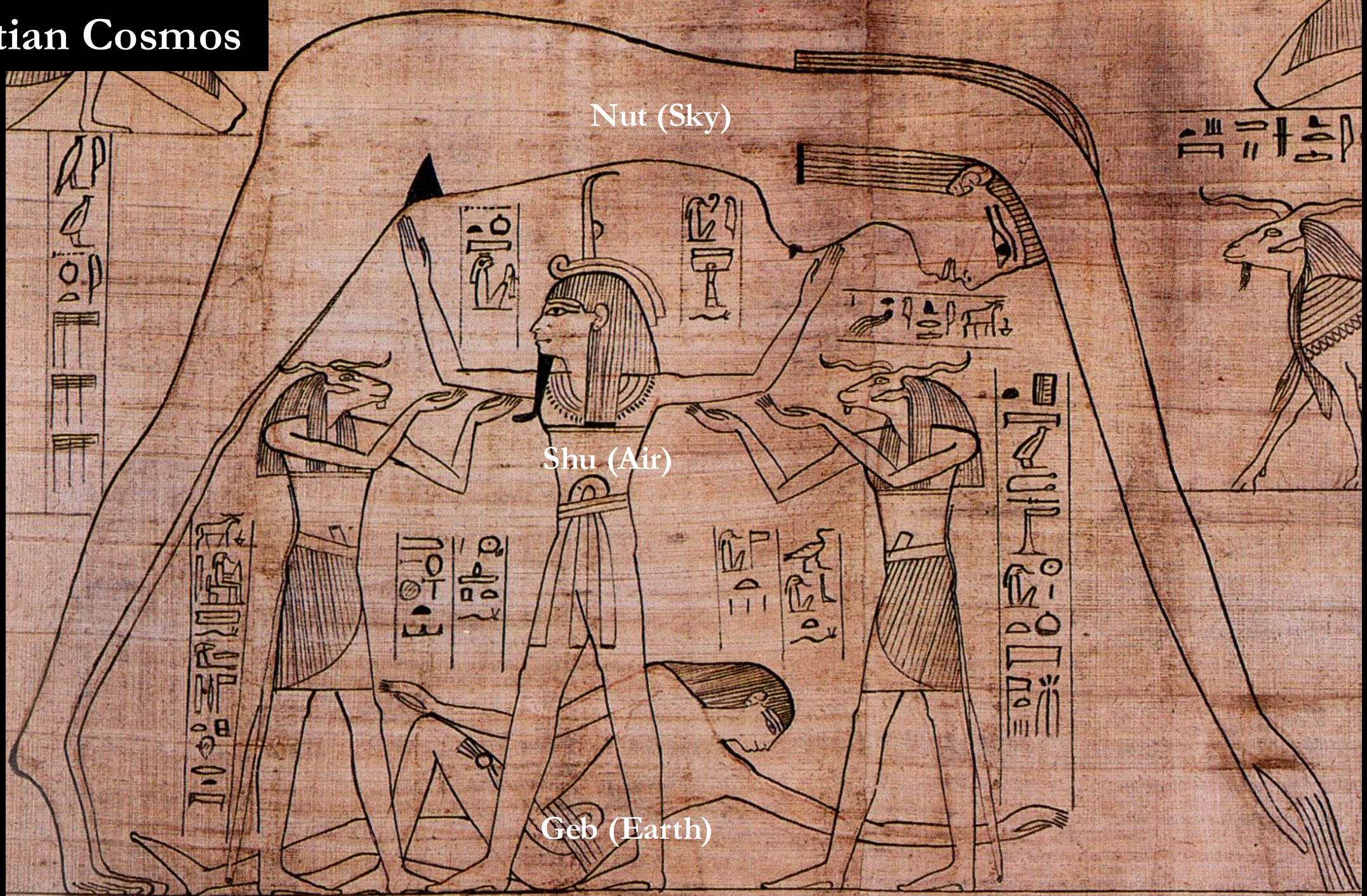








# Egyptian Cosmos



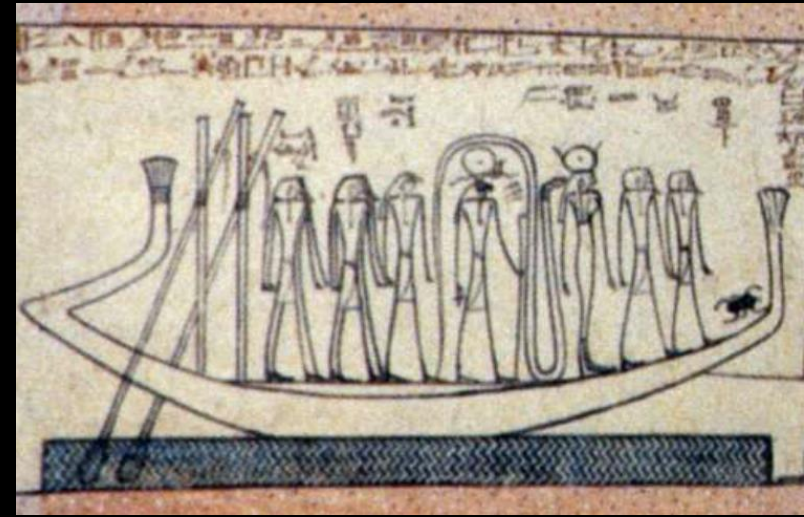
Nut (Sky)

Shu (Air)

Geb (Earth)



**Ra on the solar barque**



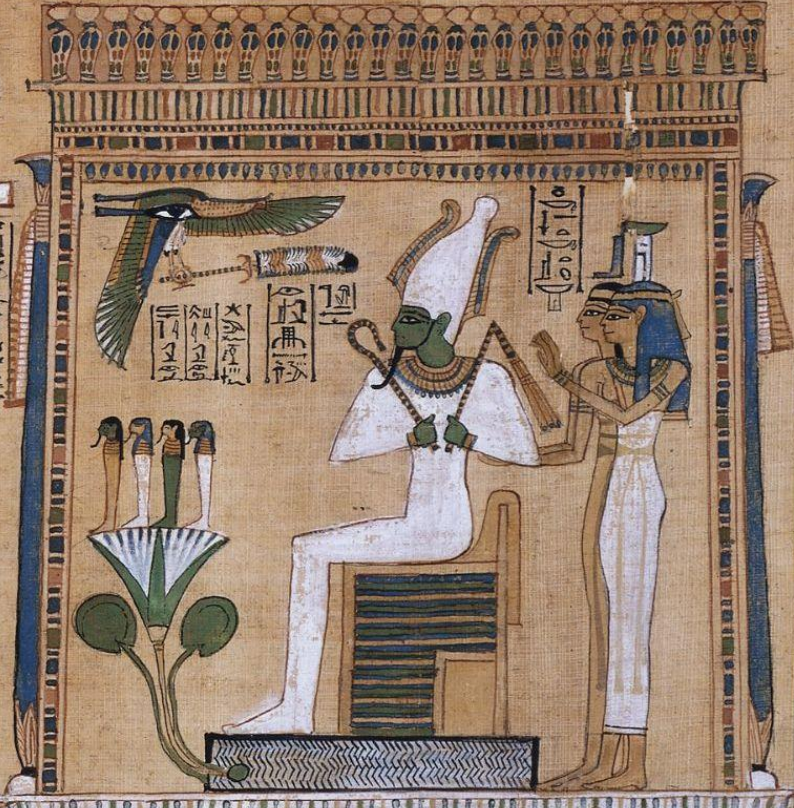
**Ra in the Duat**







Columns of hieroglyphic text, likely representing the names and titles of the deceased and their family members.





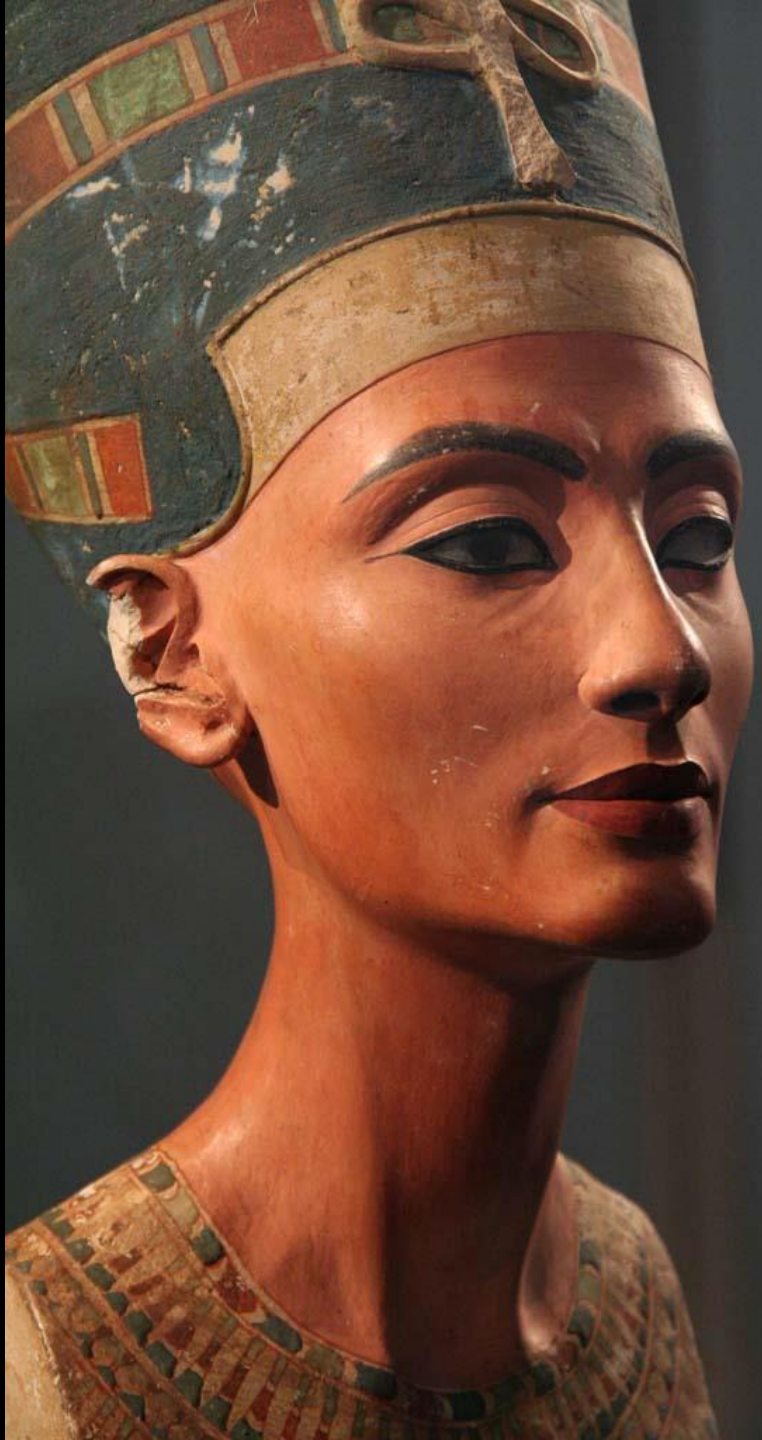






# Amarna Period 1353-1336 BCE









Naqada Period  
~4000 – 3000 BCE



Early Dynastic  
3150– 2686 BCE





Old Kingdom  
2686– 2181 BCE





First Intermediate Period  
2181–2055 BCE





Middle Kingdom  
2055– 1650 BCE

Second Intermediate  
Period  
1650– 1550 BCE





New Kingdom  
1550– 1069 BCE



# Third Intermediate Period 1069– 664 BCE

