Egyptian Chronology

- Pre-dynastic: 3000 - 2611 BCE
- Old Kingdom: 2611 - 2150 BCE
- Middle Kingdom: 2040 - 1640 BCE
- New Kingdom: 1550 - 1070 BCE
- Ptolemaic Era: 332 - 31 BCE
Mortuary Temple of Hatshepsut, New Kingdom
Linking the complex with the Nile was a causeway lined by sphinxes. A long ramp flanked by pools of water led to the second level, where there was a court with deity shrines. This provided the entrance to a large hypostyle hall supported by multiple rows of columns. Chapels dedicated to the gods Amen-Re and Ra-Horakty, as well as to Hatshepsut and her father Tuthmose I were located at the sides of this space.
Hatshepsut with Offering Jars
Sculpture of Hatshepsut in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.
Temple of Amun-Re at Karnak
Example of a Pylon, Temple of Horus at Edfu
Hypostyle Hall, Temple of Amun-Re
Model of the hypostyle hall, temple of Amen-Re, Karnak, Egypt, 19th Dynasty, ca. 1290 – 1224 BCE. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.
Fowling Scene, Tomb of Nebamun, Fresco Secco
Musicians and Dancers, Tomb of Nebamun, Fresco Secco
Last Judgment of Hu-Nefer, (Book of the Dead)
Painted papyrus scroll
The Amarna Era

- Pharaoh Amenhotep IV instituted major religious reform ca. 1348 BCE.
- Monotheist movement worshiped Aten, the sun disk.
- Changed his name to Akhenaten (Beloved of Aten), destroyed religious art of previous eras, founded a new capital city, and promoted the new religion through the arts.
Osirid Akhenaton, from the temple of Aton, Karnak, Egypt, 18th Dynasty, ca. 1353–1335 BCE. Sandstone, 13'
Akhenaton, Nefertiti, and three daughters, from Amarna, Egypt, 18th Dynasty, ca. 1353–1335 BCE.
Thutmose, Nefertiti, from Amarna, Egypt, 18th Dynasty, ca. 1353–1335 BCE.
Tiye, from Ghurab, Egypt, 18th Dynasty, ca. 1353–1335 BCE. Wood, with gold, silver, alabaster, and lapis lazuli.
The Tomb of Tutankhamun

- Discovered in 1922 by Howard Carter. Greatest find of the 20th century.

- Only Egyptian tomb ever to be discovered nearly intact

- In addition to the mummy and gold coffins, hundreds of other items found including statues, jewelry, and furniture.

- The early death of Tut has led many to believe he was murdered. Recent research has debunked this myth.
Death mask of Tutankhamen, from the innermost coffin in his tomb at Thebes, Egypt, 18th Dynasty, ca. 1323 BCE. Gold with inlay of semiprecious stones, 1’ 9 1/4” high. Egyptian Museum, Cairo.
Learning Objectives for Chapter 3

- Identify the formal and iconographic characteristics of painting and sculpture from the Pre-Dynastic to New Kingdom periods.

- Explain the shifts of the Amarna Period in terms of form and subject matter.

- Discuss the funerary function and content of Egyptian art and architecture.

- Explain the importance of the Nile River.

- Discuss the materials and techniques of Egyptian art (especially the canon of proportions).