

Unit 4: The Art of Ancient Egypt

1. Why did the Egyptians create monumental sculptures and architecture?
2. What is Egyptology?
3. How were the reigns of pharaohs divided?
4. Who discovered the Rosetta Stone and why is its discovery significant?
5. Describe how prehistoric Egypt's pictorial representations were similar to Catal Huyuk and other Ancient Near Eastern settlements. Why is their similarities significant?
6. What is the significance of the Palette of Narmer? What was the Palette's purpose?
7. What system of representation did the Palette of Narmer invent?
8. How is the Palette of Narmer unique among Egyptian artwork?
9. What was the goal of Egyptian life? How was this goal represented in early Egyptian architecture?
10. What was the purpose of mummification? How does this connect to the overall goal of Egyptian culture?

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11. Define mastaba. Draw it out.
12. How is the *ka* part of the death process in Egyptian art?
13. Name the oldest pyramid and why it is important?
14. Compare this pyramid with one of the ziggurats of Mesopotamia? How is its use different?
15. How are Egyptian columns similar to Greek columns?
16. What are the three great periods of Egyptian history?
17. Name the three great pyramids of Gizeh. Why were they made using the pyramid shape?
18. Why were pyramids so complicated and filled with food, clothing, ceremonial vessels, and furniture?
19. Who does the Sphinx represent and why is it made of a man's head and a lion's body?
20. Compare the Seated Khafre statue with the seated statue of Gudea.

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21. What was the purpose of these figures of the pharaoh? Why were they represented in such a way?
22. What was another common way that ancient Egyptian sculptors represented pharaohs?
23. How is the Seated Scribe different from sculptures of royalty?
24. What was the Egyptian canon? Describe how they used this canon.
25. What events established the Middle Kingdom?
26. How are the architecture of the Old Kingdom different from the architecture of the New Kingdom?
27. Why is the Mortuary temple of Hatshepsut important?
28. Why was Hatshepsut often portrayed as a “male”?
29. Define a hypostyle hall. Why were the columns in such temples so large?

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30. Describe fresco secco. How is it different from true fresco?

31. How was Akhenaton's reign and beliefs different from earlier pharaohs?

32. Describe how the art created during this time was different from earlier periods.

33. Why is the relief of Akhenaton and his family considered unique in Egyptian art?

34. How was Tutankhamen usually represented?

35. Describe what is happening in the Book of the Dead scroll.

36. Why is the Mentuemhet sculpture important?

Ancient Egyptian Art - VOCABULARY

1. Nile River
2. pharaohs
3. papyrus
4. Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt
5. Menes, Horus
6. Old Kingdom
7. mastaba, ka, serdab
8. Imhotep
9. Djoser
10. Re
11. Khufu, Khafre, Menkaure
12. mortuary temple, causeway
13. valley temple
14. sphinx
15. diorite
16. nemes
17. canon of proportions
18. bilateral symmetry
19. double portrait
20. Middle Kingdom

21. Thebes

22. Hatshepsut

23. colonnades

24. Ramses II

25. Abu Simbel

26. pillars, pylon temple, axial plan, hypostyle hall, capitals, clerestory, basilica

27. Akhenaton

28. Nefertiti

29. Thutmose

30. Tutankhamen, Howard Carter