CHAPTER 3 STUDY GUIDE

Art of the Egyptians
*Please use a separate sheet of paper to answer.

 Make sure you can define the following but you don't have to write out all these definitions. Only if YOU want to. Necropolis: Demotic writing: Clerestory: Mastaba: Fresco secco: Hypostyle hall Conon of proportions: Pylon: Ben-ben: Hieroglyphics: 	 Atlantid: Book of the Dead: Egyptology: Ka: Amarna style: 2) Identify the following people: Same thing- make sure you know who they are and what Kingdom they belong to! Imhotep: Khafre: Ramses II: Akhenaton: Nefertiti
3) Briefly describe the role of the Nile in the4) What is the importance of the Rosetta S	
5) Describe the function and basic structur	re of a mastaba.
6) The <u>Palette of Narmer</u> was created abo history and the study of art for several reason Politically , it documents: Culturally , it records what facts: a. about religion- b. about writing-	ut 3500BCE it is extremely important in Egyptian ons:
Kingdom.	vill dominate Egyptian Art to the end of the New
7) List 3 stylistic characters of Khafre's statu	ire:
a. b.	C.

8) Who was Re and what relationship was he supposed to have with Egyptian Pharaohs?

- 9) In what ways do the Pyramids of Gizeh differ from King Djoser's pyramid at Saqqara?
- 10) What does the falcon symbolize in the statue of Khafre?
- 11) The pyramid tombs in the Old Kingdom were replaced by what kind of tombs during the Middle Kingdom? (Think Hatshepsut)
- 12) List the type of capitals used at Karnak: _____
- 13) What was the major effect of the new Amarna style on figural representation?
- 14) List 4 major architectural forms of the Old Kingdom, the Middle Kingdom, and the New Kingdom:
- 15) What is recorded on the scroll called the Last Judgement of Hu-Nefer?
- 16) What stylistic features used in the decoration of the Chest of King Tut from Thebes suggests that the chest could not have been created during the Old or Middle Kingdom?
- 17) Discuss the use of convention and realism in Egyptian relief carving and painting. What type of subjects generally were treated more conventionally? Why? Note: <u>Ti Watching a Hippopotamus</u>, <u>Fowling Scene</u>, and <u>Musicians and dancers</u>.
- 18) Compare the Egyptian <u>Pyramid of Djoser</u> with the <u>Ziggurat of Ur</u>. In what ways are they similar? How do they differ? What was the function of each?
- 19) Compare the way Egyptians depicted animals in The Fowling Scene with the way animals were depicted by the artists of Ancient Mesopotamia as seen in Scenes of War from the Standard of Ur, The Bull's Lyre, and Assyrian Reliefs and with those of Paleolithic Europe. What artists portray them most naturally?