

AP Art History
Chapter 3 – The Art of Ancient Egypt
Homework Assignments

Due Date: _____

I. Predynastic and Early Dynastic

A. Terms:

- a. engaged column
- b. Horus
- c. Imhotep
- d. ka
- e. necropolis
- f. Re (or Ra)

B. Short Answer Questions:

1. The Palette of Narmer (Fig. 3-2), 3000 bce, is extremely important in Egyptian history and art for several reasons. Politically and culturally, it documents what about religion and writing? Artistically, it reveals what artistic conventions that will dominate Egyptian official art to the end of the New Kingdom.
2. Draw a simple diagram of a mastaba and describe its function.

II. The Old Kingdom

A. Short Answer Questions:

1. What is thought to have been the function of the Great Sphinx of Giza?
2. What was the primary purpose of the statue of Khafre (Fig. 3-12)? What does the hawk symbolize? Be sure to discuss four stylistic characteristics of the statue.
3. What is meant by the “canon of human proportions” and what technique did the Egyptians use to apply it to their figures? (Use a work of art to discuss question)
4. What features of the Seated Scribe (Fig. 3-14) would have been inappropriate for the statue of a pharaoh?
5. What subjects were commonly depicted on the walls on Egyptian tombs and what was their purpose?

III. Middle Kingdom

A. Short Answer Questions:

1. The pyramid tombs so popular in the Old Kingdom were replaced in the Middle Kingdom by what structures?
2. In what way does the portrait of Senusret III (Fig. 3-18) reflect the changed political conditions of the Middle Kingdom?

IV. New Kingdom and the Late Period

A. Terms

- a. **Akhenaton**
- b. Amarna style
- c. Book of the Dead
- d. Hatshepsut
- e. Ramses II
- f. sunken relief
- g. Tutankhamen

B. Short Answer Questions

1. Briefly describe a typical pylon temple and make simple diagrams to illustrate it.
2. Do the same for the diagram of a Hypostyle Hall (*note the clerestory).
3. What was the major effect of the new Amarna style on figural representation?
4. What three features of Queen Tiye (Fig. 3-34) reflect the relaxation of rules that is typical of the Amarna style?
5. Although Ramses II lived after Akhenaton, the pillar statues that were carved for the interior of his temple (Fig. 3-23) ignore many of the stylistic features developed by the Amarna artists. **Compare** the figures from the Temple of Ramses II with the pillar statue of Akhenaton (Fig. 3-32). What **political factors** might account for these **differences**?

C. Discussion Questiona

1. What do the Great Pyramids of Giza (Figs. 3-8 to 3-10) and the palace at Persepolis (Fig. 2-26) say about the major **concerns of the men** and the **societies** that commissioned them?
2. Discuss the role that **death** played in Egyptian art. What **relation** did it have to the development of portraiture?