Assignment feedback

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Module code: HPAR4006 *Module title:* What Makes Civilisation?	*Student ID number:* 1600408	*Educational support needs:*

Assignment title: Portfolio Part 1

Assignment due date: 11/01/19

Assignment Number: 1
(i.e. 1,2,3)

Marker's signature:	*Date:*

Provisional.
NB. *All marks are provisional until confirmed by the final examination board.*

Ancient Egyptian Culture Timeline

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11/01/2019

STATE: UN-UNIFIED | UNIFIED | PERIOD OF ANARCHY | UNIFIED | OCCUPIED BY HYKSOS

CAPITAL CITY: [1]

0 THINITS — LATE PREDYNASTIC PERIOD

1 THINITS — EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD

2 MEMPHIS — EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD

3 MEMPHIS — EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD

4 MEMPHIS — OLD KINGDOM

5 MEMPHIS — OLD KINGDOM

6 MEMPHIS — OLD KINGDOM

7 MEMPHIS — OLD KINGDOM

8 MEMPHIS — OLD KINGDOM

9 HERACLEOPOLIS MAGNA — FIRST INTERMEDIATE PERIOD

10 HERACLEOPOLIS MAGNA — FIRST INTERMEDIATE PERIOD

11 THEBES — FIRST INTERMEDIATE PERIOD

12 THEBES — MIDDLE KINGDOM

13 ITJTAWY — MIDDLE KINGDOM

14 ITJTAWY — MIDDLE KINGDOM

15 AVARIS — SECOND INTERMEDIATE PERIOD

Archaic Egyptian is found. A type of proto-language, first form of hieroglyph. [2]

Tribes with patron gods mix through battle + create a confusing pantheon. [3][4]

"Art" focused on balance through symmetry, a value used as a panelation later.

- Narmer Palette - a good example of low raised relief carving. Both high and low were prominent in this period.
- Djoser statue - sculptors begin to master statues. [5]



[FIG. 1] The Narmer Palette.



[FIG. 2] Serdab statue of Djoser.

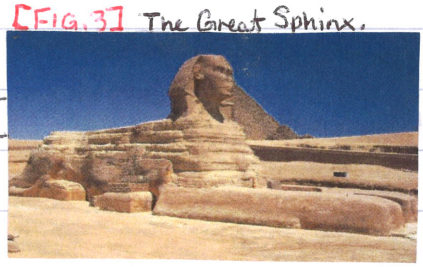
Old Egyptian is developed - Egyptian becomes a language with a grammar system. [2]

Priests begin to organise the pantheon by myth. [3][4]

Ra becomes the most important god. [3][4]

- Government causes progression in skill by comissioning large monuments creating a uniform style.
- Tomb painting becomes more intricate + detailed.
- Sphinx and Giza Pyramid are created. [5]

[FIG. 3] The Great Sphinx.

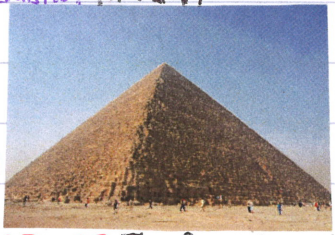


- No great monuments comissioned due to anarchy.
- Exploration of styles.
- Mass production of "art" begins (e.g. Shabti dolls). [5]

Middle Egyptian - a more refined/eloquent version of Old Egyptian - is developed. [2]

Montu is declared supreme god, is quickly replaced by Amun due to popularity. [3][4]

- Rulers encouraged the individual styles which became more realistic.
- "Art" featured regular people and emphasised normal life.
- Aging was allowed to be depicted (e.g. Senusret III). [5]



[FIG. 4] The Great Pyramid of Giza.

- Continued the Middle Kingdom style less skillfully.
- Copied and preserved a lot of older things. [5]

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CAPITAL CITY: [1]

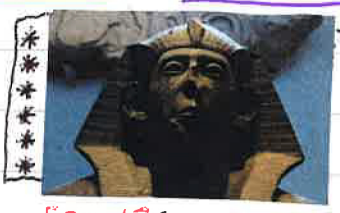
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[FIG. 5] Shabtidolls.

- Late Egyptian (a more formal version of Middle Egyptian) becomes official language. [2]
- Amun is declared god of gods + is syncretised with Ra. [3] [4]
- AMARNA PERIOD: Akhenaten replaces the pantheon with Aten. VERY unpopular, gets removed after his death. [6]
  - Art style briefly becomes VERY realist. [5]

"Art" style became idealist again.
- Influenced + bettered by trade (e.g. hittite metalwork).
- Colossi of Memnon). [5]



[FIG. 6] Statue of Senusret III.

- Religious practice begins to decline. [3]



[FIG. 7] The Colossi of Memnon.

- Demotic (hieratic derived from late Egyptian) is developed. It is thought to be closer to spoken language than the others. [2]

The Kushites revive Old Kingdom styles to seem more Egyptian. [5]



[FIG. 8] Bust of Serapis.

- Isis + Osiris become the most important gods. [3] [4]
- Greek religion enters the pantheon. [3] [4]

This period blended Egyptian and Greek art (e.g. Serapis). [5]

Bibliography

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[5] Marc, J.J. (2017). A Brief History of Egyptian Art. Ancient History Encyclopedia. Retrieved from https://www.ancient.eu/article/1077/.

[6] Casten Sander, C. (2018). Atenism – the birth of monotheistic religions in Ancient Egypt around 1350BC? Akhenaten, Moses, the Sun and the Story of Sinuhe. Studia Humanitatis (Vol.2). Moscow: Studia Humanitatis publication.

[Fig.1] (c.3200–3000 BC). Narmer Palette [siltstone, raised relief]. Egyptian Museum, Cairo, EG.

[Fig.2] (n.d.). Serdab Statue of Djoser [limestone statue]. Egyptian Museum, Cairo, EG.

[Fig.3] (c.2558–2532 BC). Great Sphinx of Giza [bedrock monolith]. Giza plateau, Giza, EG.

[Fig.4] (c.2580–2560 BC). Great Pyramid of Giza [limestone pyramid]. Giza plateau, Giza, EG.

[Fig.5] (n.d.). Shabtis [pottery dolls]. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, GB.

[Fig.6] (n.d.). Senusret III [limestone statue]. British Museum, London, GB

[Fig.7] (1350 BC). Colossi of Memnon [quartzite stone statues]. West of Luxor, EG.

[Fig.8] (n.d.). Bust of Serapis [marble bust]. Serapeum of Alexandria, Alexandria, EG.