

The Egyptian Figure Wells Art 7/8

Standards: 7.1.2, 7.1.3
8.2.4, 8.2.6

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Idealized Form

BIG IDEA: The human form can be represented in an idealized manner. Between 1,600 B.C and 3,000 B.C. civilization flourished across the Middle East (Mesopotamia), Northern Africa, China and India. Inventions like written language, farming, metal, math and improved transportation gave rise to cities, elaborate temples and intricate art examples that reflected the advancement of these cultures.



The Egyptian Pharaoh

The Egyptian culture that developed along the Nile river in northern Africa developed an advanced culture that was led by the Pharaoh. The **Pharaoh** was seen as more than human, they were believed to have **godlike** powers, and they were treated as deities. The Pharaoh was represented in art works that adorned the leaders tombs when they died, and they were represented in a very **idealized** manner. Mathematical proportions were used to represent the image of the Pharaoh to follow the Egyptian ideal of beauty and grace. In addition, the Egyptians developed a written language called **hieroglyphics**. This system allowed them to record information and communicate it with each other to further their culture. The Egyptian Pharaohs existed from 3,000 B.C until 332 B.C. when Alexander the Great conquered Egypt for Macedonia.

The Relief Sculpture

Materials: Plaster form, Carving tools, proportional Egyptian figure, hieroglyphic alphabet.

Activity:

Plot figure on graph paper, add designs or hieroglyphics.

Transfer design to plaster form.

Carve relief figure.

Use watercolor paint to add color.

Add material to hang on wall.