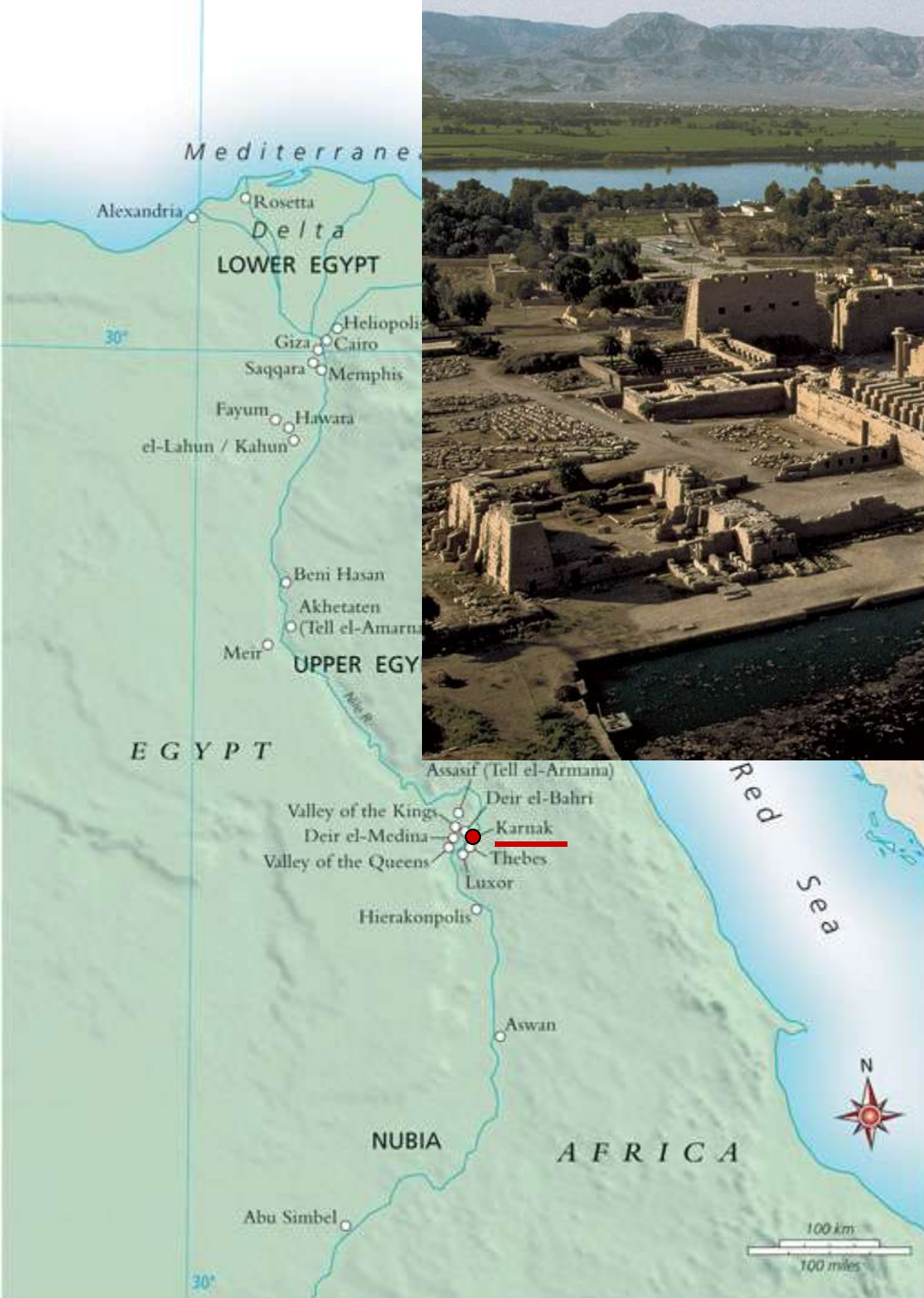




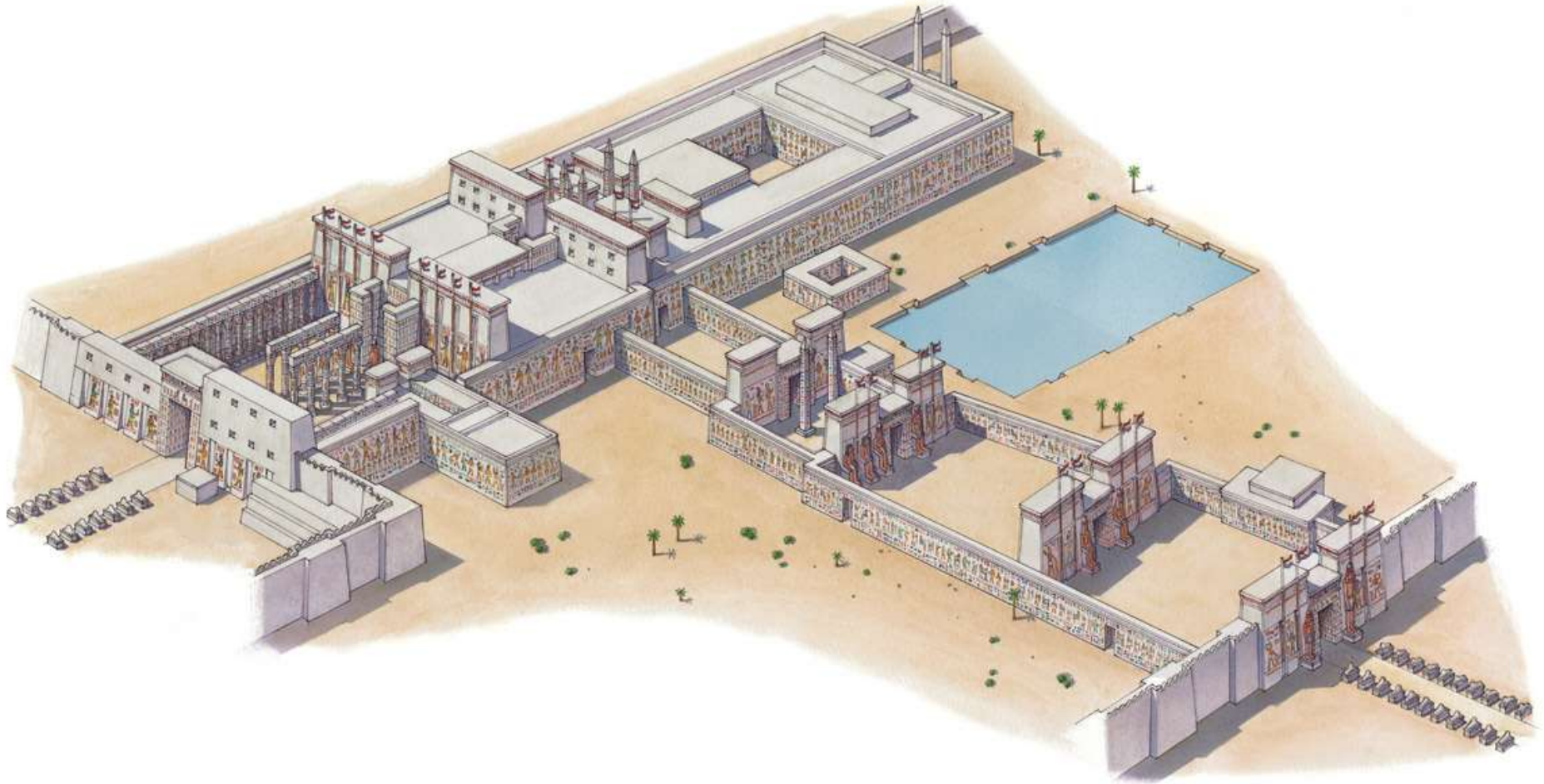
Lecture 6: Ancient Egypt - New Kingdom



The ruins of the Great Temple of Amun,
at Karnak, Egypt; New Kingdom, c.
1579–1075 BCE

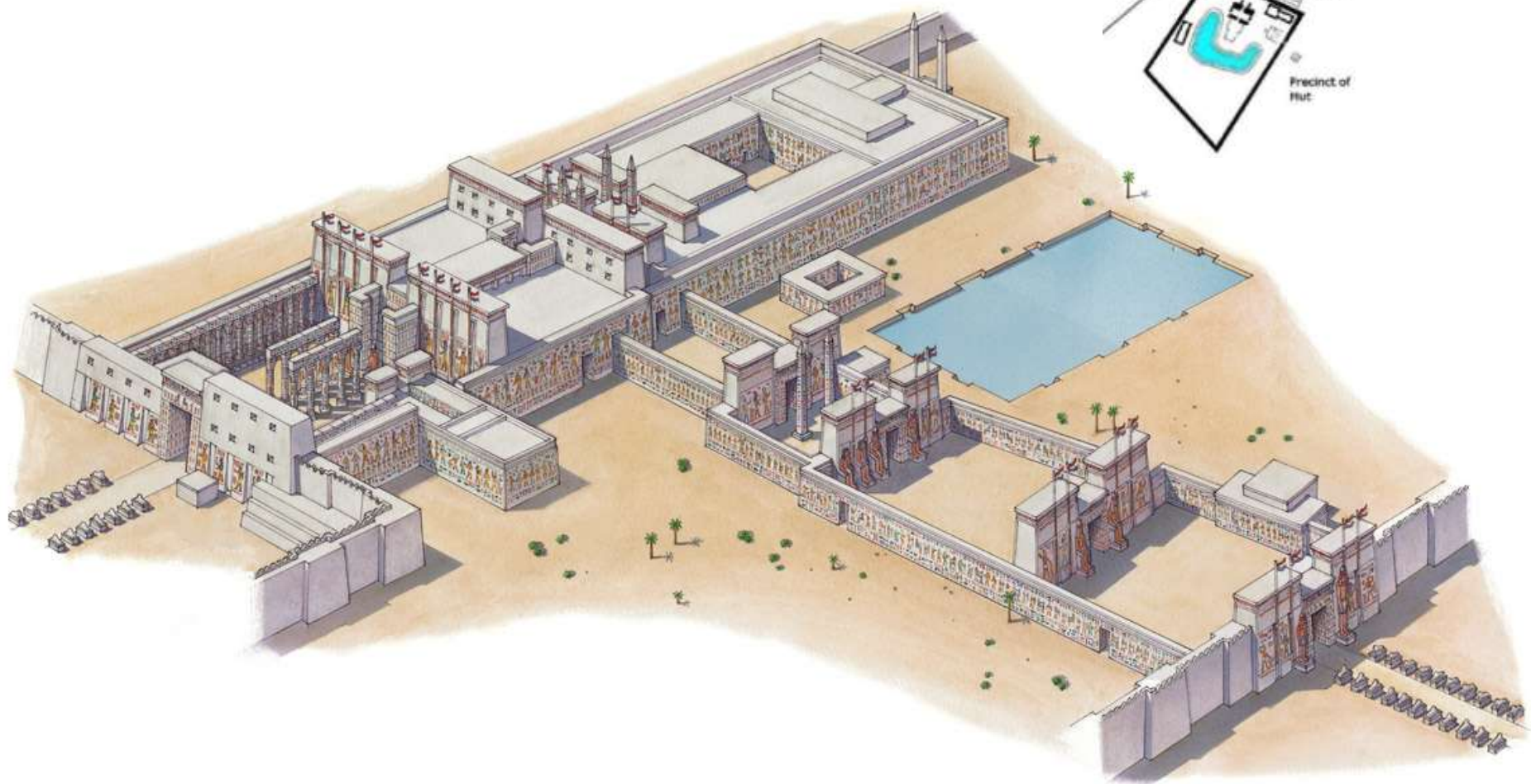


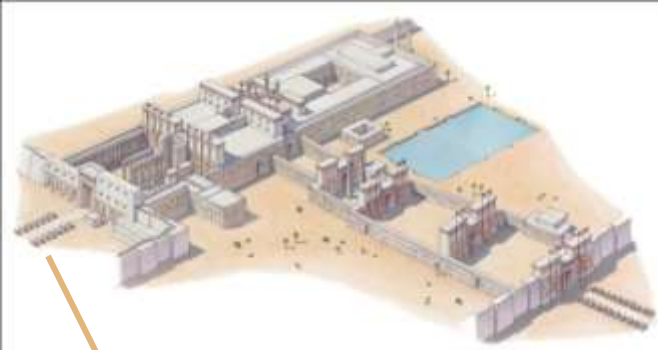
The ruins of the Great Temple of Amun, at Karnak, Egypt; New Kingdom, c. 1579–1075 BCE

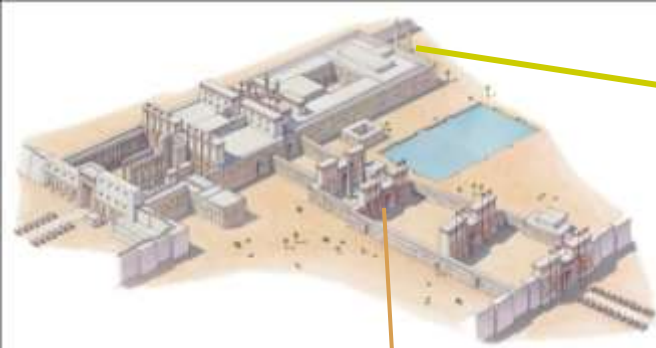


Reconstruction Drawing of the Great Temple of Amun at Karnak, Egypt. New Kingdom, c. 1579–1075 BCE

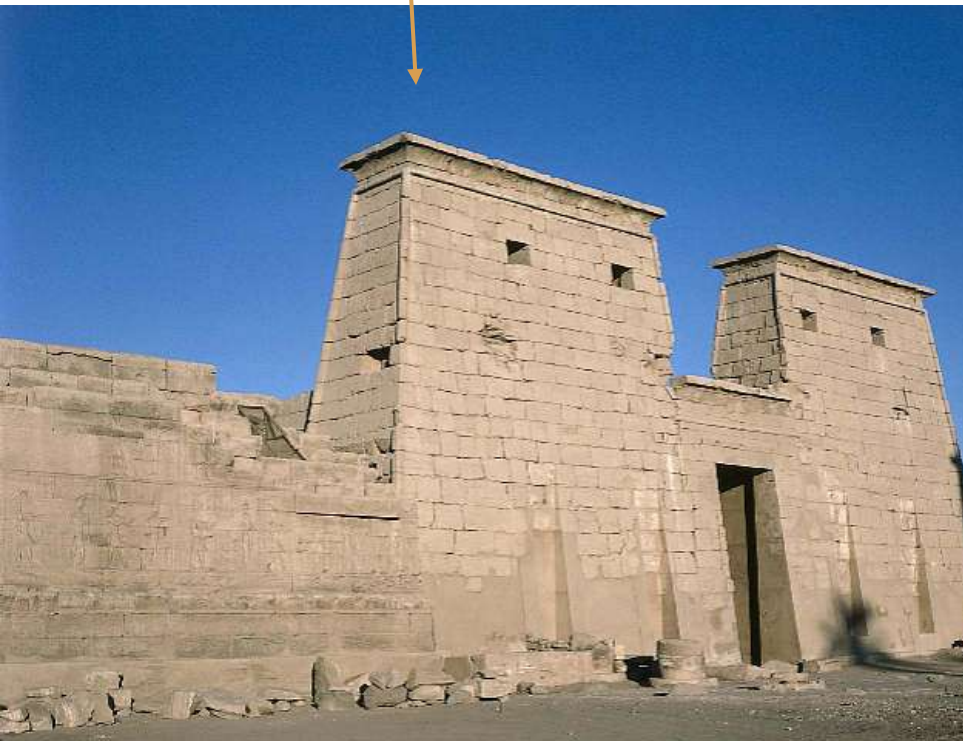
Reconstruction Drawing of the Great Temple of Amun at Karnak, Egypt. New Kingdom, c. 1579–1075 BCE

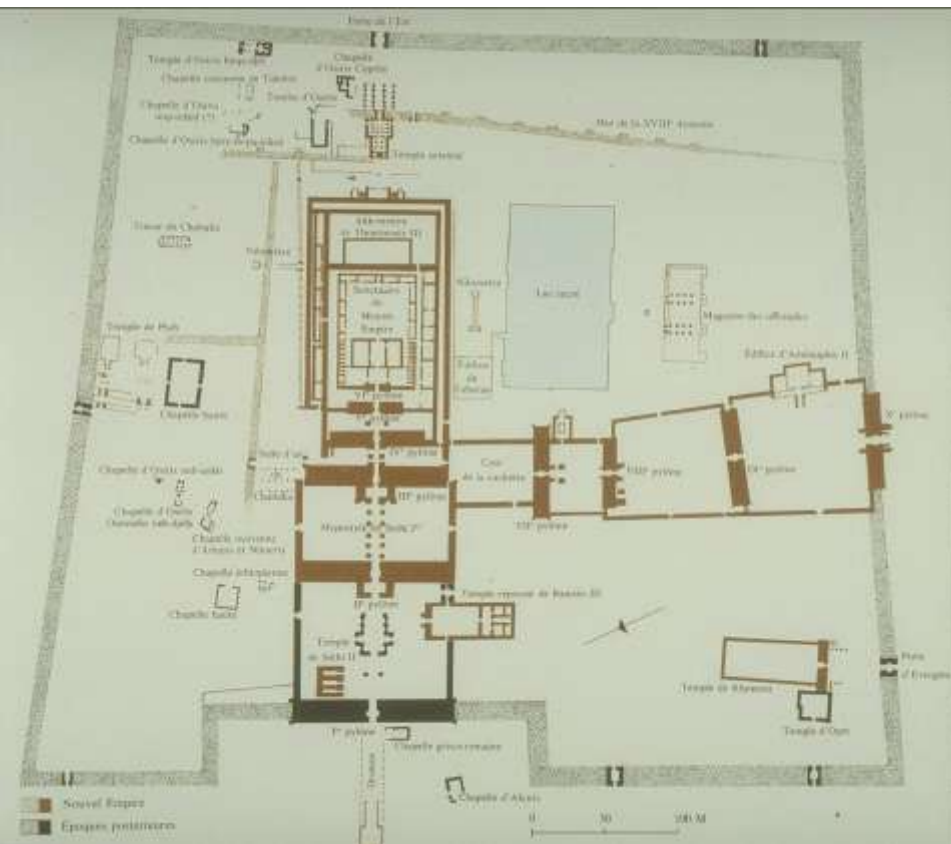




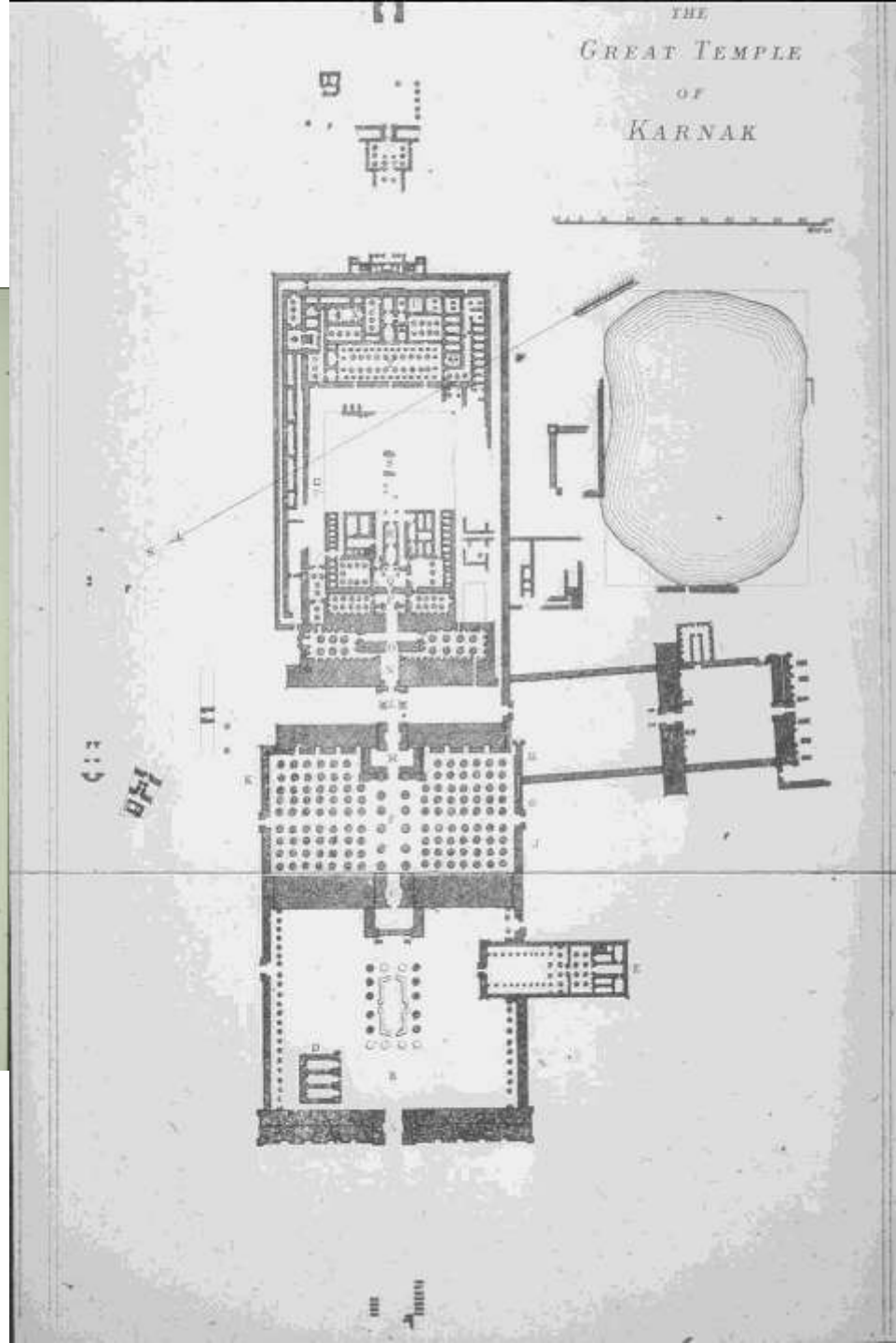


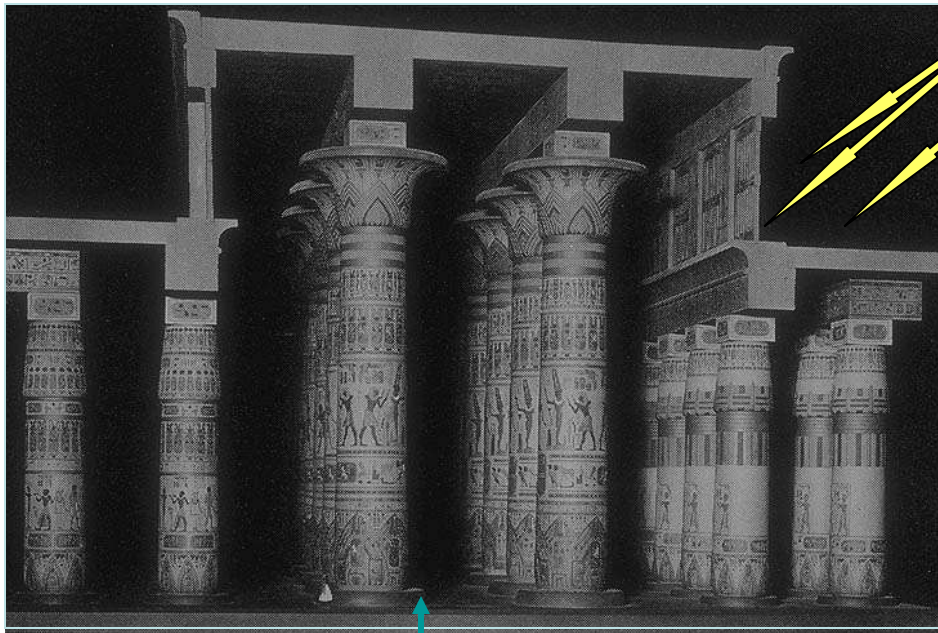
Obelisks / The 8th pylon in the Temple of Karnak complex, Egypt



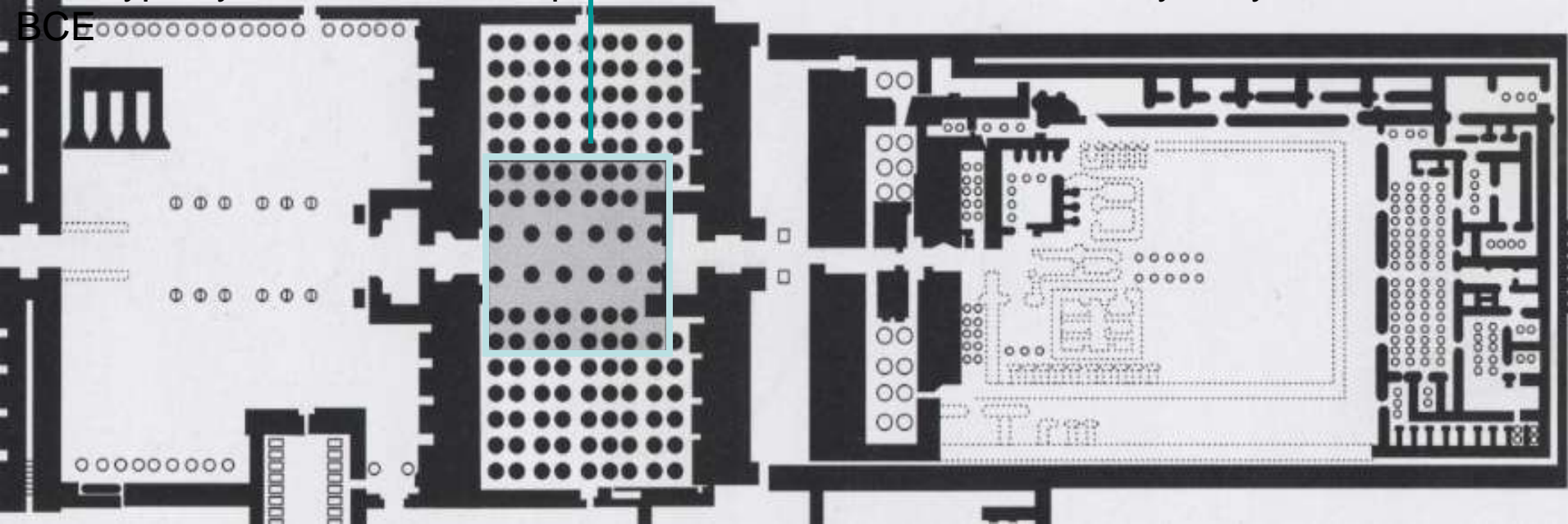


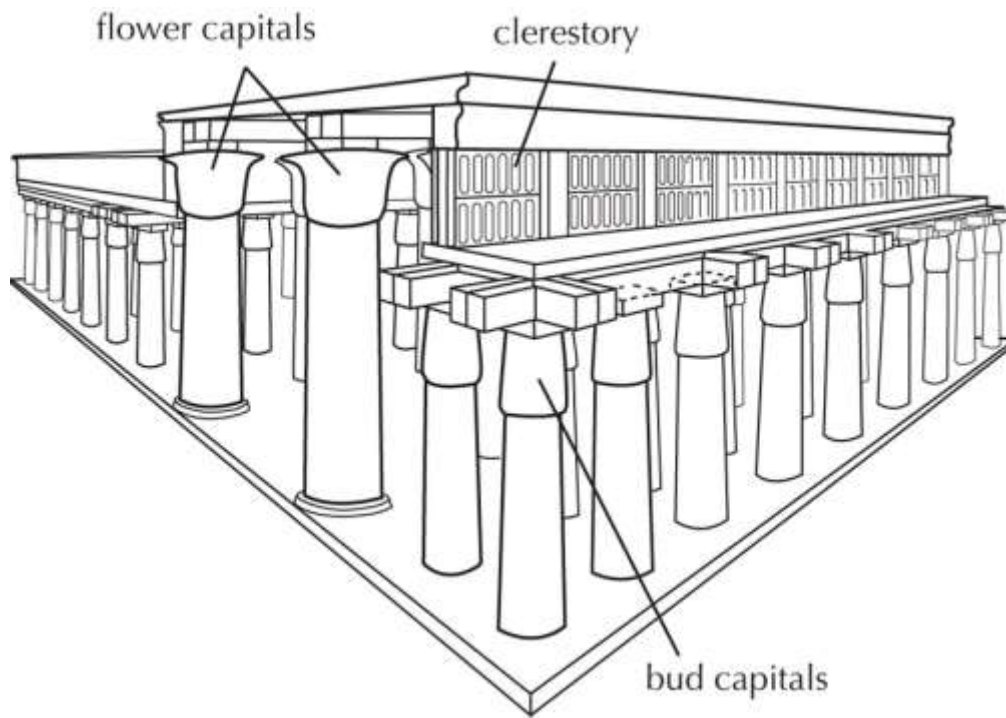
Great Temple of Amun at Karnak, Egypt.
New Kingdom, c. 1579–1075 BCE





The Hypostyle Hall, Great Temple of Amun, Karnak. Nineteenth Dynasty, C. 1292–1190 BCE





The Hypostyle Hall, Great Temple of Amun, Karnak.
Nineteenth Dynasty, C.
1292–1190 BCE



1. Karnak Temples

2. Luxor Temple

3. Deir el-Bahri

4. Route of Ancient Road



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KILOMETER

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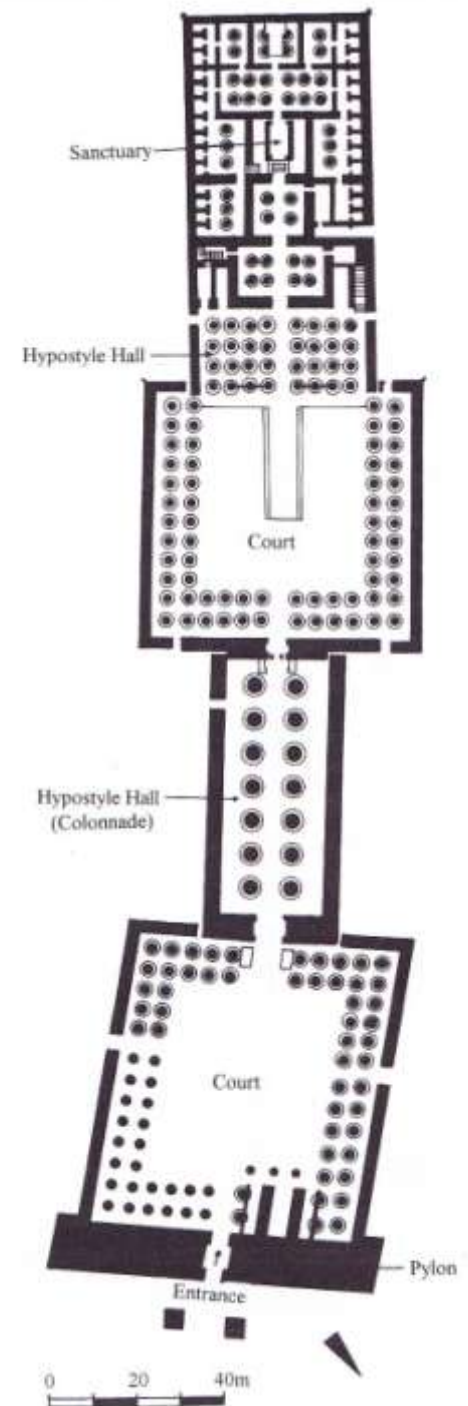
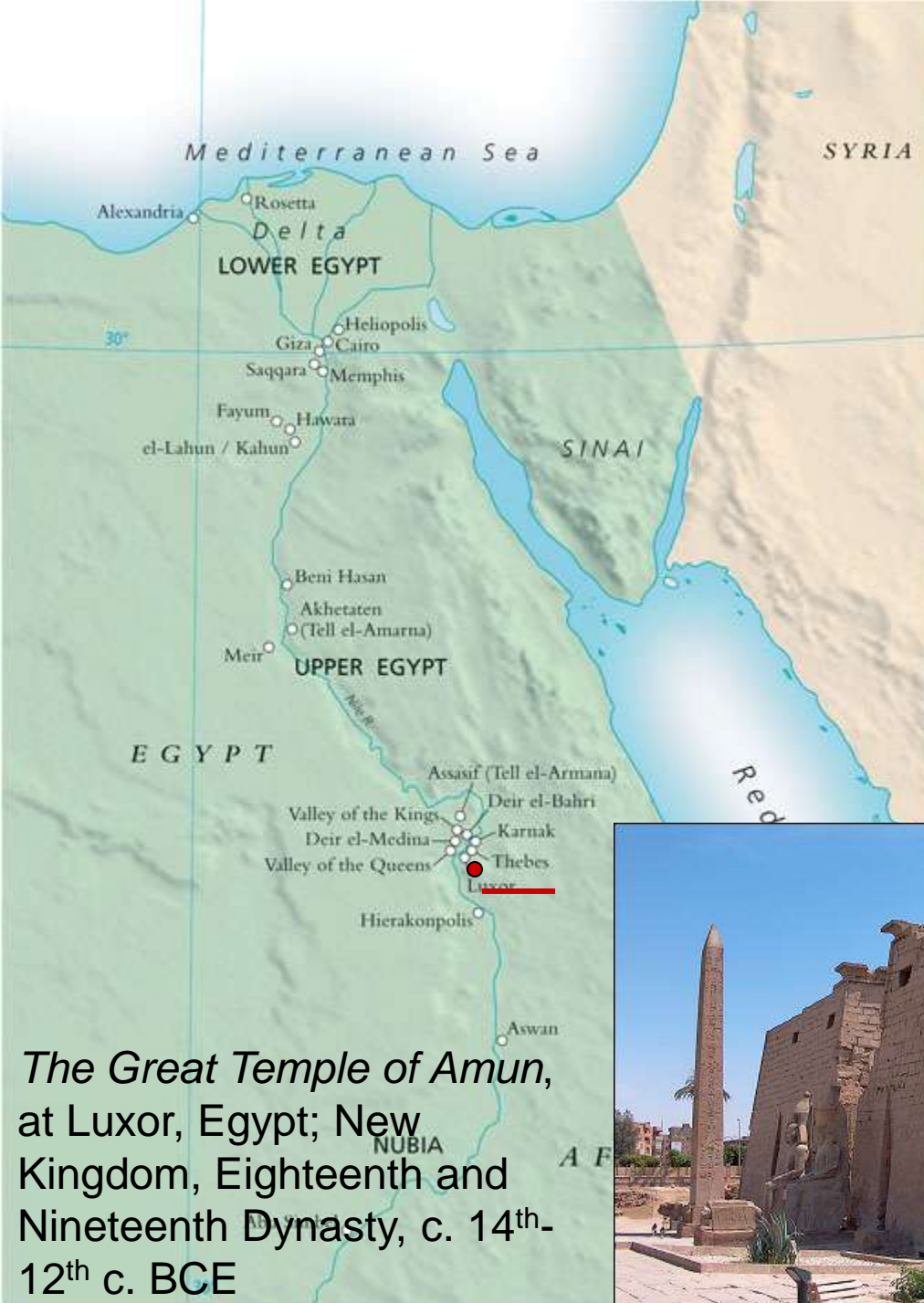
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Luxor

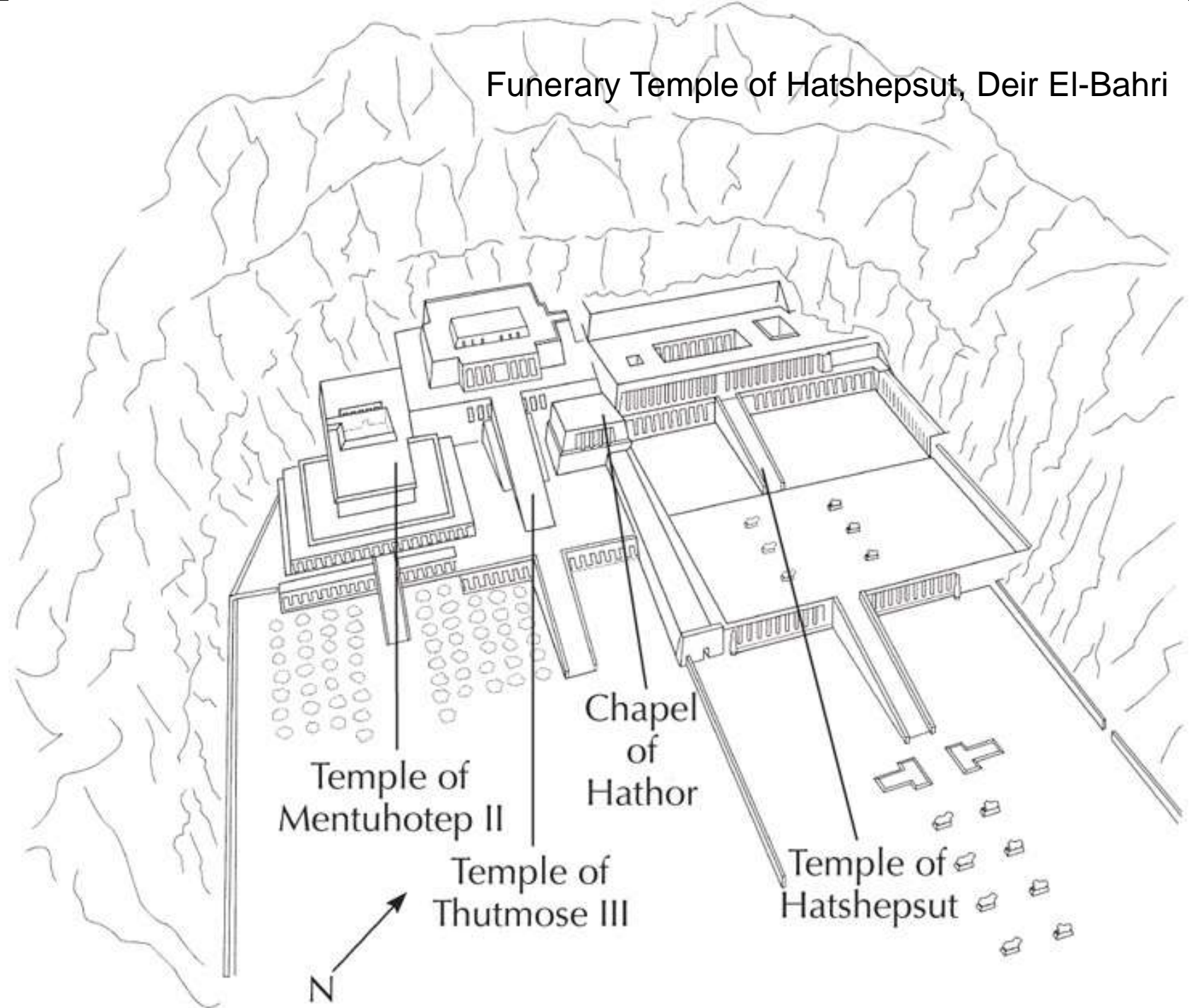


*The Great Temple of Amun,
at Luxor, Egypt; New
Kingdom, Eighteenth and
Nineteenth Dynasty, c. 14th-
12th c. BCE*




Funerary temple of Hatshepsut, Deir El-Bahri, Egypt; Eighteenth Dynasty, c. 1500 BCE

Funerary Temple of Hatshepsut, Deir El-Bahri



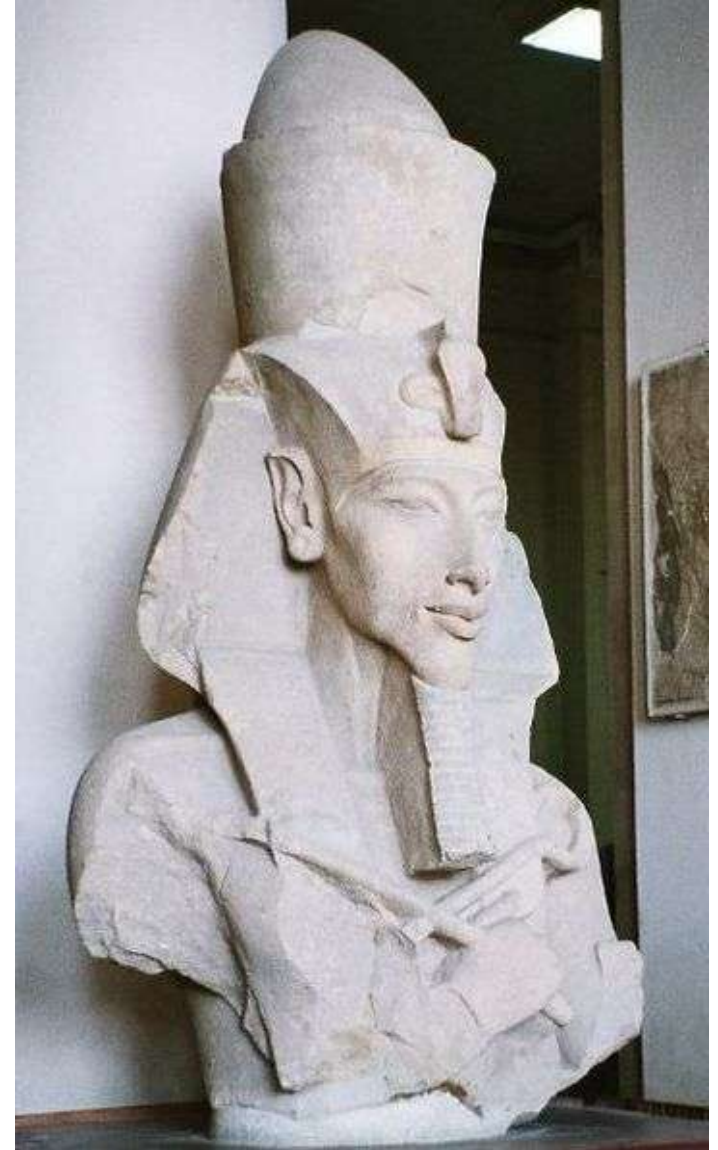
Funerary temple of Hatshepsut, Deir El-Bahri; Eighteenth Dynasty, c. 1473–1458 BCE (At the far left, ramp and base of the funerary temple of Mentuhotep III. Eleventh Dynasty, c. 2009–1997 BCE)



A black and white photograph of the Funerary temple of Hatshepsut at Deir El-Bahri. The image shows a long, perspective view of a colonnade of massive columns. The columns are made of large stone blocks and have a papyrus-bundle capital. The temple is situated on a hillside, and the ground in the foreground is covered with rubble and debris. The sky is clear and bright.

Funerary temple of Hatshepsut, Deir El-Bahri;
Eighteenth Dynasty, c. 1473–1458 BCE

Proto-Doric Colonnade



New Kingdom (ca. 1550 – ca. 1075 BCE)
 Pharaoh Amenhotep IV later Akhenaton
The Amarna Period Dynasty XVIII (r. 1353-1335 BCE)



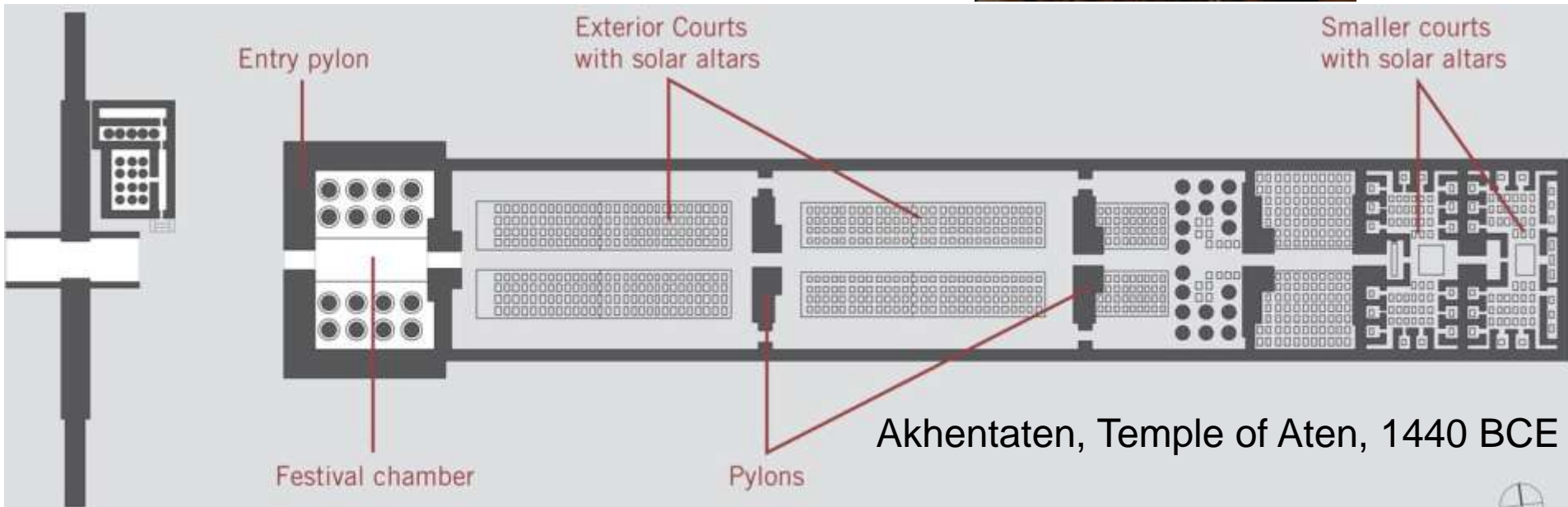
Akhenaton,
Colossal Figure

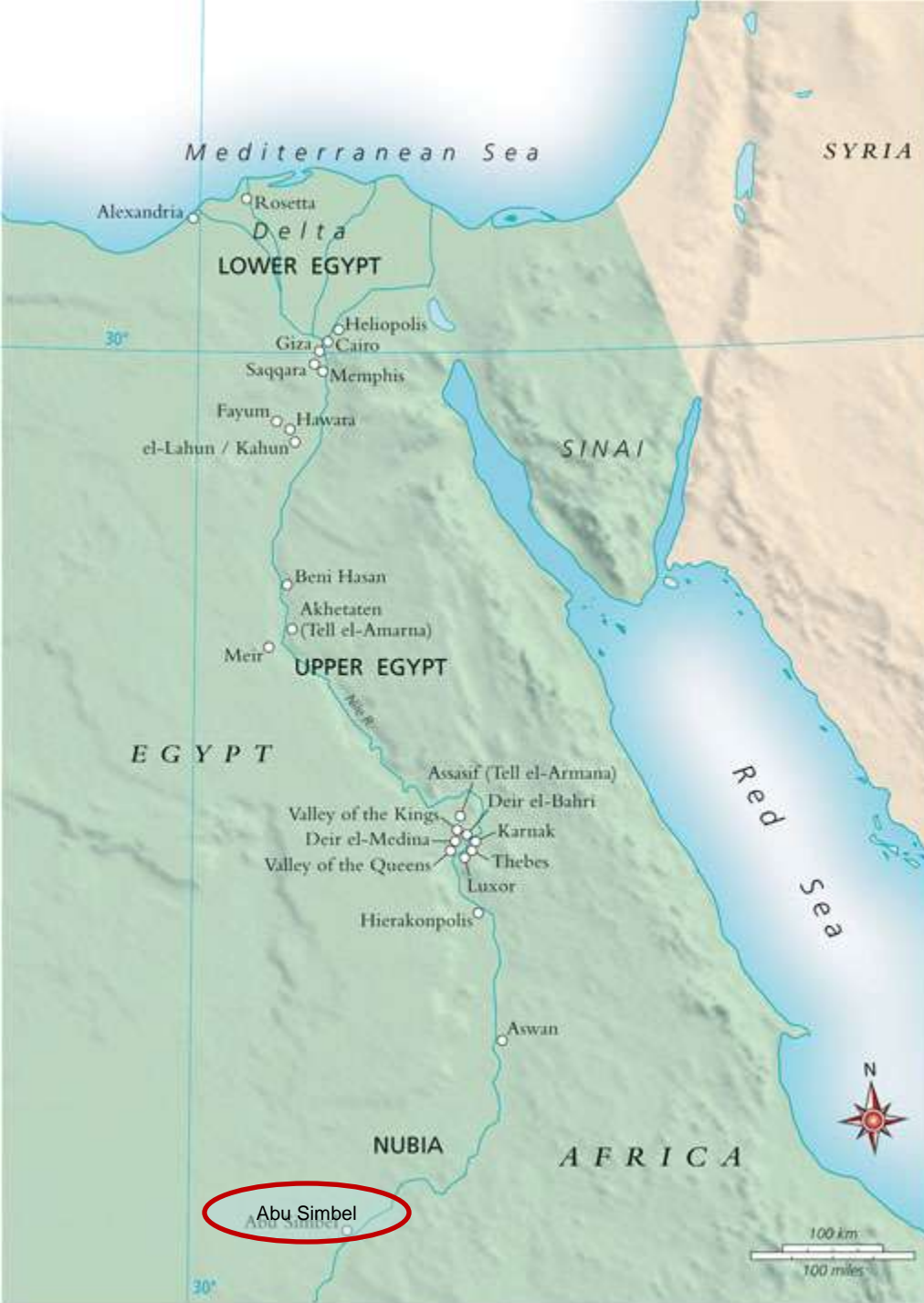




Nefertiti







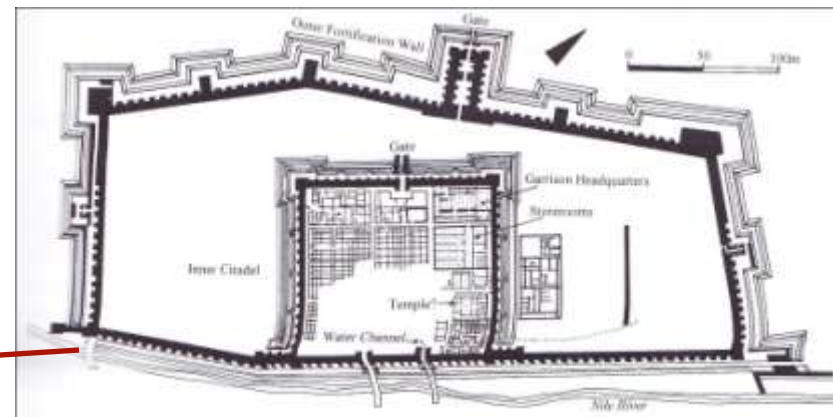
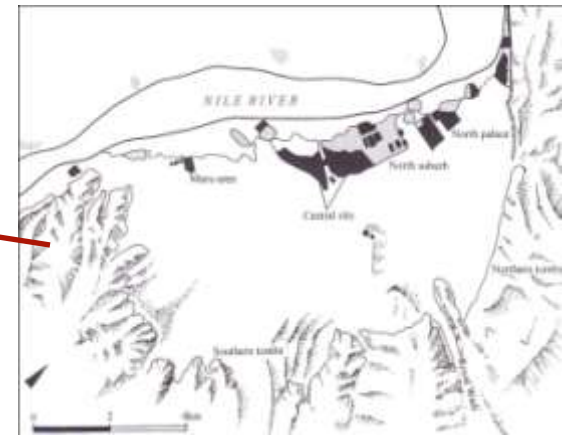
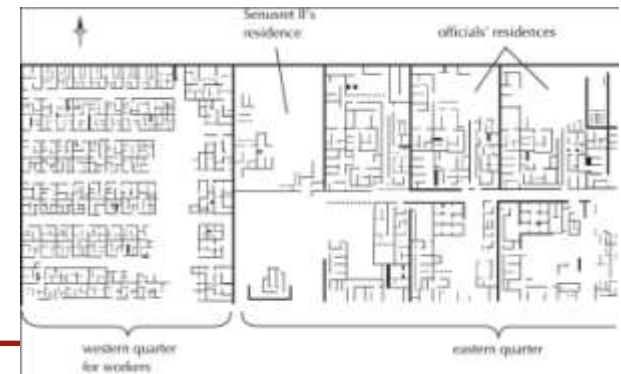
*Temples of Rameses II and Nefertari,
at Abu Simbel, Nineteenth Dynasty,
1279–1213 BCE*

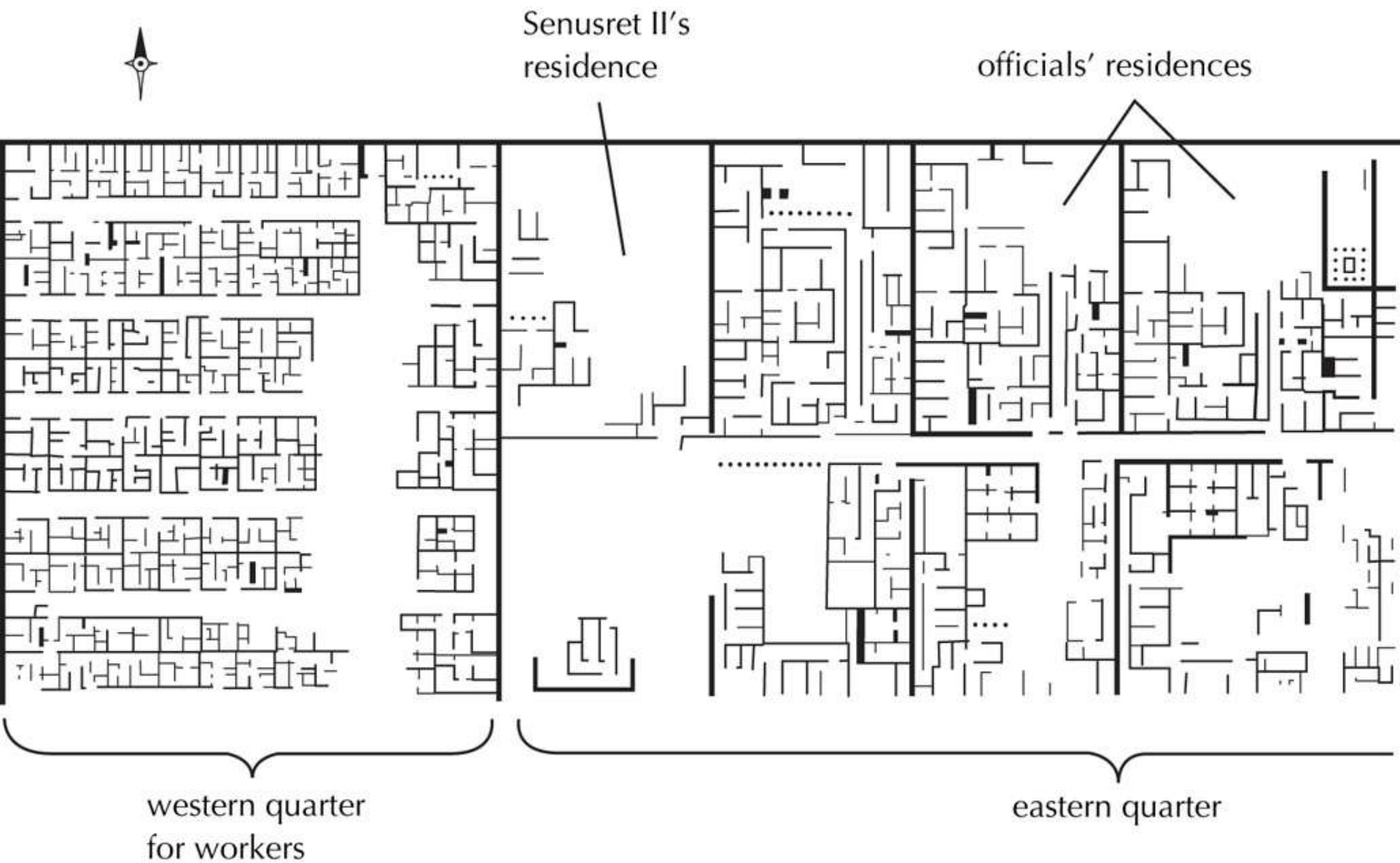




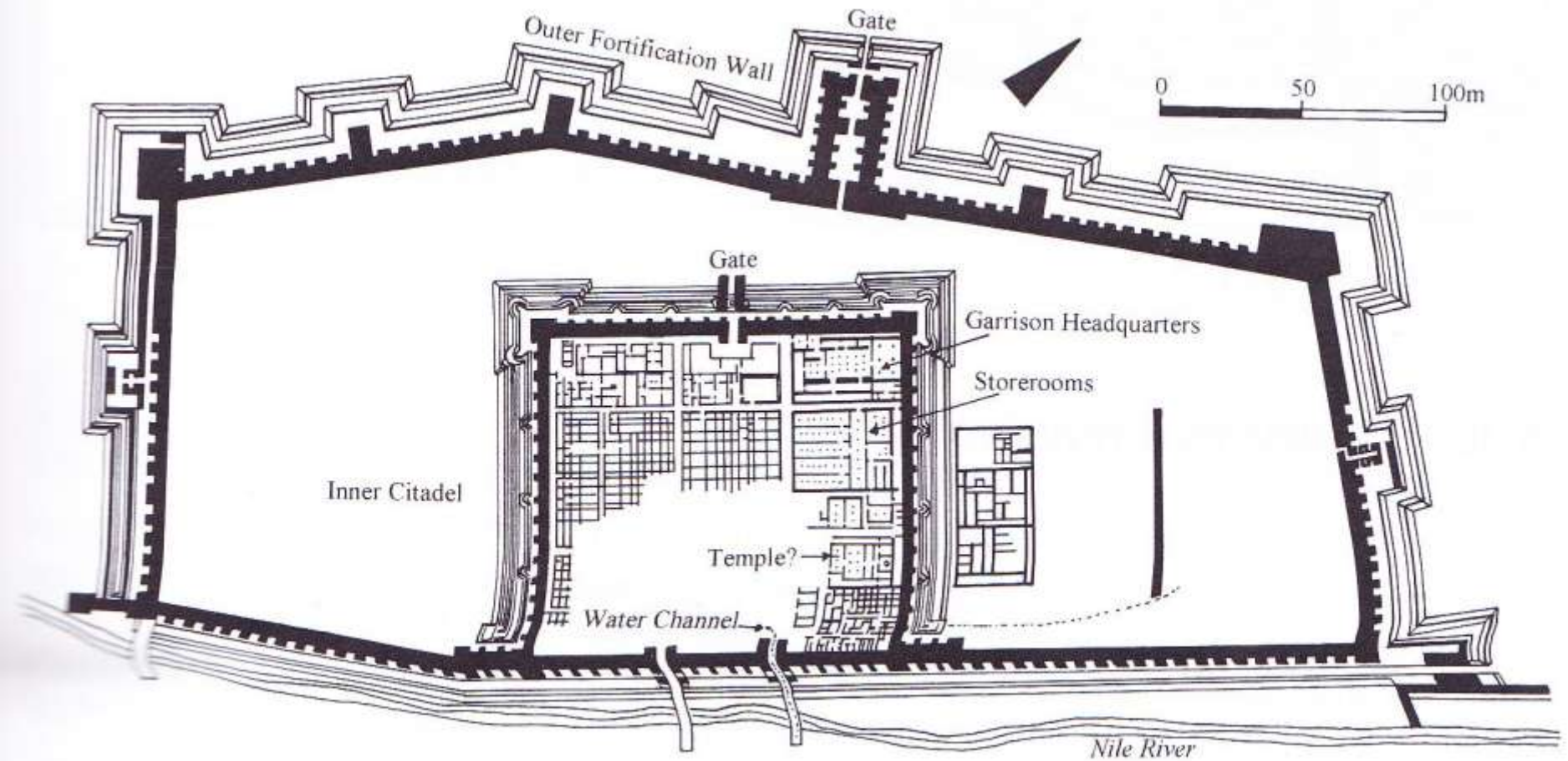
Temple of Rameses II (Left) and Nefertari (Right), at Abu Simbel,
19th Dynasty, 1279-1213 BCE

Secular architecture

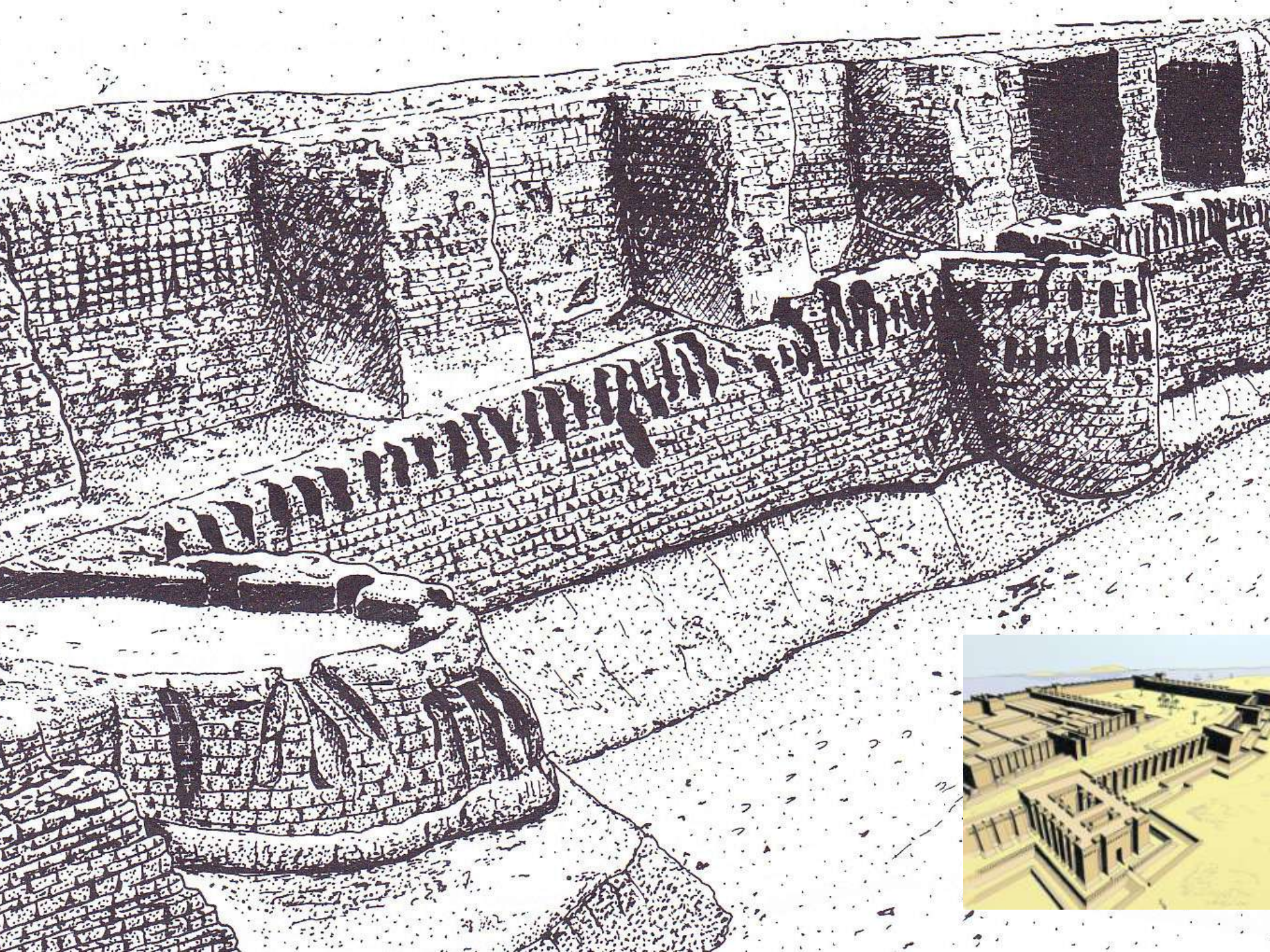


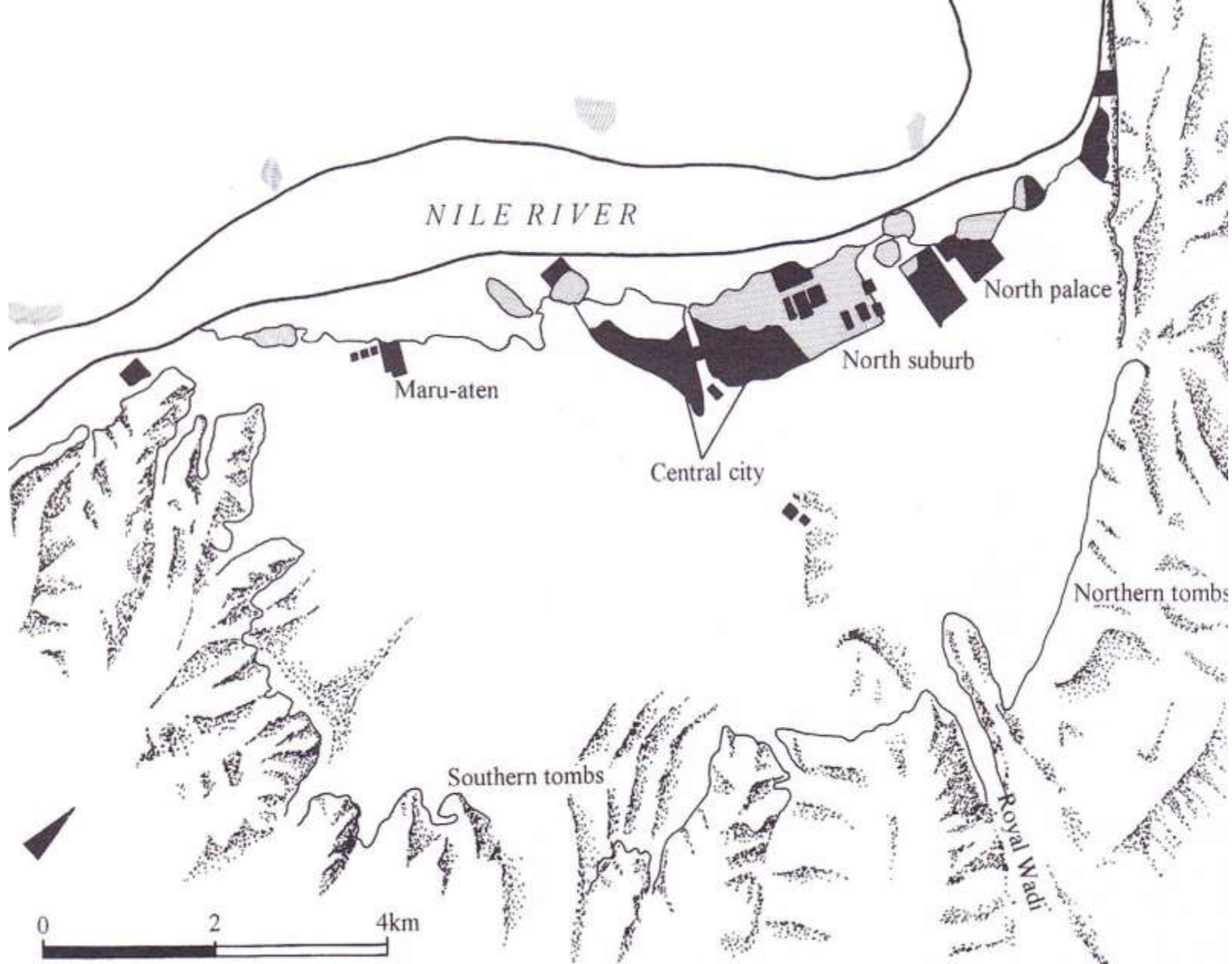


Plan of the northern section of Kahun, built during the reign of Senusret II. Near modern El-Lahun. Dynasty 12, c. 1880–1874 BCE

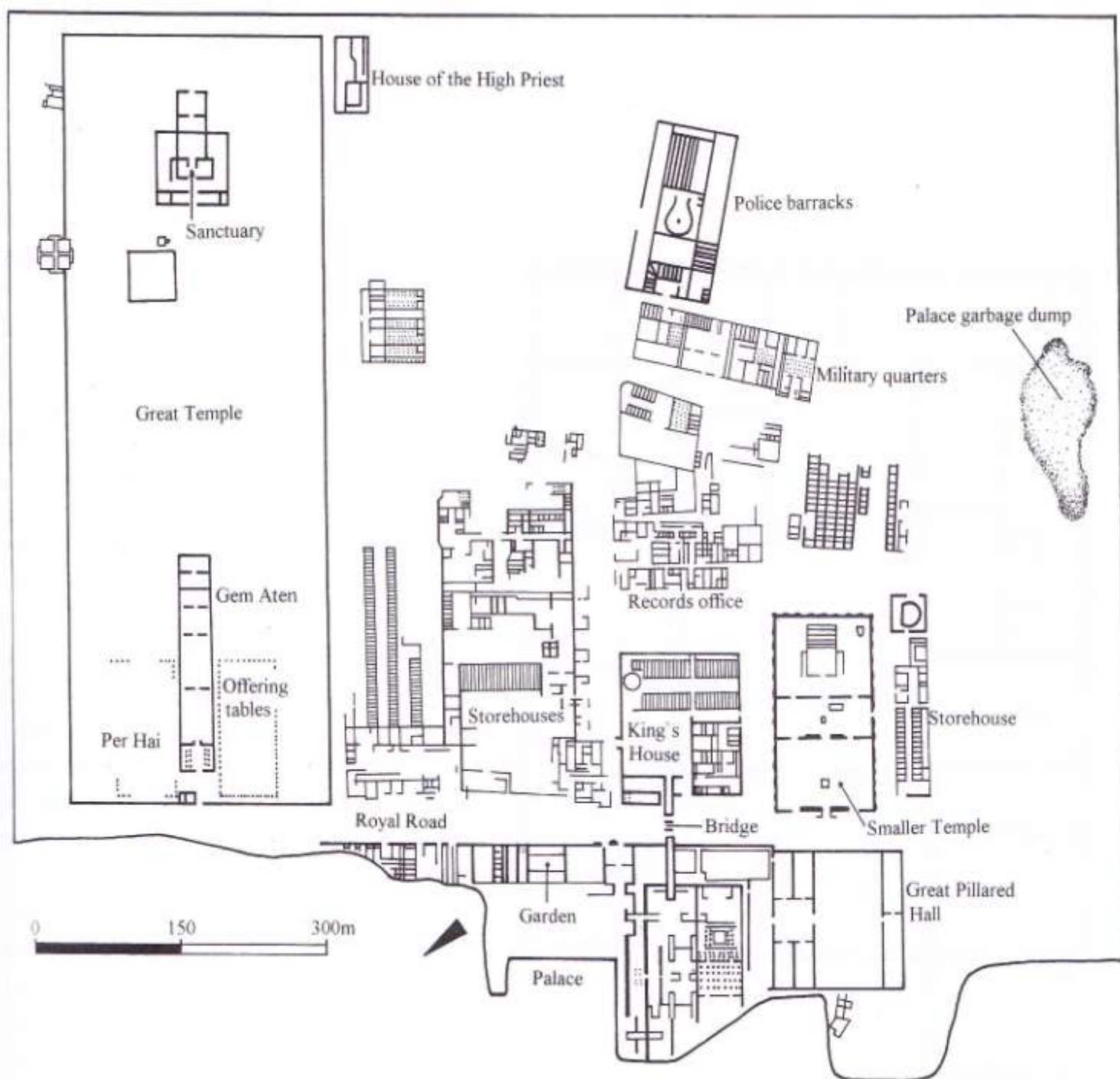


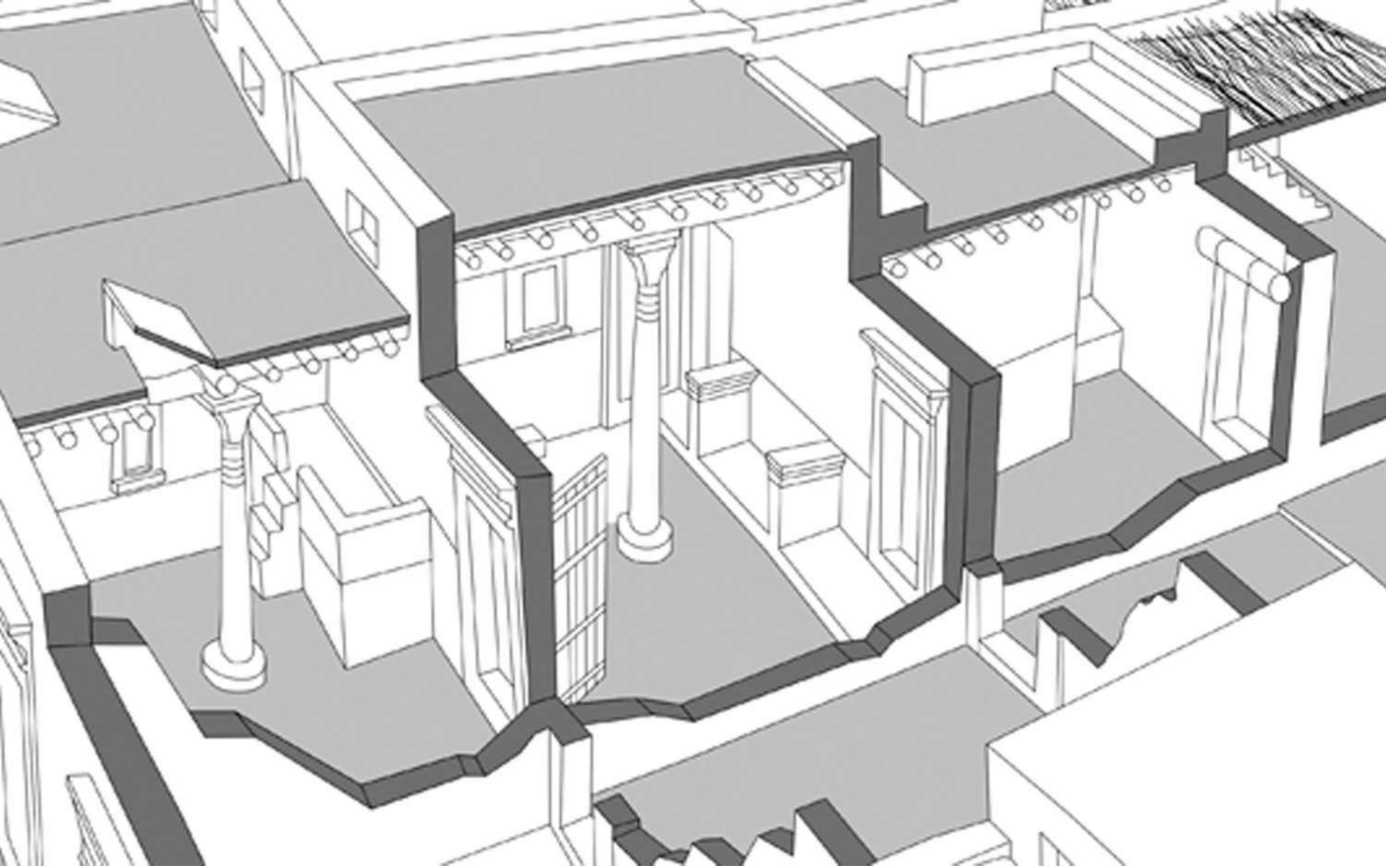
Fortress at Buhen (Nubia), ca. 20th -19th c BCE Senusret III ? (now lost, archeological excavations recorded)



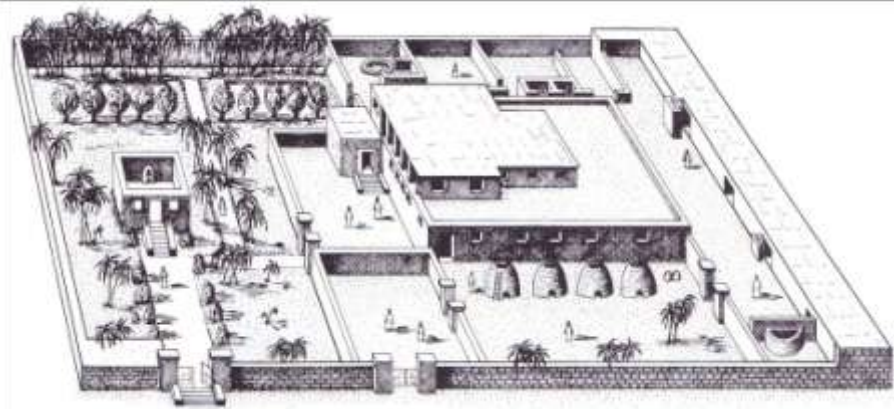
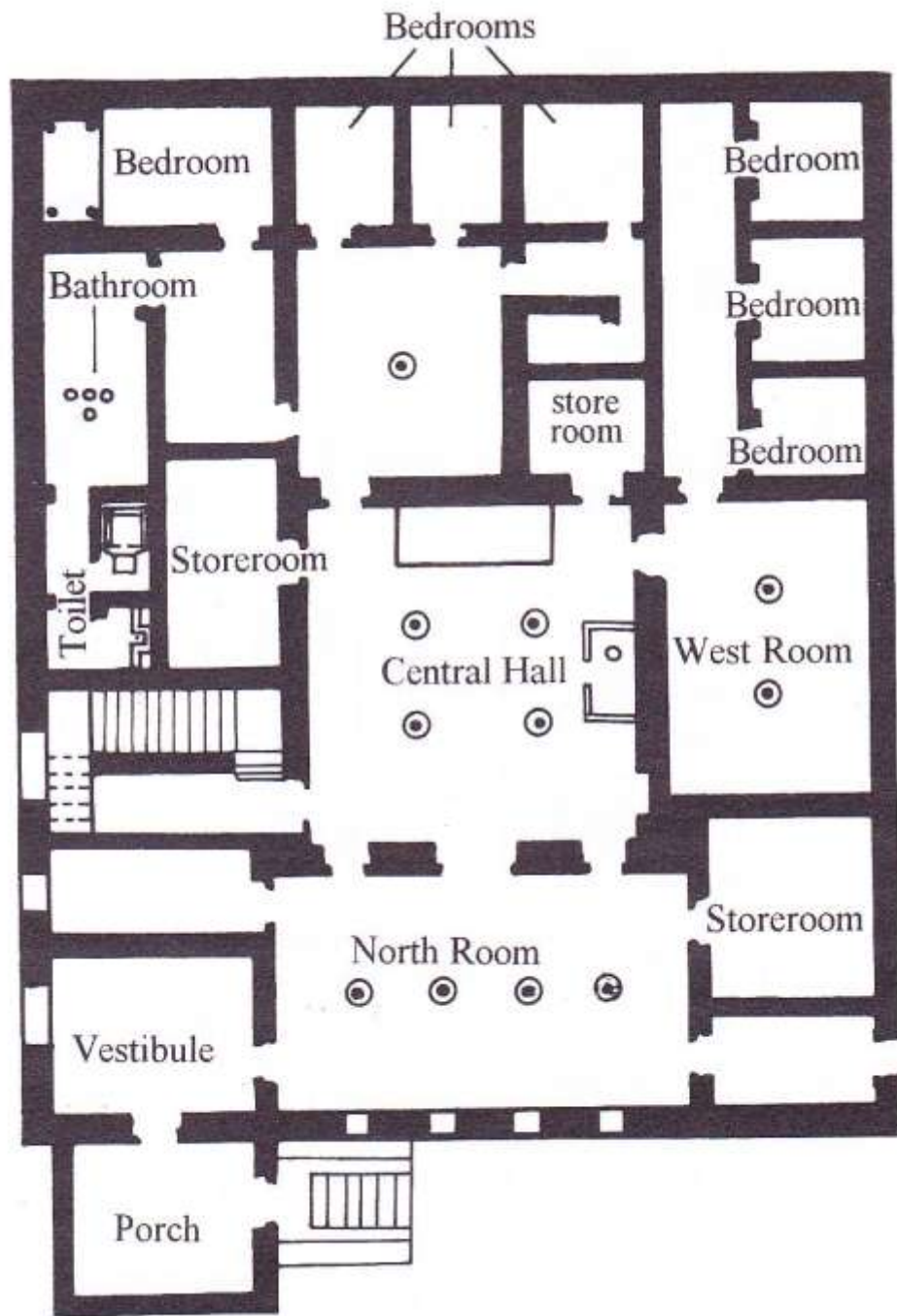


Akhetaten (present-day Tell el-Amarna) – capital city of Pharaoh Amenhotep IV later Akhenaton, 18th Dynasty (r. 1353-35 BCE)





Typical Egyptian house, reconstructed from the tomb-workers village of Deir el-Medina
ca. 1550 BCE



Model of a house and garden,
Painted and plastered wood and copper
length 33" (87 cm)
Eleventh Dynasty, c. 2125–2055 BCE
tomb of Meketre, Deir el-Bahi.



Writing board with an architectural drawing, New Kingdom, Dynasty 18, ca. 1550–1295 B.C., from western Thebes, plastered and painted wood; W. 13 7/8 in. (35.2 cm)