

**1. IDENTIFICATION:** (Artist, title, date, size, country of origin, period/style)

**018. King Menkaura and Queen**

**Old Kingdom, Fourth Dynasty, ca. 2490-2472 BCE**

**2. FORM:** (use of design elements/ principles: color, shape, value, texture, line, space; balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, etc.)

**Very balanced rigid poses, very smooth, idealistic features, moving forward, emphasis on the king**

**3. MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE:** (art making processes)

**Greywacke**

**4. CONTENT:** (subject & genre: iconography, symbolism, the story)

**King & Queen idealistically shown to represent their dignity as divine beings**



**5. ORIGINAL CONTEXT/ SITE/ INTENDED FUNCTION OF THE WORK:** (Overlap to #6)

**Once was at valley temple, then moved  
Made for when the original body decomposed, so the ka (life force) had a place to go afterwards**

**6. INTENDED PURPOSE & MOTIVATION** (why was it made?); **PATRON/AUDIENCE** (who was it made for?); **ARTIST'S DECISION MAKING:**

**For the king and his wife for their tomb**

**7. INNOVATION/ CHANGE(S):**

**Double portrait & new standing pose**

**CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):**

**Same characteristics of Egyptian art: order, balance, focus on afterlife, etc.**

**8. THEME(S):**

**Funerary, divinity, royalty**

**COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:**

**Made for the same purpose as the seated scribe, however the King and Queen are not shown as realistically. Doing so would be disrespecting them, as they were seen as gods not people. They are also standing and expressed as having more power.**