

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

020. Temple of Amun-Re and Hypostyle Hall (3 images)

Karnak, near Luxor, Egypt

New Kingdom, 18th and 19th Dynasties

Temple: ca.1550 BCE; hall: ca.1250 BCE

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

Typical pylon temple, 247 acres, perimeter wall 39 ft x 26ft, artificial sacred lake

Hypostyle hall: 132 massive sandstone columns, sunken relief carvings

Kylix capitals

Clerestory lighting

3. MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE: (art making processes)

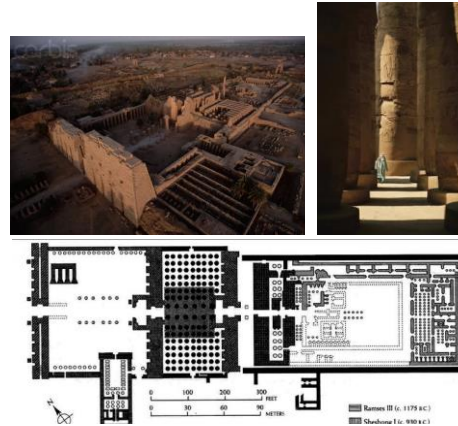
Cut sandstone and mud brick

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

*** lake references primeval waters of creation**

***the temple appeared to rise from the earth just as the earth rose from the primeval waters in the beginning**

*** budded capitals looked like stalks of papyrus**



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

Created as a temple compound, a major religious center

Capital was moved to Thebes when the temple was created

6. INTENDED PURPOSE & MOTIVATION (why was it made?); **PATRON/AUDIENCE** (who was it made for?); **ARTIST'S DECISION MAKING:**
Dedicated to the god Amun-Re (with subsections for Mut and Montu)

7. INNOVATION/ CHANGE(S):

Shows the expanding power of Ancient Egypt in its expansiveness

New shapes of capitals, new designs

CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):

Typical Egyptian pylon temple

Clerestory, hypostyle hall, etc.

8. THEME(S):

religion

COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:

Like the Mortuary Temple of Hatshepsut, this temple has elaborate details and landscaping that adds to the overall scenes portrayed.

However, this temple was dedicated to gods and was not after the death of a leader.