

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

021. Temple of Hatshepsut (2 images)

Near Luxor, Egypt

New Kingdom, 18th Dynasty

ca. 1473-1458 BCE

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

3 colonnaded terraces connected by ramps, gardens of lush vegetation, connected to valley temple like a pyramid

Statue: her in traditional pharaoh clothing, balanced pose

3. MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE: (art making processes)

Temple: Sandstone, partially carved into a rock cliff

Statue: red granite

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

Represented Hatshepsut's power as the leader



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

Hatshepsut was the first female leader and her temple contains the first representation of a woman and her achievements in history! She commissioned many works that reinforced her right to rule, and this one was for after her death.

6. INTENDED PURPOSE & MOTIVATION (why was it made?); **PATRON/AUDIENCE** (who was it made for?);

ARTIST'S DECISION MAKING:

Senmut (designer)

For Hatshepsut, after her death

7. INNOVATION/ CHANGE(S):

**Showed a female leader rather than a male one
Temple, not a pyramid**

CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):

Characteristics of Egyptian art (focus on afterlife, perpetuity, balance, order)

8. THEME(S):

Afterlife, power

COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:

Like the Great Pyramid, these were made for the pharaoh after they died. This structure and statue are of a female leader, and instead of a pyramid a temple is used. Both represent the power and authority of their respective deceased leaders.