

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

023. Tutankhamun's tomb, innermost coffin
New Kingdom, 18th Dynasty.
ca.1323 BCE

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

Symmetrical, official regalia, stiff posture

3. MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE: (art making processes)

Gold with inlay of enamel and semiprecious stones

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

Coffin made for the boy king that passed
Shows pride and power through luxurious materials



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

Tutankhamun is theorized to be Akhenaton's son, who died early. He was buried in his tomb in this coffin with many other treasures. His tomb is so famous because it was discovered unlooted in 1922, rare for tombs. We can only imagine what significant pharaohs' tombs contained if such a minor king had so much.

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

Made for Tutankhamun when he died, so he could be buried in it
It was believed that the treasures buried would be brought with the deceased into the afterlife

7. INNOVATION/ CHANGE(S):

Use of more luxurious materials as the Kingdom grows in power

CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):

Traditional Egyptian style, boy in traditional pharaoh wear

8. THEME(S):

Afterlife, funerary

COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:

Like the piece from Hu-Nefer's Book of the Dead, this art was created to help the deceased into the afterlife. However, you can clearly tell the difference in their social standing through the luxurious materials used for this coffin.