

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

**024. Last Judgment of Hu-Nefer, from his tomb**  
(page from the *Book of the Dead*)  
New Kingdom, 19<sup>th</sup> Dynasty  
ca. 1275 BCE

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

**Hierarchical scale & composite view, continuous narrative, balance & order in the consistency and repetition, use of symbols and stylization**

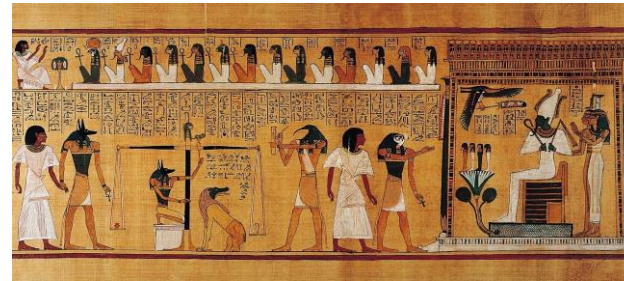
**3. MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE:** (art making processes)

**Painted papyrus scroll**

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

**Part of the scribe's Book of the Dead**  
**Hu-Nefer, led by Anubis, enters the hall of judgement**

**After looking at the gods with adoration and his heart is weighed on the balance, he passes and goes on into the after life**



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

**The Book of the Dead was a collection of prayers and spells buried with the deceased in their tombs**

**It was believed that it would help lead the deceased's ka into the afterlife**

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

**Hu-Nefer, a scribe, was the patron**  
**Artist made this piece so his ka could safely reach the afterlife**

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

**Style more standardized, more artwork being produced**

**CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):**

**Same traditional style of Egyptian art (hierarchical scale, composite view)**

**8. THEME(S):**

**Funerary**

**COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:**

**Like the Palette of Narmer, this piece of art tells a story of the deceased. However, this story tells about its recipient's trip to the afterlife, not an event that already occurred. By the time of this piece, Egyptian culture's focus on the afterlife is very clear.**