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Ancient Egyptian Art and Hieroglyphics

Use these photograph to illustrate Egyptian pharaohs, gods and goddesses, and tombs, in ancient Egyptian culture and their relation to the ancient Egyptian understanding of the afterlife. Students may then use the attached chart to execute their own names in hieroglyphs based off the simplified chart of the hieroglyph equivalent to the English alphabet.

Lesson Discussion:

Student will learn the definition of three artistic strategies important to ancient Egyptian art: 1. uses of scale, 2. movement, and 3. perspective. Identify and describe these strategies within the images presented to them. Learn about the ancient Egyptian alphabet that was used to identify who was depicted in these images.

Show images of Egyptian pyramids (Image A), a mummy (Image B), a sarcophagus (Image C), an entrance to a tomb (Image D). Some of these images might be familiar to students so before explaining image ask if students recognize them.

Image E, a scroll of papyrus from the Book of the Dead, this papyrus describes what happens in the afterlife.

Image F is a wall painting meant to illustrate how many ancient Egyptian wall paintings depict scenes from multiple perspectives.

Image G illustrates how ancient Egyptians use hierarchal scale, the most important figures, in this case the Pharaoh, are the largest.

Image H is an example of hieroglyphics painted on tomb walls. Ask students why certain hieroglyphs are circled; these are cartouches that have the names of the figures depicted in the images.

Students will then draw their own hieroglyphics using the simplified chart.

Vocabulary: Ancient Egypt Mummy Sarcophagus Tomb Papyrus Perspective Hierarchal scale Hieroglyphics Cartouche

IMAGE A



IMAGE B















IMAGE E



IMAGE F





IMAGE G









