


New Kingdom Period
18th-20th Dynasties
c. 1549-1069 BC

Lesson Info and PowerPoint:

<https://www.teachercurator.com/>

<https://www.facebook.com/teachercurator/>



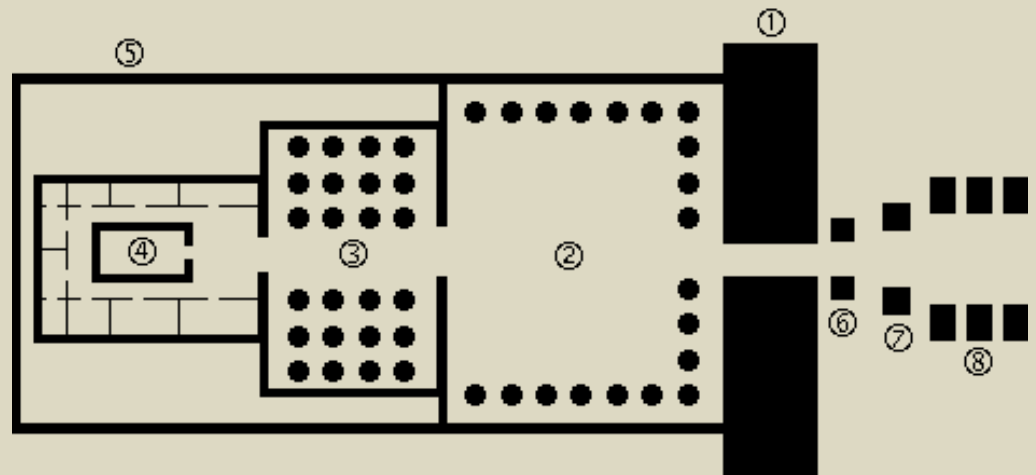


New Kingdom Architecture

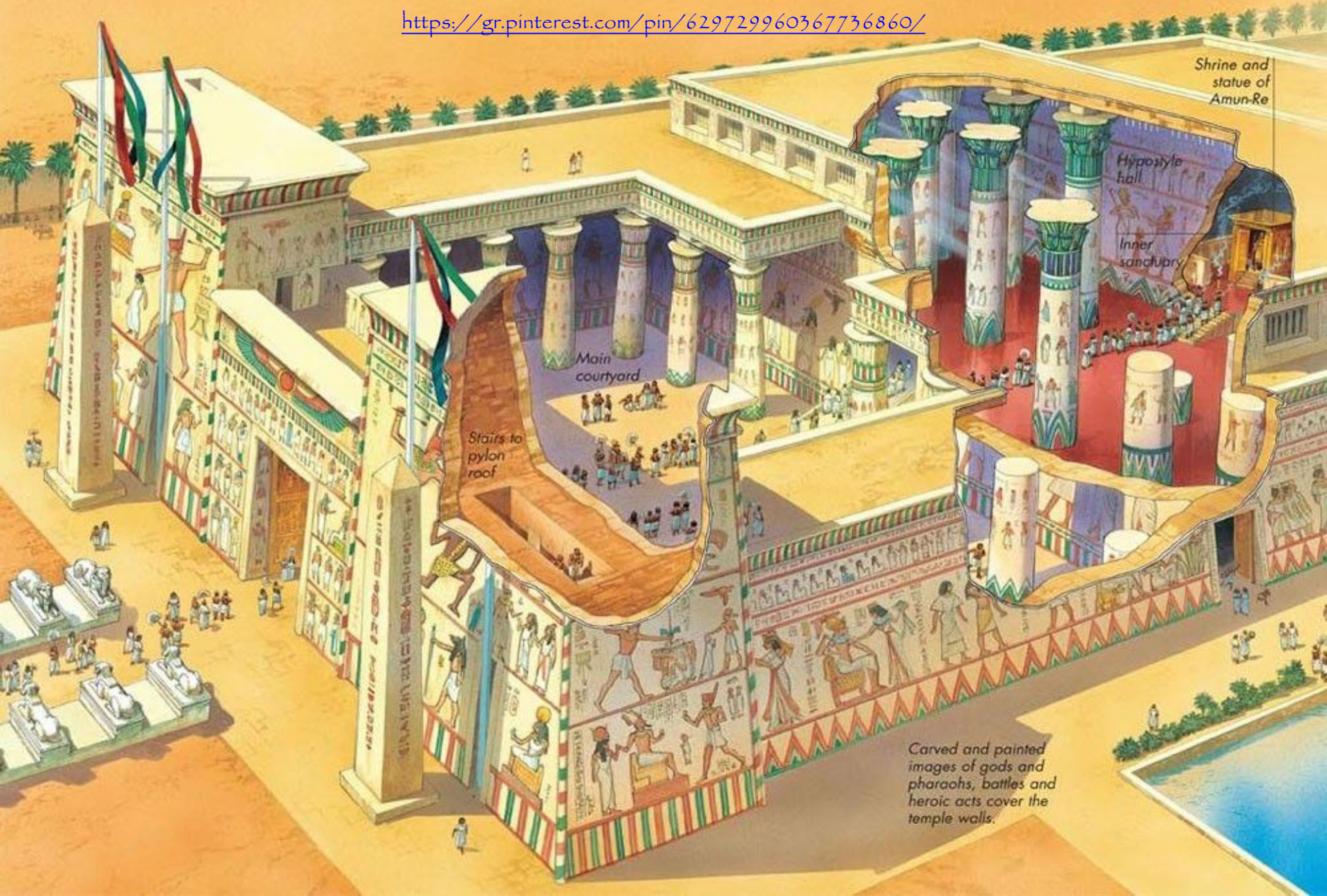
The Egyptian Cult Temple

- The numbers below correspond to the circled numbers above. The names for the parts of the temple are in red after each number.

- 1. Pylon
- 2. Court
- 3. Hypostyle hall
- 4. Sanctuary
- 5. Enclosure wall
- 6. Colossal statues of the Pharaoh
- 7. Obelisks
- 8. Avenue of sphinxes



<https://gr.pinterest.com/pin/629729960367736860/>



Shrine and
statue of
Amun-Re

Hypostyle
hall
Inner
sanctuary

Main
courtyard

Stairs to
pylon
roof

Carved and painted
images of gods and
pharaohs, battles and
heroic acts cover the
temple walls.

Mediterranean Sea



Lower Egypt

Upper Egypt

Lower Nubia

Sinai

Red Sea

<https://archihunger.wordpress.com/tag/egyptian-temples/>

Cult Temple Pylon



The large gate of the temple consisted of two tapering towers, each surmounted by a cornice, joined by a less elevated section which enclosed the entrance between them.

The entrance was generally half the height of the two towers.

The Pylon was associated with the two hills of the horizon between which the sun rose every day.

The walls of the Pylons were decorated with painted, low relief scenes of a victorious Pharaoh, and supportive gods.

Obelisks, statues, banners and sphinxes decorated the area in front of the Pylon.

Cult Temple Open Court



The Temple Pylon is followed by the Open Court, a transitional area lying between the public space outside the temple and the more restricted areas within.

This may be as far as non-priests were allowed to enter when certain festivals and ritual activities took place.

The walls of the Open Court were decorated with scenes depicting the Pharaoh and the Gods of Egypt.

It is not uncommon for a Cult Temple to have more than one Pylon and Open Court leading to the Hypostyle hall deeper in.

Cult Temple Hypostyle Hall



Hypostyle is a Greek term denoting a building having rows of columns supporting its roof.

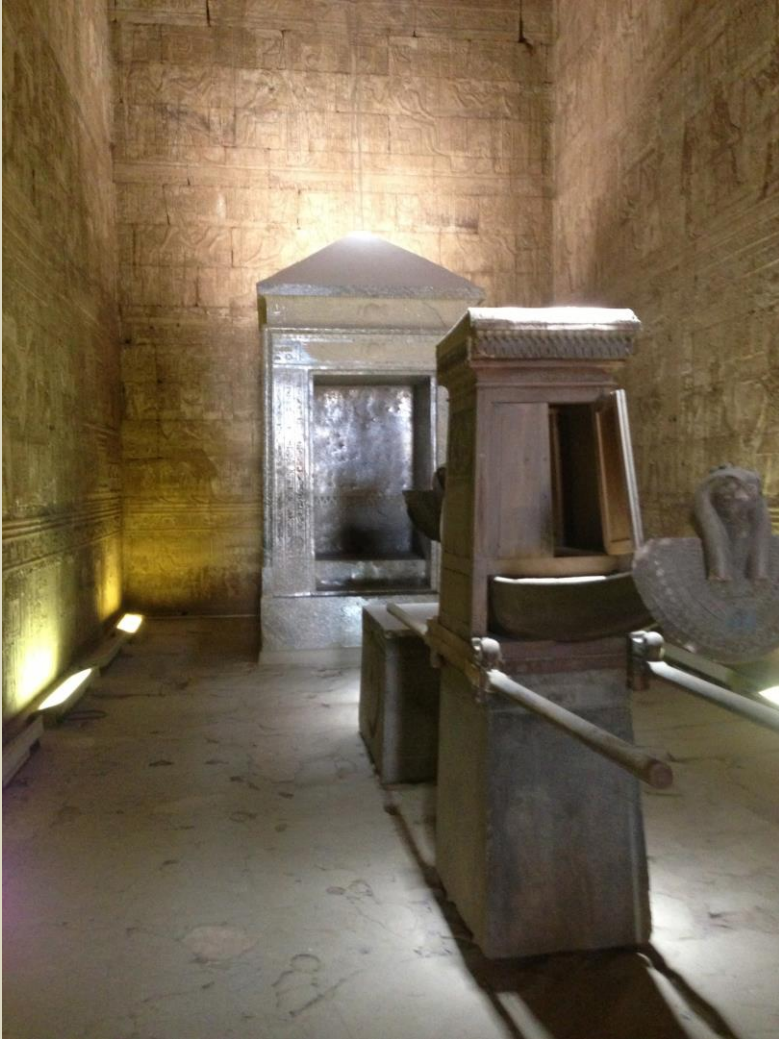
Hypostyle Halls boasted at least four stone columns, the bigger ones, even a dozen or more! Popular Temples boasted more than one Hall.

Only to the priests and the Pharaohs were allowed to enter the Hypostyle Hall, which was used for religious rituals.

Temple columns mimicked the appearance of papyrus reed stalks, their capitals resembling either closed floral buds or massive bell-shaped papyrus flowers in bloom.

Columns along the central axis were built taller than the rest to support a higher roof in the central nave. Thus, allowed their builders to insert windows in an attic space called a clerestory.

Cult Temple Sanctuary



The sanctuary was the most special and important part of the temple. It was a very dark and mysterious place. Only the high priests and the pharaoh were allowed to enter the sanctuary.

In the middle of the sanctuary stood the shrine where the statue of the god or goddess was kept.

The ancient Egyptians believed that sometimes during rituals the god or goddess would enter the statue.

The walls of the sanctuary were decorated with scenes of the worshiped gods and goddesses.

The Egyptian Cult Temple Complex

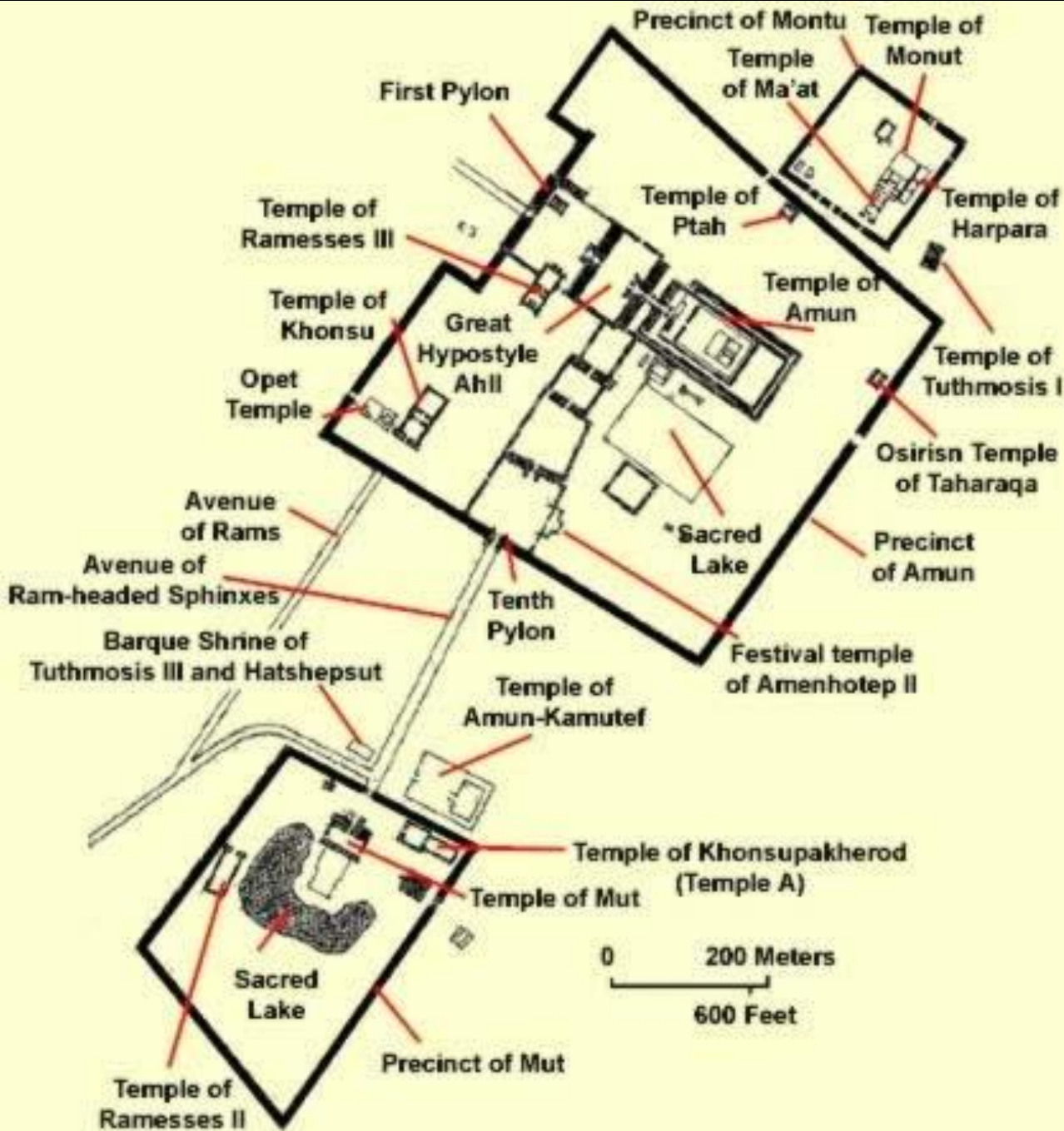


Egyptian Temples, protected by an enclosure wall, developed as a religious complex. Enclosures comprised of satellite chapels dedicated to deities associated with the temple god, a Sacred Lake, or two, to serve as reservoirs for the water used in rituals, and buildings needed for the support of the Temple's needs. Outside the Wall, a processional path, frequently decorated with sphinx statues, usually ended in a quay on the Nile, which served as the entrance point for river-borne visitors and the exit point for festival processions when traveled by water.

Karnak Temple Complex

c. 2055 BC to around 100 AD





Karnak Temple Complex Map

<https://gr.pinterest.com/pin/92394229828450962/>

Construction began during the reign of Senusret I in the Middle Kingdom (c. 2000–1700 BC) and continued into the Ptolemaic Kingdom (305–30 BC), although most of the extant buildings date from the New Kingdom. The most important place of worship for Amun, his consort Mut and their son Khonsu.

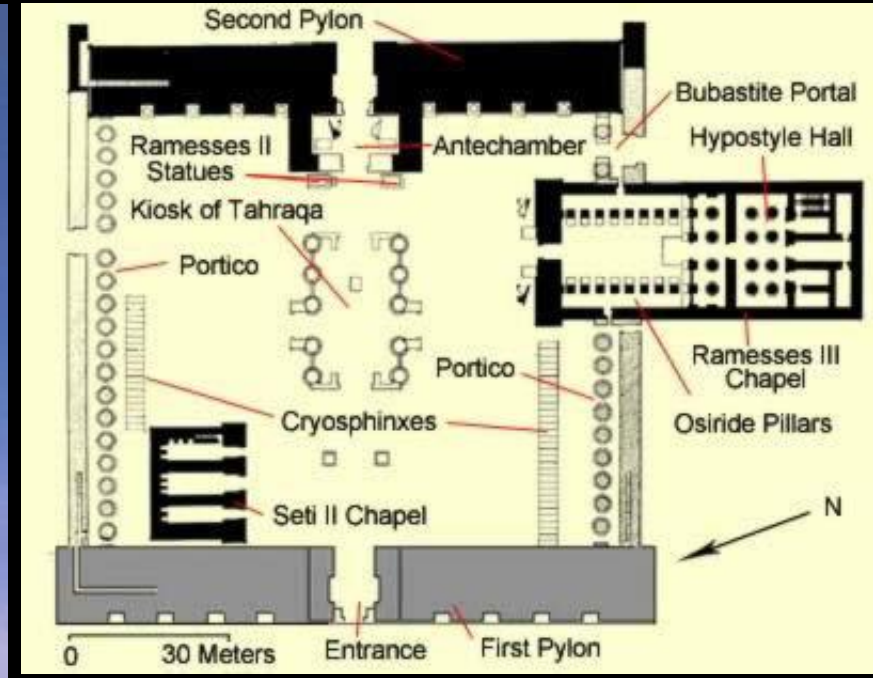
Temple of Amun-Ra, Karnak, 1st Pylon by Nectanebo I, c. 380–362 BC

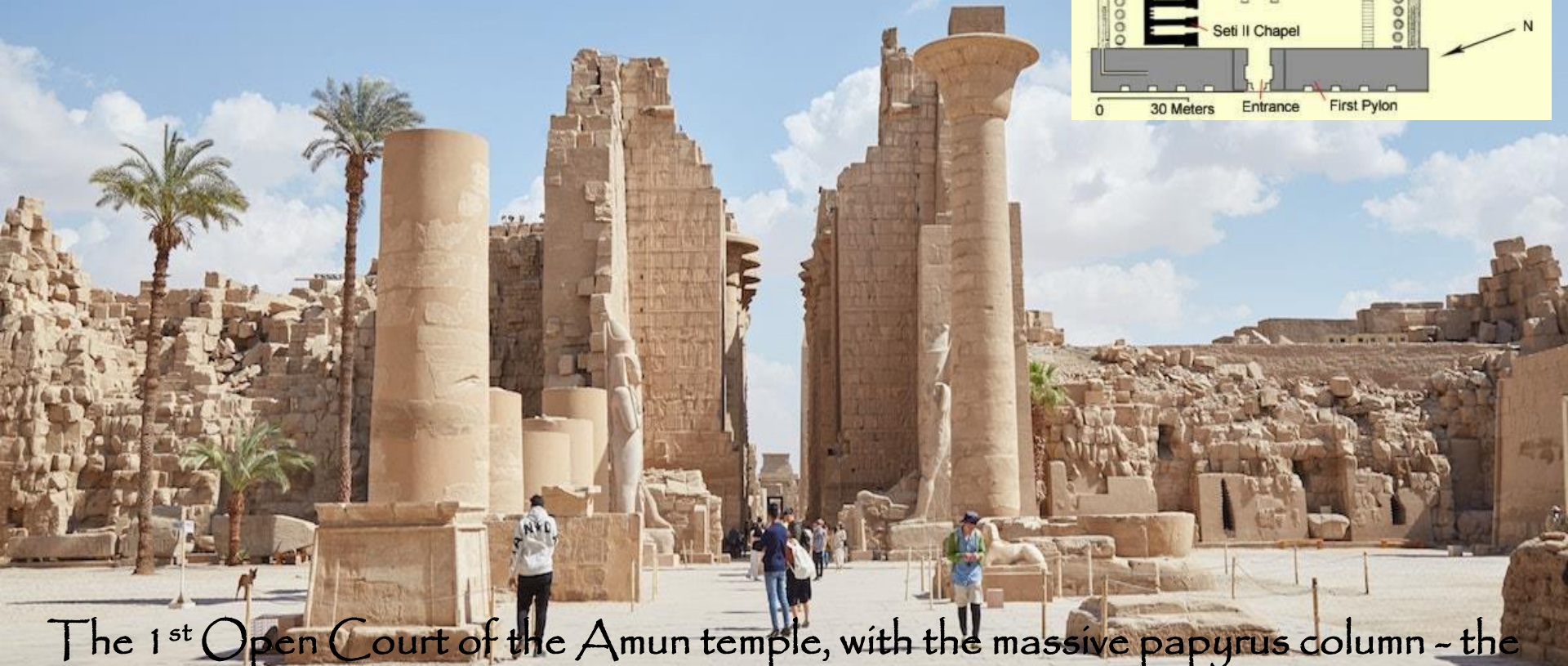
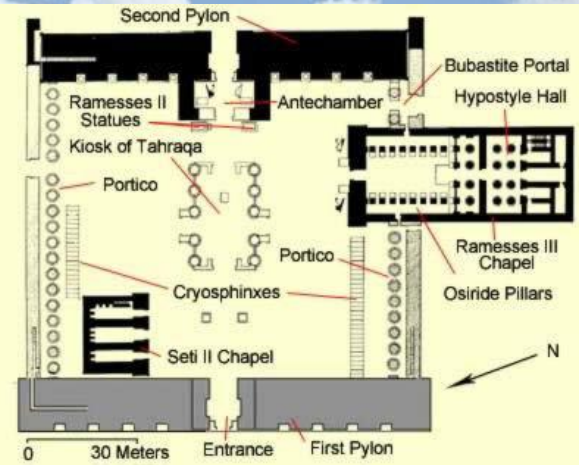
<https://www.roadunraveled.com/blog/luxor-karnak-egypt/>



1st Open Court, New Kingdom, 25th Dynasty, 760-650 BC

<http://www.touregypt.net/featurestories/karnak2.htm>

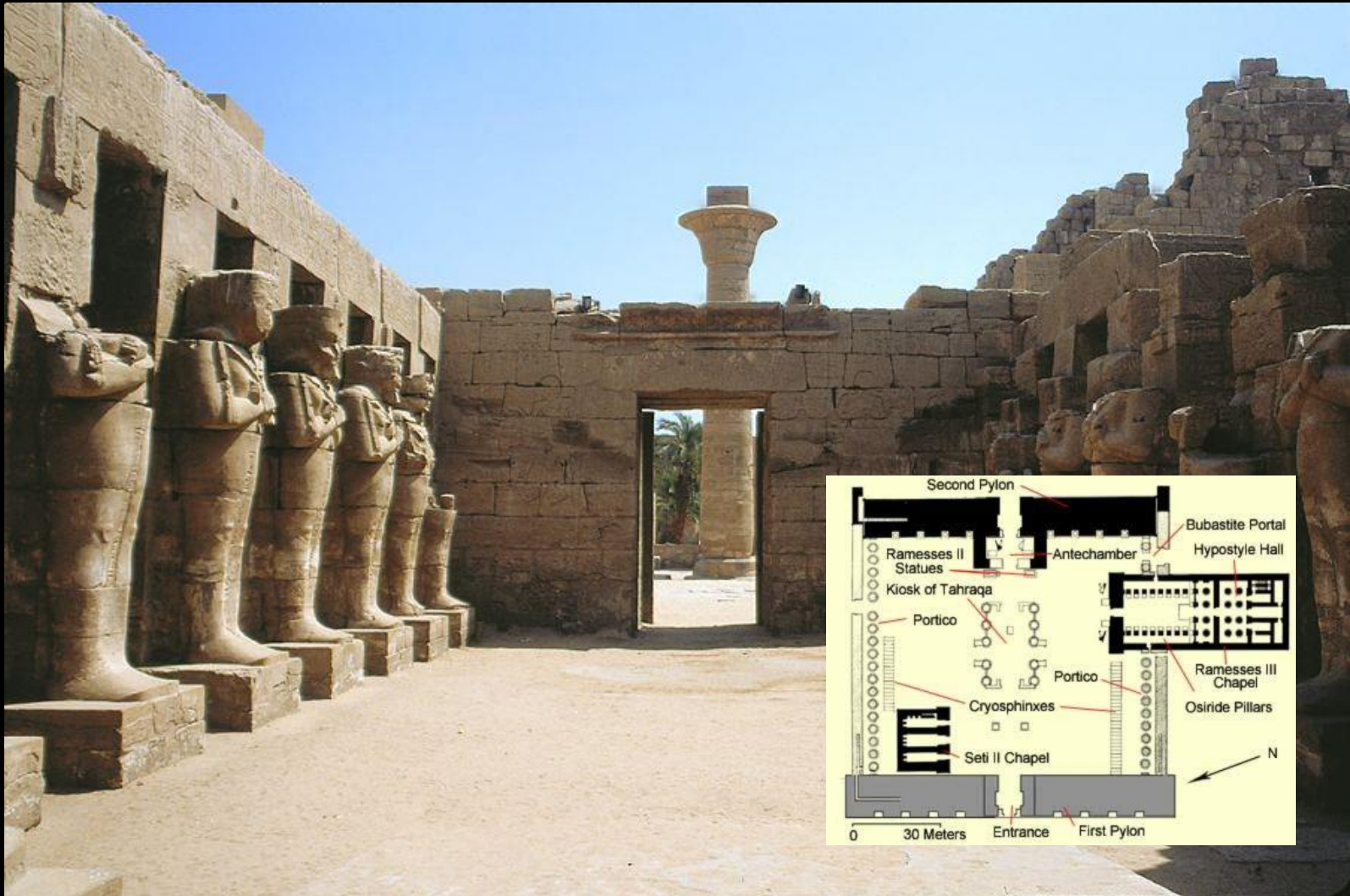




The 1st Open Court of the Amun temple, with the massive papyrus column - the only one of the ten to survive - of the Nubian pharaoh Taharqa (25th Dynasty, 690 to 664). Behind are colossi of Ramses II (19th Dynasty, 1303-1213) fronting the temple's second pylon, which dates to the time of Seti I (19th Dynasty, 1323-1279).

On the far right of the 1st Open Court is the entrance to an Amun Temple built by Ramesses III (19th Dynasty, 1217-1155). This temple within a temple features monumental statues of the king as Osiris in its Open Court. The Sanctuary of the Temple contains shrines for Amun, Mut and Khonsu.

<https://pl.pinterest.com/pin/498281146246025382/>



Karnak's Hypostyle Hall is one of Egypt's great masterpieces. It begun by Ramesses I (19th Dynasty, 1292-1290), and continued by his son, Seti I (19th Dynasty, 1306-1290 BC). This Hall was completed by Ramesses II (19th Dynasty, 1303-1213). The Hall stretches out to 103 x 53 m. and contains 134 massive columns. The columns along the central axis, taller than the rest, support a higher roof so as to insert windows. The columns represent papyrus thickets which sprang from the primeval swamp (i.e. physical creation). The inner walls are entirely decorated with intricate relief carvings which depict royal ceremonies.

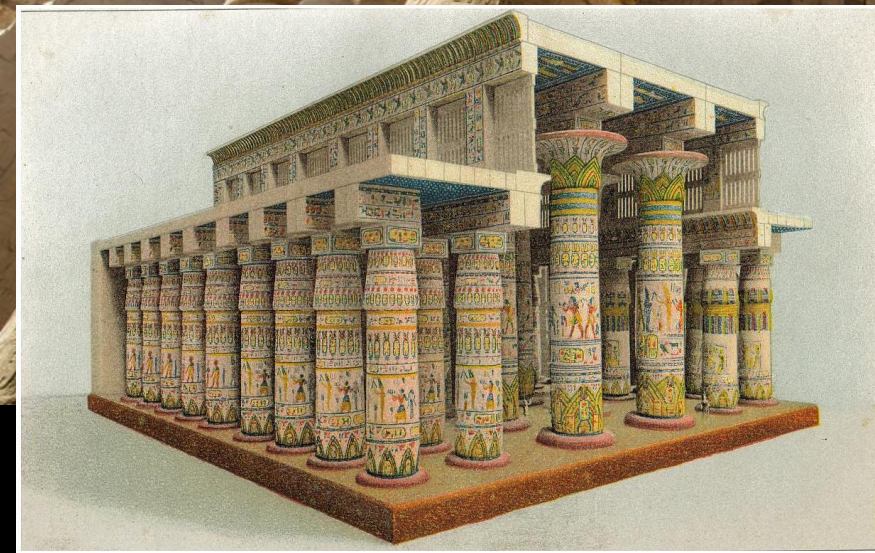
https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.nilemagazine.com.au%2F2016-january%2F2016%2F1%2F9%2Fmeet-karnak-temples-great-hypostyle-hall&psig=AOvVaw1ybLnrdbHJqj_pqeB8rC5&ust=1669438812223000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAoQjRxqFwoTCJC81rHGyPsCFQAAAAAdAAAAABAJ



https://www.memphis.edu/hyposstyle/reliefs_inscriptions/index.php



<https://www.nilemagazine.com.au/2016-january/2016/1/9-meet-karnak-temple-great-hypostyle-hall>
<https://blog.stephens.edu/arh101/glossary/?glossary=hypostyle>

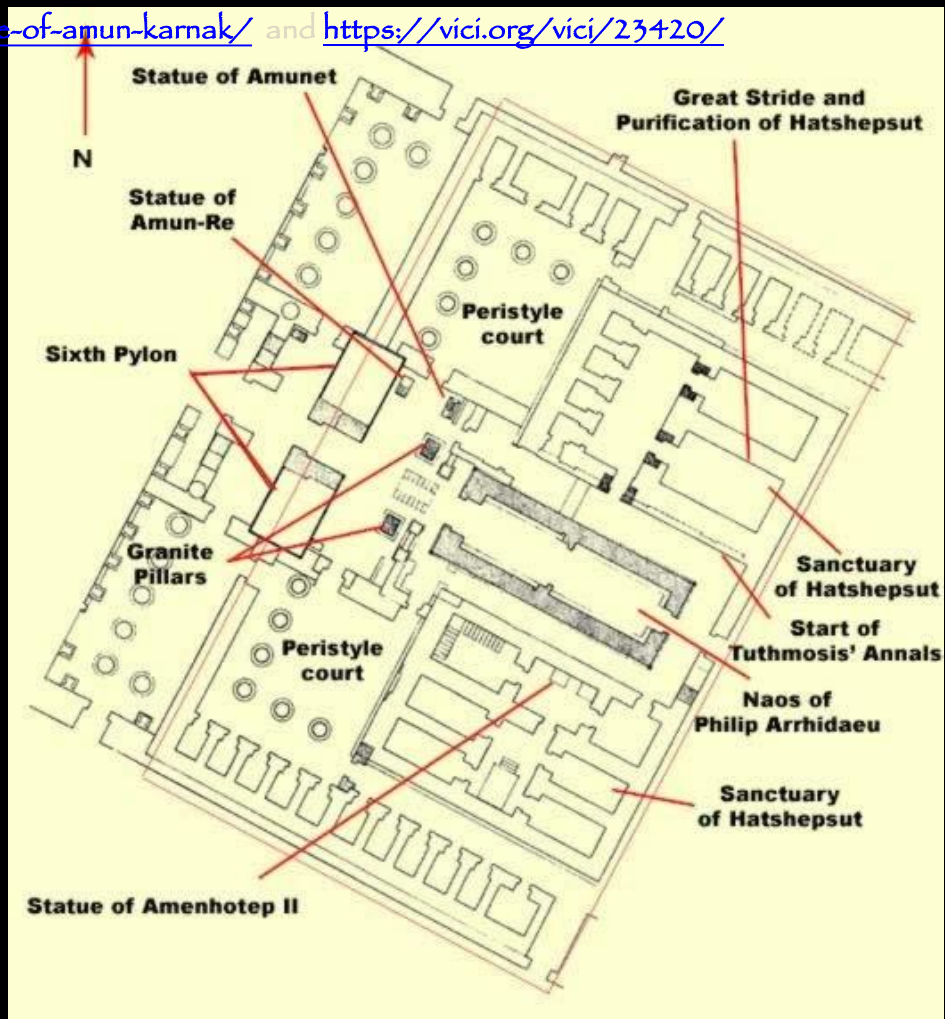




Karnak Cult Temple of Amun Sanctuary

The first central sanctuary was built during the Middle Kingdom. It was replaced with one built by Thutmosis III (18th Dynasty, 1481-1425). And then, by Phillip Arrhidhaeus (c. 359-317 BC), who built the shrine we see now. Many of Thutmosis's blocks were reused, with the original inscriptions have been left untouched.

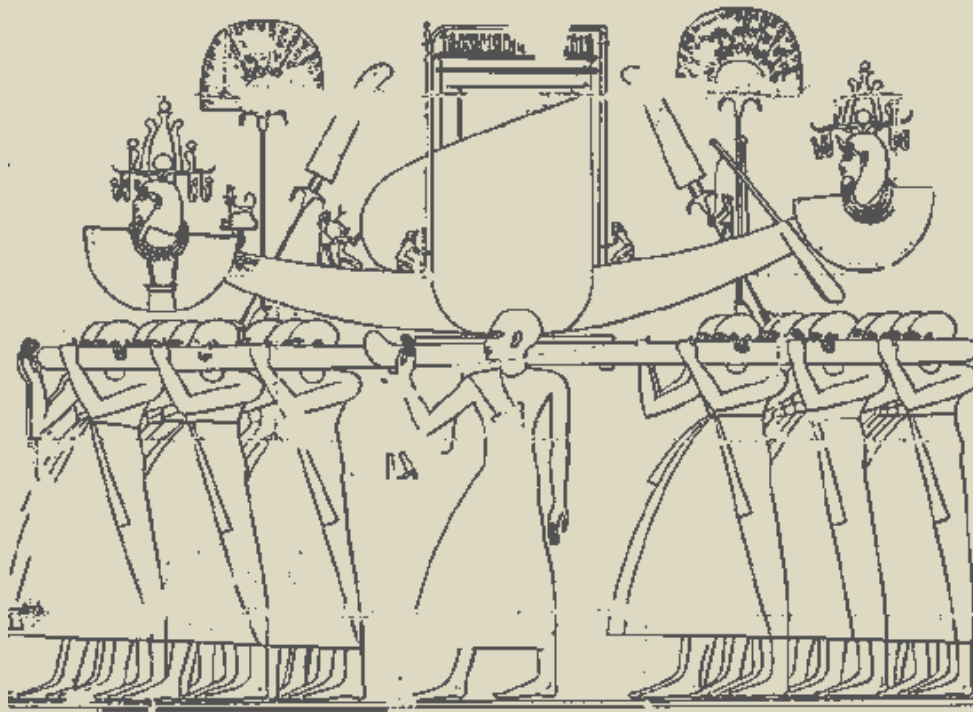
<https://rifkind.wordpress.com/book-research/temple-of-amun-karnak/> and <https://vici.org/vici/23420/>



Karnak Temple Sacred Lake is the largest of its kind and was dug by Tuthmosis III (18th Dynaty, 1473-1458 BC). It measures 120m by 77m and is lined with stone wall and has stairways descending into the water. The lake was used by the priests for ritual washing and ritual navigation. Home to the sacred geese of Amun (symbol of Amun), a symbol of the primeval waters from which life arose in the ancient Egyptian's idea of creation, the Lake was surrounded by storerooms and living quarters for the priests.

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/87189201@N05/8009293825/>





The Red Chapel of Hatshepsut (18th Dynasty, r. 1479 to 1458 BC) was originally a 'Barque Shrine.' It was demolished in antiquity and its parts reused in other projects.

However, following its rediscovery in modern time, the Chapel was reconstructed in 1997 using its original materials.

The chapel's original location may have been in the central court of the temple of Amun at Karnak, near Thebes.

<https://discoveringegypt.com/rebuilding-ancient-egyptian-temples-in-3d/egyptian-barque-station-way-station-kiosk/> and <https://www.sharm-club.com/egypt/temples/red-chapel-of-hatshepsut>





The Cult Temple of Luxor

<https://www.journeytoegypt.com/en/discover-egypt/luxor-temple>



Abu Simbel

During his 67-year reign, Ramesses II completed more construction projects than any other pharaoh in history. But the rock-cut Abu Simbel stands out from all the rest. One can't help but feel tiny when standing in front of its massive facade, while the isolated location adds to its mystique.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abu_Simbel#/media/File:Ramsis, Assuan Governorate, Egypt - panoramio.jpg

The Temple at Abu Simbel

Famed for the four enormous statues of Ramesses II that feature on its facade, the temple was built during the 13th century BC to commemorate the Egyptian victory at the Battle of Kadesh and in honour of the Pharaoh himself. Carved out of the rock, it was located next to the Nile, in Nubia, in southern Egypt.

Transportation

In 1968, the temple was moved to a nearby site next to Lake Nasser, to prevent it from being submerged following the construction of the Aswan Dam.

PYLON

The four colossal statues stand out as part of the facade. They measure 35 m (115 ft) wide and 30 m (98 ft) high.

COLOSSI

Sculpted directly into the rock, they represent Ramesses II. They measure 22 m (72 ft) in height.



Size compared to the height of a human.

SMALLER FIGURES

They are located at the sides of the colossi and at their feet. The first represent the Pharaoh's relatives, the second, prisoners of war.

WALLS

Decorated with scenes of war, with a religious undertone, they show the Egyptians defeating their enemies.

HYPOSTYLE ROOM

Measures 38 x 36 m (59 x 52 ft). The eight pillars featuring images of Osiris, with the physical features of the Pharaoh, are particularly noteworthy; they measure 10 m (33 ft) in height.

CONCRETE DOME

Forms part of the structure that sustained the temple at its new location.

OFFERING ROOM

Contains images of Ramesses II, making offerings to several gods.

SANCTUARY

Divided into three, the main part, at the centre, was only accessible to the Pharaoh. Containing statues of Ptah, Amun-Re, Ramesses II and Re-Horakhty, all of the same height.

LOBBY

Comprising three aisles separated by four pillars, with figures of the king with the gods, the boat of Amun-Re and a deified Ramesses in procession.

SECONDARY SIDE ROOMS

Sparsely decorated, they were possibly used for storage.

Play of light

Twice a year, the sun's first rays shine through the main access of the temple. The light is projected into the main hypostyle room, the hall and the sanctuary, which fully illuminate the four statues in the niche to the rear.





<https://rarehistoricalphotos.com/abu-simbel-relocation-1964-1968/>





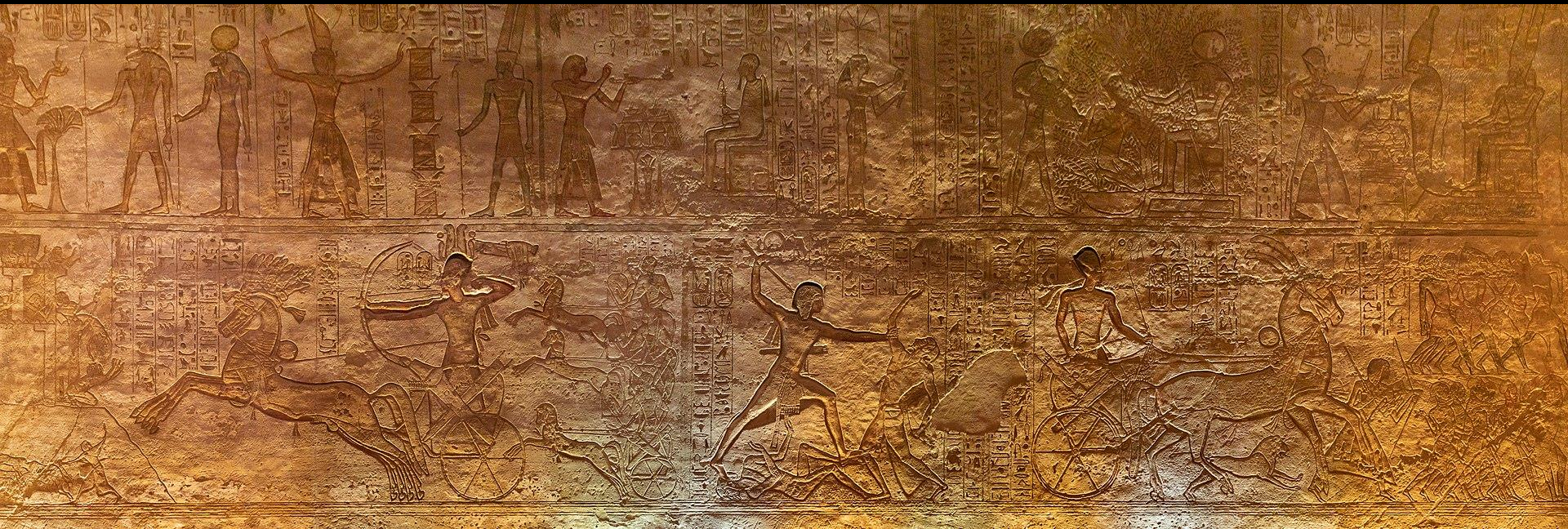
<https://www.ancient-origins.net/ancient-places-africa/abu-simbel-enormous-temple-great-ramesses-ii-was-buried-3000-years-008528>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abu_Simbel#/media/File:Templo de Ramsés III, Abu Simbel, Egipto, 2022-04-02, DD 26-28 HDR.jpg



Abu Simbel Interior decoration depicting the Battle of Kadesh

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abu_Simbel#/media/File:2N9A6519-Pano.jpg



Abu Simbel Small Temple of Queen Nefertari

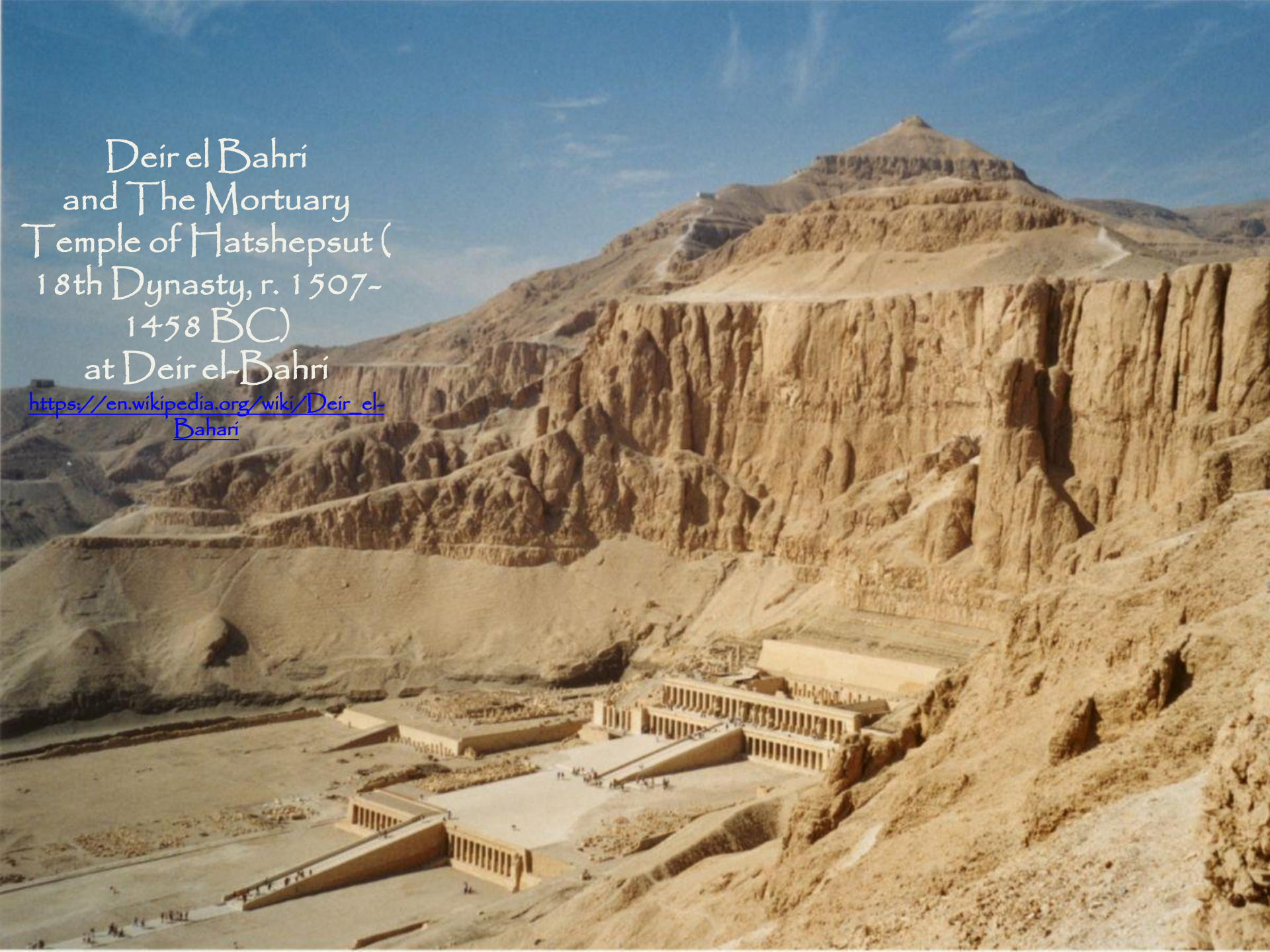
In this temple, Nefertari is identified with the Cosmic Mother, Hathor, one of Egypt's most important female deities.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abu_Simbel#/media/File:Nefertari_Temple_Abu_Simbel_May_30_2007.jpg



Deir el Bahri
and The Mortuary
Temple of Hatshepsut (
18th Dynasty, r. 1507-
1458 BC)
at Deir el-Bahri

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deir_el-Bahri





Large Kneeling Statue of Hatshepsut
ca. 1479–1458 BC, Granite, H. 261.5 cm,
the MET, NY, USA

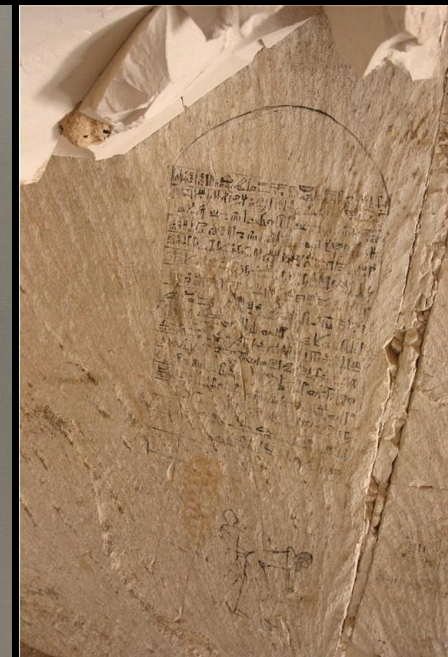
Ostrakon from the dump below Senenmut's
Tomb Chapel thought to depict his profile, c.
1479–1458 BC, Limestone, H. 22.5 cm, the
MMET, NY, USA

Senenmut and Hatshepsut in a private moment?
Wall graffiti, Deir el Bahri, Egypt

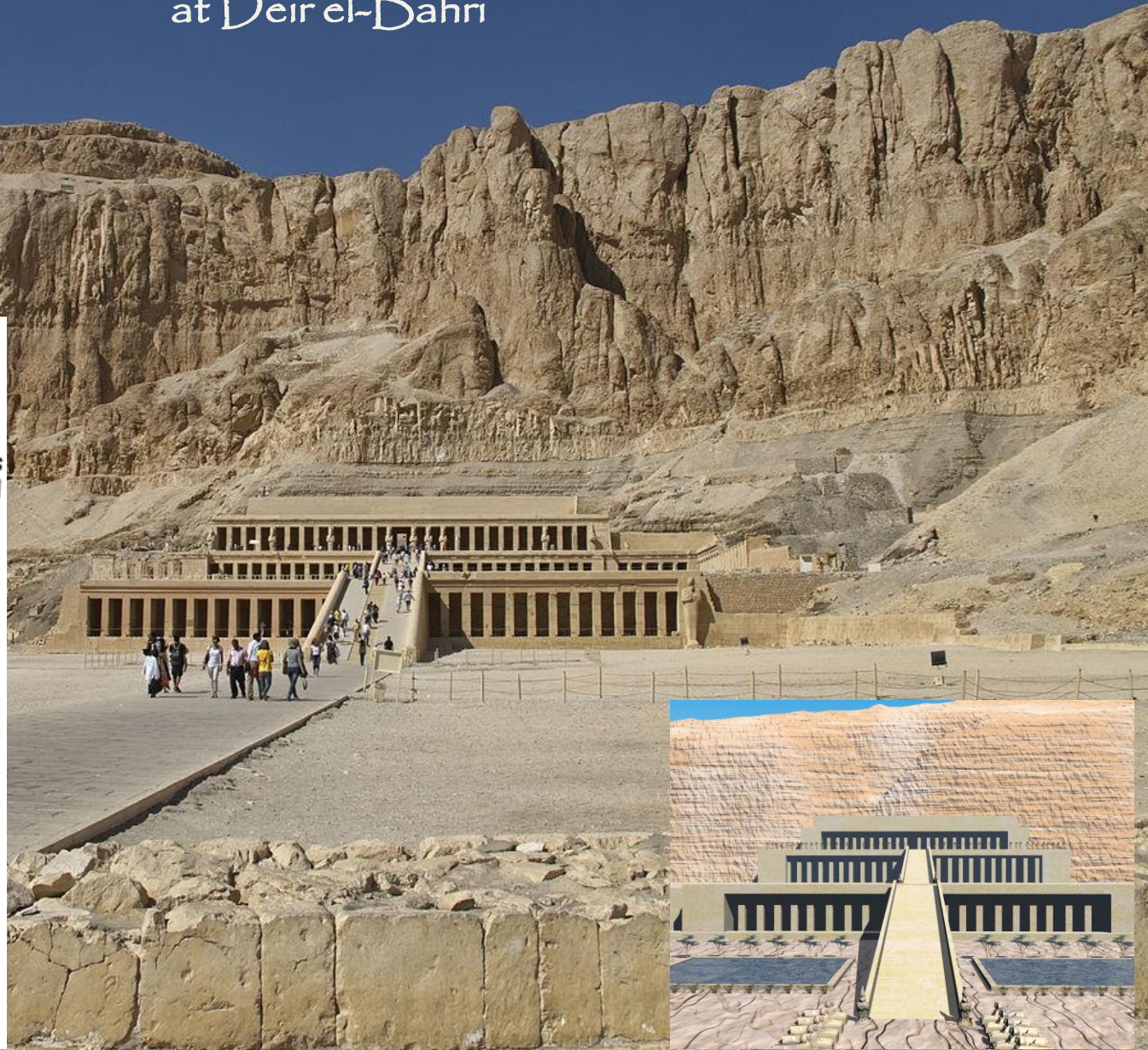
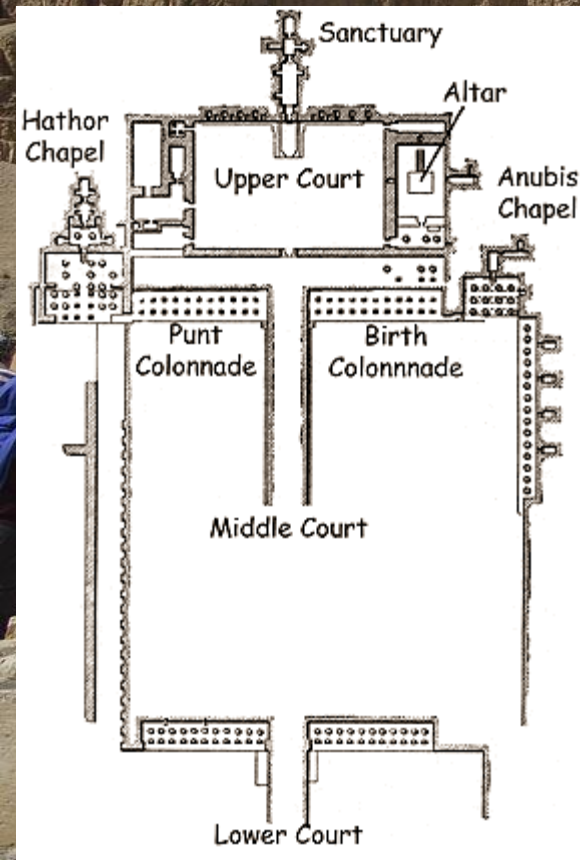
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/peterjr1961/3788151026>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Artist%27s_Gridded_Sketch_of_Senenmut_MET_36.3.252_EGDP013666.jpg

<https://www.thenotsoinnocentsabroad.com/blog/were-hatshepsut-and-senenmut-lovers>

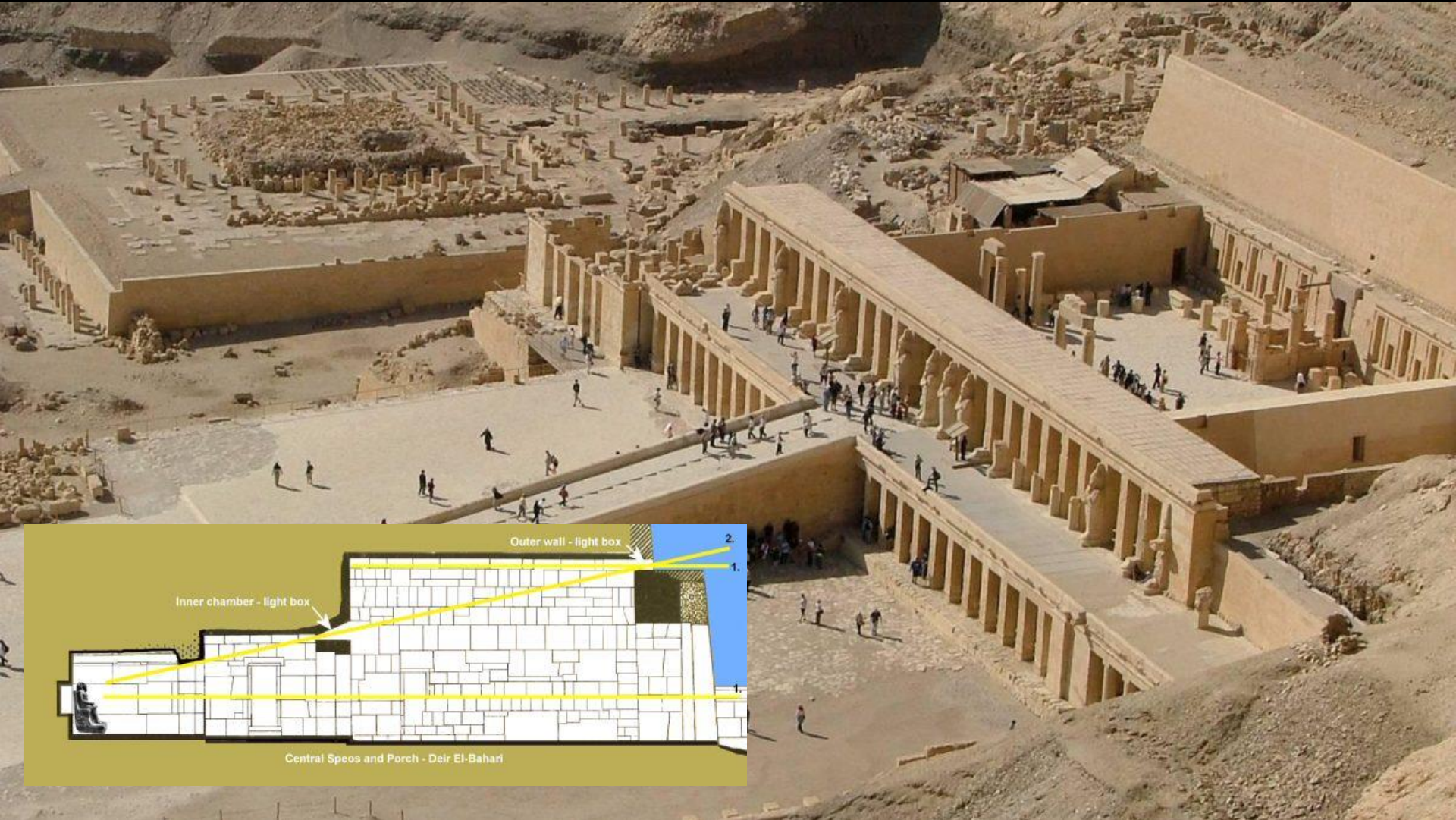


The Mortuary Temple of Hatshepsut (18th Dynasty, r. 1507-1458 BC) at Deir el-Bahri



Remains of the Temple of Mentuhotep II (11th Dynasty, r. 2060–2009 BC and Hatsepsut (18th Dynasty, r. 1507–1458 BC) at Deir el-Bahri, Thebes, Egypt

<https://landiustravel.com/it/complesso-deir-bahari/>



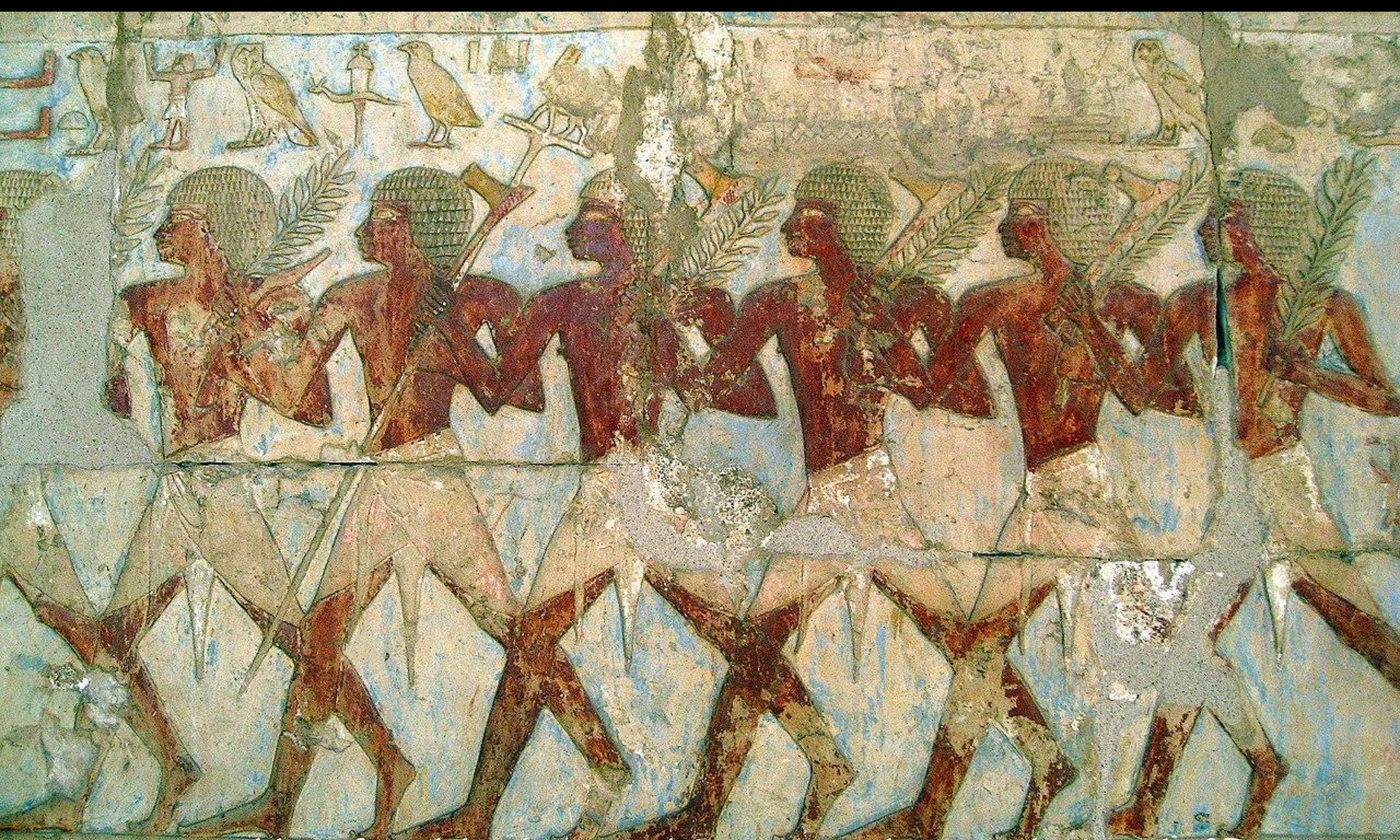


Statues of Hathor as Osiris, the third level of the temple
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/87/Hatshepsut_Temple_R05.jpg

The Mortuary Temple of Hatshepsut (18th Dynasty, r. 1507-1458 BC), Expedition to the Land of the Punt, 2nd Level

<https://the-ancient-pharaohs.blogspot.com/2016/09/hatshepsuts-expeditions-to-land-of-punt.html>





Egyptian soldiers from Hatshepsut's Year 9 expedition to the Land of Punt, as depicted on her temple at Deir el-Bahri

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deir_el-](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deir_el-Bahri#/media/File:Relief_of_Hatshepsut's_expedition_to_the_Land_of_Punt_by_%CE%A3%CF%84%CE%B1%CF%8D%CF%81%CE%BF%CF%82.jpg)

[Bahri#/media/File:Relief_of_Hatshepsut's_expedition_to_the_Land_of_Punt_by_%CE%A3%CF%84%CE%B1%CF%8D%CF%81%CE%BF%CF%82.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deir_el-Bahri#/media/File:Relief_of_Hatshepsut's_expedition_to_the_Land_of_Punt_by_%CE%A3%CF%84%CE%B1%CF%8D%CF%81%CE%BF%CF%82.jpg)

The Land of the Punt and their Queen

<http://www.touregypt.net/featurestories/picture09082003.htm>



