



Era	3150 - 332 BC
Locations	Egypt, Africa
Items	jewellery, death masks, symbolic items, depictions of every day life
Style	Symbolic and stylised images
Media	wall painting, papyrus drawings, sculptures and objects in alabaster, ivory, limestone, basalt, wood gilded with gold, sometimes even solid gold

Vocabulary:

Topic related vocabulary:

depiction	to show something in a picture
intricate	complicated and detailed
symbolism	using simple images to represent an idea
wealth	plentiful supply, usually of money
cartouche	oval or oblong carving often on a carved tablet, including hieroglyphics
hieroglyphics	Ancient Egyptian writing using pictures and symbols

Facts about the art:

- Much of our understanding of Ancient Egyptian is due to art: what they looked like, what kind of clothes they wore, what jobs they worked and what they considered important.
- Ancient Egyptian art changed very little during their civilization. The original style of art was first used in 3000 B.C. and the most respected artists continued to copy these styles for the next 3000 years.
- Much of the artwork created was to do with their religion. They would fill the tombs of the pharaohs with paintings and sculptures. Much of this artwork was there to help the Pharaohs in the afterlife. Temples were another popular place for art. The temples often held large statues of their gods as well as many paintings on the walls.
- The ancient Egyptian language had four basic colour terms: kem (black), hedj (white/silver), wadj (green/blue) and desher (red/orange/yellow).

Key pieces:



From 753 BC

Egyptian art



Born 1893

Joan Miro



Born 1969

Christopher Marley



today