

Archaism and Innovation: Art and archaeology of the Late Period

23 April 2012



Dynasty 25 - The Napatan Period

Piye (Piankhi)

Shabaqo

Shabitqo

Taharqa

Tanwetamani



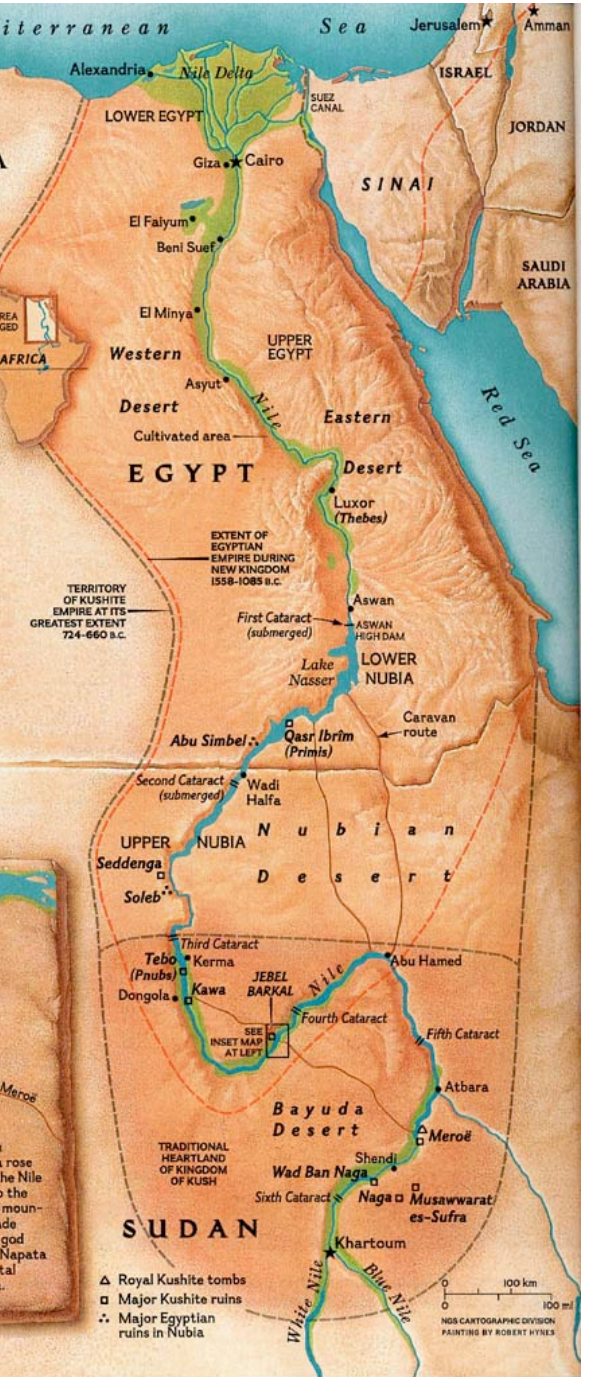


EGYPT AND NUBIA

Uneasy neighbors on the Nile

Corridor of conquest, the Nile connected Egypt with Nubia, or Kush, known for its gold and its trade with the African interior. To control this commerce, the Egyptians pressed south into Kush, reaching the Second Cataract by 2500 B.C. and the Fourth Cataract a thousand years later. For centuries caravans from the south continued to supply Egypt with exotic items such as elephant tusks and panther skins. The Kushites adopted the religion, styles, and customs of their Egyptian rulers.

After political decline in Egypt, Kushite kings conquered Egypt in the eighth century B.C. but were ousted after only six decades. In Nubia the Kushite kings perpetuated ancient Egyptian traditions for centuries.





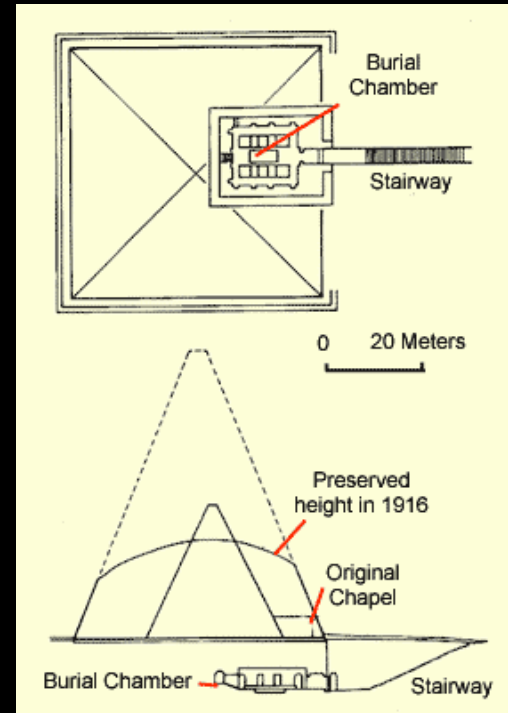
God's Wives in the 25th Dynasty

Chapel of Osiris at Karnak
GWAs giving offerings to the gods



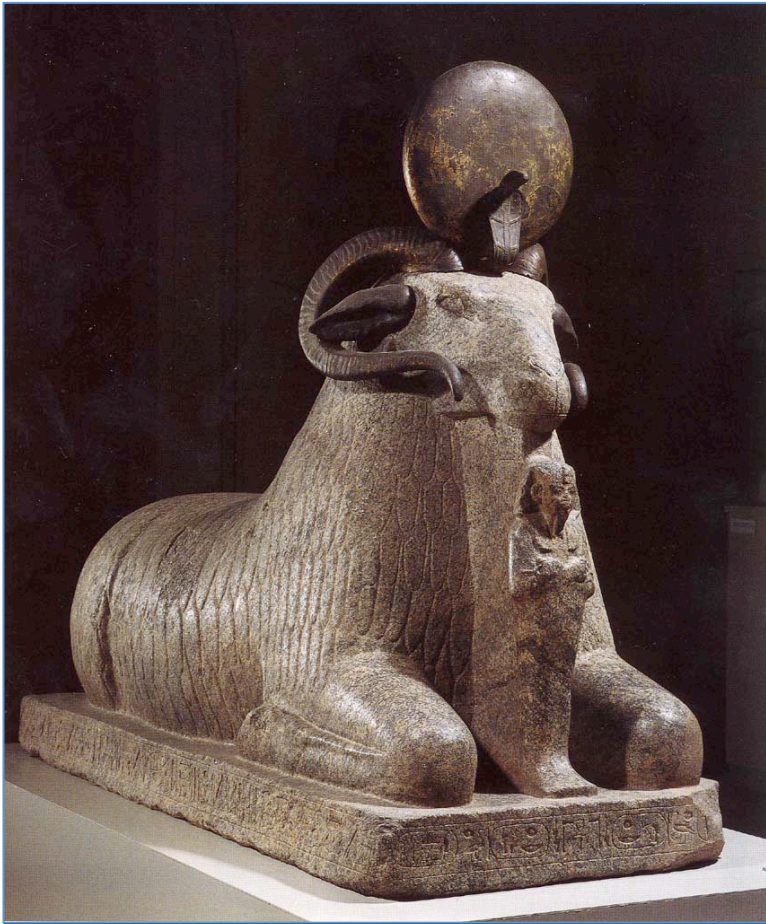


Pyramid of Taharqa, Nuri (in Nubia)





Napatan buildings in Nubia:
Taharqa reliefs at the temple of Amun at Kawa, 25th Dynasty



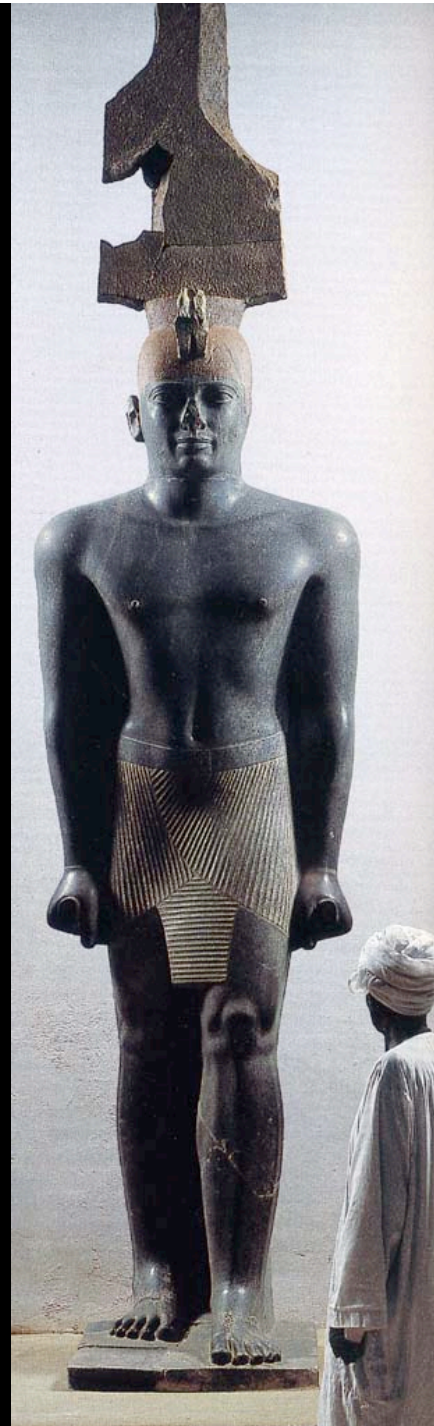
Napatan appropriation of Egyptian sculpture:

Granodiorite ram of Amun protecting Amunhotep III and granite lion brought from Soleb to Gebel Barkal



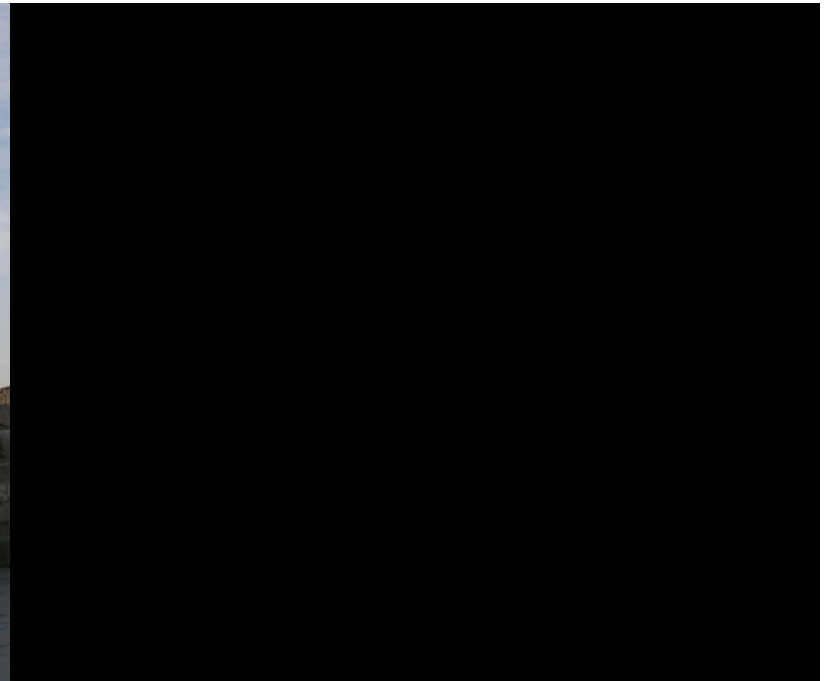
Napatan royal sculpture: a mixture of Egyptian and Nubian

Taharqa





The Shabaka Stone and the Memphite Theology



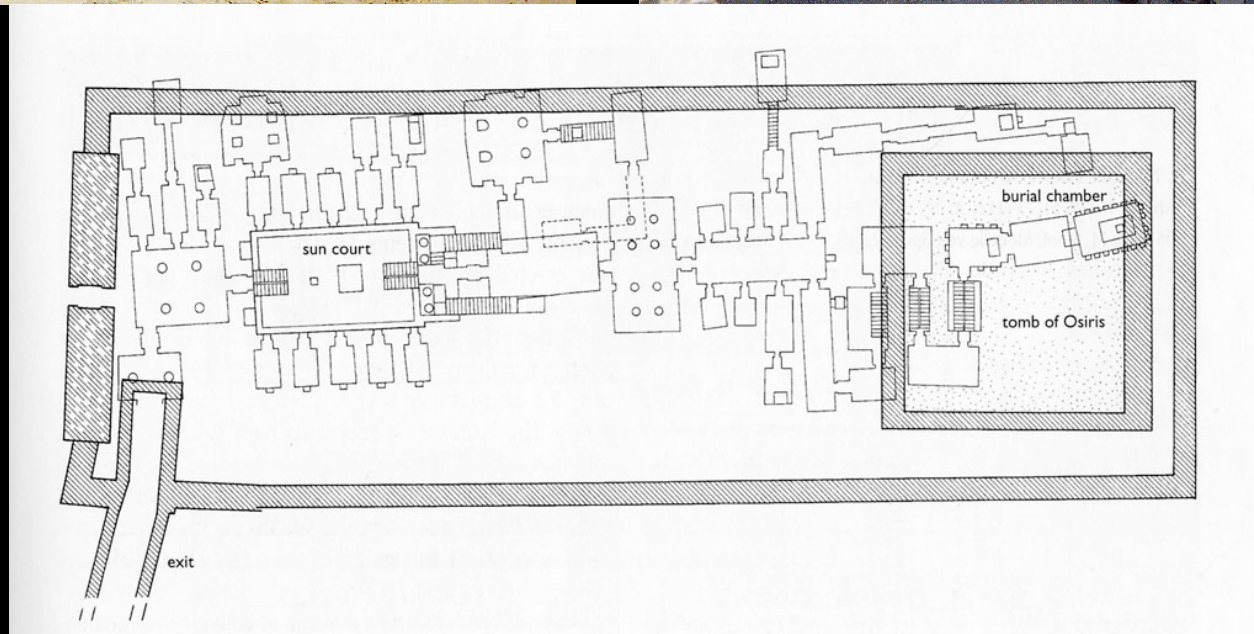
Napatan buildings in Egypt:
“Taharqa edifice” at Karnak





Other Taharqa constructions at
Karnak: colonnade and Mut
temple additions

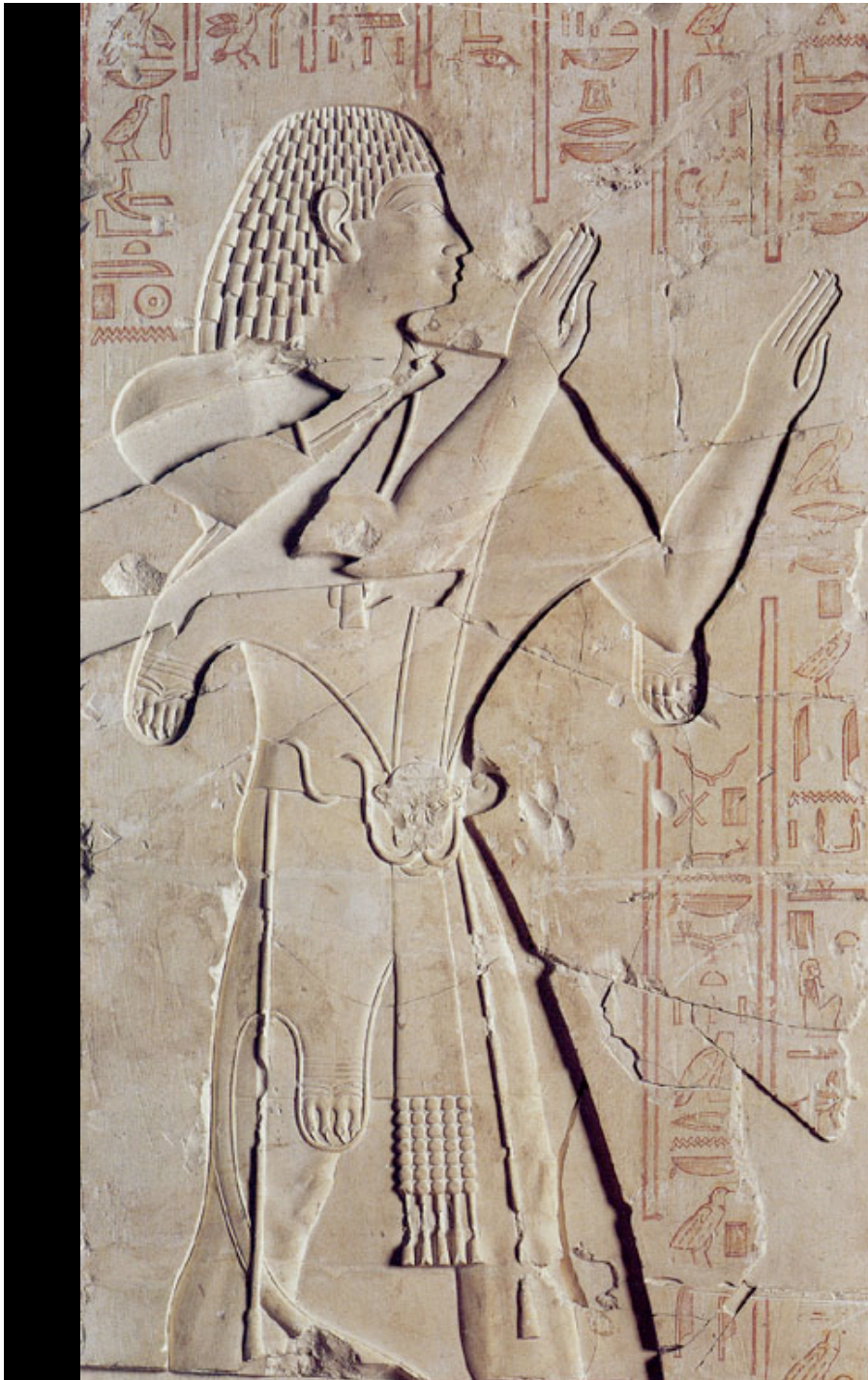




Elite tombs of the 25th-26th Dynasty: Tomb of Mentuemhat at Thebes (near Deir el-Bahri)



Tomb of Mentuemhat

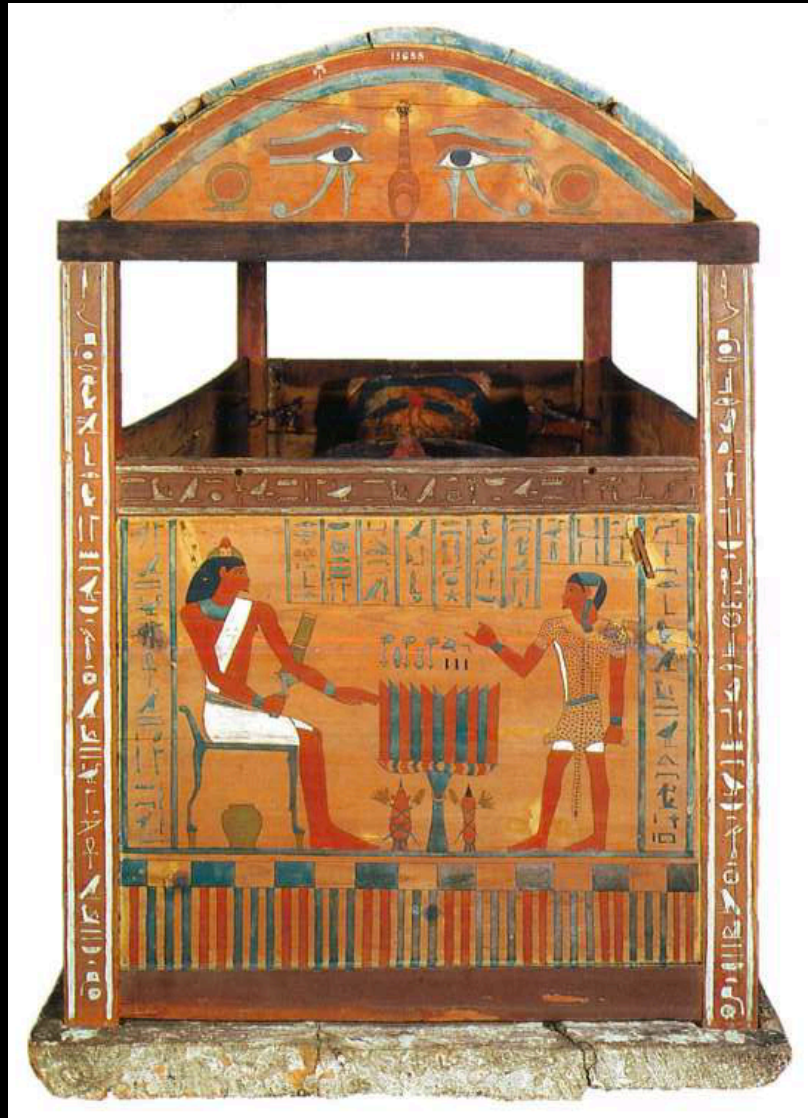


Reliefs from the tomb of
Mentuemhat, Thebes



Reliefs from the tomb of
Mentuemhat, Thebes





25th-26th Dynasty grave goods from Thebes: statue of Mentuemhat and coffin of Hor



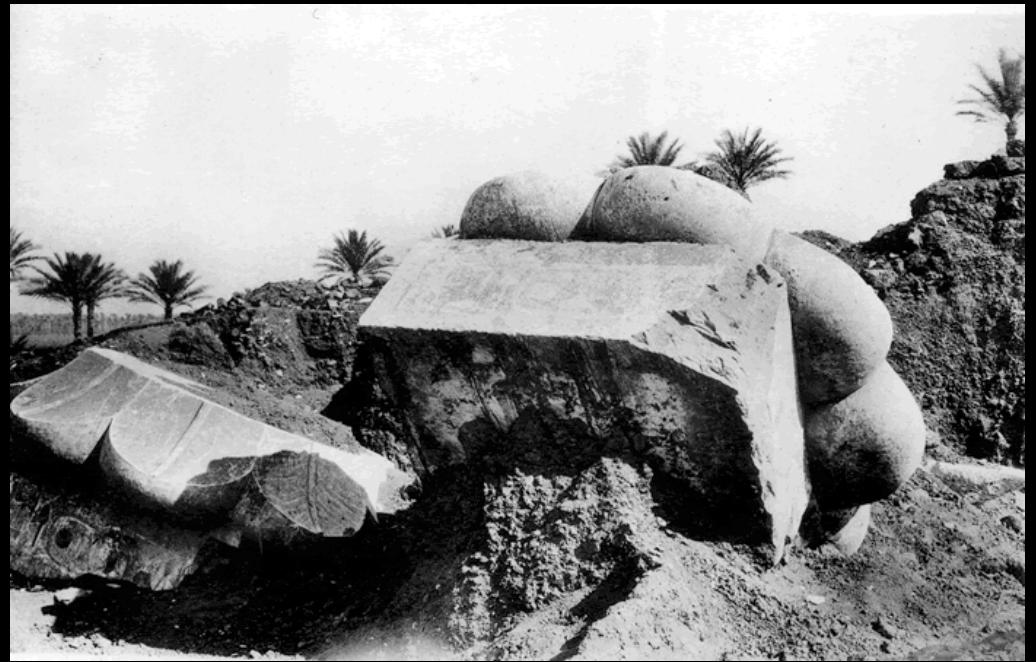
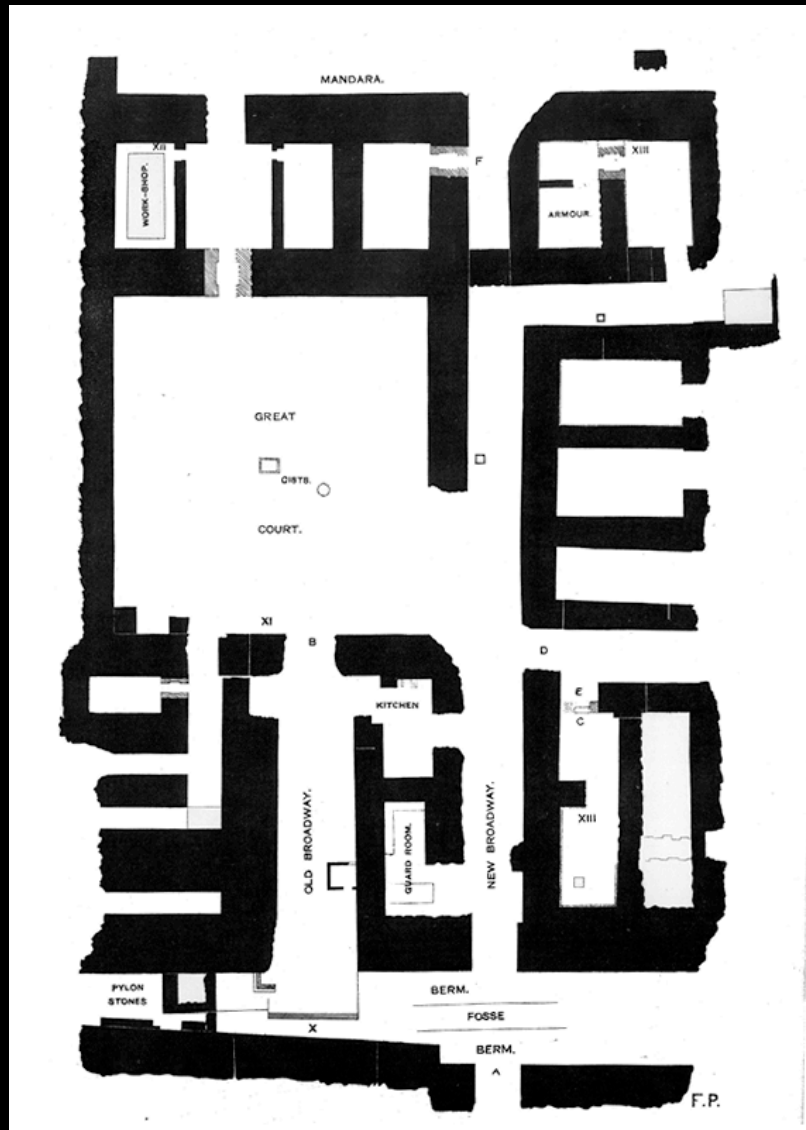
Private sculpture of the 25th Dynasty

Peshuper, scribe for Amenirdis (God's
Wife of Amun)

25th Dynasty Thebes



Small bronze sculptures of the 25th-26th Dynasties



Plan, photo and scale armor from the 26th Dynasty palace of Apries at Memphis

Chronology (more mess!) of the Late Period

Dynasty 26 – the Saite Dynasty (from Sais) (664-525 BC)

some important kings

Psamtik (Psameticus) I

Apries

Amasis (Ahmose II)

Dynasty 27 – the First Persian Period (525-404 BC)

all kings are Persian emperors

Dynasty 28 – 30 – renewed Egyptian independence (404-343 BC)

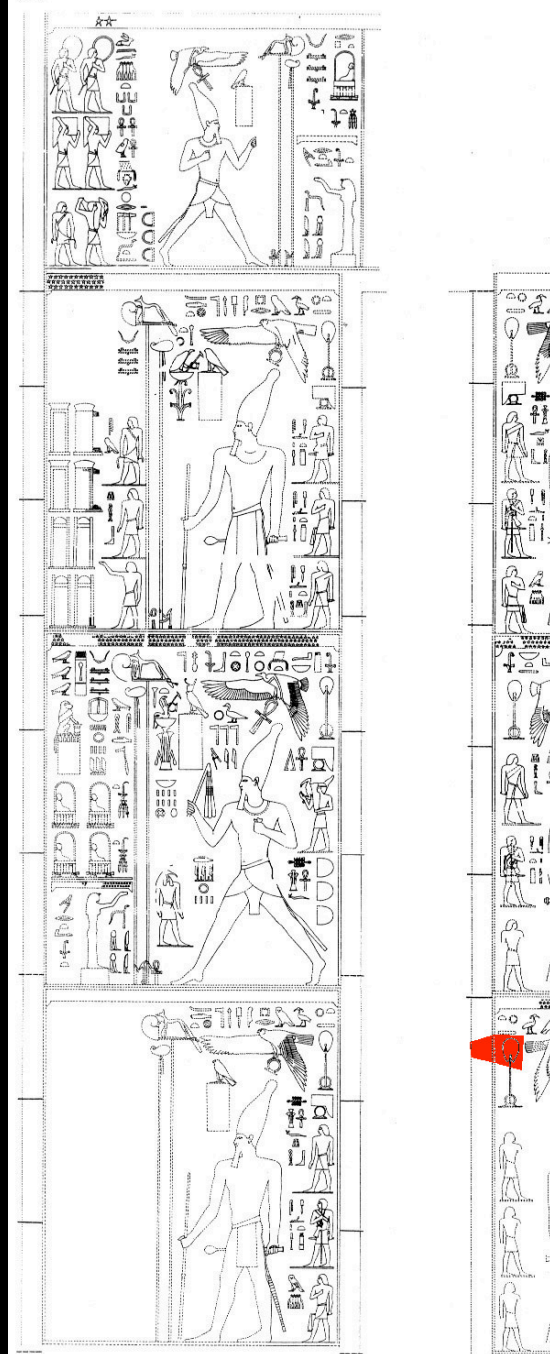
some Dynasty 30 kings of importance

Nectanebo I and II

Second Persian Period (343-332 BC)



Head of Amasis



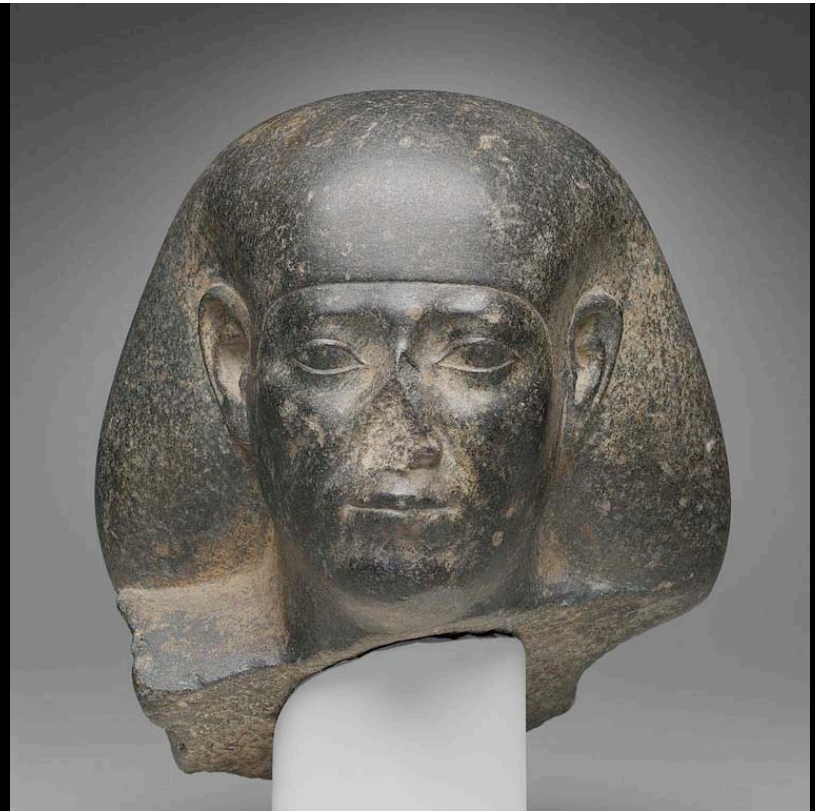
The Palace of Apries
Memphis, 26th Dynasty



Royal sculpture of the Saite Period (26th Dynasty):
Graywacke heads from statues of Apries and Amasis



Private sculpture of the Saite
Period (26th Dynasty)



“Ideal” and “Naturalistic” facial types in private sculpture of the Late Period



The “ideal” Late Period sculpture in comparison to the New Kingdom (Thutmose III on right)



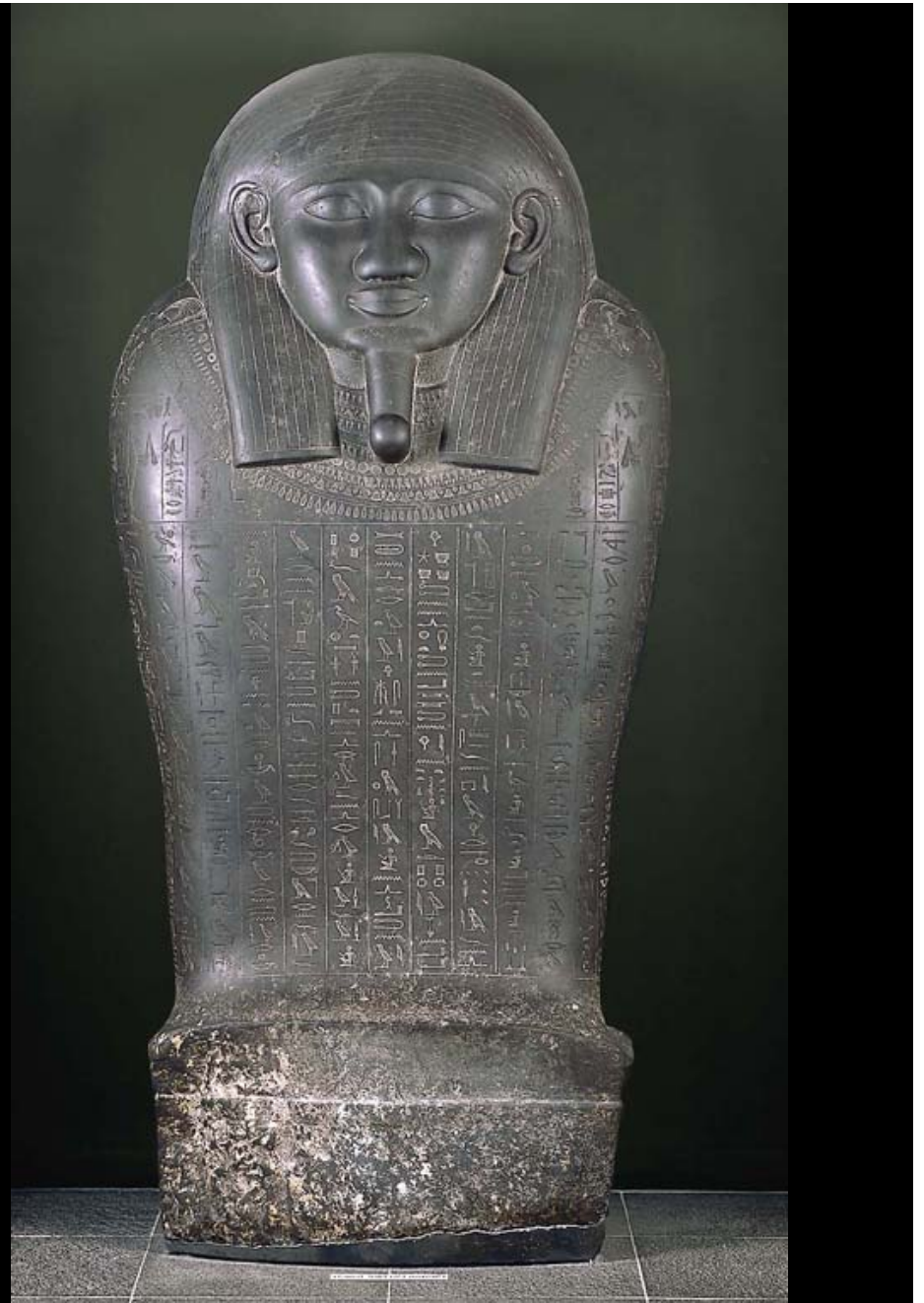
The “naturalistic” Late Period sculpture in comparison to the Middle Kingdom



Statues from the tomb of Psamtek at Saqqara. Graywacke, Dynasty 26.







Saite tombs and sarcophagi

Private sarcophagus and tomb shaft
at Saqqara, Dynasty 26







Animals and cult in the Late Period



Saqqara, Serapeum, catacombs of the divine Apis bulls





Epitaph for an Apis bull,
limestone, Dynasty 26, dated
year 23 of King Amasis (557 BC)



Paul-Marie Lenoir, *Cambyses catapulting cats at Pelusium, 1872*





Temple of Hibis, Kharga Oasis
Begun in the First Persian Period,
dedicated to the Theban triad



Cartouche of Darius I



Persepolis, palace of Darius I, 522–486 B.C.
(above), and graywacke statue of Darius I
(right) from Susa, Iran.

