

8. Examine the portrait of Akhenaton (figure 7.10) and then read the section, "Portrait of Akhenaton." How do many of Akhenaton's portraits portray him? They depict him realistically with an elongated head, pointed chin, heavy lips, and a long, slender neck. His portraits are more natural and lifelike.

9. a) What rules were followed by all Egyptian artists?  
 ↳ Every part of the body had to be shown from the most familiar point of view

b) How did the rules influence the way that the Egyptian paintings and sculptures looked?  
 They looked distorted and unnatural.

10. At one point in time, it was customary for a Pharaoh to have his wife, servants, and slaves sealed in the tomb with him when he died.

11. Eventually, painted relief sculptures or sculptures in the round were substituted for real people.

12. When it became difficult and costly to carve reliefs on rough, hard walls of cliff tombs during the Middle Kingdom, painting came into its own as a separate art form.

13. Describe how the walls of cliff tombs were painted.  
 The walls were smoothed over with a coating of plaster. When the plaster was dry, the artist went to work, drawing a series of horizontal straight lines on the plaster. Figures and animals were arranged to tell a story.

14. What are hieroglyphics? Rich red + yellow hues, w/ black + green added contrast. Little shading was used.  
 An early form of picture writing

15. Examine figure 7.14 (False Door Stela). Who was expected to pass through the door painted on the wall of the tomb?  
 The priest's ka (soul) was expected to pass through the door painted on the wall of his tomb.