King Thutmose III was the sixth ruler in a line of young pharaohs who reigned during the
Eighteenth Dynasty of the New Kingdom period in ancient Egypt. Many objects made during
his reign are included in The Quest for Immortality: Treasures of Ancient Egypt, presented by
NCR Corporation.

Examine
- This small but impressive statue is carved in the form of a sphinx – part lion, part man.
  The sphinx was often used by the Egyptians to represent the power of the king. What
does the body of a lion imply about power and strength? What other animals symbolize
power and strength?
- Look closely at the king’s head. He is wearing a false beard as part of his official
costume. How can you tell it’s a false beard? (Notice the straps connecting the beard
to the nemes, the linen headdress.)
- This statue was originally located in the temple complex at Karnak. Eventually, in order
to make room for other statues at the site, the sphinx was removed and buried with
thousands of other statues in a special cachette (hiding place). What clues tell you that
this statue was probably moved and buried? (It’s in excellent condition despite its small
size and age, but notice the large crack.)

Explore
- Search books or websites about ancient Egypt to find other examples of sphinxes.
  Where are they located? What kings did they represent? Why are some sphinxes very
large and others small?
- As you walk through the exhibition, look for other animals, insects and birds used by
  the Egyptians, such as the baboon, scarab beetle and falcon. Find a favorite. Who or
  what did the animal represent? (Read the label next to the object to find out.)

Extend
- Visual Arts
  Draw yourself as a sphinx, placing your head on the body of a lion or some other
  powerful animal. Or use self-drying clay and make a sculpture of yourself as a sphinx.
- Social Studies
  Research other cultures (Pre-Columbian, Chinese, Indian, African) that used animals or
  a combination of animal and human in their art. What animals were used? What did
  they represent? List any similarities you see between the use of these animals and the
  Egyptians’ use of the sphinx.

THE DAYTON ART INSTITUTE
Eighteenth Dynasty, reign of Amenhotep II, 1427-1400 BCE

BOAT FROM THE TOMB OF AMENHOTEP II

Painted wood. 19⅛”H x 92⅞”L x 16⅝”D

The Egyptian Museum, Cairo

Because the Nile River was a major travel route, boats were the best way for the rulers to get from place to place to inspect their land or visit the temples. They were equally important in the afterlife since the journey to immortality was made by boat. As early as the First Dynasty, boats, either life-size or small models, were placed in the tombs of the kings.

Examine

♀ The wooden boat is decorated with many symbols and images. Can you find:
   1. the king represented by a sphinx (a lion’s body with the head of the king)
   2. the goddess Maat kneeling on a basket with her wings outspread
   3. three falcon-headed gods (with sun disks and tall plumes or feathers on their heads) trampling their enemies
   4. the eye of the god Horus, called the wedjat

♀ This boat is from the tomb of Amenhotep II who ruled during the Eighteenth Dynasty. He led many successful military campaigns. What clues from the paintings on the boat help support those historical facts?

Explore

♀ Find out more about the design of ancient Egyptian boats used by the pharaohs. What was their actual size? How did they move up and down the Nile? Did they have sails or men who rowed the boats or both? Did the design change over the centuries?

♀ The goddess Maat is pictured on the boat with her wings outspread. She was responsible for the continuing cycles of birth, death and rebirth into the afterlife. Why is it significant that she is portrayed on this model placed in the pharaoh’s tomb?

Extend

♀ Visual Arts

Spiral designs cover what was originally the cabin of this boat model. Similar designs were also painted on house and palace walls during the Eighteenth Dynasty. Invent your own spiral design on large paper and paint it with tempera. Use the Egyptian color scheme of bright reds, blues, yellows, and greens or create your own.

♀ Geography

The Nile River was key to the development and growth of the Egyptian culture. Research the influence this river had on agriculture, on the sites selected for the establishment of cities, and on the daily life of the people. Make a map detailing large cities, agricultural areas and the various elevations of the country.

THE DAYTON ART INSTITUTE
Hekaemsaf was the overseer of the royal boats and probably a very wealthy individual. His intact tomb contained numerous funerary objects, including this beaded net, gold mask and collar which covered his mummy. The mask, inlaid with precious stones, was designed to preserve his likeness in case something happened to his mummy. A divine beard hangs from the chin, and the head is covered by a decorative headdress. The net itself forms a shroud of diamond-shaped patterns woven together with individual beads. Similar beads were used to string the eighteen rows of the collar. Five pieces of beaten gold are woven into the net. The central piece includes the goddess Nut spreading her protective wings over the body with a row of hieroglyphs below her praising the goddess and naming the deceased person. Four smaller pieces stand beside the hieroglyphs and depict the sons of Horus, who are also associated with the four canopic jars that hold the mummified lungs, stomach, intestines, and liver of the deceased.

**Examine**

This funerary set is made of gold and precious stones. The gold was mined in Nubia, a conquered region to the south of Egypt, and some of the stones, particularly the lapis lazuli, were imported from distant countries. Why would the Egyptians take such care in providing for the dead? What does this tell you about their belief in the afterlife?

**Explore**

Part of the hieroglyphic inscription reads "Osiris, overseer of the royal boats, Hekaemsaf." Originally, only royal persons were associated with the god Osiris after death, but eventually it became an acceptable practice for private individuals. Find information about the god Osiris in order to understand why he is so important in relationship to the deceased and the afterlife.

The Four Sons of Horus are represented on Hekaemsaf’s beaded net. When you visit *The Quest for Immortality: Treasures of Ancient Egypt*, presented by NCR Corporation, look for the canopic jars of Prince Hornakht. Each jar lid is carved in the form of one of the four sons: a human head, a baboon head, a jackel head, and the head of a hawk. Look closely at the photograph of the beaded net. Can you locate each of the Four Sons of Horus?

**Extend**

**Visual Arts**

Jewelry, amulets and elaborate funerary sets such as this mask and bead net were common in ancient Egypt. Research several Egyptian designs. Combine elements from several that you like and create an original piece of jewelry from fired clay beads, polymer clay or wooden and plastic beads.

**Math**

This net and mask measure about 57 inches in length. If this net covered most of Hekaemsaf’s mummy, approximately how tall was he?
Coffins designed to contain the mummy of the deceased evolved from simple rectangular boxes to elaborate highly detailed boxes in the shape of a human body (anthropoid). This coffin includes three separate pieces: the coffin box, its matching lid, and an inner board that was placed directly over the mummy before the lid was attached to the coffin. The lid and inner board represent the figure of Paduamen. Both pieces are covered with detailed images painted in register (horizontal bands) depicting various gods and goddesses as well as scenes of Paduamen and his wife. Vertical rows of hieroglyphs indicate Paduamen's rank and titles. The coffin's interior is dominated by a painting of the goddess Isis. A painting of Osiris covers most of the lid's interior. The exterior of the coffin includes scenes of Paduamen and his journey in the afterlife.

**Examine**

- Find the following on the coffin lid:
  1. Paduamen’s false beard
  2. the sky goddess Nut with outspread wings
  3. four horizontal bands (registers) divided into compartments

- Compare the design of the coffin lid to the front side of the inner board. What similarities can you find in the design? In the painted images?

**Explore**

- The coffin and inner board are covered with hieroglyphs. Go online to learn more about this ancient picture language, the Rosetta Stone, and the man who learned how to read hieroglyphs. Use keywords: hieroglyphs, Rosetta Stone, and Champollion. Use the hieroglyphic alphabet to write your name or a coded message.

**Extend**

- **Visual Arts**
  The painting of the female goddess found on the underside of the inner board is an example of the canon or set of rules used by the Egyptian painters when drawing figures. The head is in profile. The eye is looking forward. The feet and legs are in profile but the shoulders, arms and torso are facing forward. Draw several Egyptian figures following this canon.

- **Language Arts**
  Some of the images on the exterior of the coffin show the judgment scenes where Paduamen is led to writing and knowledge. Write a short story about this event and the result of the judgment. Was Paduamen reborn into the afterlife?
These tiny but highly detailed images of nine gods are crafted from gold. Gold was a precious metal in ancient Egypt, not because of its monetary value but because of its symbolism. Its brilliance and color were reminiscent of the sun and came to represent the eternal nature of the gods. Highly skilled artisans must have fashioned these pieces, evidenced by the extraordinary details that help us identify the individual gods they represent.

Gods shown from left to right:
1. a cobra (uraeus) representing many Egyptian goddesses, a symbol of protection
2. Bes, in the form of a dwarf with a lion’s head, protector of pregnant women and children
3. Ptah, patron of arts and crafts
4. Sobek, associated with the Nile’s annual flooding and agriculture
5. Isis, goddess associated with death and rebirth
6. Hathor, goddess of love, music and dancing
7. Amun, the god of creation and father of the gods and the pharaoh
8. a second statue of Ptah, patron of arts and crafts
9. Patek, another god in the form of a dwarf, connected with rebirth and fertility

Examine
♀ Two of the goddesses look very much alike with cow’s horns and a sun-disk on their headdresses. Who are they? Find out more about their attributes and why artisans made them look so much alike.

♀ The god Ptah is represented twice in this grouping. He has on a tight skullcap, a large collar and a long cloak. Find him. Why do you think the Egyptians had a god to represent arts and crafts?

Explore
♀ The cobra was a symbol of protection often found on the headdress of pharaohs. The cobra also was a creature that inhabited the underworld, spitting fire to protect the deceased from harm. Look for the cobra when you visit the exhibition, especially on the walls of the tomb of King Thutmose III. You will see the cobra on his headdress, too.

Extend
♀ Visual Arts
♀ The small figure of Bes was also designed to be worn as an amulet (protective charm) around the neck. Choose a favorite Egyptian god and design an amulet based on the god’s characteristics.

♀ Language Arts
♀ Hathor was the goddess of music and dance. Research ancient Egyptian instruments. Find a CD that demonstrates Egyptian music and play it for your classmates. (Check your school or public library.)
A shabti (also spelled ushebt and shawabti) is a funerary figure in the form of a mummy. Shabtis were placed in the tomb to stand in for the deceased in the afterlife and perform any manual tasks, such as planting fields or irrigating ditches. This particular example was made for Huy, who was a royal scribe and part of the inner circle of King Amenhotep III. (A scribe was one of the few Egyptians who could read and write. He recorded important information on papyrus scrolls for the pharaoh.) This shabti also has its own coffin, a replica of the gold-on-black coffins that were popular during the Eighteenth Dynasty.

Examine

♀ In his right hand, the shabti is holding a djed pillar, representing the backbone of the god Osiris and a sign of strength and courage. The other hand holds a red tyet-knot, a symbol of life connected to the goddess Isis who was the sister and wife of Osiris. Why would these two symbols be important to include in the tomb of the deceased?

♀ Study the shabti of Huy and his coffin carefully. Compare it to the ANTHROPOID COFFIN OF PADUAMEN, WITH INNER BOARD AND LID. What similarities can you find?

Explore

♀ It was believed that shabtis would perform all kinds of tasks for the deceased. Make a list of tasks you would want your shabtis to do for you in the afterlife.

♀ This shabti is unusual in that is it made from faience, a base consisting of clay glazed over to produce a glass-like finish. Find out more about this painstaking process. What other objects were made from faience? For whom were they made?

Extend

♀ Visual Arts

Use papier mâché paste or air-dry clay to model a shabti that represents you. What symbols will your shabti hold in its hands? Design a hairstyle that looks like yours. Use a small box with a lid to design a matching coffin. Write a coded message in hieroglyphs on the lid. Paint your shabti and its coffin in colors that symbolize you.

♀ Language Arts

Imagine that you are Huy, the royal scribe represented by this shabti. Write a letter to your family, describing your day as a scribe in the court of Amenhotep III.

♀ Science

Ancient Egyptians made papyrus from plants that grew along the Nile River in Egypt. Use your school library to find out more about papyrus. Where does the plant grow? Can it be found in the United States? How is papyrus paper made? What fibers are used by other cultures to make papers? Check out the book, Spend the Day in Ancient Egypt by Linda Honan, and learn to make “papyrus” from paper towels and grass blades.