

Mediterranean Sea

Canopus
Alexandria Nile Delta Tanis

Lower Egypt (LE)

Giza Cairo
Saqqara LE Memphis
Lake Qarun UE
Fayum (Lake Region)

Upper Egypt (UE)

Hermopolis
Tell el-Amarna
Asyut

Akhmim
Nag ed-Deir
Abydos

Valley of the Kings
Deir el-Medineh Karnak Luxor Thebes

Hierakonpolis

Aswan

Ancient Egyptian Southern boundary

Lower Nubia

Abu Simbel

Upper Nubia

Kerma

Napata

Sinai

Gulf of Suez

Red Sea

Welcome

to Ancient Egypt at VMFA. Have fun using this guide in the galleries, in school, or at home. In the galleries, find the featured object and read about it. Also, the eight activities will help you explore the collection further! Please use only pencils in the galleries.

Map Credit: Artwork by Jonathan P. Elias, AMSC Research



Egypt and Nubia

0 30 60
Miles



Egyptian Civilization and the Nile

"Hail to thee, O Nile! That issues from the earth and comes to give life to Egypt!" Hymn to the Nile, ca. 2100 BC

Egypt is the home of one of the world's earliest civilizations! More than five thousand years ago, this great civilization began to take shape in the northeast corner of Africa. Ancient Egypt was surrounded by natural borders: deserts to the east and west and the vast Mediterranean Sea to the north. The Nile River, which flowed from the south, flooded every year, leaving rich dark soil that was ideal for farming fruits, vegetables, and wheat. Egyptians grew so much grain that Egypt was called the "breadbasket" of the ancient world.

Natural Resources

Although most of Egypt is desert, the area is full of natural resources. These resources helped the Egyptians build a great civilization. The most important resource was the Nile, the river that made it possible for Egyptians to fish, grow food, and trade with their neighbors. Papyrus, a tall reed that could be made into paper, was so common in Lower Egypt that the region was called the "Land of Papyrus," and the plant became its symbol. Other natural resources were used to create amazing works of art and architecture. The pyramids of Giza were made with nearby limestone, while granite used for sculpture was brought from nearly six hundred miles away, near the city of Aswan. Copper, a material for making tools and bronze sculpture, was mined in Sinai.



This head is carved from granite, a very hard stone that was used for important sculptures.

Male Head, 380–342 BC, granite. Arthur and Margaret Glasgow Endowment

ACTIVITY

Map these natural resources by using a hieroglyph! Draw the pyramid near Giza, the papyrus in Lower Egypt, the granite near Aswan, and the copper in Sinai.



PYRAMID



PAPYRUS



GRANITE



COPPER

1

Look around the gallery and see how many different natural resources you can find.

Hieroglyphs

Ancient Egyptian Writing

The Egyptians were one of the first cultures to invent writing. They used symbols called hieroglyphs for sounds, words, and ideas. There are over seven hundred hieroglyphs! The ancient Egyptians called their writing *medu-netjer*, which means “words of god,” because they believed that the god Thoth invented writing.

Did you know the English word *paper* comes from the Egyptian word “papyrus?” The Egyptians invented papyrus, a type of paper made from the papyrus plants. First the outer part of the plant was removed, and then the soft interior was cut into strips, laid in multiple layers, and pounded together. When the papyrus sheets dried, they could be written on with pigments made from plants and minerals.

Left: **Figure of Thoth** (detail), 525–342 BC, faience. Arthur and Margaret Glasgow Endowment. Below: Papyrus like this example from the VMFA collection can survive well in Egypt’s hot dry climate.

Resurrection of Osiris (detail), 950–730 BC, papyrus and tempera. Adolph D. and Wilkins C. Williams Fund



2

Can you find a statue of the god Thoth, scribe to the gods? Thoth is represented with the head of what type of bird?

ACTIVITY

Try your hand at writing hieroglyphs:



SUN



SCRIBE'S KIT



STAR



KING



Scribes, who recorded the important business of Egypt, were some of the only people who could read and write. They attended a special school to learn how to use hieroglyphs. **Seated Scribe**, 664–610 BC, alabaster. Adolph D. and Wilkins C. Williams Fund

The Kushites and Egyptians created very similar art, but Kushite statues tend to look more solid, with figures having thicker legs. The rough areas of this statue were probably covered with gold, which created a contrast with the highly polished stone.



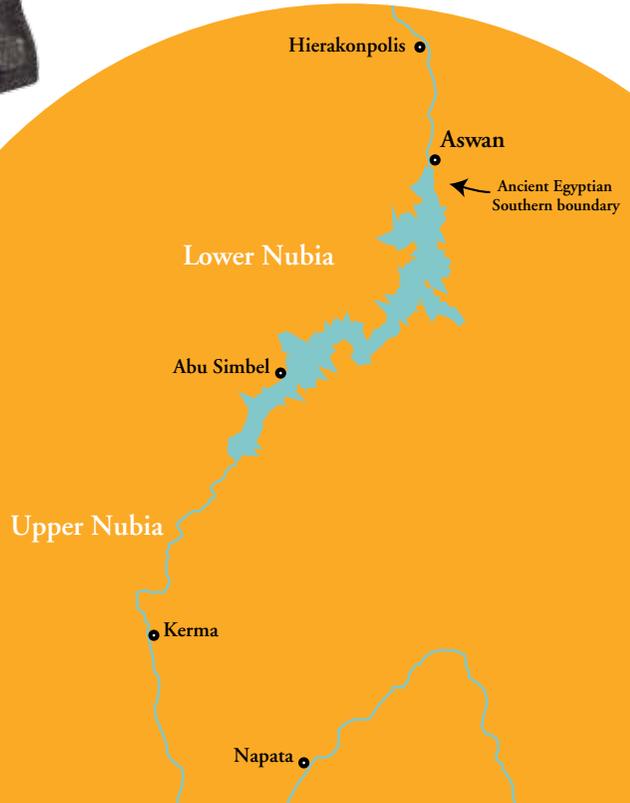
Nubia Egypt's Southern Neighbor

Nubia was a region of Africa located south of Egypt in what is now the country of Sudan. Long ago Nubia was the home of the Kingdom of Kush.

Like the Egyptians, Nubians lived along the Nile River, growing such foods as grain, peas, lentils, and dates. In the desert areas, they mined carnelian and other precious stones as well as metals such as gold. The Kushites traded these resources with the Egyptians for grain, vegetable oils, wine, beer, linen, and other goods.

The Kushites and the Egyptians were sometimes peaceful and sometimes hostile neighbors. From 760 to 656 BC, the Kushites ruled Egypt, and King Senkamanisken ruled Kush soon after this time.

Statue of Senkamanisken, King of Kush, 643–623 BC, granite.
Adolph D. and Wilkins C. Williams Fund



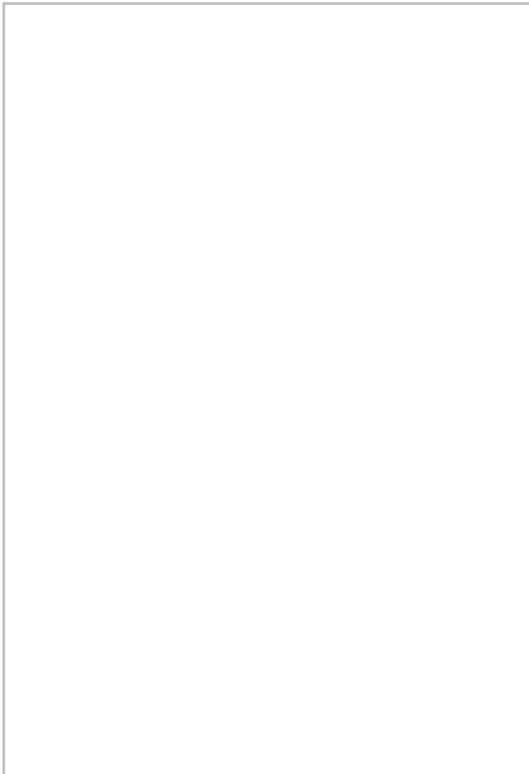
Gods and Goddesses

Religion was very important to the ancient Egyptians, and they worshipped hundreds of gods and goddesses! The Egyptians believed that their king, called a pharaoh, was the falcon-headed god Horus on Earth who served as the link between the gods and humans. Other Egyptian deities (gods and goddesses) were also represented as animals or as beings that were part animal and part human.

A god or goddess was usually associated with a particular animal because of shared qualities or characteristics. The goddess Bastet was known as a protector, as fierce as a mother cat protecting her kittens, so she was represented either as a house cat or a woman with the head of a cat. Sekhmet, the goddess of war, is shown as a lion or a woman with the head of a lion. Cats were so important to the Egyptians that some were even mummified!

ACTIVITY

What animal features and powers do you want and why? Write about it and/or draw it!



3

Locate the gallery case that features gods and goddesses. How many cats do you see?



The cat-headed goddess Bastet holds a sistrum (a musical instrument), a basket, and a kitten in this small bronze sculpture.

Statuette of Bastet, ca. 663–525 BC, bronze. Adolph D. and Wilkins C. Williams Fund

4

In the gallery, find the eyes on the coffin of Tjebty (*cheb-ee*), VMFA's mummy. The Egyptians painted these eyes on the outside of coffins so that Tjebty could see the rising sun each day. The Egyptians thought that, just as the sun is reborn every morning, people are reborn in the next world.

Tomb Relief, 2475–2195 BC, limestone, polychrome. Adolph D. and Wilkins C. Williams Fund

The Afterlife and Mummification

Ancient Egyptians believed that after people die in this world, they continue living in another world. Bodies were preserved, or protected, through mummification, a very long and expensive process that not everyone could afford. Mummies were wrapped and placed in coffins and buried in tombs or graves. Magic spells and special instructions were often written in hieroglyphs on coffins and in tombs to offer protection and ward off evil. Protective amulets, similar to lucky charms, were also sometimes wrapped with the mummy.

ACTIVITY

Objects from daily life, such as vessels for storing food, sandals, games, and even razors were placed with the dead for use in the afterlife. Sometimes the objects were depicted in art, but for the Egyptians, these pictures could still be used (or eaten or drunk!) in the next world. What objects would you take with you? Make a list.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



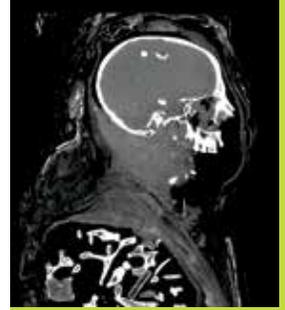


Meet Tjeby!

How do we know what Tjeby, VMFA's mummy, looked like? In 2013 scientists used a CT scan (computerized tomography) to view Tjeby's skeleton without damaging the mummy's wrappings. A CT scan is a kind of three-dimensional X-ray that allows us to see all the details of the inside of a mummy from any angle we want. Scientists used computers to process hundreds of individual images to create a complete image of Tjeby.

The CT scan showed us the size and condition of Tjeby's bones. This allowed us to conclude that he was about five feet eight inches tall, had no signs of disease, and died when he was about thirty years old.

Based on the CT scan, scientists were able to print out a 3-D version of Tjeby's skull. They then used this model to create an image of Tjeby as he may have looked over four thousand years ago!



Above: CT scan of Tjeby showing his skull packed in sediment and bones in his torso. HCA Virginia, 2013

Left: Reconstruction of Tjeby. Artwork by Jonathan P. Elias, AMSC Research, 2015



Two views of 3-D version of Tjeby's skull

Egyptian Art

Egyptian artists followed a set of rules for painting, drawing, sculpting, or carving human figures in art. They used a grid that was eighteen squares tall and divided the body into eighteen equal parts from the bottom of the feet to the hairline above the forehead. This grid showed the artists how big to make each part of the body since each part was always the same number of squares. For example, the distance from the feet to the belly button was always eleven squares and from the belly button to the shoulder always five squares. To make larger figures, the squares themselves were larger, and for smaller figures, the squares were smaller. The most important figures in images are always the largest ones.



Human figures were sometimes depicted in a twisted position. The head and legs of this scribe are shown from the side, but the waist and torso are pictured from the front. This allowed the Egyptians to represent a body in the clearest possible way.

The large figure in this relief is Methethy, a nobleman who is giving orders to four servants taking an inventory of his possessions. Notice how he is much larger than the other figures.

Tomb Relief, 2475–2195 BC,
limestone, polychrome.
Adolph D. and Wilkins C.
Williams Fund

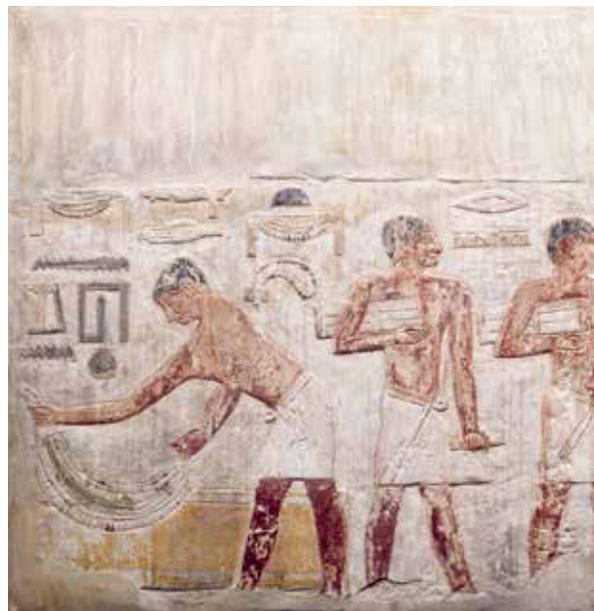
ACTIVITY

Try drawing two figures of different sizes yourself!

Head and face: 2 squares

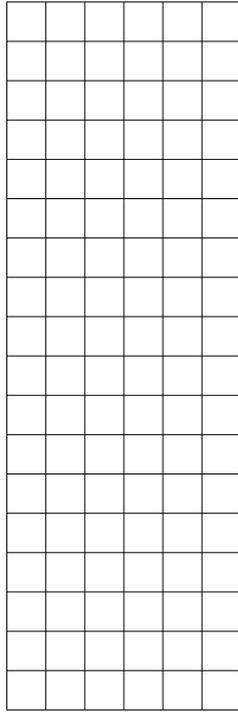
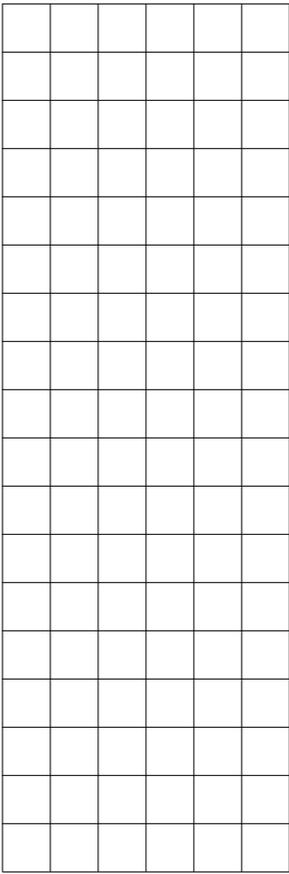
Belly button to shoulders: 5 squares

Bottom of feet to belly button: 11 squares



5

Can you find the hieroglyph that represents the scribe's writing set?



6

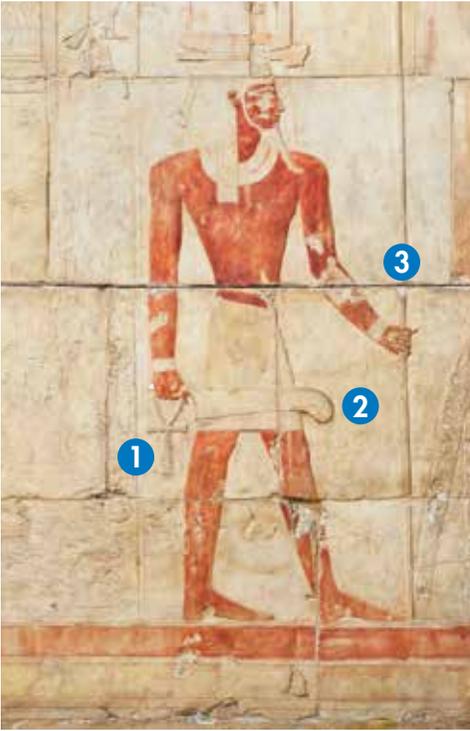
In the gallery, look for the *Cast of Punt Relief*. How many fish can you count below the bottom row of boats?

Trade

Although natural resources were plentiful in Egypt, Egyptians also traded or bartered (exchanged goods without money) with inhabitants of other lands. Egypt became the center for trade routes to and from western Asia, the Mediterranean, and central Africa. Within Egypt, the Nile River served as the main trade route. The most famous trading expedition in Egyptian history occurred during the reign of the pharaoh Hatshepsut (reigned ca. 1473–1458 BC). She sent ships south to the land of Punt, believed to be near the present-day Somali coast. A large wall relief in Hatshepsut's Temple in Egypt shows this expedition. A plaster cast of this relief at VMFA features trading vessels and goods the Egyptians brought back, such as spices, ivory, frankincense, myrrh trees, and wild animals such as baboons.

This voyage was made via the Red Sea, an ecosystem with over twelve thousand species of fish. Artists depicted these fish so accurately that scientists today can recognize some of the species that still live in the sea.





Both images: **Cast of Punt Relief**, from Temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el Bahri (detail), 20th century, original ca. 1480 BC, plaster. Lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Kingship

The job of the king, or pharaoh, was to maintain *ma'at*, a word meaning truth, order, and balance. Order had to be kept between both the Egyptian people and the gods.

Although most kings were male, at least three women ruled Egypt as kings, including Hatshepsut shown above and Cleopatra VII (reigned 51–30 BC). Hatshepsut has many symbols of kingship in this image. She wears a royal headdress, or *nemes*, and a false beard. She holds symbols of her royal status: an ankh, a symbol of eternal (endless) life (1); the feather of *ma'at* (2); and a staff (3).

Pharaohs were given five different names. The most important, the throne name, was given at the time that he or she became pharaoh. Hatshepsut's throne name was *Maat ka re*, which meant "truth in the soul of the sun." Re, or Ra, was the sun god.

If you could choose your name, what would it be?
What would it mean?

Egypt Is in Africa

Although the Sahara Desert separated ancient Egypt from the rest of Africa, the people of this multicultural continent traded with each other across long distances and shared many common ideas and beliefs. For example, today the Yoruba (*yo-roo-buh*) people of West Africa, like ancient Egyptians, link their rulers to gods and goddesses.



The Yoruba king is recognized in public because of his amazing costume and crown. Many of the king's garments feature symbols, one of which is a face representing the god Oduduwa (*o-doo-doo-wah*). Another symbol often found on a king's clothing is a bird. Birds, since they can walk and fly, represent the king as a link between the orisha (*or-ee-shah*) or god and his people.

ACTIVITY

A **symbol** is something that stands for something else. What symbol would you choose to represent yourself? Draw it below.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a student to draw a symbol representing themselves.

Yoruba kings wear robes made of colorful coral and glass beads.

King's Beaded Robe,
20th century, Yoruba.
Kathleen Boone Samuels
Memorial Fund, and the
Arthur and Margaret
Glasgow Endowment

7

In the African Galleries,
on *King's Beaded Robe*,
can you find the face
symbolizing Oduduwa?

Egyptomania!

Egyptomania, or “madness for Egypt,” describes the fascination that has inspired artists and architects from other cultures to create works of art, fashion, and buildings that look like they might have existed in ancient Egypt.



8

Find these other examples of Egyptomania in VMFA's permanent collection!



Top: **Statuette of the Apis Bull**, 1st century BC–1st century AD, copper alloy, silver inlay. Gift of the VMFA Fabergé Society

Above: **Clock**, ca. 1929, Albert Cheuret, silvered bronze, onyx. Gift of Sydney and Frances Lewis

Below: **Cleopatra**, 1865, William Wetmore Story, marble. J. Harwood and Louise B. Cochrane Fund for American Art



Keep looking!

Egyptian influence can be seen all around us! Did you know that one of the earliest examples of Egyptian-style architecture in America is in Richmond, Virginia?



Egyptian Building, 1845, Richmond, Va., Thomas S. Stewart, architect. VMFA photograph by David Stover
VMFA photography by Travis Fullerton and Katherine Wetzel. Guide © 2016 Virginia Museum of Fine Arts May (7708-160)

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