

NEW KINGDOM ARCHITECTURE

Lecture 6



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Spring 2017

Lecture Content

- **New Kingdom:** Introduction, characteristics,...
- **The Luxor Temple:** Introduction, Location, main features, Parts, ...
- **The Rock Cut Temples:** Introduction, ...
- **The Abu Simble Temple:** Introduction, Location, main features, Parts, ...
- **The Abu Simble Temple (Small Temple):** Introduction, Location, Parts, ...

The New Kingdom: **Introduction**

The Golden Age
1550 – 1070 B.C.



The New Kingdom: **Introduction**

- It was a time of **wealth, prosperity** and **power**.
- This period is called the **Ramsside Period**. (11 pharaohs had the name Ramesses)
- The prosperity of New Kingdom allowed investment in buildings, temples and obelisks.
- Known for **monumental architecture** and statuary honoring the gods & pharaohs.
- Pharaohs used engravings on temples walls as a form of propaganda to tell their versions of history.
- Change from building pyramids to carving small tombs into stone walls and underground.
(**Valley of the Kings**)

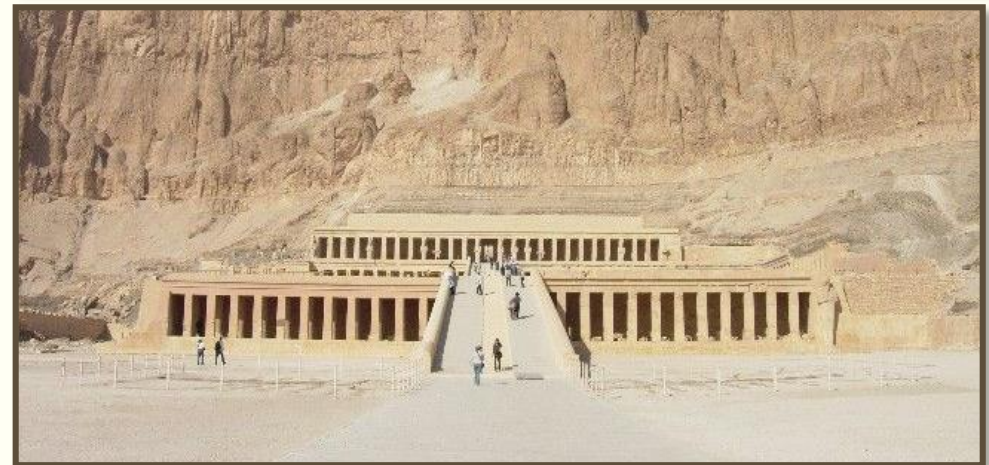
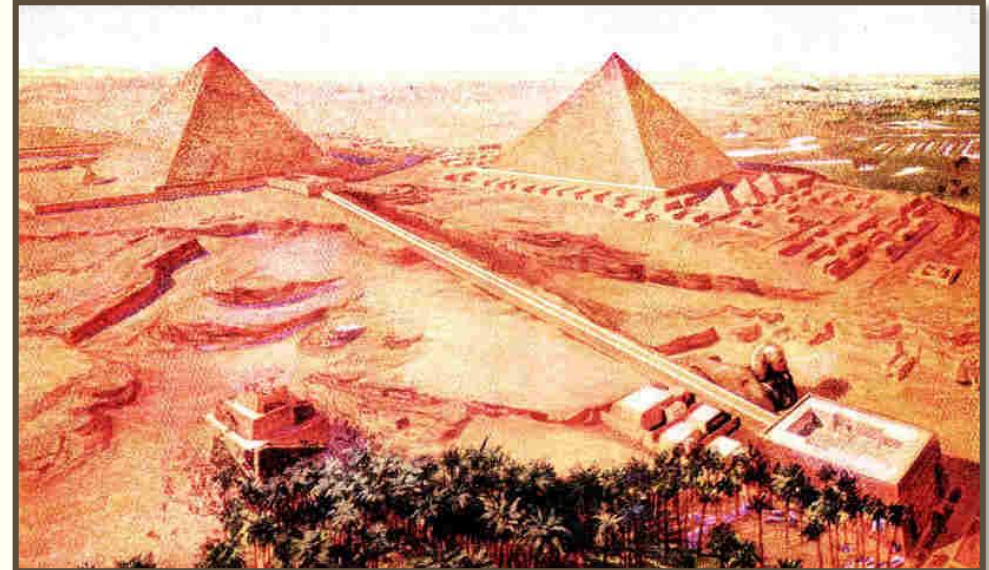
The New Kingdom: **Introduction**

- Centered around the Nile River.
- Expanded Empire Nubia, and Syria.
- Temples, gifts to gods.
- Tomb monuments



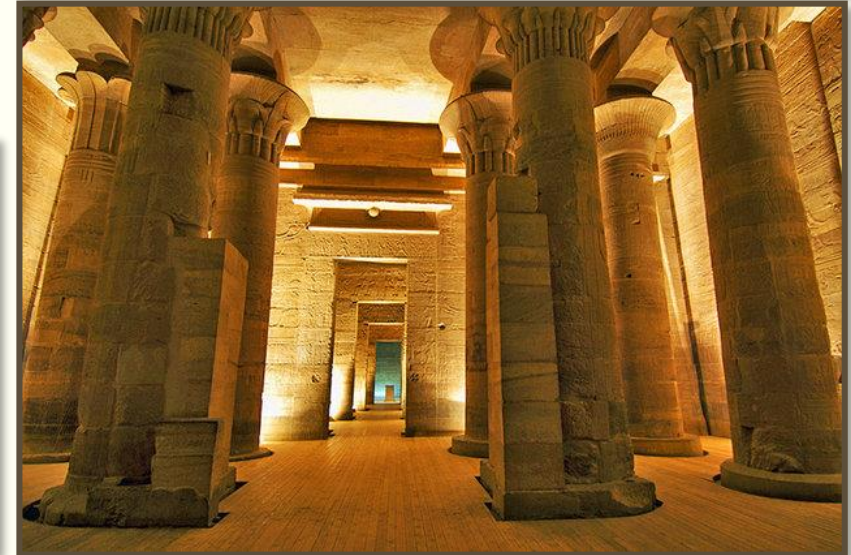
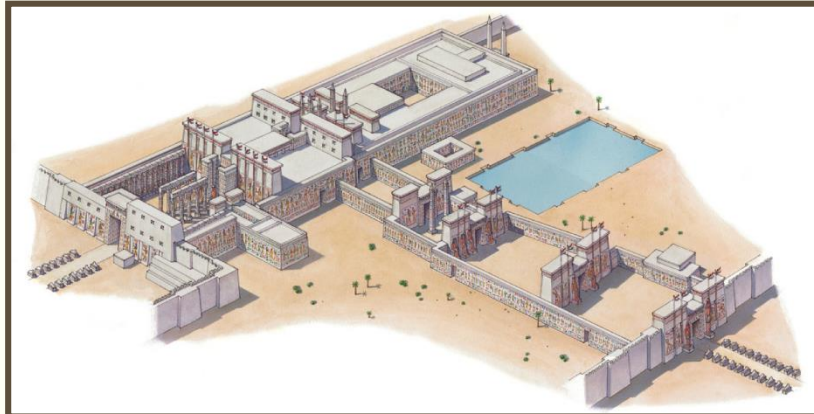
The New Kingdom: **Introduction**

- The New Kingdom Temples borrowed a lot of elements from **the funeral complexes at Giza**
- They also borrowed elements from **the Mortuary temples at Del-Al-Bahari**



The New Kingdom: **Introduction**

- The borrowed elements include:
 1. Long approaches
 2. Guardian sphinxes
 3. Colonnaded vestibules and inner courts
 4. Darkening shrines
 5. Linearity and axially

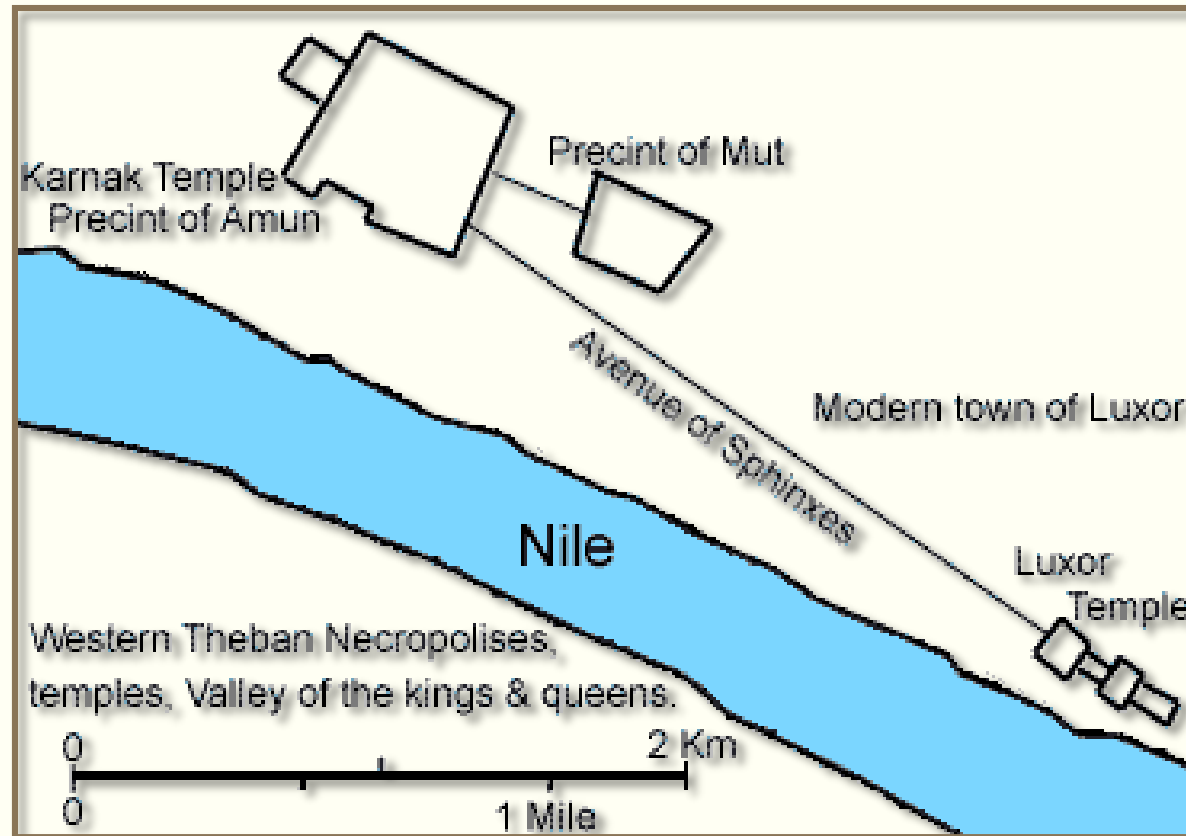


The New Kingdom: **The Luxor Temple**



Luxor Temple: **Introduction**

- Is a large Ancient Egyptian temple located on the east bank of the River Nile.



Luxor Temple: **Introduction**

The Opet Festival:

Annual street festival in Ancient Egypt, the god Amun from Karnak Temple visits his wife Goddess Mut in Luxor Temple, Result of the visit is the God Khons.

The ancient Egyptians were celebrating the marriage during a street festival moving from Karnak temple to Luxor Temple carrying the Statue of Amun on the royal boat

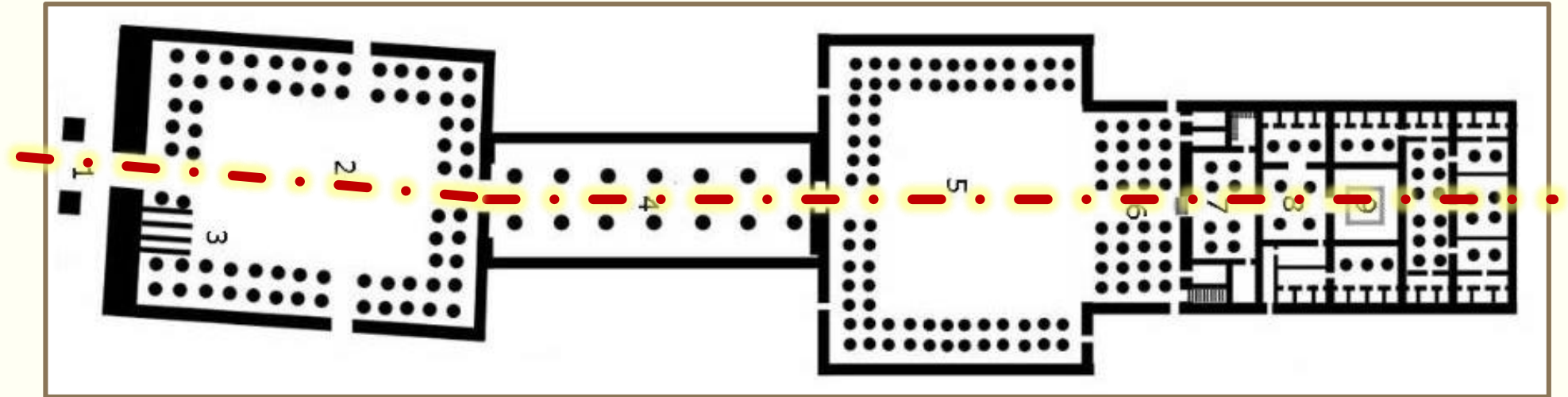
Luxor Temple: **Introduction**

The Opet Festival:



The Luxor Temple: **Type**

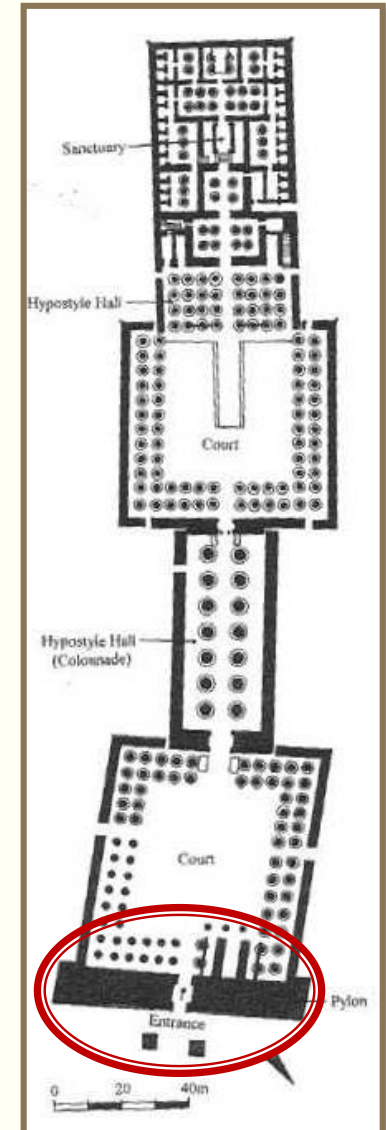
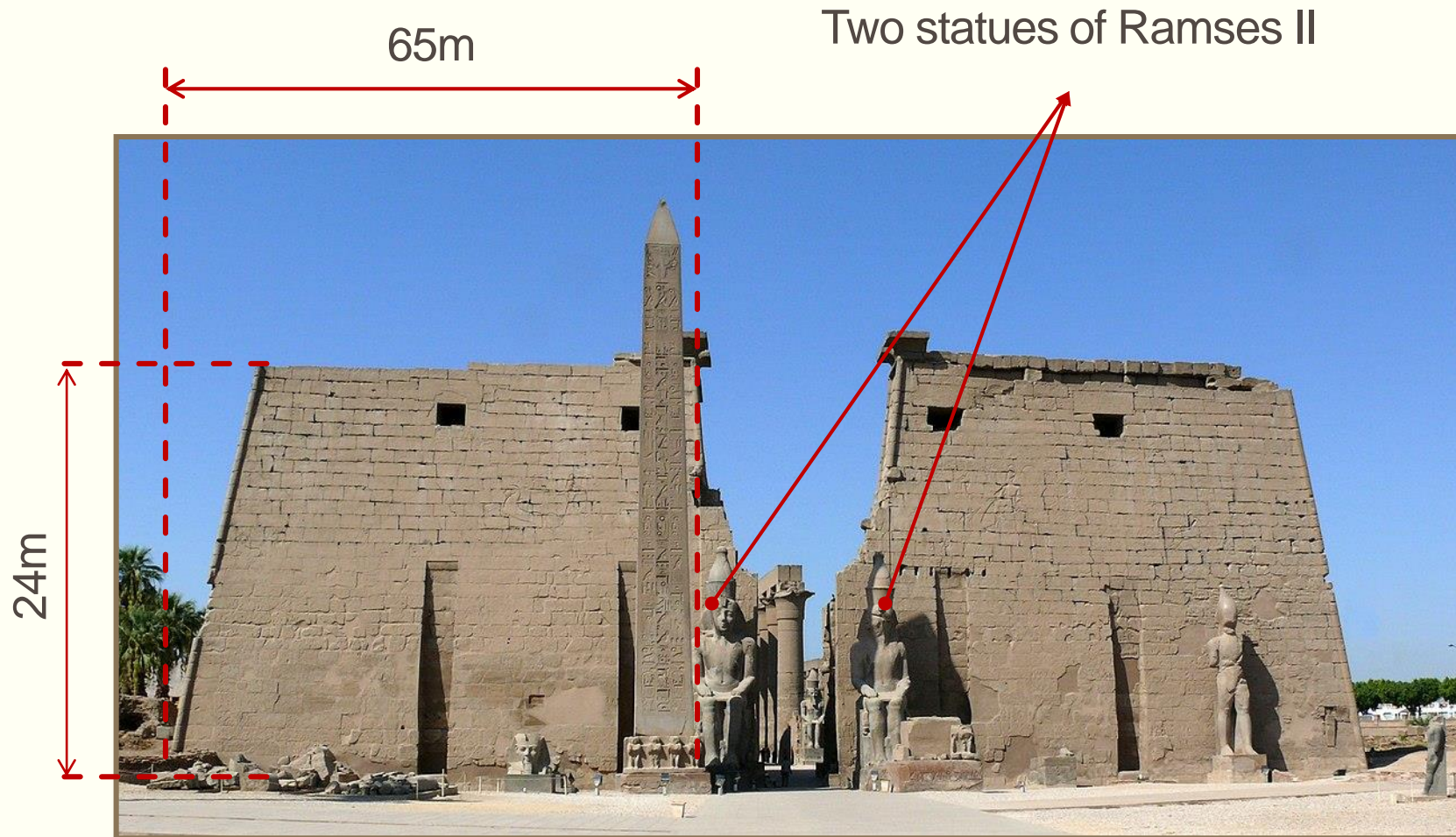
1. Is a **Cult Temple** and built for worship of the gods Amun, Mut and Khonsu.



2. Is a **Cellar Temple**.

The Luxor Temple: **Parts**

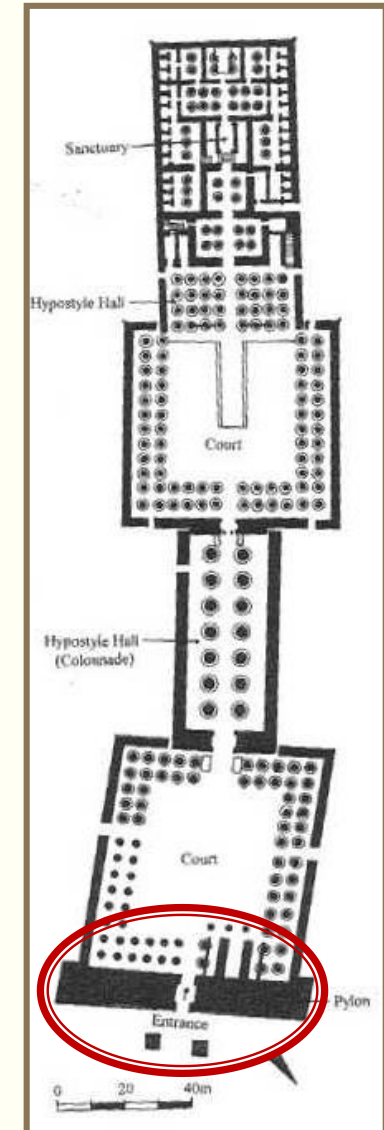
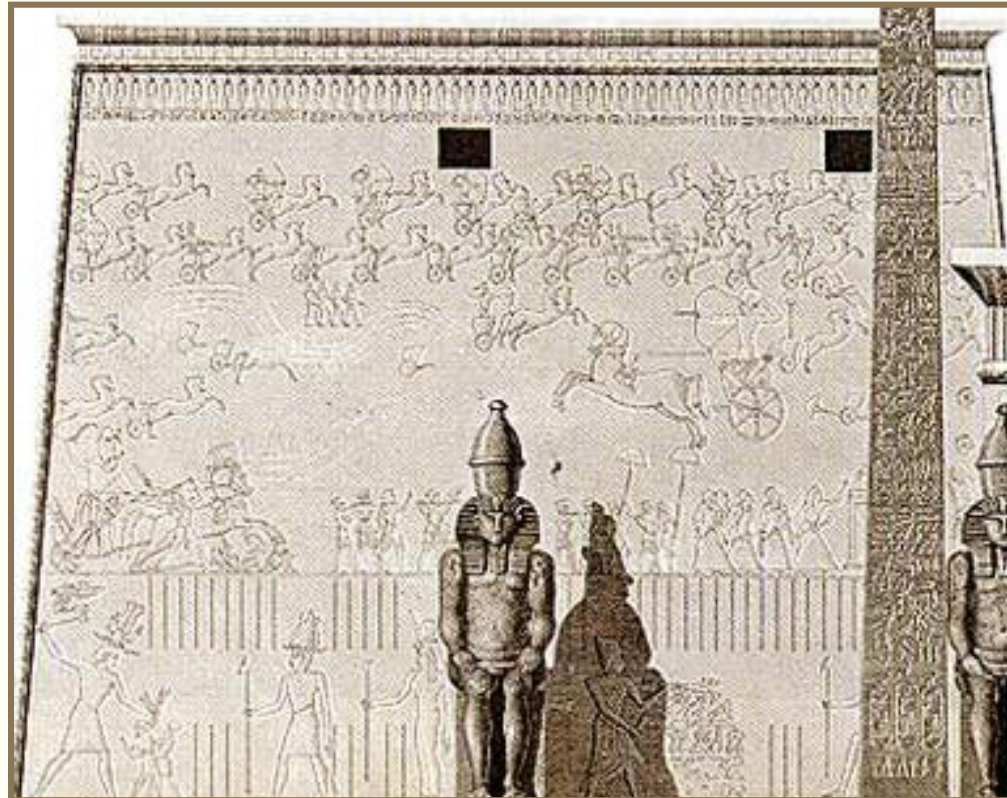
1. The Entrance:



The Luxor Temple: **Parts**

1. The Entrance:

The two pylons have a facade that is carved in sunken relief. Those reliefs depict Ramses II's Battle of Kadesh.

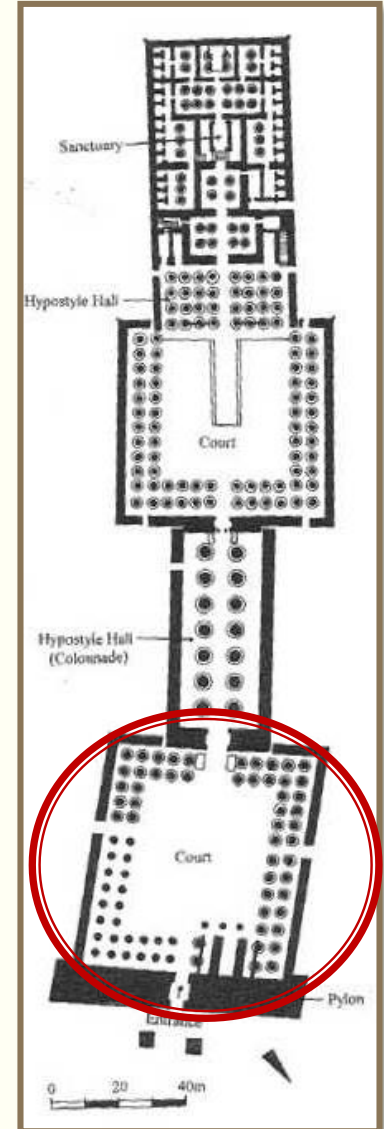
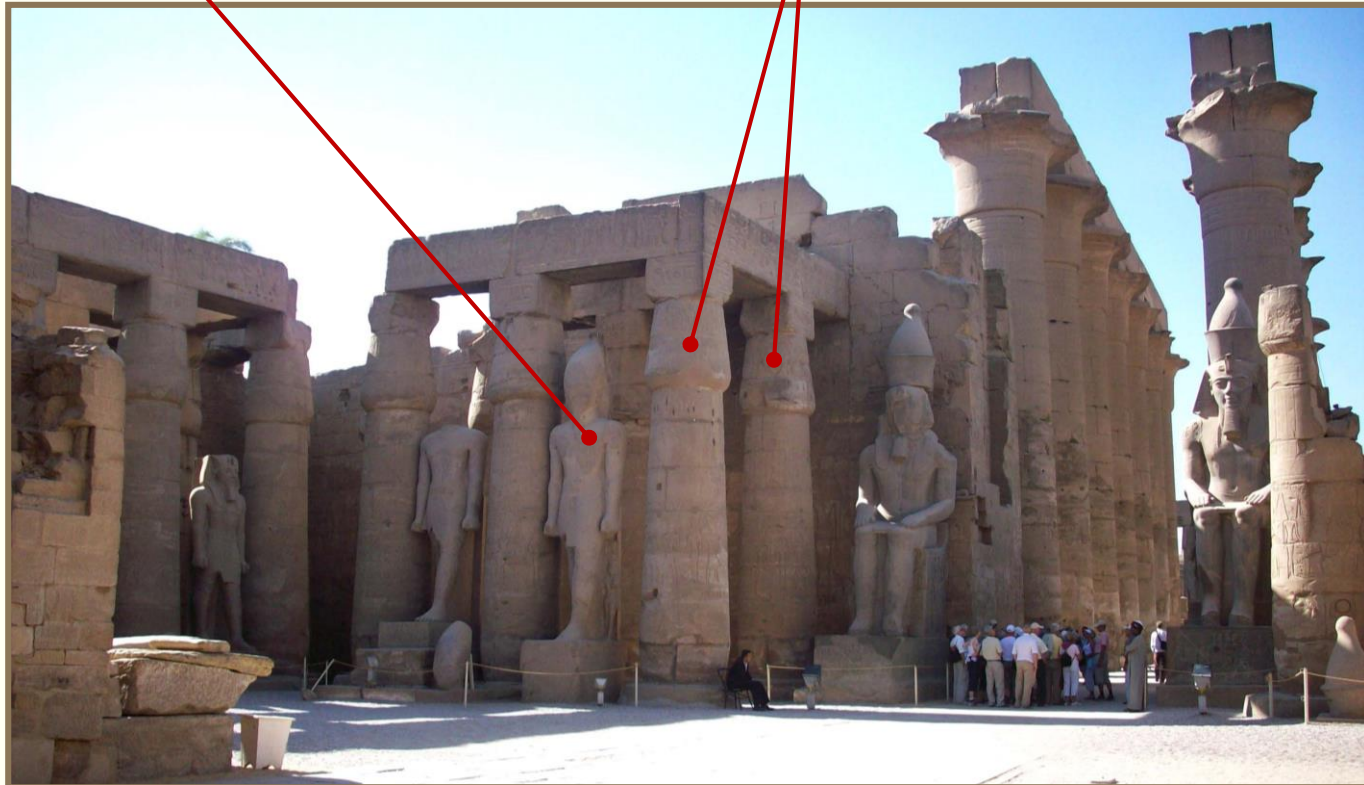


The Luxor Temple: **Parts**

2. Court of Ramses II:

Statues of Ramses with various Gods

Double row of columns with closed papyrus capitals

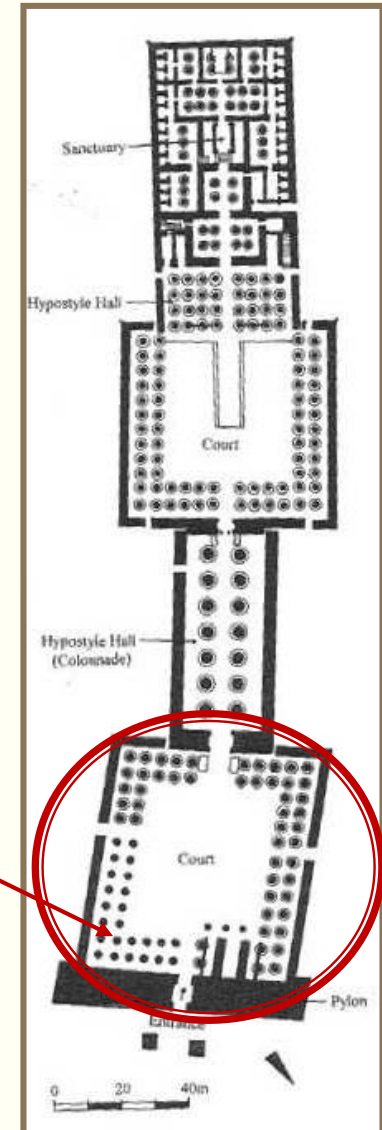
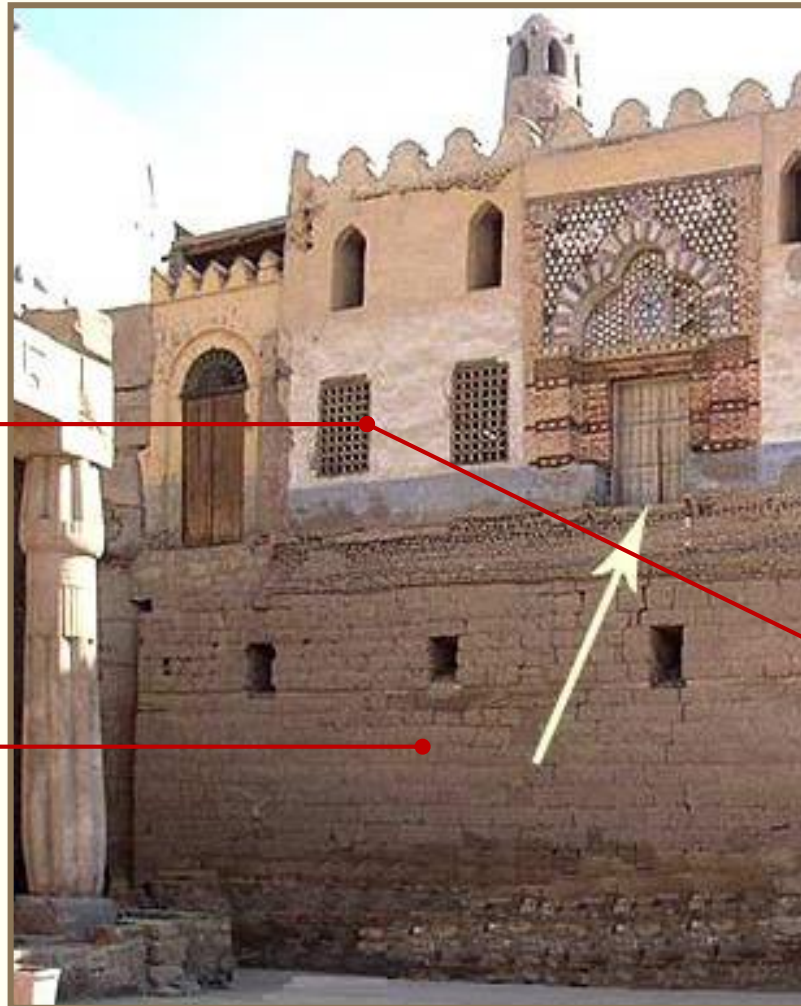


The Luxor Temple: **Parts**

2. Court of Ramses II:

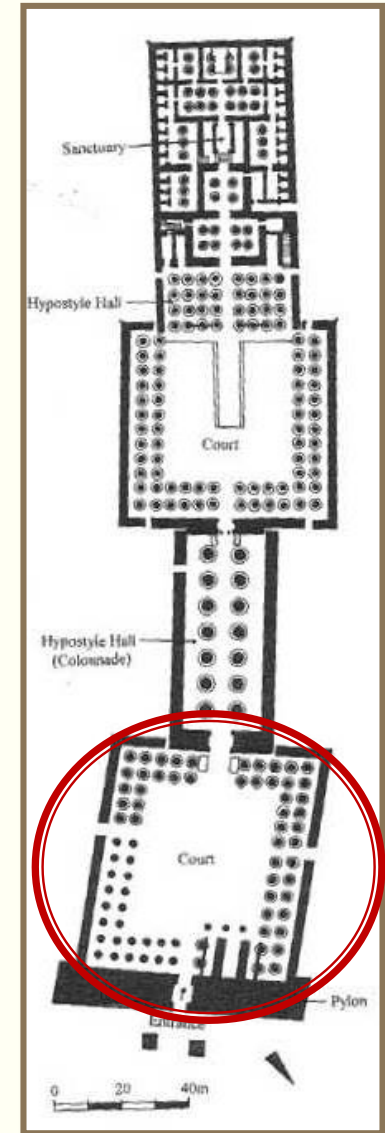
The mosque and tomb of
Abu el-Haggag

An early Christian church

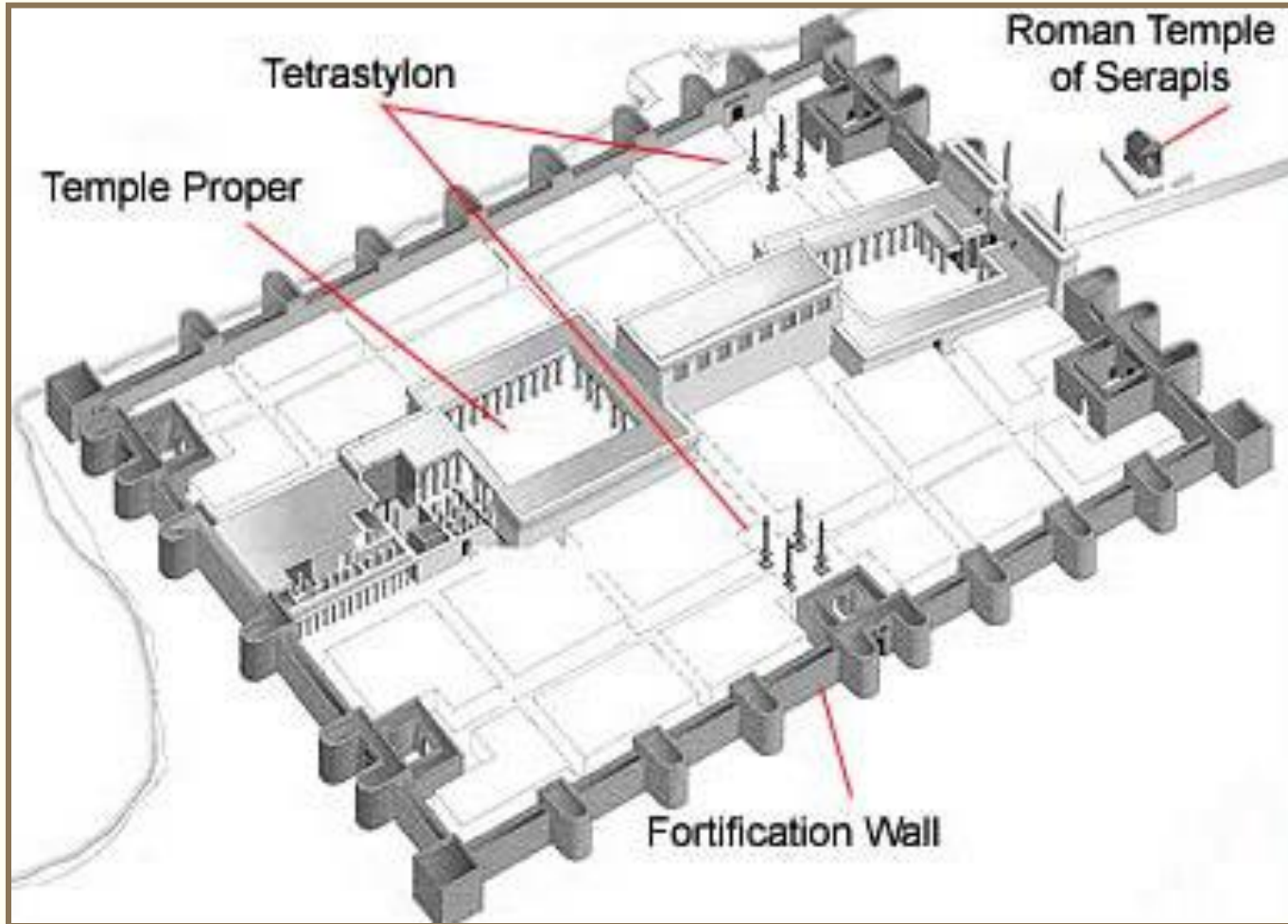


The Luxor Temple: **Parts**

2. Court of Ramses II:



The Luxor Temple: **Parts**

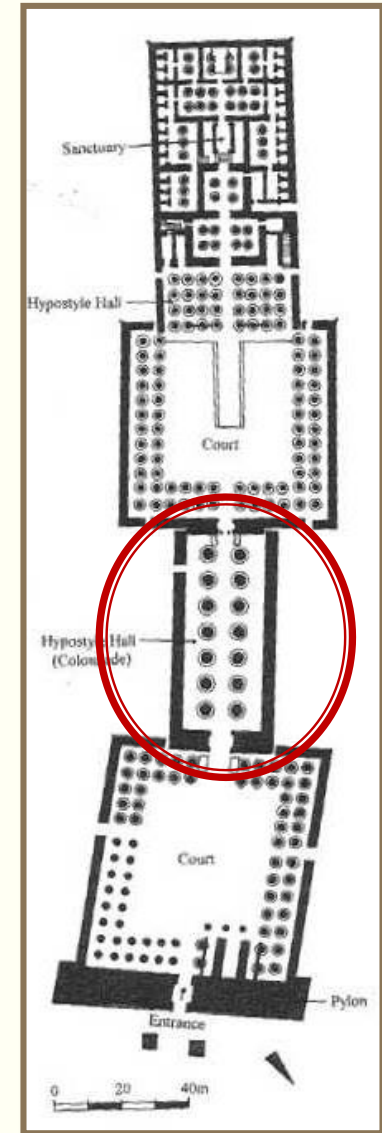


The Luxor Temple: **Parts**

3. Colonnade of Amenhotep III:

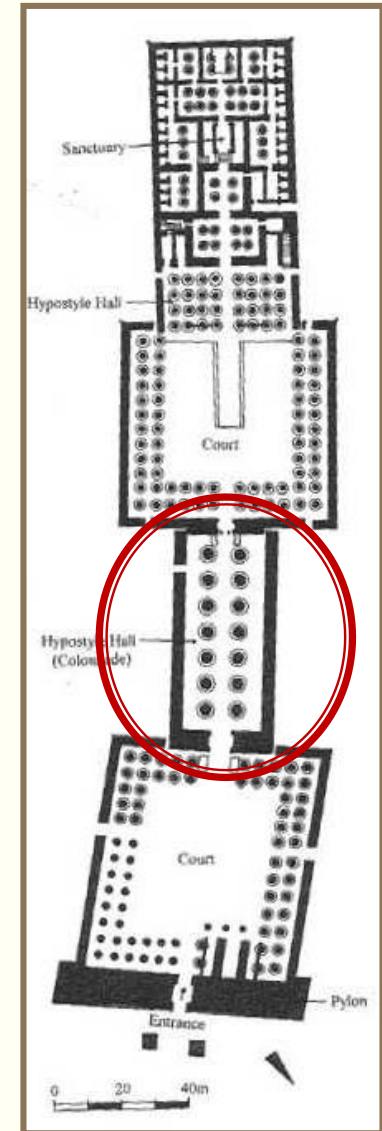
Was the grand entrance to the Temple of Amen of the Opet.

Open-flower papyrus columns



The Luxor Temple: **Parts**

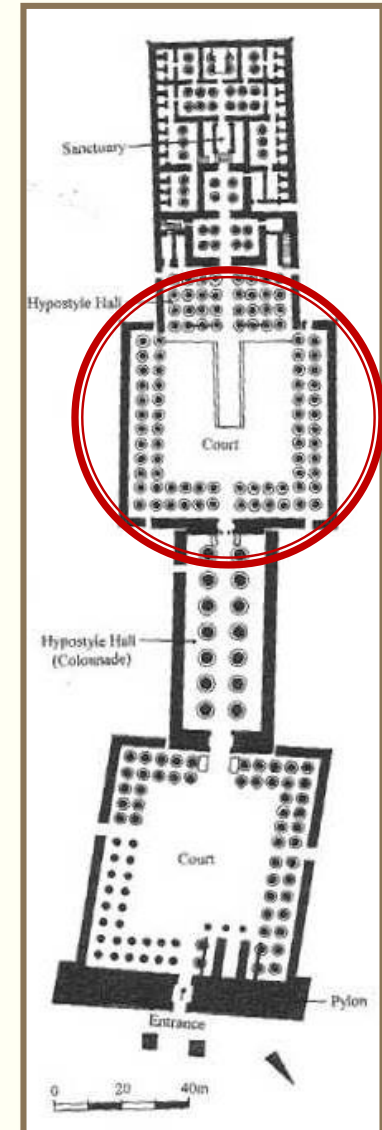
3. Colonnade of Amenhotep III:
Reliefs of Opet Festival



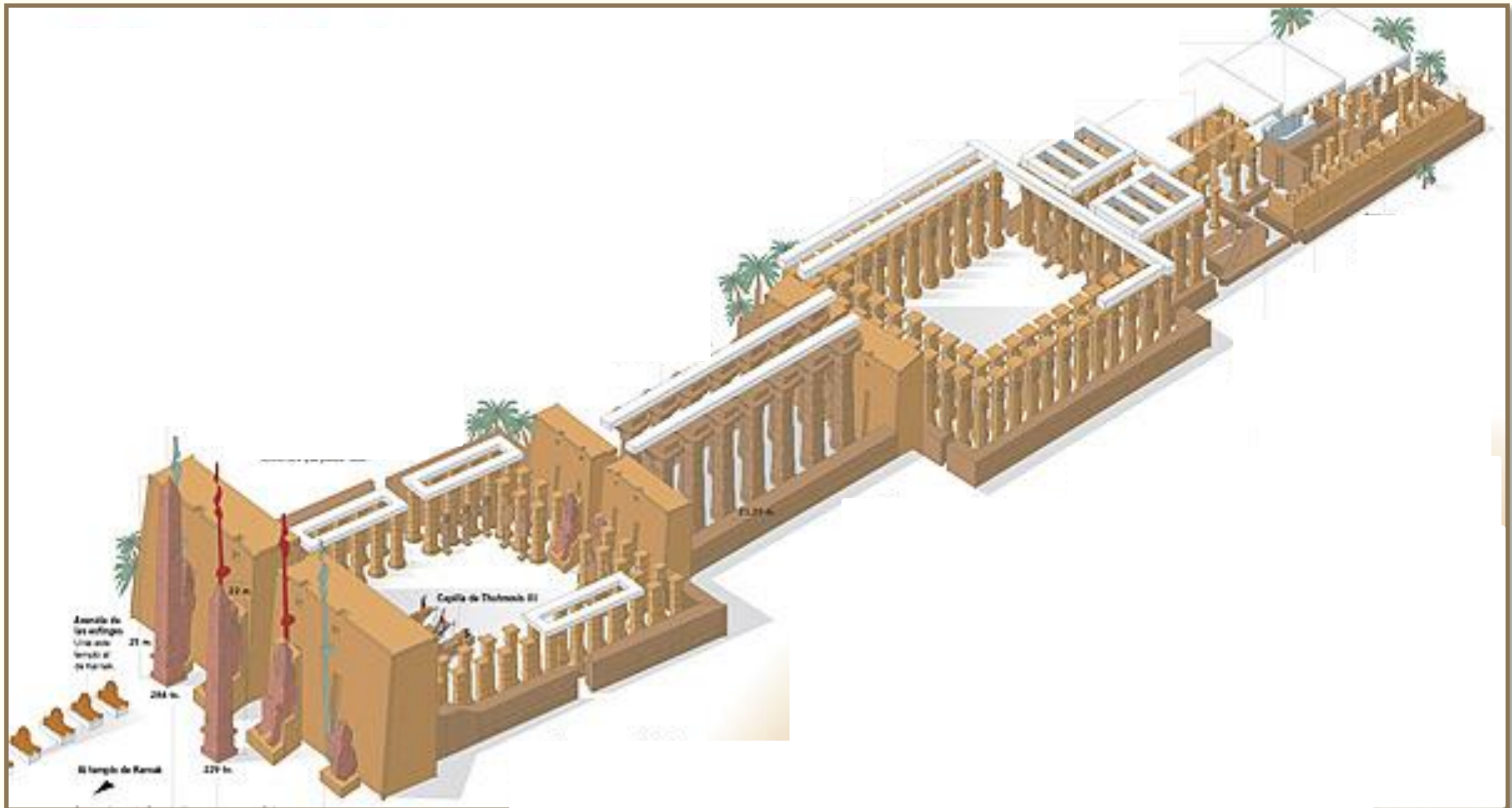
The Luxor Temple: **Parts**

3. Court of Amenhotep III :

Double row of papyrus columns



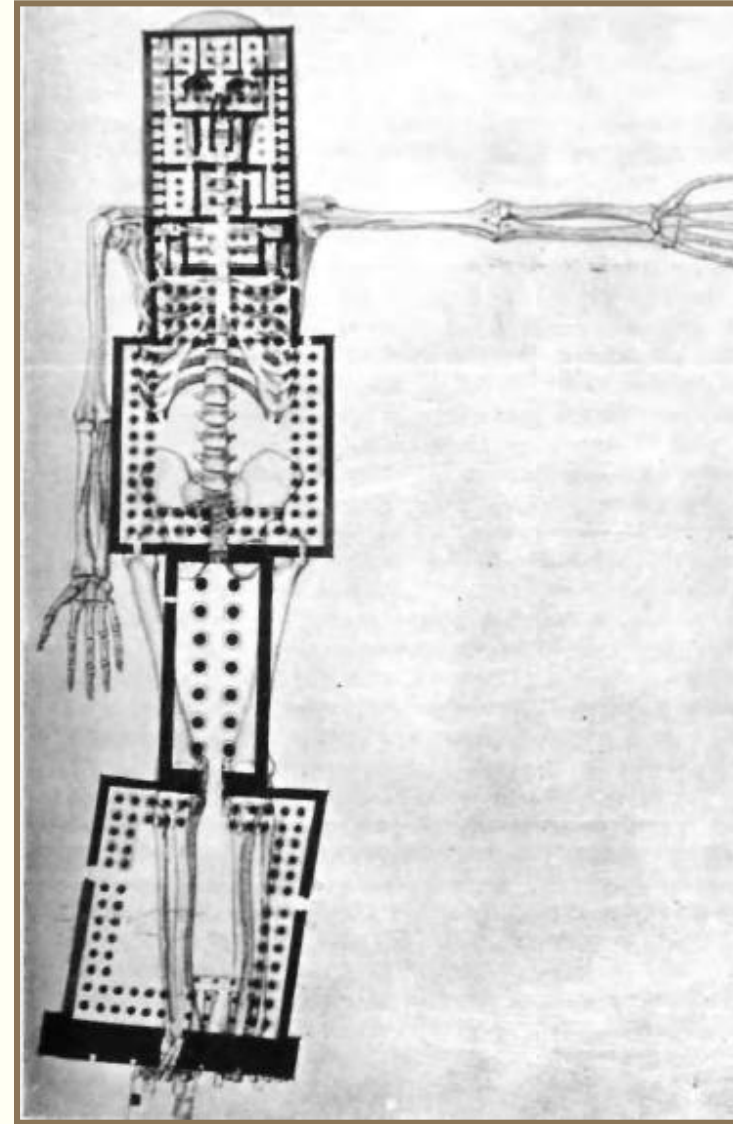
The Luxor Temple: **Parts**



The Luxor Temple: **Facts (Schwaller De Lubicz)**

1) The Temple in Man:

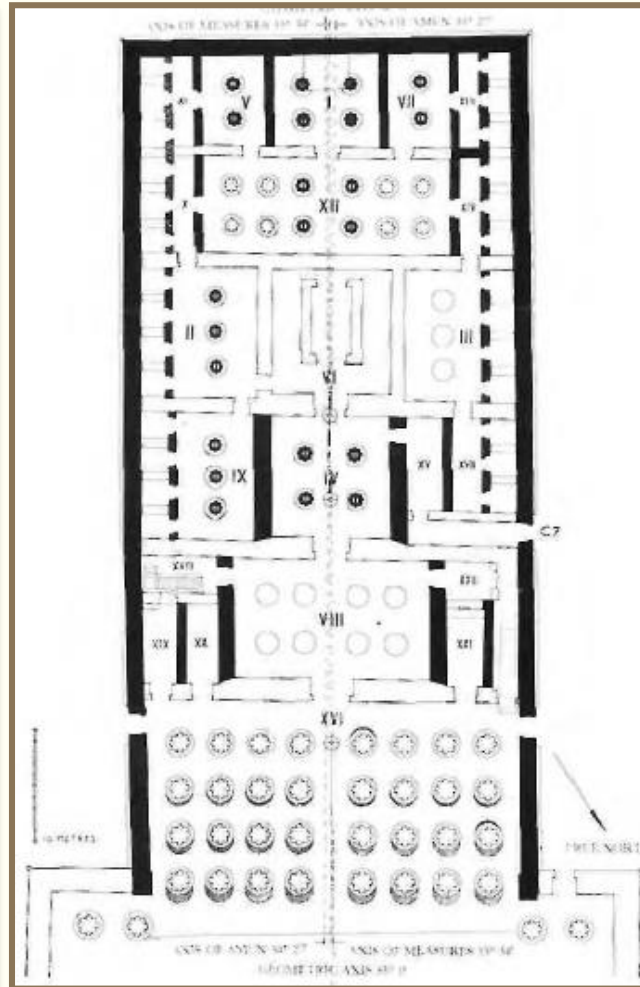
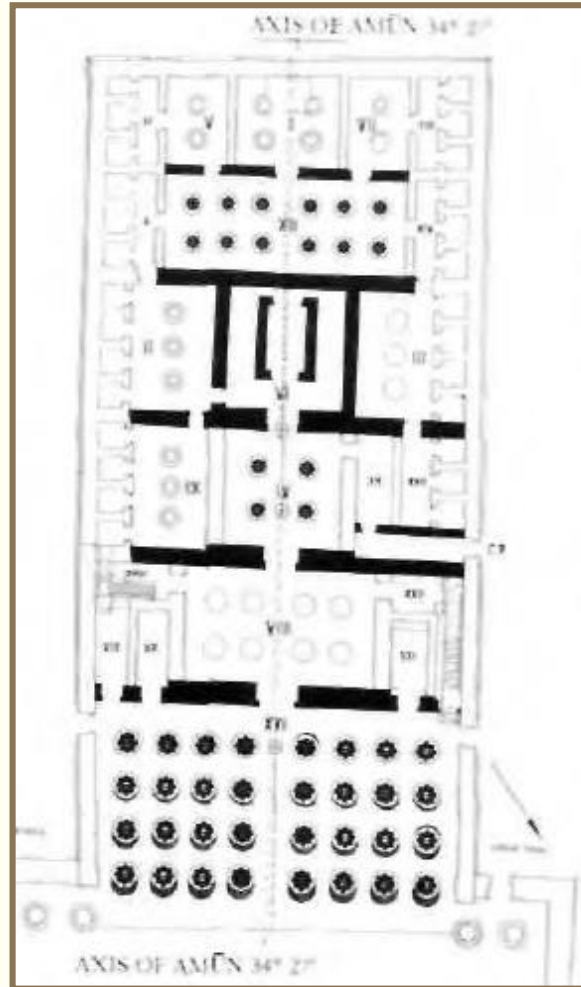
Projection of the plan of the temple of Luxor on a human skeleton



The Luxor Temple: **Facts (Schwaller De Lubicz)**

2) The Construction of the axis:

Plan of the covered temple showing the construction along the axis of Amun

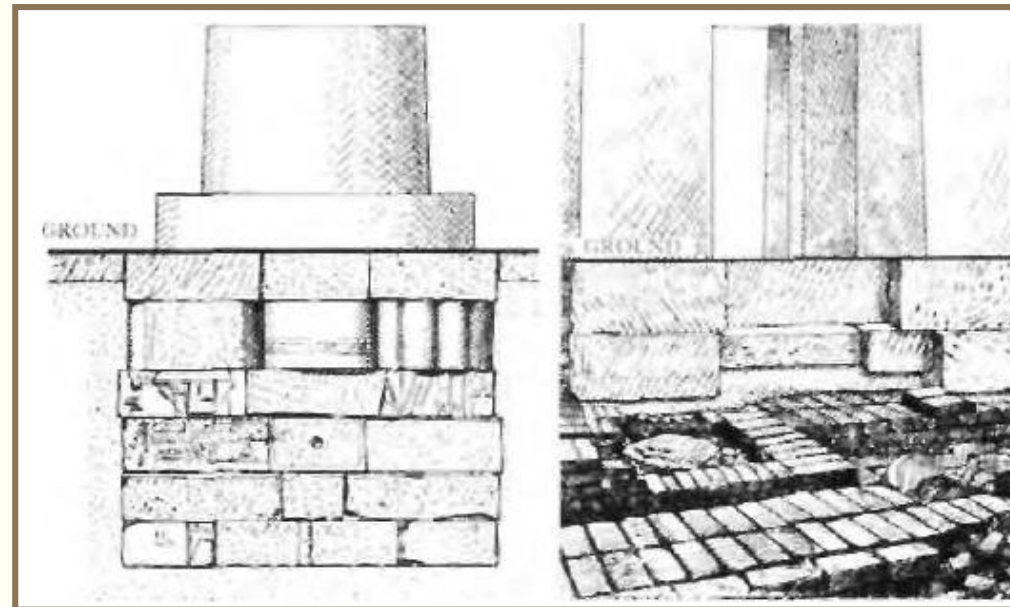


Plan showing the construction along the geometrical axis or the axis of measures

The Luxor Temple: **Facts (Schwaller De Lubicz)**

3) The Foundation of the Temple:

- The temple set on virgin soil, with no foundation.
- The temple constructed on chosen blocks from a temple that has been “ turned under”

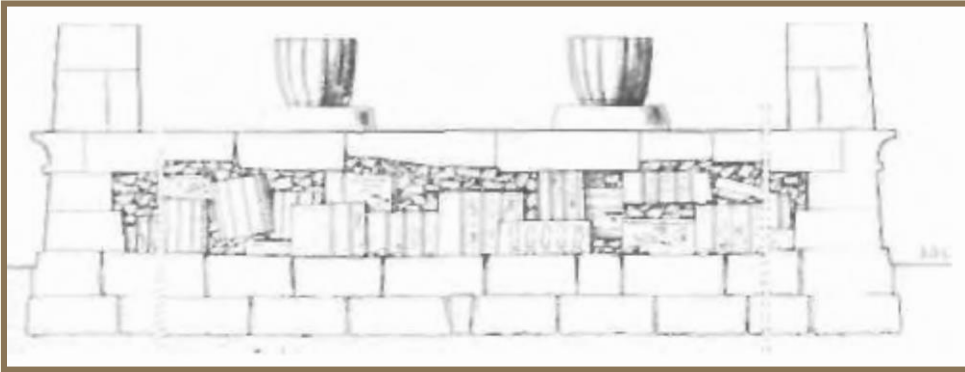


Resting on blocks from
old temples

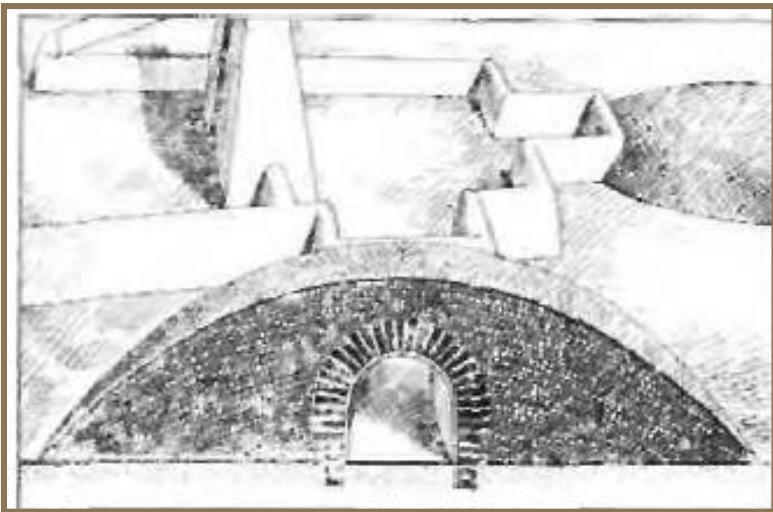
Sandstone doorway
resting on fired brick

The Luxor Temple: **Facts (Schwaller De Lubicz)**

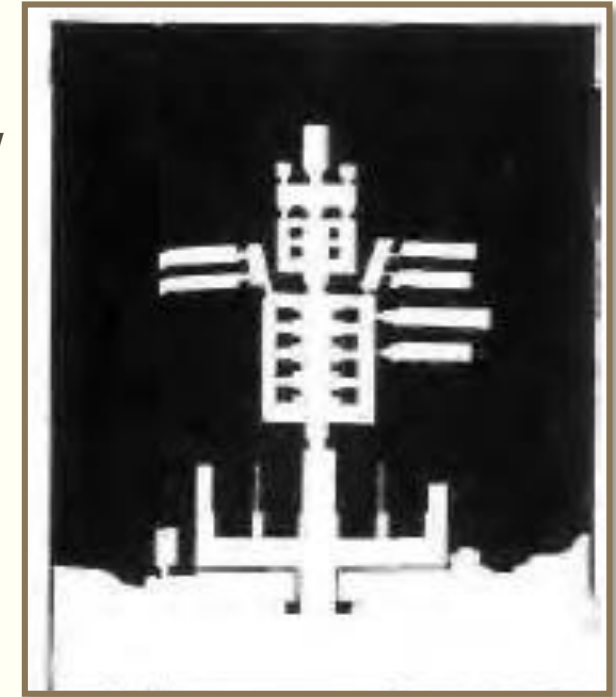
3) The Foundation of the Temple:



Karnak built on a hollow stylobate



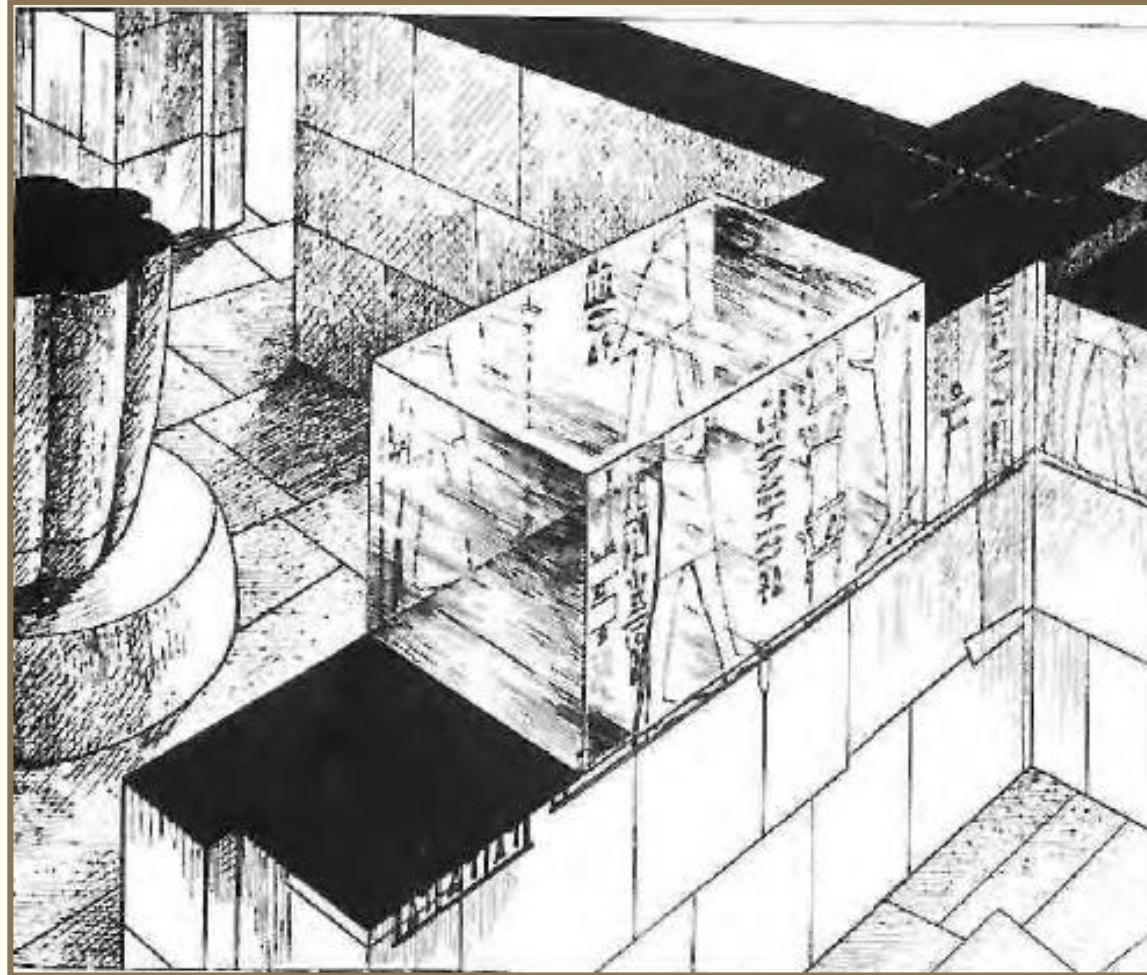
Original temple sanctuary under mounds



Abu Simbel hollowed out of the rock

The Luxor Temple: **Facts (Schwaller De Lubicz)**

4) The Transparency:



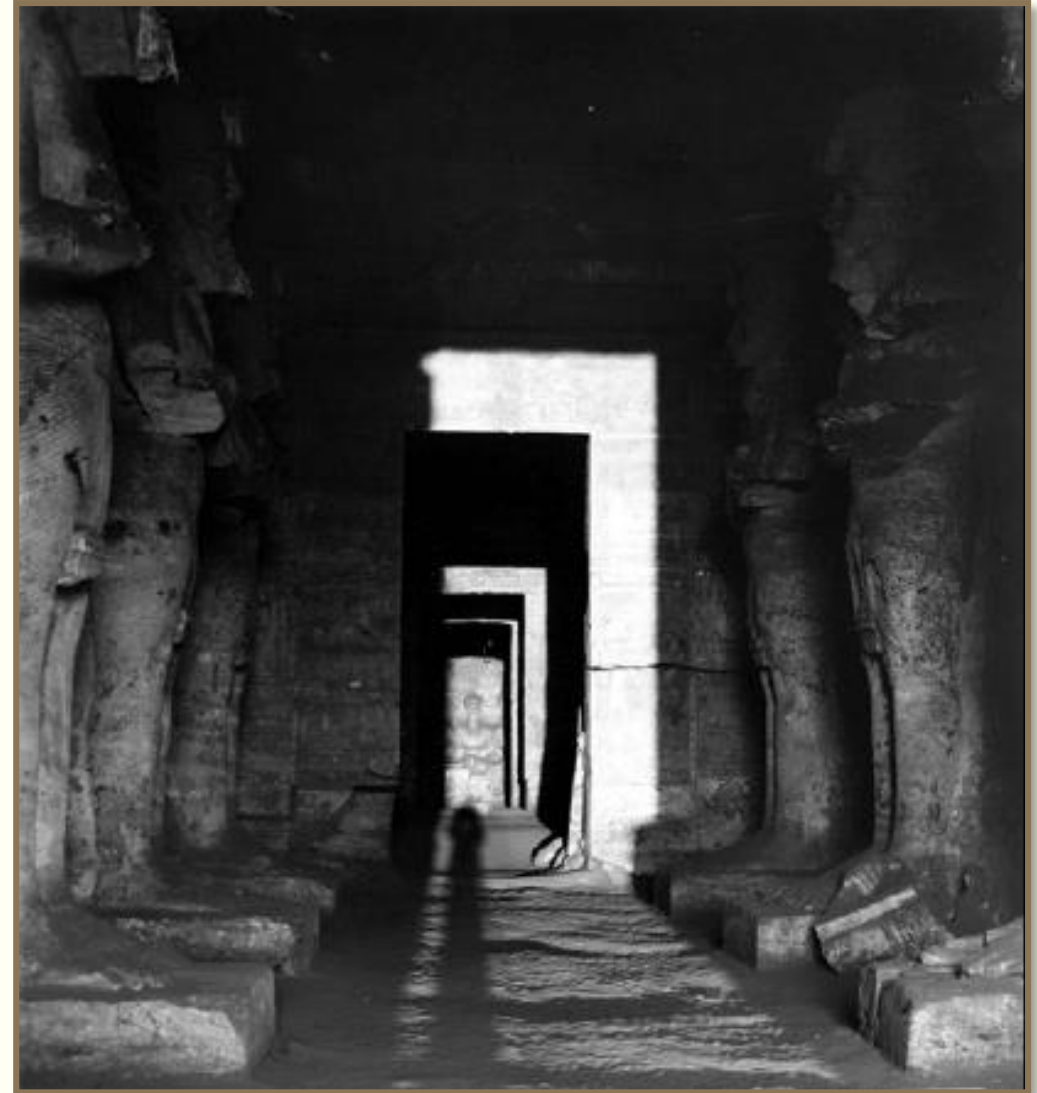
The Rock Cut Temples: **Introduction**

Rock Cut Temples are temples that are carved out of rocks.

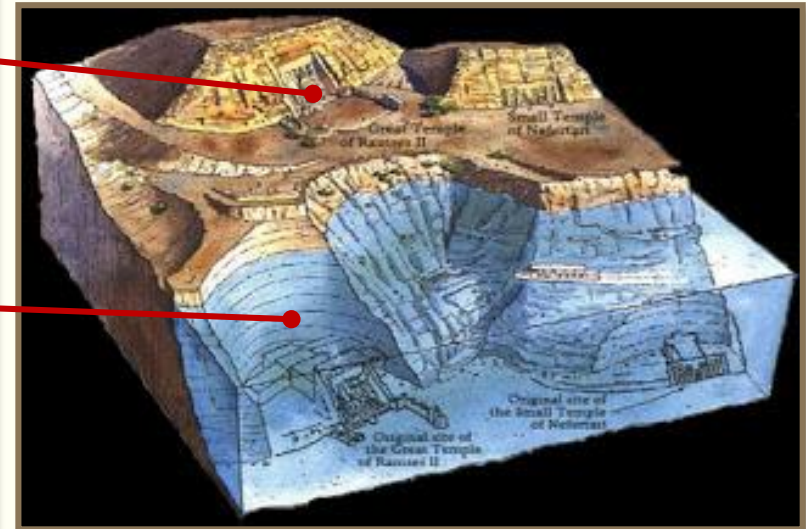
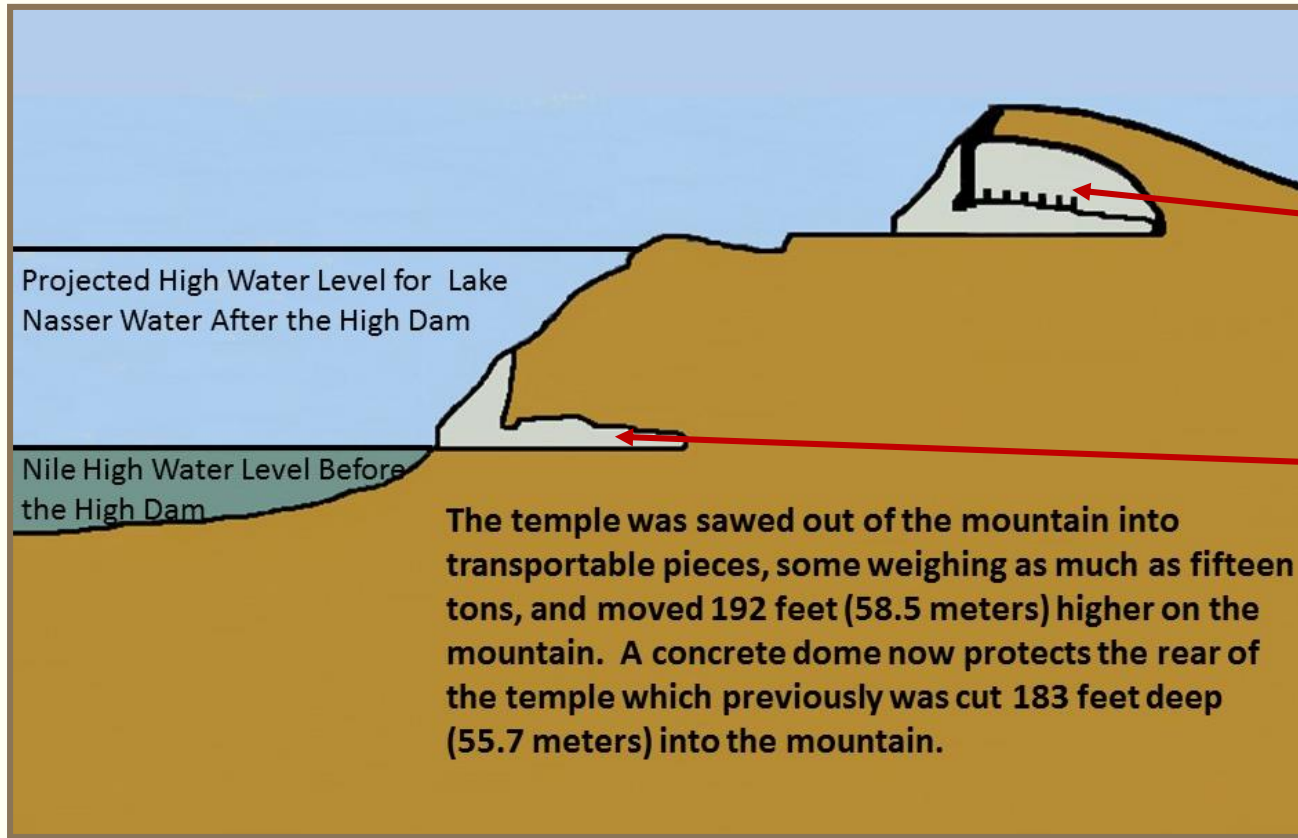


The Abu Simble Temple: **Introduction**

The most remarkable feature of the site is that the temple is precisely oriented so that twice every year, on 22 February and 22 October, the first rays of the morning sun shine down the entire length of the temple-cave to illuminate the back wall of the innermost shrine and the statues of the four gods seated there.”

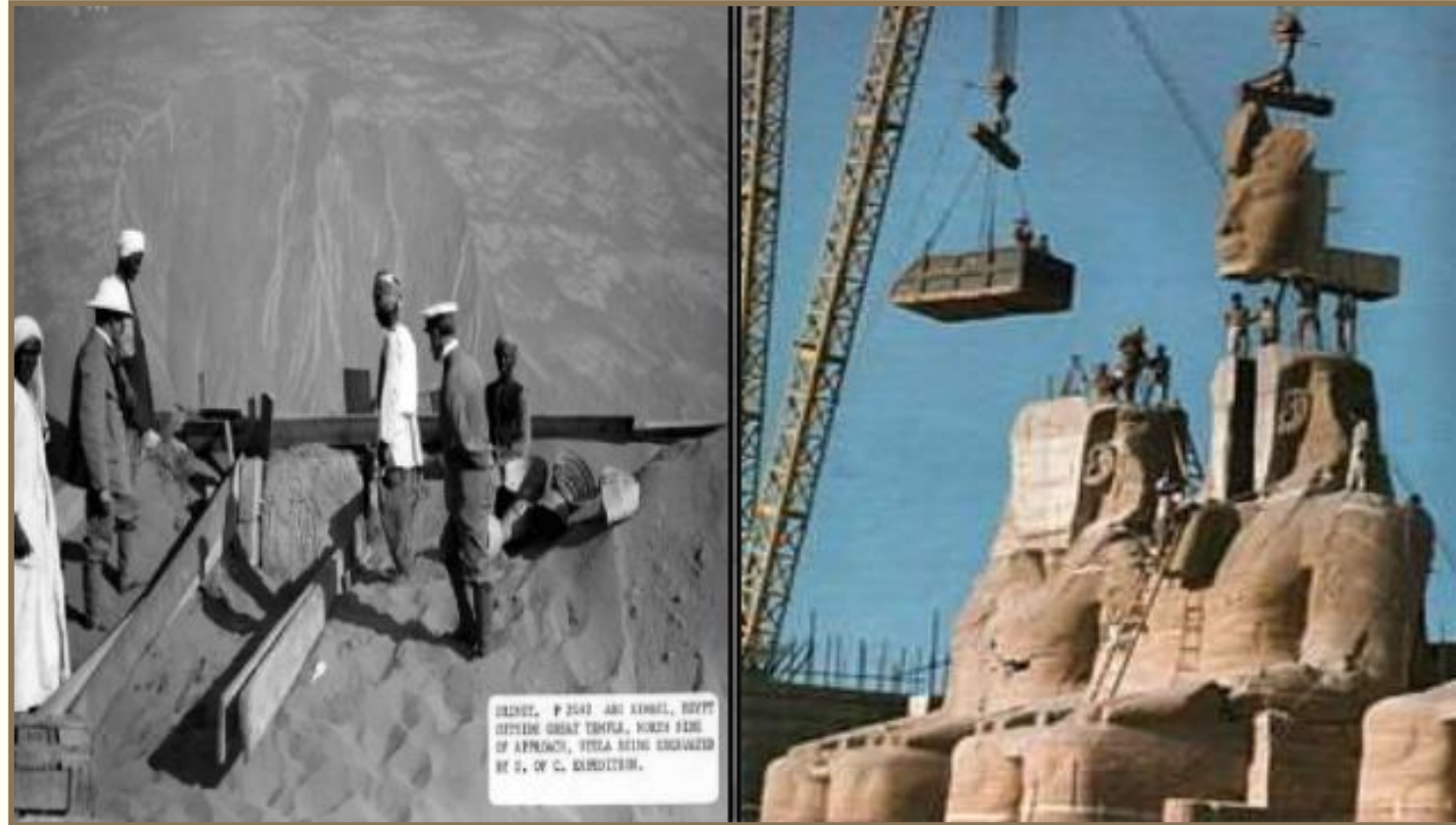


The Abu Simble Temple: **The Relocation**

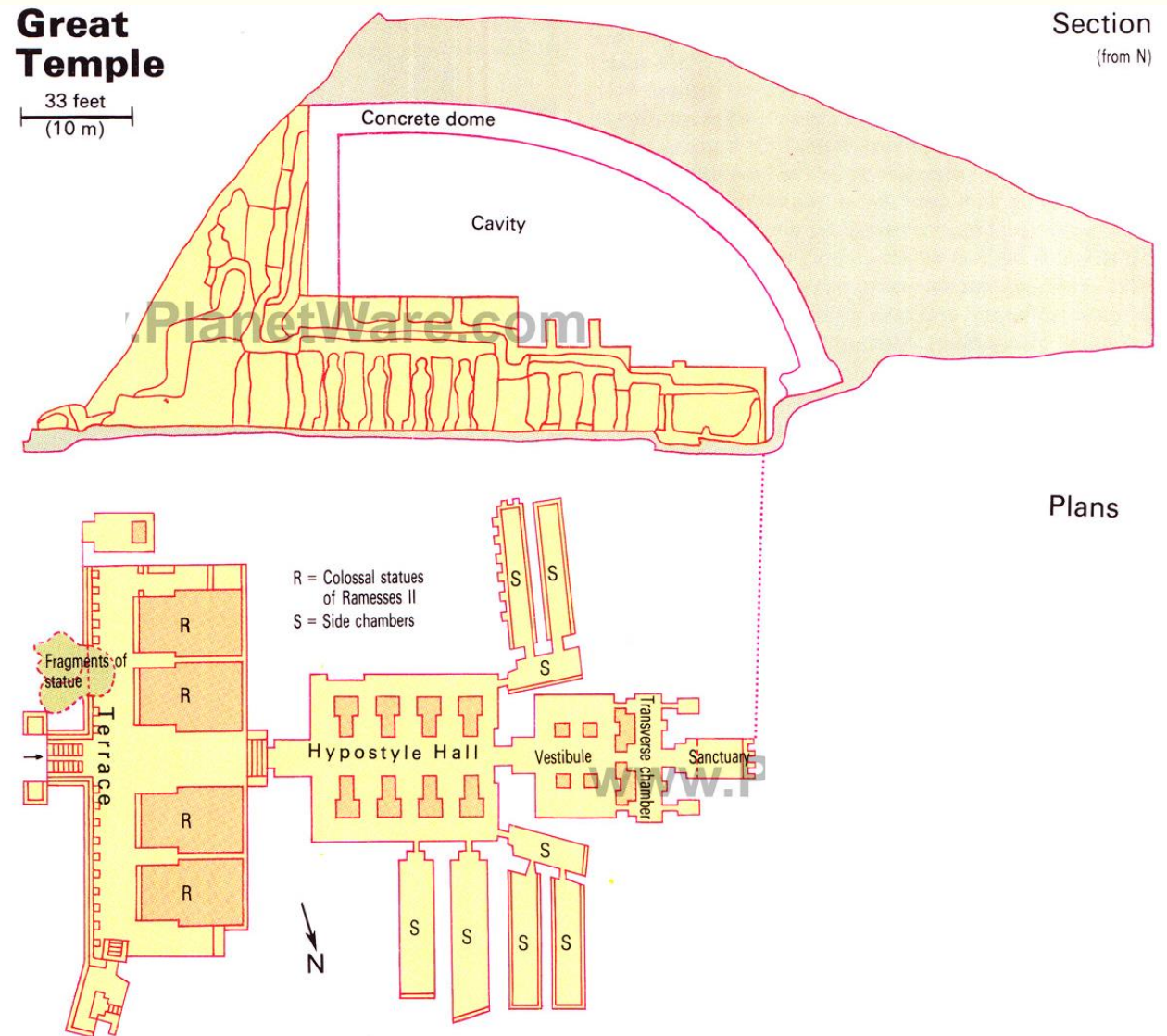


The Abu Simble Temple: **The Relocation**

Between 1964 and 1968 the entire site was cut into large blocks, dismantled and reassembled in a new location (65m higher and 200m back from the river)



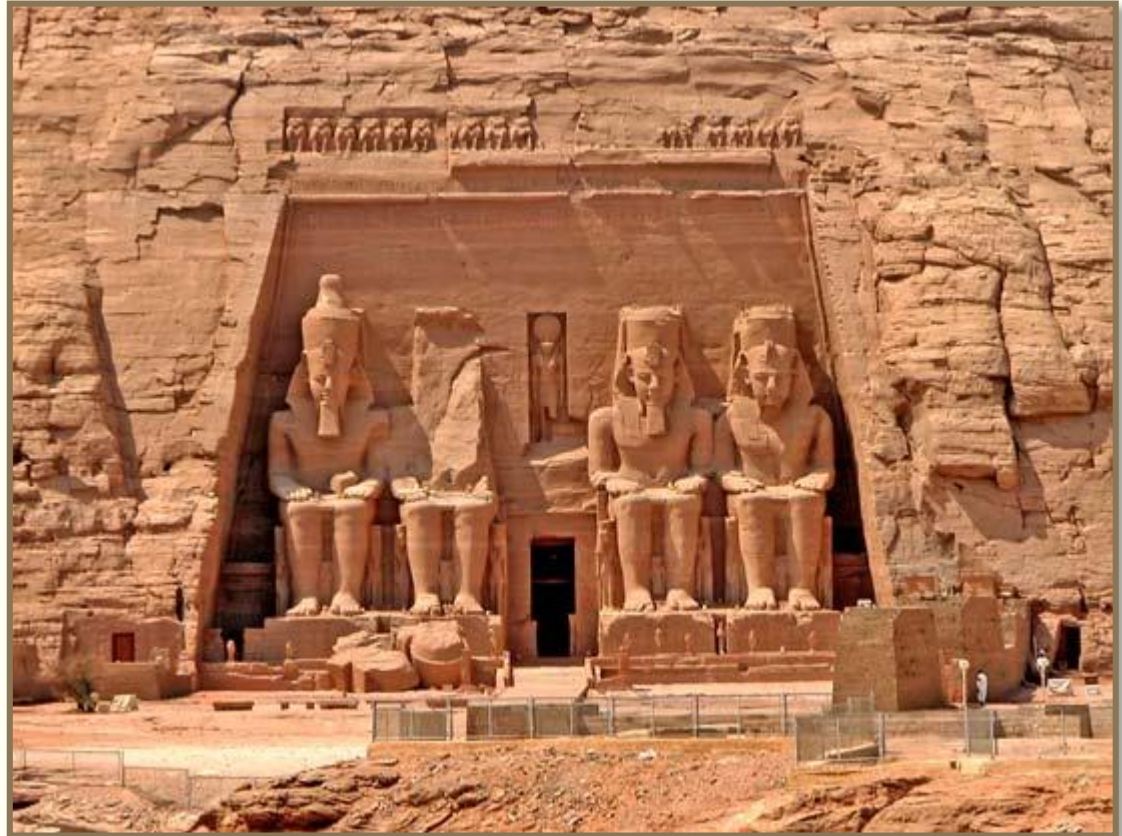
The Abu Simble Temple: **Parts**



The Abu Simble Temple: **Parts**

1. The Facade:

- Front of the temple four gigantic statues of Ramesses (20 m high).
- The façade is more than 35m wide and 30m high.
- Above the entrance stands a figure of the god Re in a small niche.



The Abu Simble Temple: **Parts**

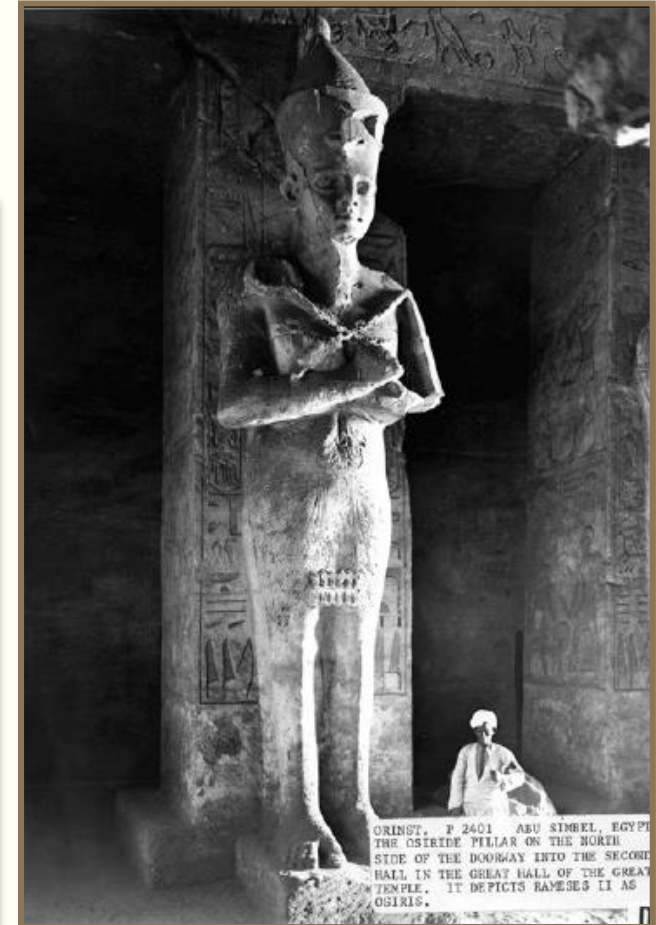
1. The Facade:

His mother Tuya, his Wife Nefertari and
some of his many children



The Abu Simble Temple: **Parts**

2. The Hypostyle Hall:

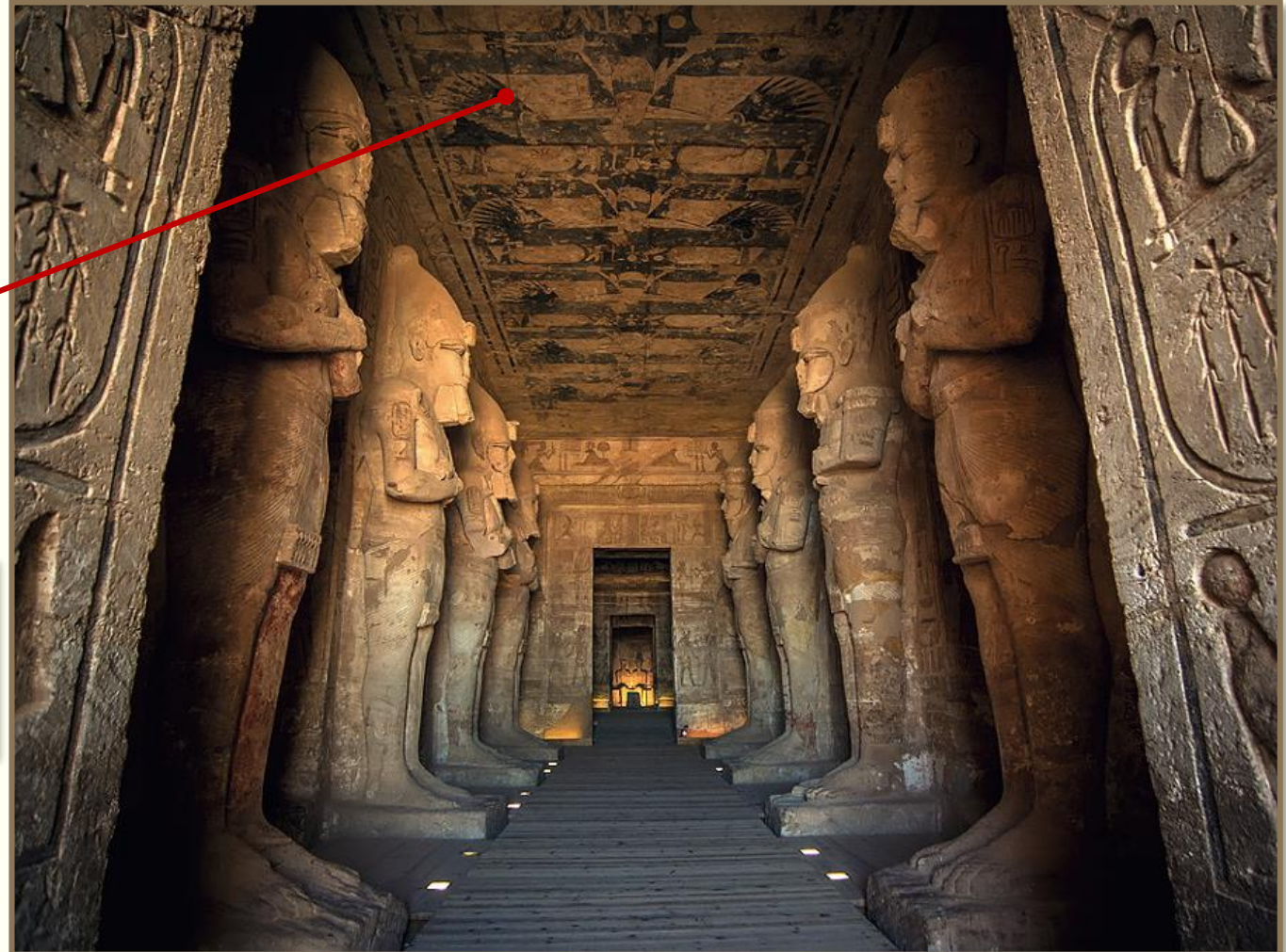


Osiris Pillars

The Abu Simble Temple: **Parts**

2. The Hypostyle Hall:

The goddess Nekhbet on the
'vulture ceiling' leads us
inwards towards the Vestibule



The Abu Simble Temple: **Parts**

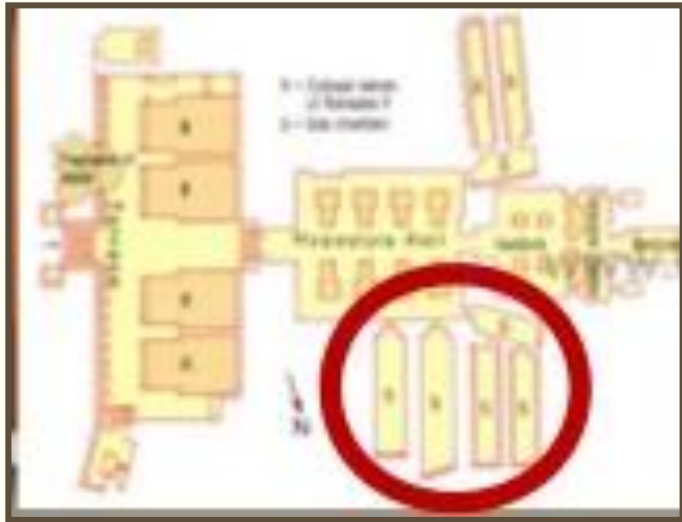
2. The Hypostyle Hall:



Scenes showing the king's victories over his enemies, usually Libyans and Nubians

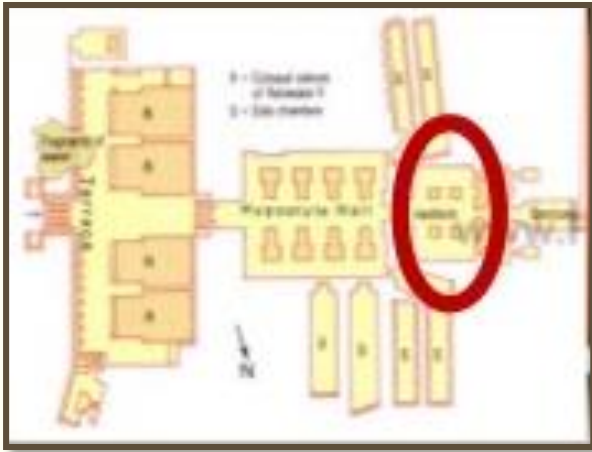
The Abu Simble Temple: **Parts**

3. The Side Chambers: (Storerooms)

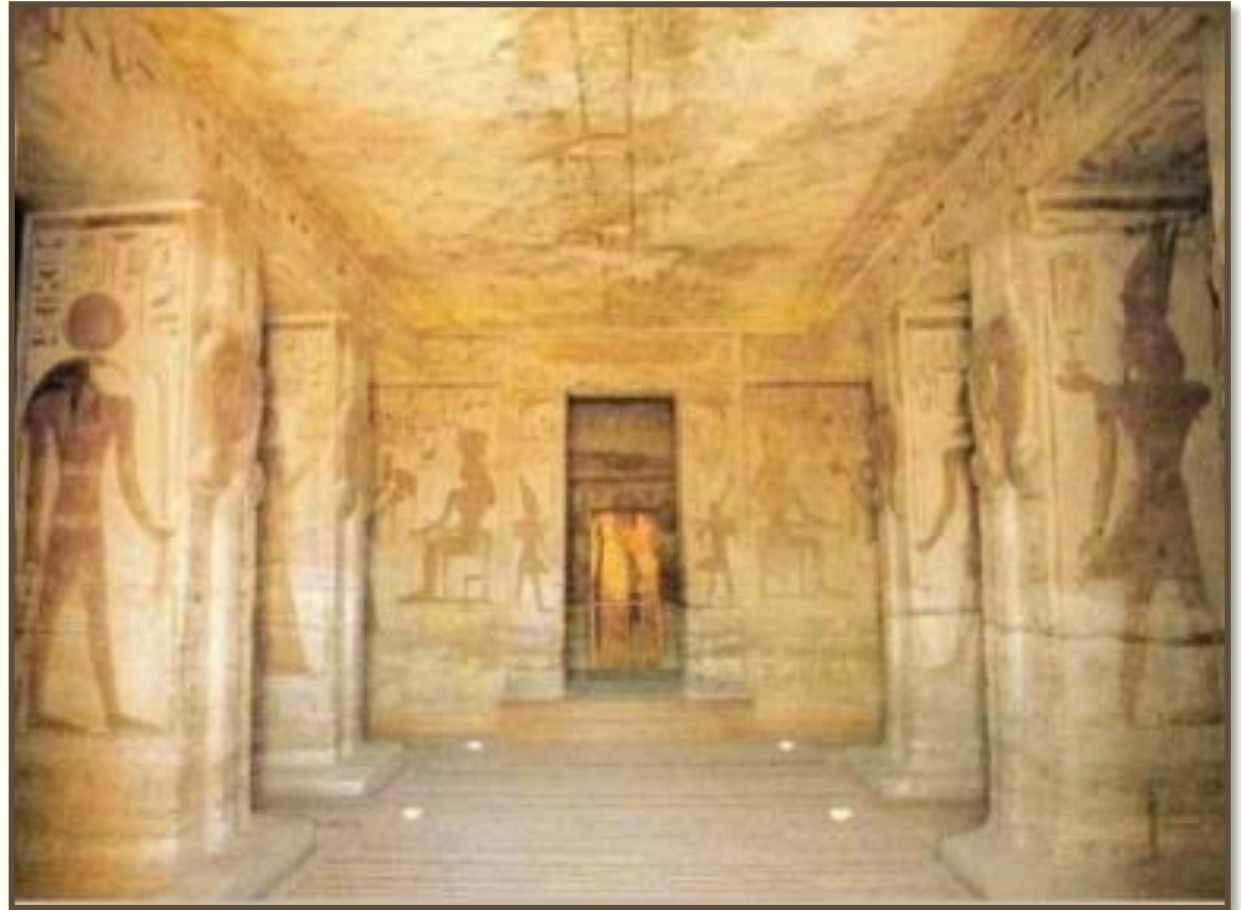


The Abu Simble Temple: **Parts**

4. The Vestibule:

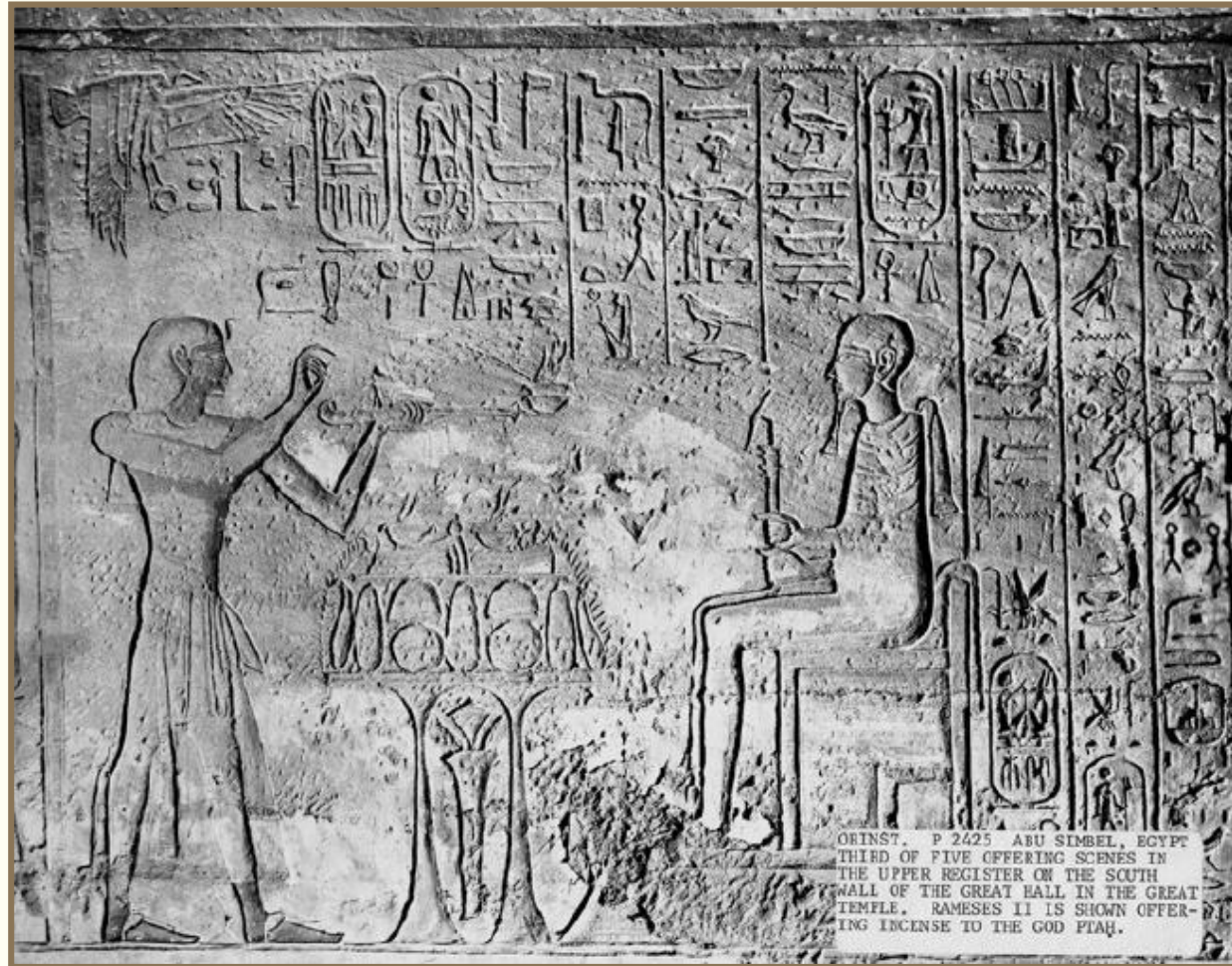


The Vestibule is a chamber with four square columns showing Rameses and Nefertari offering to the gods, and other religious scenes.



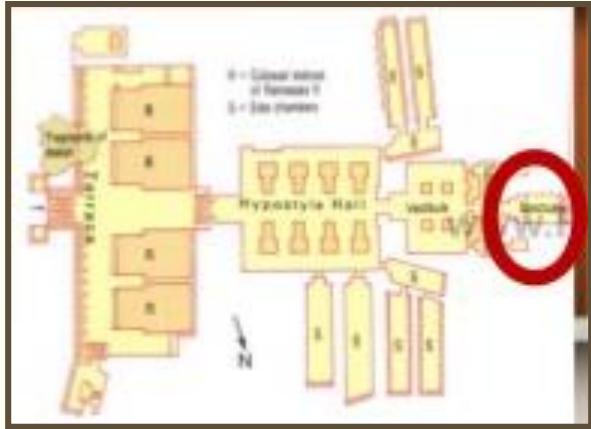
The Abu Simble Temple: **Parts**

4. The Vestibule:

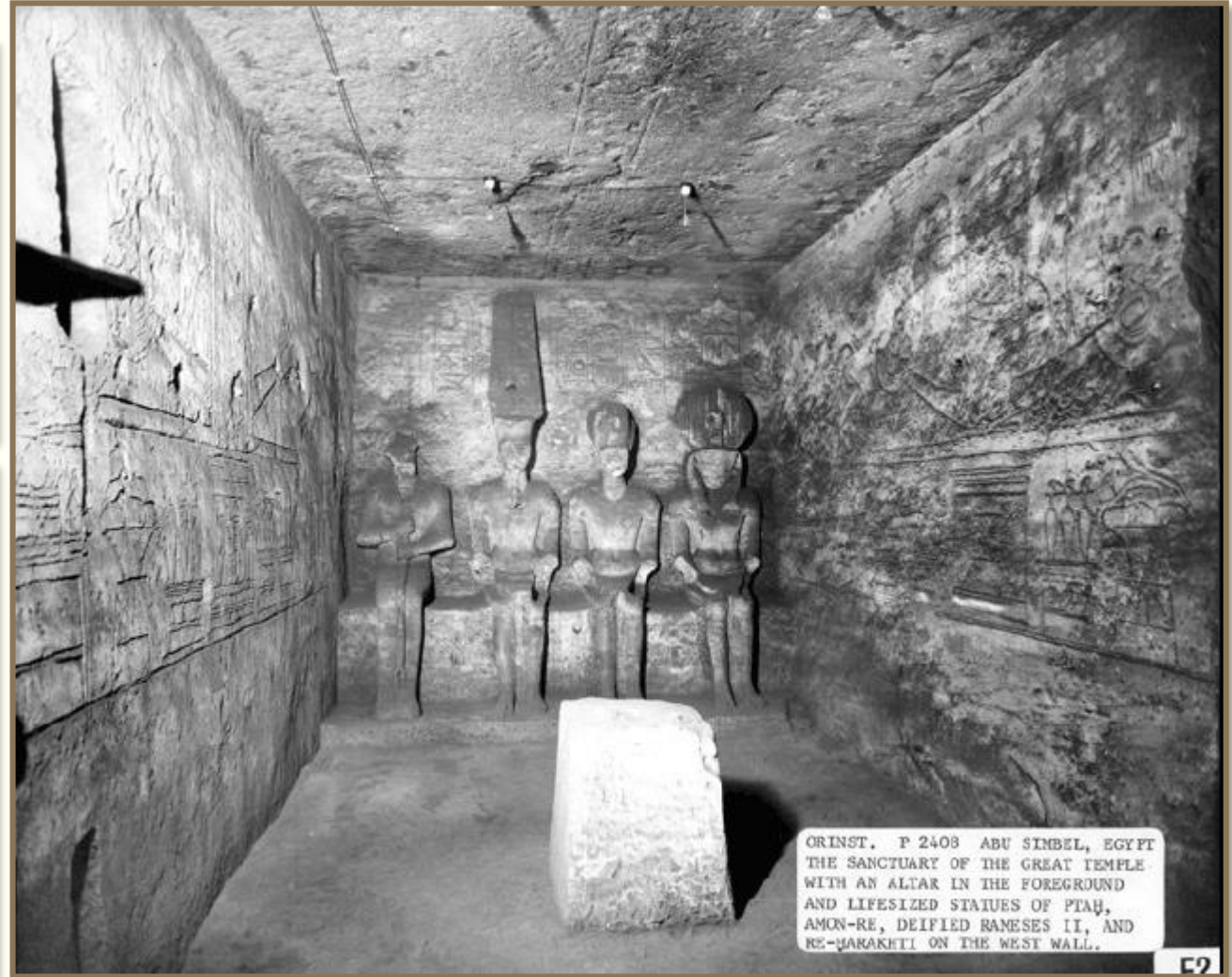
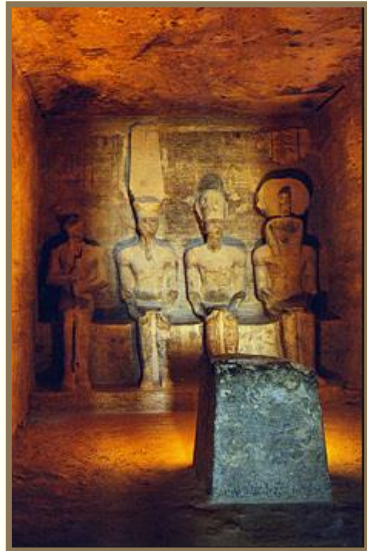


The Abu Simbel Temple: **Parts**

5. The Sanctuary:



The God Re-
Horakhty,
Amun, Ptah &
Ramsis II

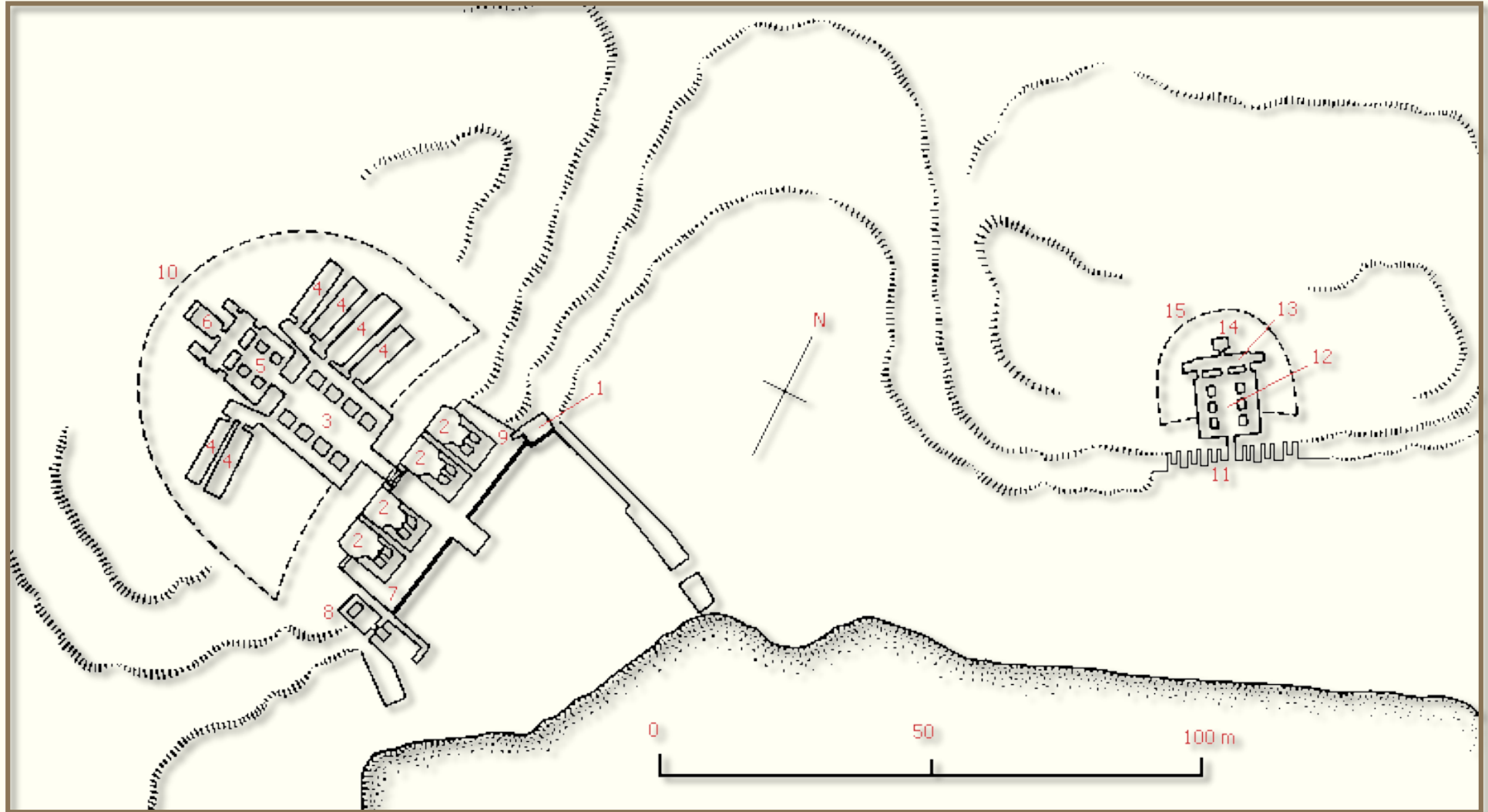


The **Abu Simble Temple** (Small Temple): **Introduction**

- Is located north of the Greater Temple.
- Is dedicated to Hathor, the goddess of love and beauty and also his wife Nefertari.

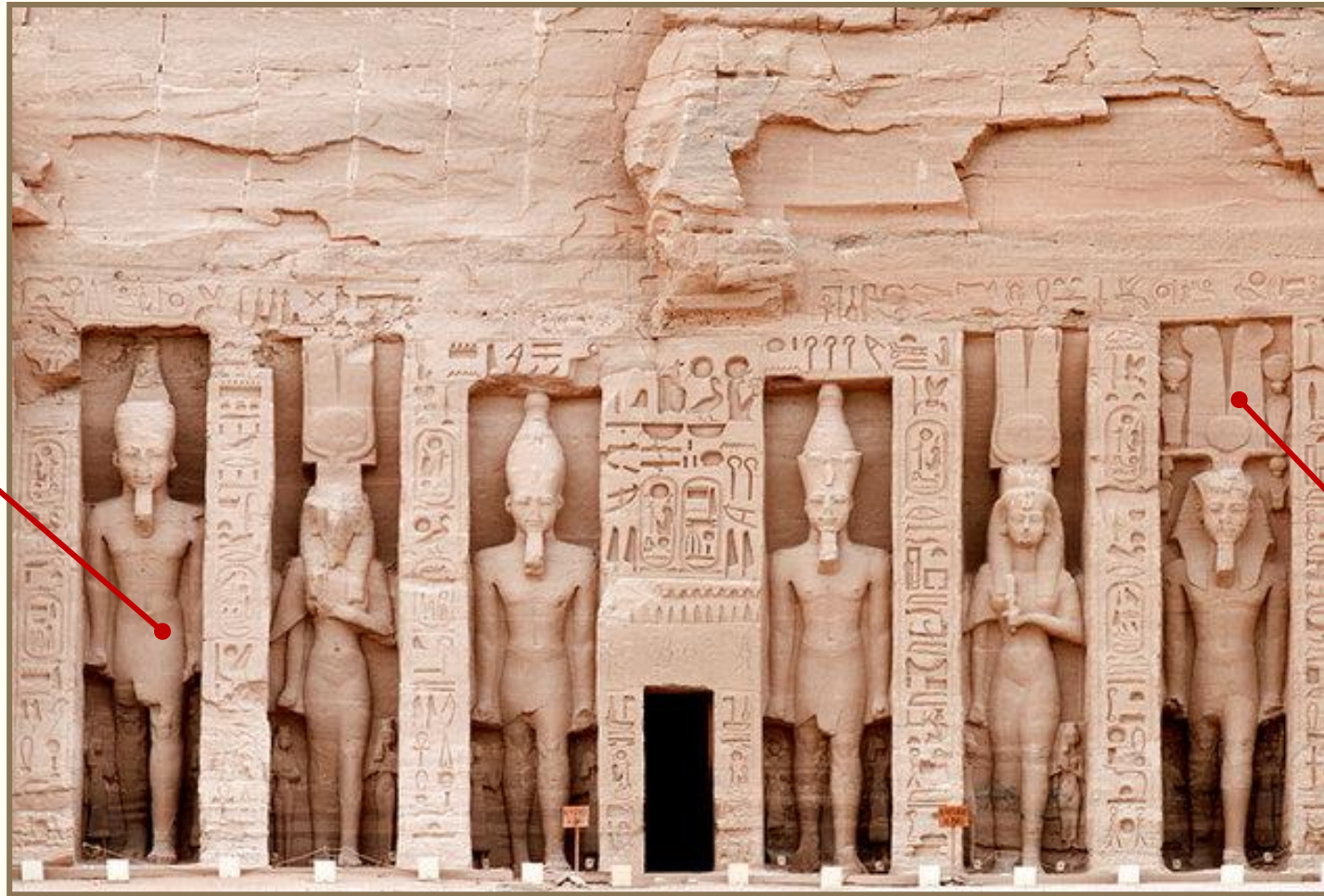


The Abu Simble Temple (Small Temple): **Parts**



The Abu Simble Temple (Small Temple): **Parts**

1. The Facade:



Statues of
Ramses II



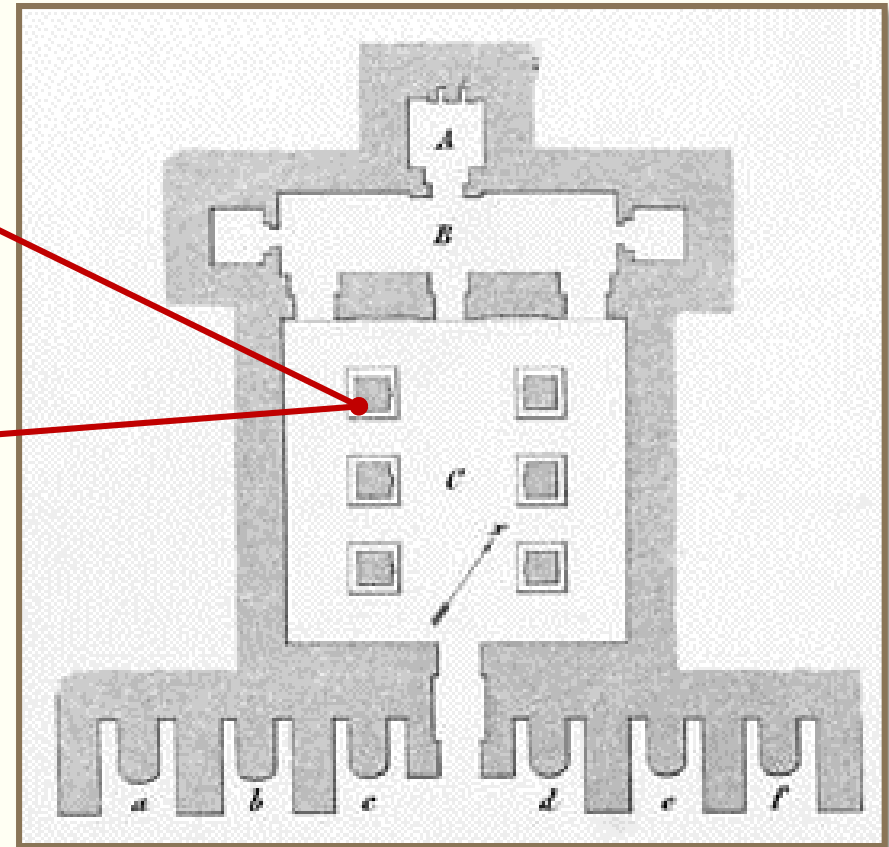
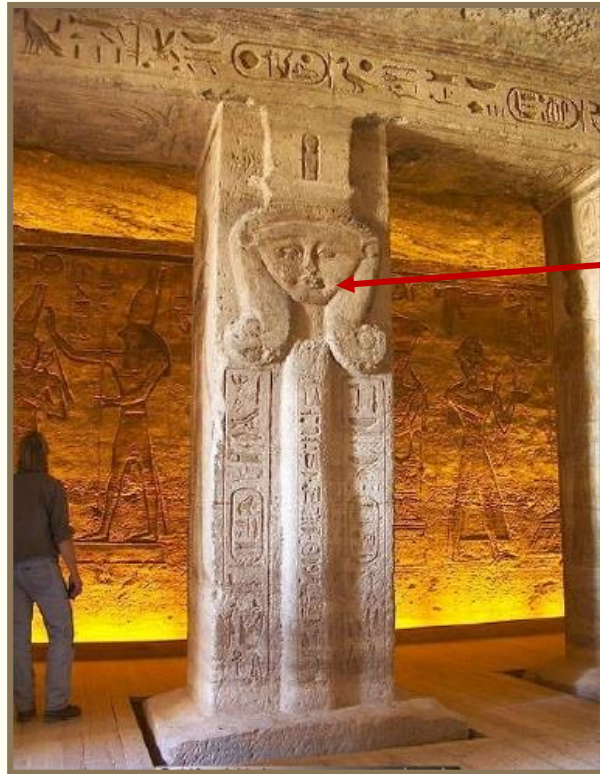
Statues of
Nefertari



The Abu Simble Temple (Small Temple): **Parts**

2. The Hall:

Six pillars bearing the head of the Goddess Hathor



The **A**bu **S**imble **T**emple (Small Temple): **Parts**

2. The Hall:

The eastern wall bears inscription depicting Ramses II and Nefertari offering sacrifices to the Gods.



Thank you