Old Kingdom
Mummies
Anubis oversees the embalming process in the "per nefer" embalming tent.
Linen, sawdust, lichen, beeswax, resin, natron, onion, Nile mud, linen pads, frankincense
Brain hooks, Oil jar, Funnel, Embalmer's knife
A long hook is used to smash the brain and pull it out through the nose.
The body is dried for many days
The body is washed
The body is stuffed
Imsety the human-headed god looks after the liver.

Hapy the baboon-headed god looks after the lungs.
Duamutef the jackal-headed god looks after the stomach

Qebehsenuef the falcon-headed god looks after the intestines.
Mastabas
Section (top), plan (center), and restored view (bottom) of typical Egyptian mastaba tombs.
STEP
PYRAMID
OF KING
ZOSER
Imhotep
Pyramid and Mortuary of Djoser
Saqqara, Egypt
c. 2,630-2,611 B.C.E.
limestone
Djoser is actually the name given to this king by visitors to the site one thousand years after its construction, but actually the only name found on its walls is that of Netjerykhet.
•Jubilee – the King had to run around the whole enclosure to prove he was still fit to rule. = in the Sed enclosure.
After the Heb-Sed run, the king would sit on this platform
Upper Egypt = Reed Bundles

Lower Egypt = Papyrus Stalks
Lower Egypt = Papyrus Stalks
Lower Egypt = Papyrus Stalks
Upper Egypt = Reed Bundles
(Toro Molding)
Imhotep

Columnar entrance to the Mortuary of Djoser

Saqqara, Egypt

ca. 2,630-2,611 B.C.E.
limestone
Great Pyramids, Gizeh, Egypt, Fourth Dynasty. *From bottom*: Pyramids of Menkaure, ca. 2490–2472 BCE; Khafre, ca. 2520–2494 BCE; and Khufu, ca. 2551–2528 BCE.
Section of the Pyramid of Khufu, Gizeh, Egypt, Fourth Dynasty, ca. 2551–2528 BCE.

- 1. Silhouette with original facing stone
- 2. Thieves’ tunnels
- 3. Entrance
- 4. Grand gallery
- 5. King’s chamber
- 6. So-called Queen’s chamber
- 7. False tomb chamber
- 8. Relieving blocks
- 9. Airshafts(?)
Model of the Fourth Dynasty pyramid complex, Gizeh, Egypt. Harvard University Semitic Museum, Cambridge. 1) Pyramid of Menkaure, 2) Pyramid of Khafre, 3) mortuary temple of Khafre, 4) causeway, 5) Great Sphinx, 6) valley temple of Khafre, 7) Pyramid of Khufu, 8) pyramids of the royal family and mastabas of nobles.
Khufu (Cheops)

Khafre

Menkaure

Khufu (Cheops)
Pyramids at Giza

Key
1 Mortuary Temple
2 Small Pyramids
3 Valley Buildings
4 Sphinx
5 Causeway
○ Boat Pits

MenKure (Mycerinus)

Khafre (Chepren)

Khufu (Cheops)
Khufu’s Pyramid
Pyramid Construction

What could be wrong with this method?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Courses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chronological development of the building stages
The King’s Chamber
Some guy in the internal corridor of the Great Pyramid – headed toward the burial chamber
Some woman coming through into the main burial chamber
This guy climbed into the sarcophagus...I don’t think you are supposed to do that.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pyramid</th>
<th>Ziggurat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Producing culture:</td>
<td>Egyptian.</td>
<td>Sumerian (Mesopotamian).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function of structure:</td>
<td>Tomb.</td>
<td>Temple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of interior:</td>
<td>Passages and rooms</td>
<td>Solid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material on exterior:</td>
<td>Limestone.</td>
<td>Fired mud-brick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of exterior:</td>
<td>Polished limestone, gold</td>
<td>Vegetation, temple on top,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cap, maybe painted.</td>
<td>cone mosaic in plaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Pyramid of Khufu/Cheops, Giza, c. 2601-2528 B.C.</td>
<td>Ziggurat of King Ur- nammu, Ur, c. 2100 B.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EVOLUTION OF THE PYRAMID

MASTABAS

STEP PYRAMIDS

PYRAMIDS
Ownership inferred from inscribed calcite vessels found nearby; unfinished

Statue of Liberty with pedestal 92m
Taj Mahal 95m
St Peter's Rome 139m
Saturn launch vehicle with Apollo spacecraft 110.6m
Cologne Cathedral 157m
St Paul's London 110.9m

Saggara-Netjerykhet 60m
Giza-Khufu 146m
Giza-Khephren 143.5m
Giza-Menkaure 65.5m
Dahshur-Snofru (bent pyramid) 105m

○ Izezi/Dyn 5
△ “The Beautiful Pyramid”

“The Pyramid which is Flourishing of Places”
Estimated 50m sq

a dismantled wooden boat, one as yet unopened
The Sphinx
Great Sphinx (with Pyramid of Khafre in the background at left), Gizeh, Egypt, Fourth Dynasty, ca. 2520–2494 BCE. Sandstone, 65’ X 240’.
Menkuare and His Wife, Queen Khamerernebty from Giza. c. 2525 BC. Slate, height 54 1/2".
Where’s the love?
Seneb with wife and kids
4th Dynasty

Similar pose
Prince Rahotep and his Wife, Nofret. c. 2580 BC. Painted limestone, height 47 1/4".
MEMISABU AND HIS WIFE
Seated Scribe, from Saqqara. c. 2400 BC. Limestone, height 21".
OLD KINGDOM

KHAFRE

SEATED SCRIBE

COMPARE: OLD KINGDOM: PHAROH - VS - COMMONER: KHAFRE AND SEATED SCRIBE
Ka-Aper
2450-2350 B.C.
Original Location: Mastaba tomb, Saqqara
Today: Egyptian Museum, Cairo
Decorating a Tomb
Canonical figures
Ti Watching a Hippopotamus Hunt, tomb of Ti, Saqqara. c. 2510 - 2460 B.C. Painted limestone relief, height approx. 45".
Visiting with the Ka of Ti