

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE I
ARC 2313 - SPRING 2022

LECTURE-06
31 JANUARY 2022

For Wednesday, 2 February:

Ingersoll pages 74-83 and 104-116

Reminder: Test #1

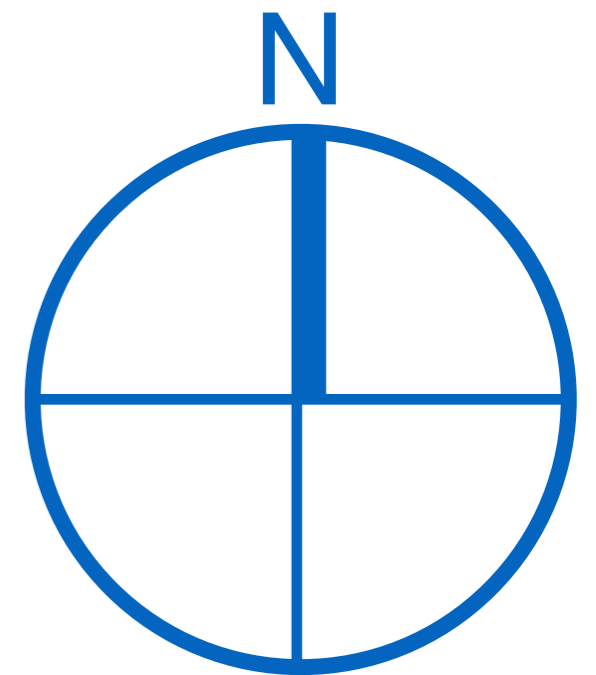
Wednesday, 16 February 2022

(Lectures 1-11)

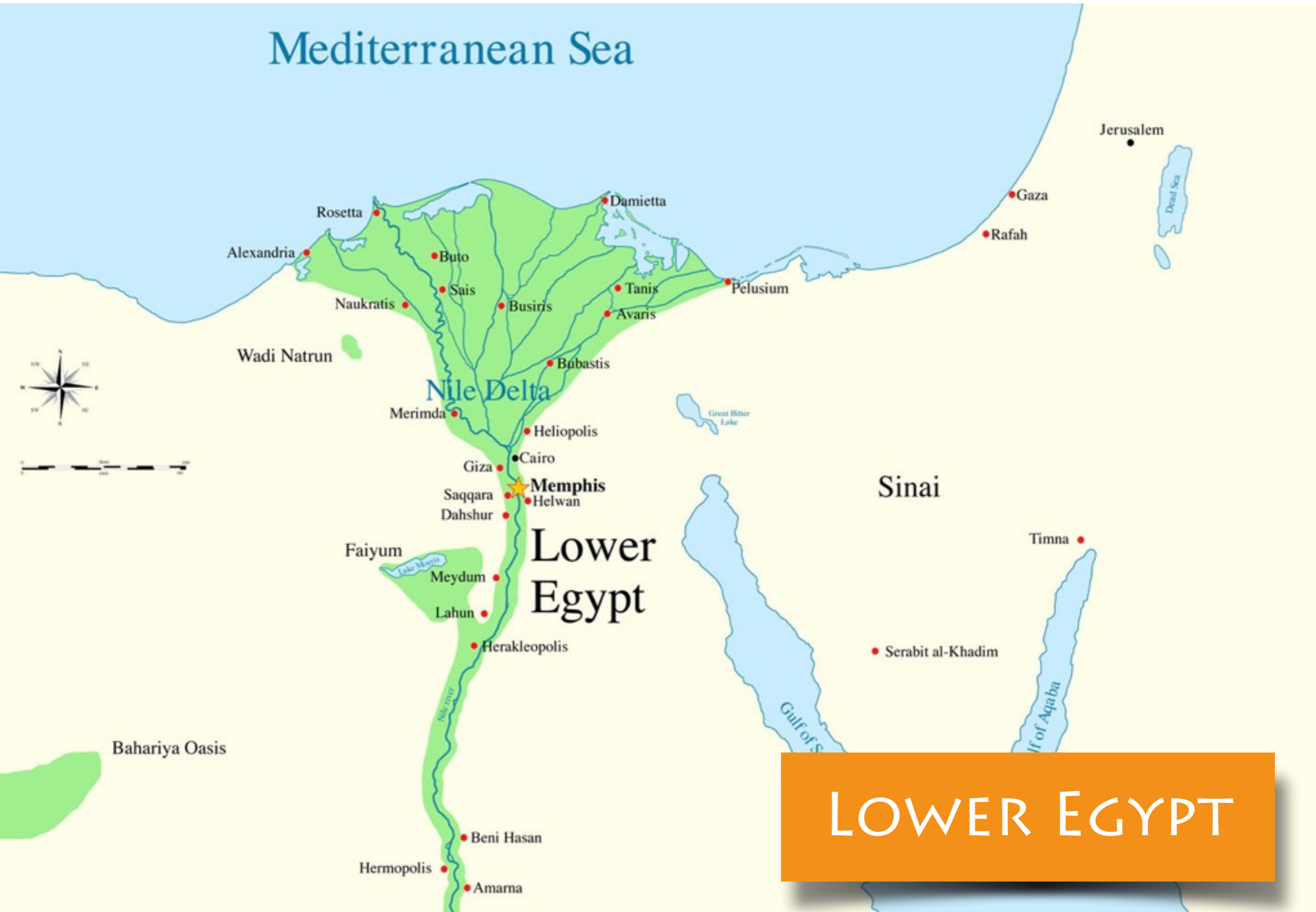


← Lower Egypt

← Upper Egypt



Mediterranean Sea



LOWER EGYPT



Eastern Desert

Western Desert

Red Sea

Kharga Oasis

Dakhla Oasis

Upper
Egypt

Thebes
(Luxor and Karnak)

Aswan

First Cataract

Bernike

Dunqul Oasis

UPPER EGYPT

Middle Kingdom Egypt

c 2160 - 1750

Mentuhotep I - 2135- ?

(May have been a mythical Pharaoh
founding-father)

MENTUHOTEP II - 2061-2010
(MEN-TOO-HOE-TEPP)

Mentuhotep II reunited Egypt after centuries of strife and decline. Conquered Lower Egypt. Became first Pharaoh of **Middle Kingdom Egypt**.

Tomb of Mentuhotep II

A new type of mortuary architecture terraced, cut from live rock, introducing a **human scale** to the architecture

Very different from the megalomaniacal pyramid builders

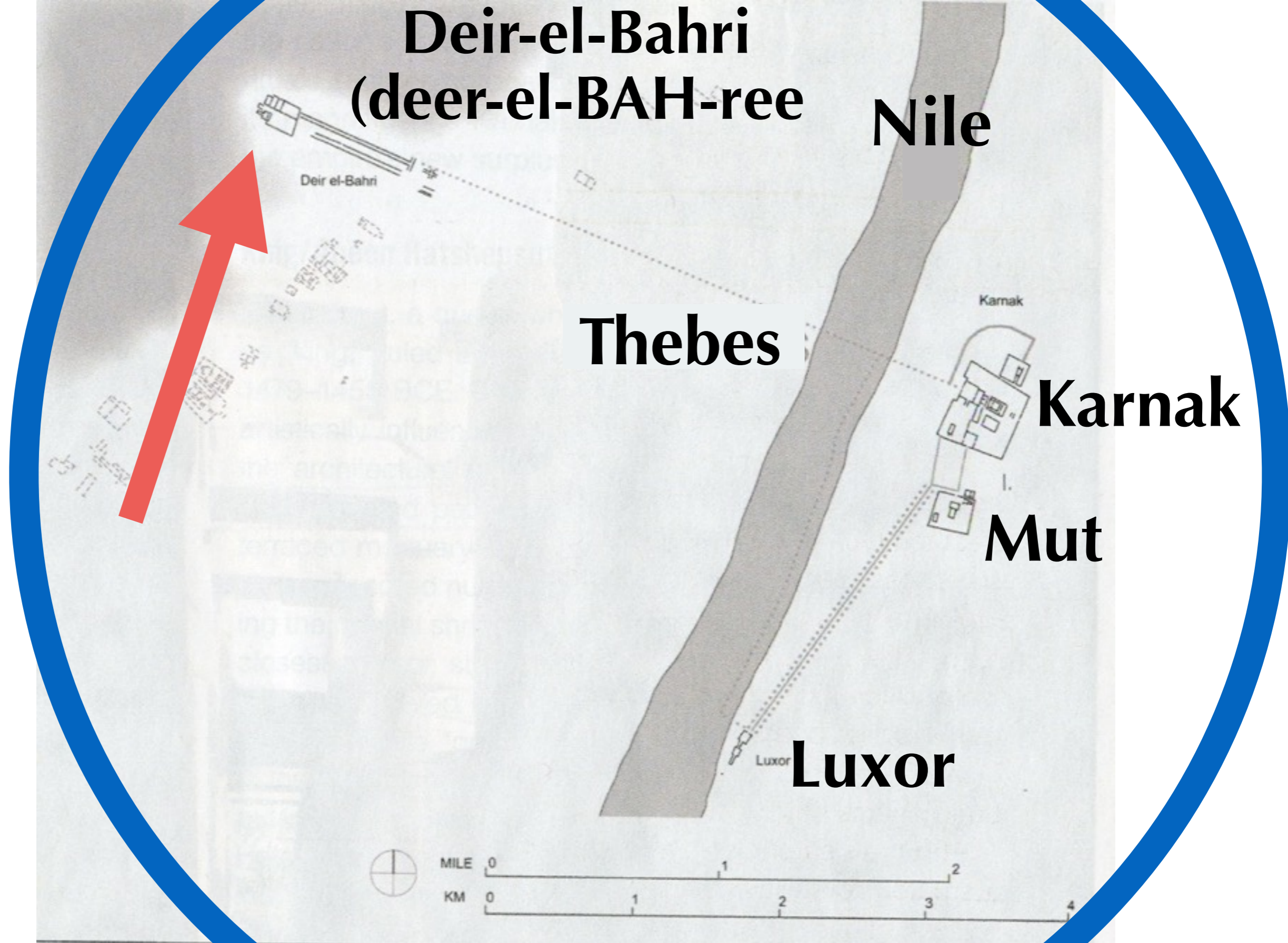
All about the *Sequence*: Entry from SE (west bank of Nile) toward rock cliff; ramp up past gardens and trees (symbolizing paradise); false door; platform; shrine to Montu-Ra; Mentuhotep tomb deep within cliff



UPPER EGYPT



UPPER EGYPT



**Deir-el-Bahri
(deer-el-BAH-ree)**

Nile

Thebes

Karnak

Mut

Luxor

Figure 3.2-1 The southern capital of Thebes during the period of New Kingdom Egypt, roughly 1570–1070 B.C. The two major temple compounds, Karnak and Luxor, were located across the river from mortuary temples at Deir el-Bahri.

MENTUHOTEP II'S TOMB

DEIR-EL-BAHRI

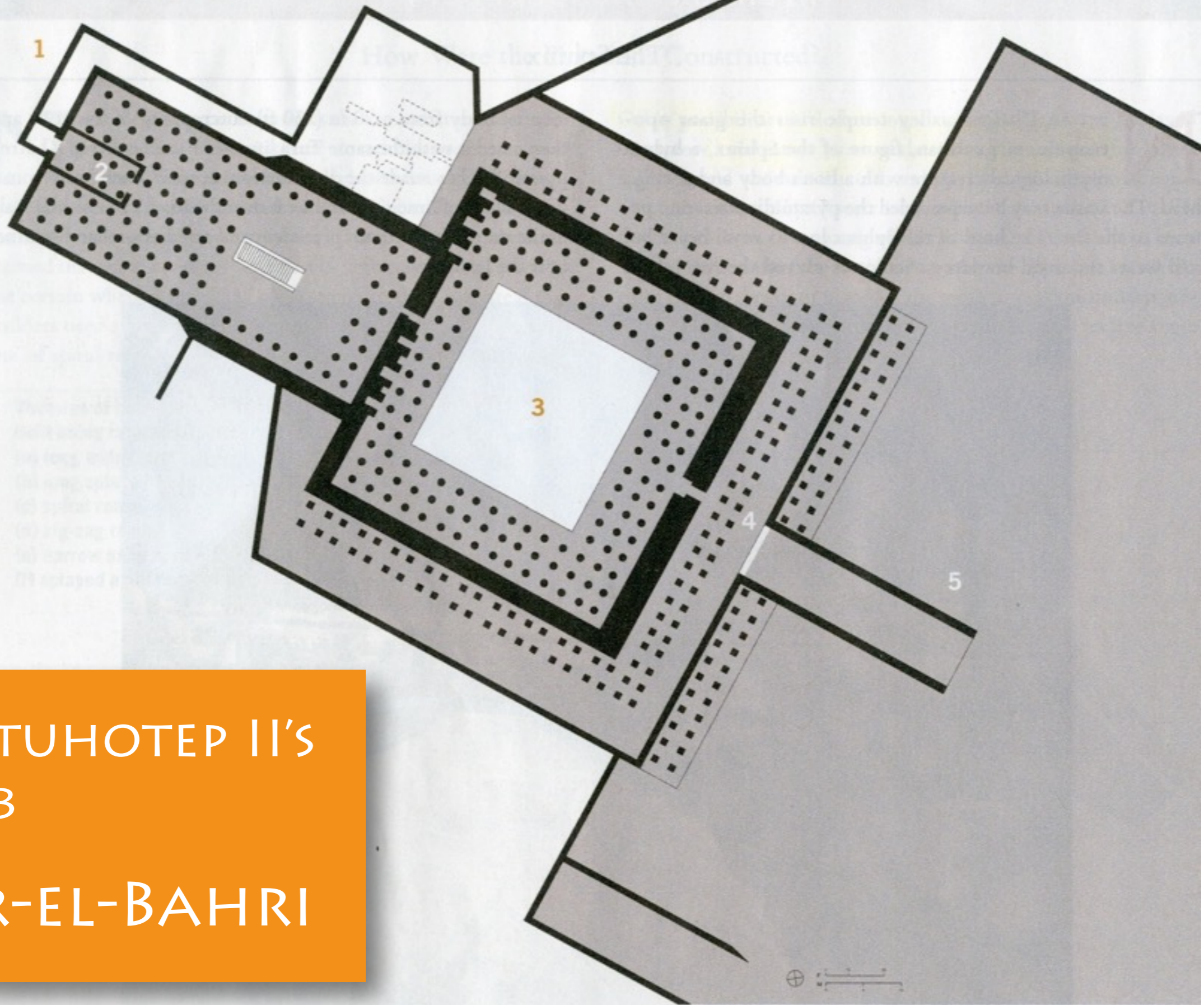
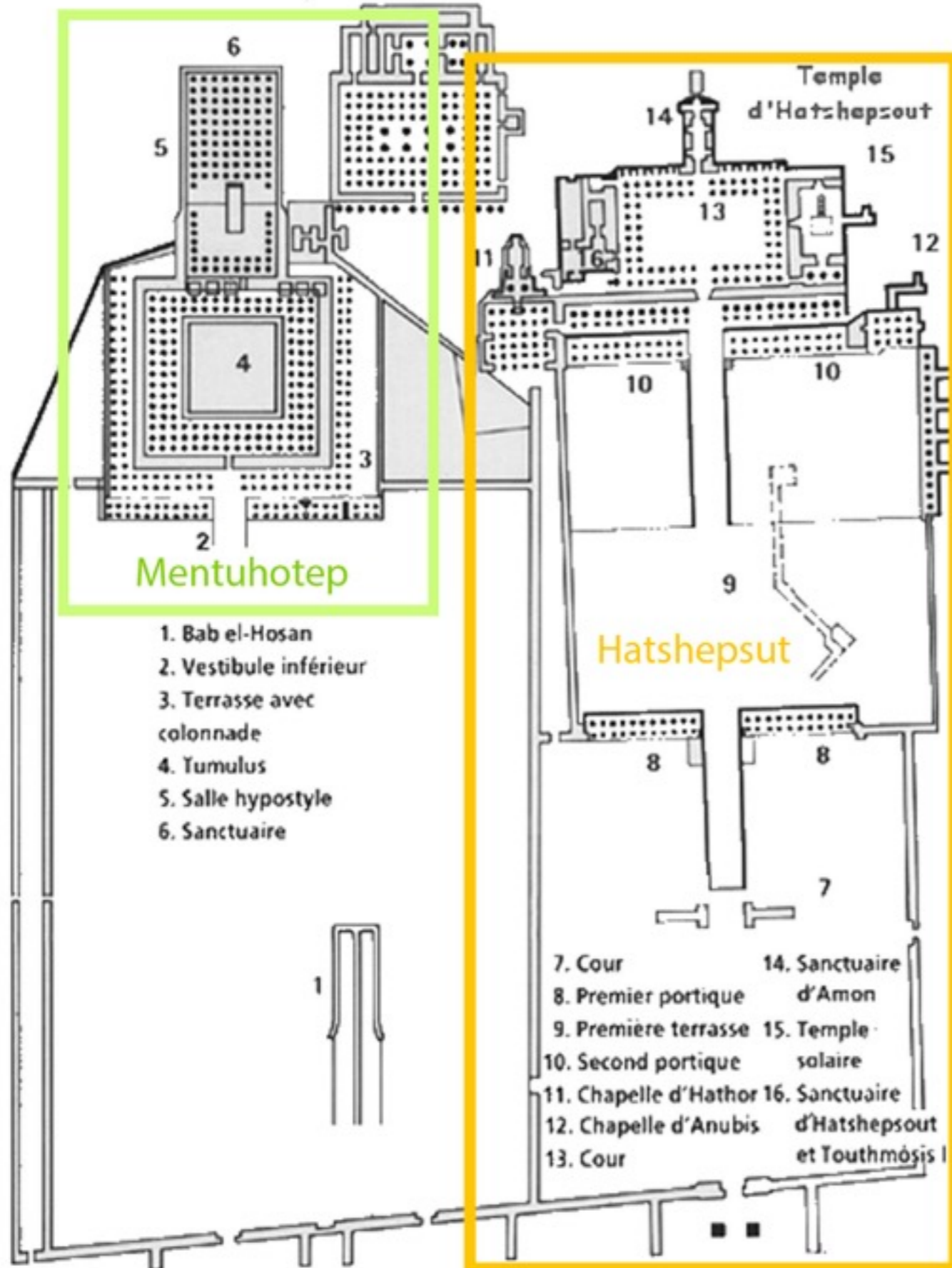


Figure 2.2-8 Deir el-Bahri, Egypt. Plan of the funeral complex of Mentuhotep I, ca. 2010 BCE. The progression moves west from planted forecourt to colonnaded terrace to rock-cut mortuary temple: (1) Mentuhotep I's tomb set in a tunnel within the cliff; (2) shrine to the god Montu-Ra; (3) square platform surrounded by colonnades; (4) porticoes with false tomb; (5) entry garden planted with Tamarisk trees.

Temple de Thoutmôsis III



Mentuhotep vs.
Hatshepsut

Mortuary
Architecture



Mentuhotep
Hatshepsut
Thutmose III (stepson)

Tombs of **Mentuhotep** and **Hatshepsut** - at Deir el-Bahri

(listen for new vocabulary)

axis (axial)

cross-axis

ashlar (masonry)

hypostyle hall

obelisk

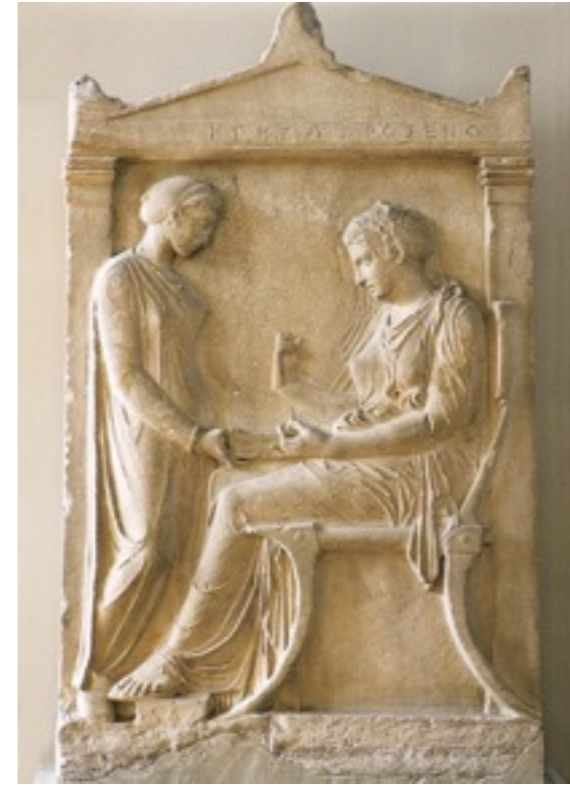
pylon

rampart

stele



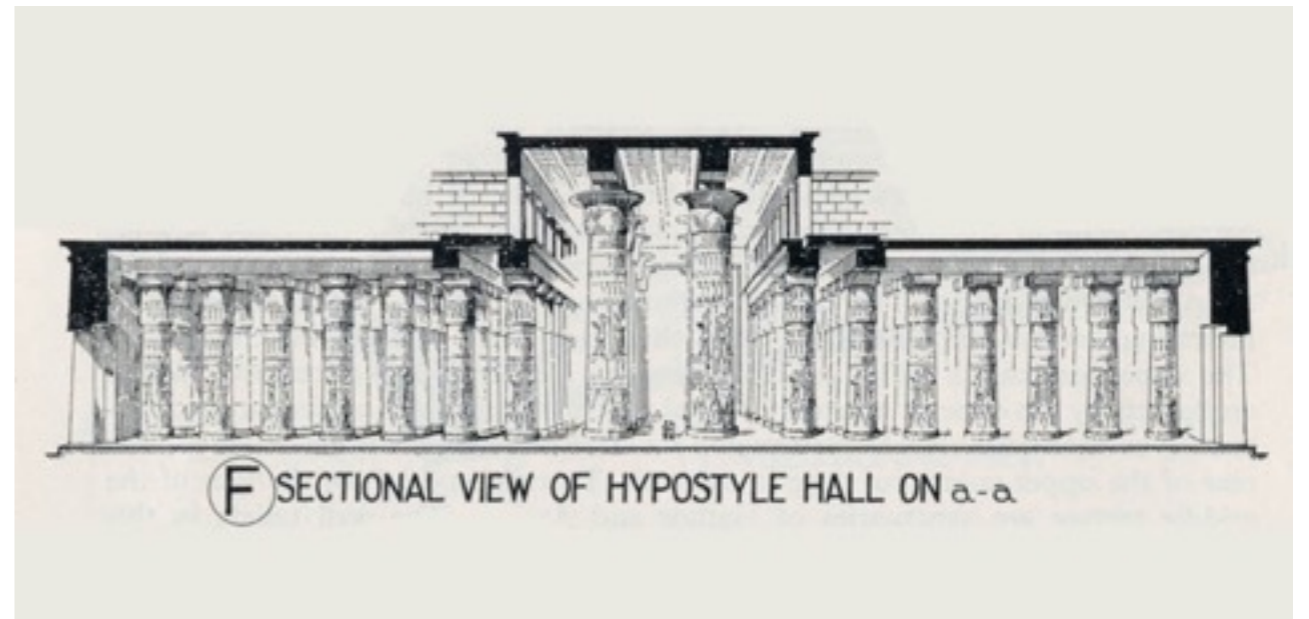
ashlar



stele (STAY-lay)



obelisk



hypostyle

NEW KINGDOM EGYPT

c 1560-1070 BCE

Development of a ***new spatial awareness*** in the great Temples of Karnak, Luxor, and at Deir-el-Bahri

Thutmose I (1505-1493 BCE) drives out the Hyksos tribes from Palestine that had ruled Egypt as mercenaries for 200 years.

c 1500 BCE **Thutmose I** drives them out, and in doing so, founds Egypt's *New Kingdom*

The New Kingdom's capital city is now

~**Thebes**~

400 miles upstream from the delta.

Amon-Ra

(sometimes spelled Amun-Ra or Ammon-Ra)

This is the God or Diety that was the subject of the Great Temple of Karnak

The combination of local Diety *Amun* (who replaced Montu) and, of course, *Ra*.

Chief consort was Mut.

Amon-Ra



Amon-Ra w/ *Horus*



Amon-Ra w/ *ankh*



Amon-Ra w/ *Mut*

Thebes was modest as far as **residential architecture** went... mud houses, thatched roofs... but the streets were active, with brightly painted facades, palm frond balustrades, courtyards.

Nothing remains of the housing stock, however.

Temple architecture, however,
is what concerns us:

giant axial temples
carved sandstone
colossal statues
hierarchical processions
inner sanctums
innermost sanctum

Deir-el-Bahri
(deer-el-BAH-ree)

Thebes

Nile

Karnak

Mut

Luxor

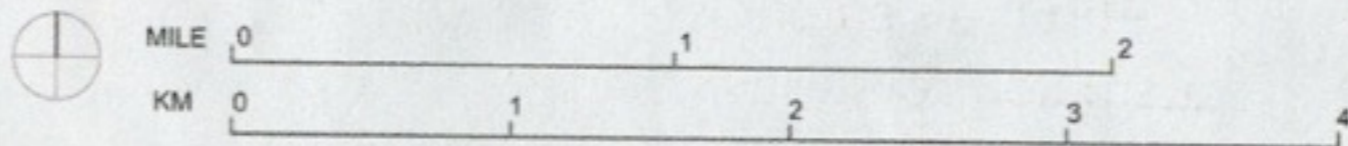
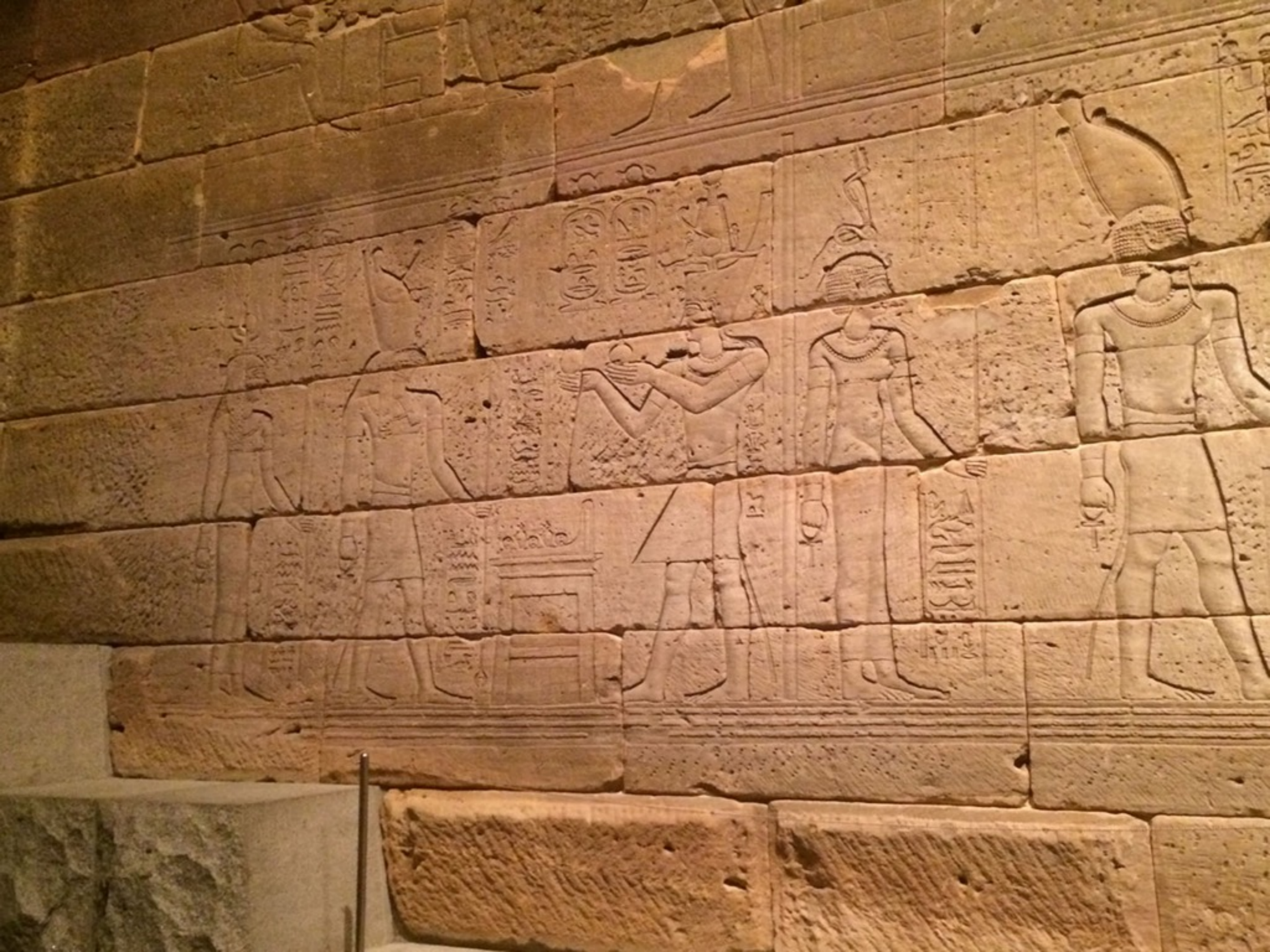


Figure 3.2-1 The southern capital of Thebes during the period of New Kingdom Egypt, roughly 1570–1070 BCE. The two major temple compounds, Karnak and Luxor, were across the river from mortuary temples at Deir el-Bahri.

Temple of Dendur in the MET, 15 BCE









Thebes put all of their wealth, focus,
and manpower into the great
Temple of Amon-Ra at Karnak
on the east bank of the Nile.

Thutmose I (1505 - 1493) was the pharaoh
Ineny was his architect

Hatshepsut (1479 - 1458) was next pharaoh

Thutmose I's daughter —
Senemut was her architect

Karnak marked by its giant **pylons** delineating sequential courts and halls, going from most public to most holy...

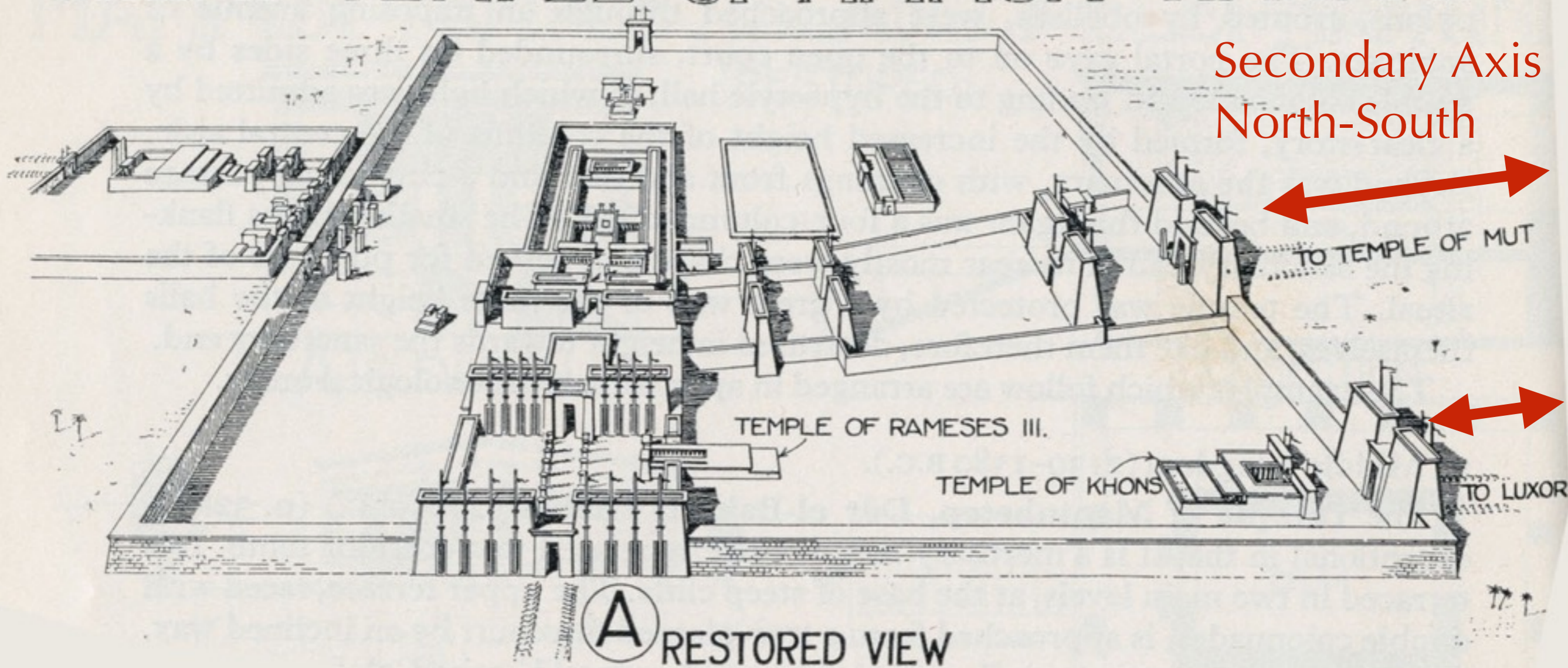
The notch centered over the pylons was called the ***fastigium*** - ***the window of appearances***...

Karnak's principal ***axis*** was west-east, and it was crossed by a north-south axis that led to the ***Temple of Mut*** (the wife of *Amon-Ra*).

The **pylons'** palpable thickness and giant scale gave them a **unique spatial quality**.

Symbolically, the path through the pylons and the halls on giant columns represented the Nile itself, passing through cliffs...

GREAT TEMPLE OF AMMON: KARNAK



Principal Axis
West-East

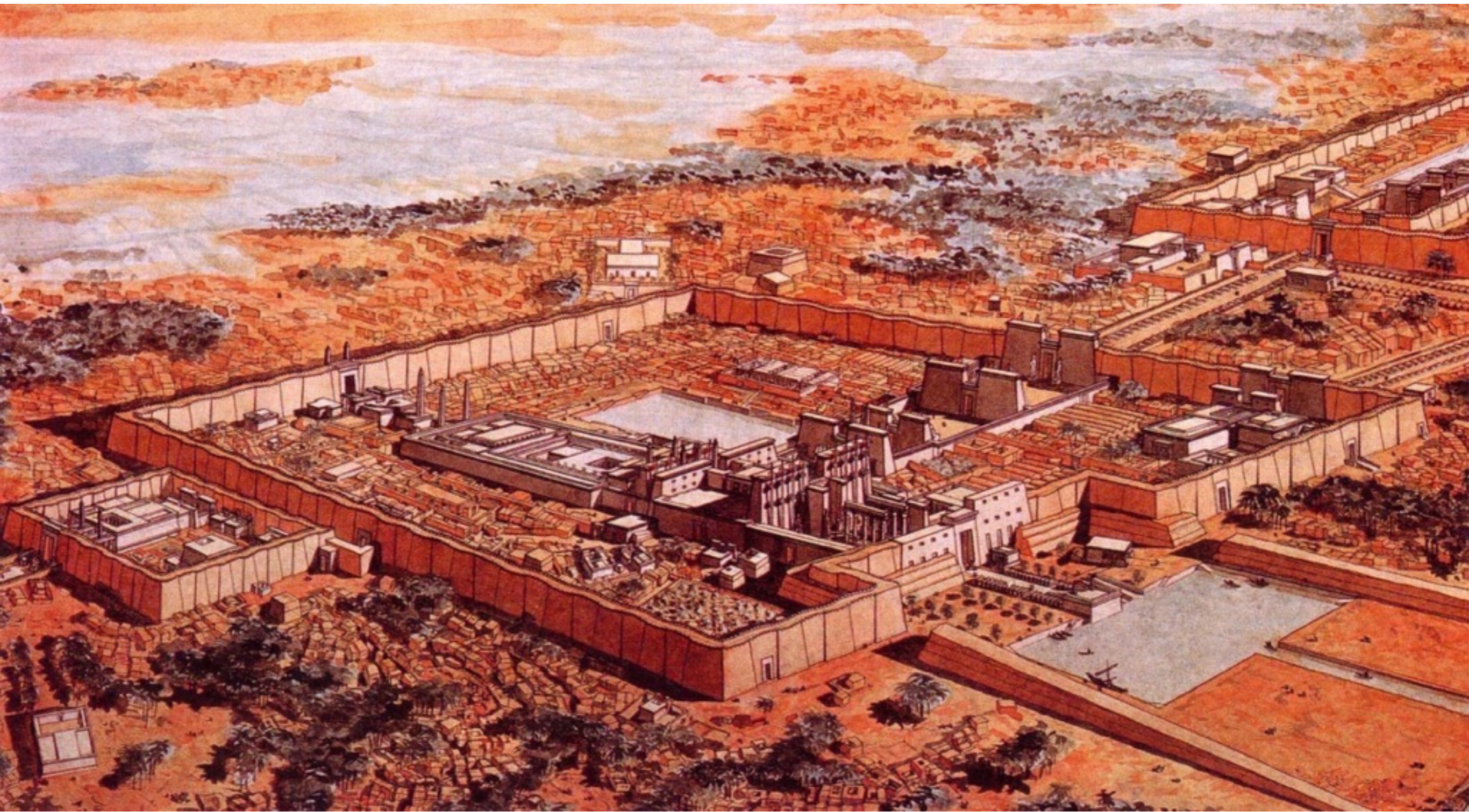
Secondary Axis
North-South



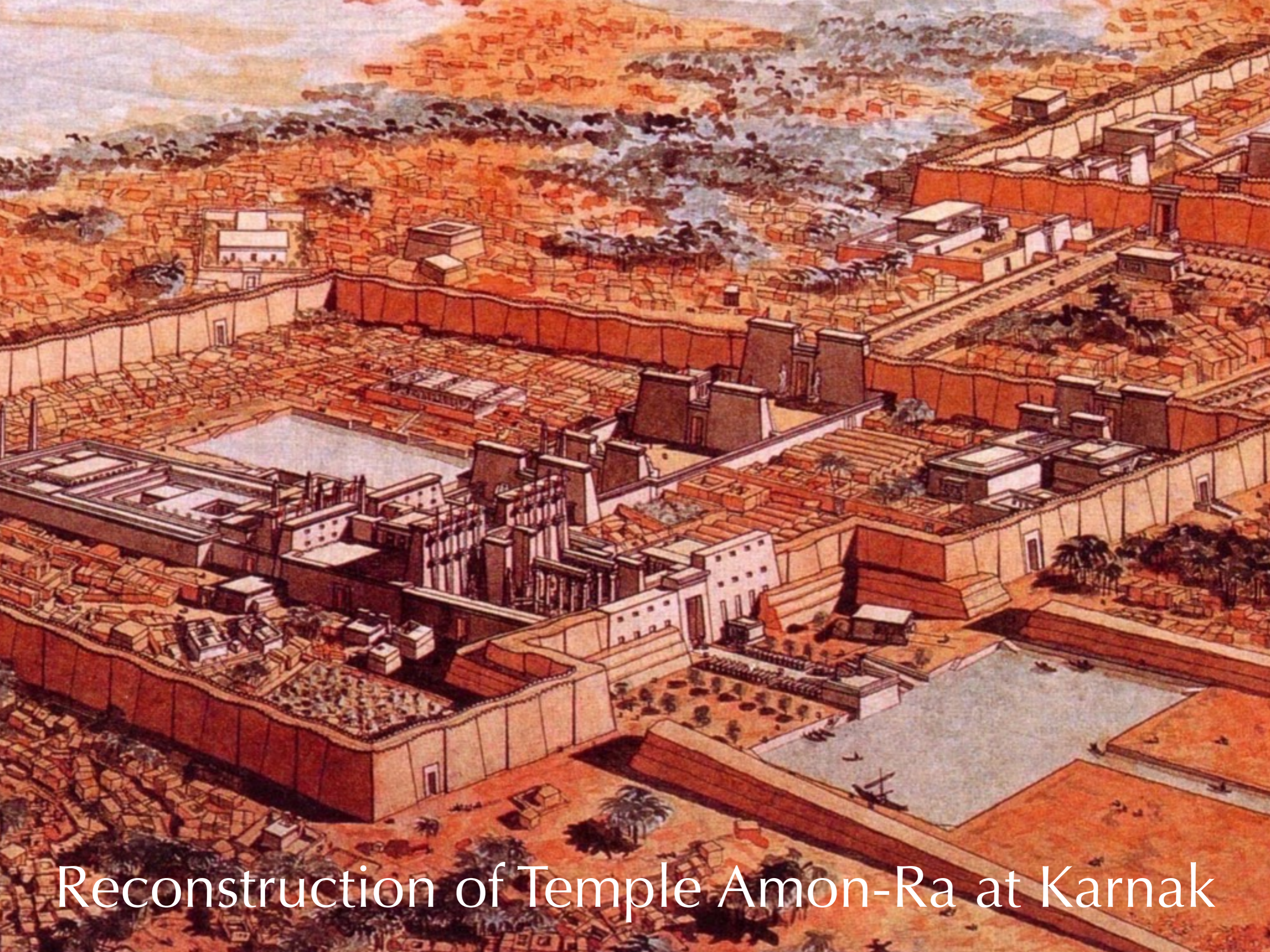
Westernmost **Pylon I** as seen today - the last one by Ptolemy III
(never finished)

EASTERN PORTAL RUIN
19TH PHOTOGRAPH





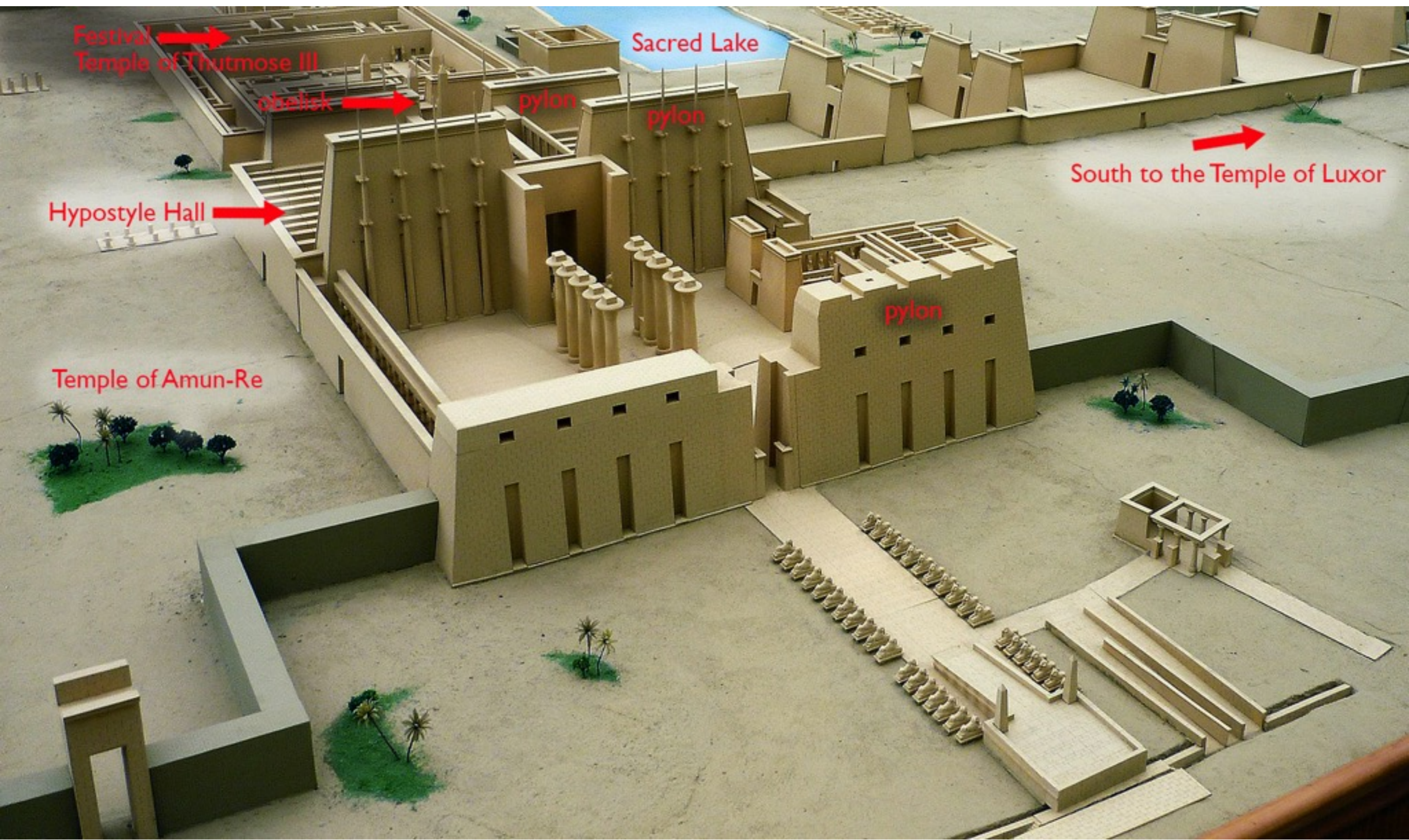
Reconstruction of Temple Amon-Ra at Karnak



Reconstruction of Temple Amon-Ra at Karnak



Reconstruction of Temple Amon-Ra at Karnak



Festival
Temple of Thutmose III

Sacred Lake

obelisk

pylon

pylon

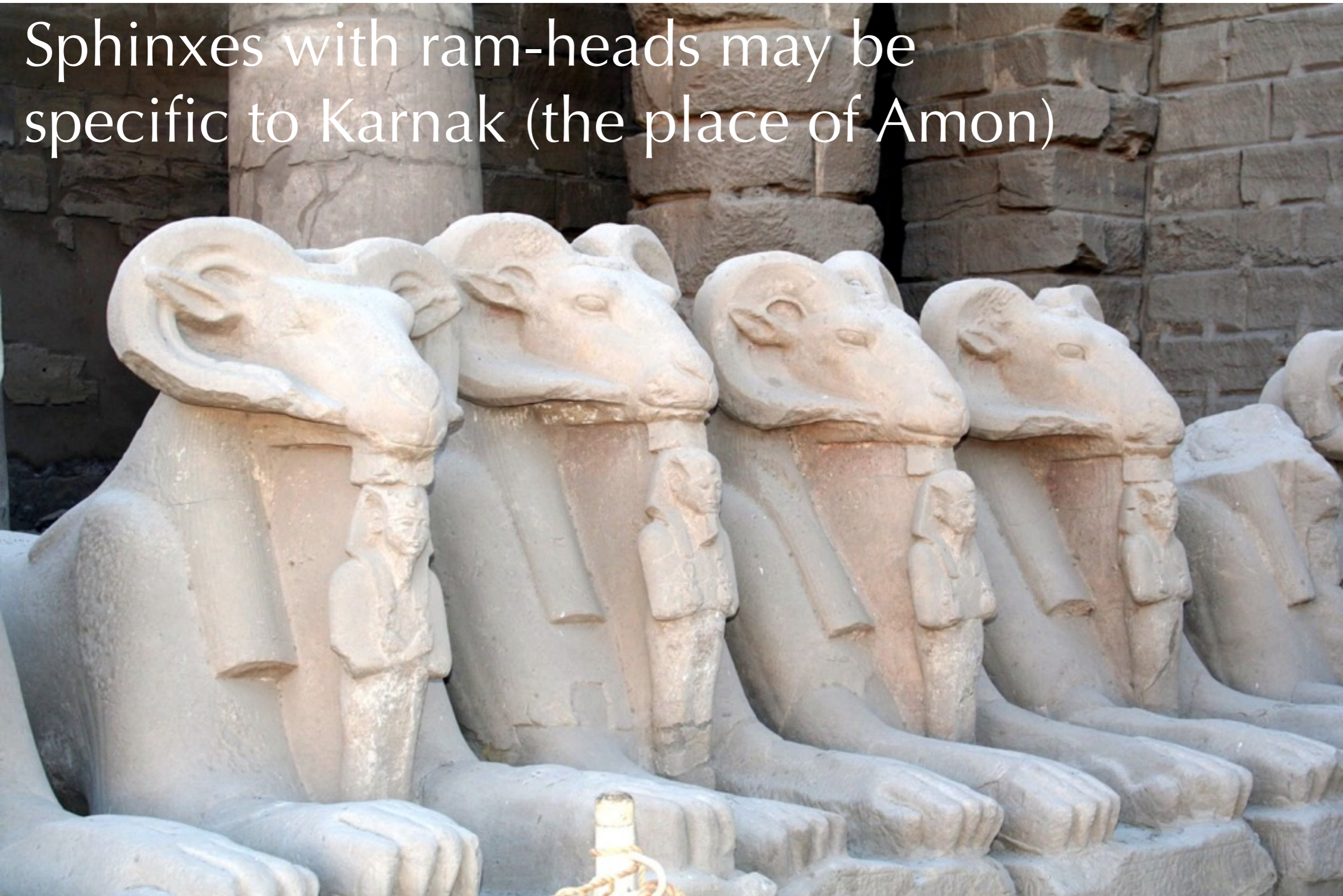
South to the Temple of Luxor

Hypostyle Hall

pylon

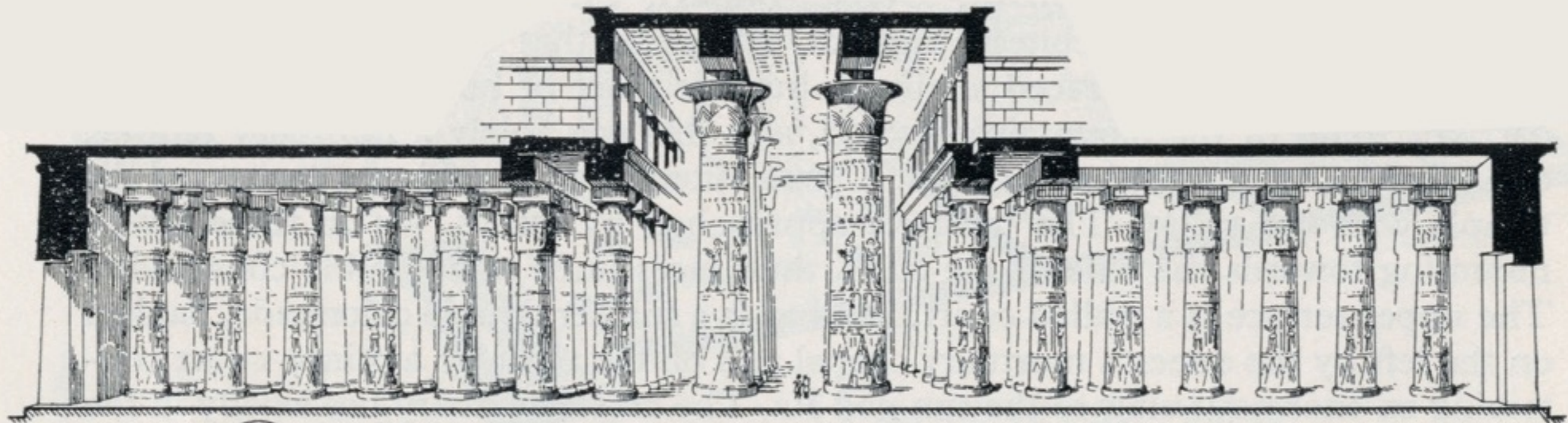
Temple of Amun-Re

Sphinxes with ram-heads may be specific to Karnak (the place of Amon)









(F) SECTIONAL VIEW OF HYPOSTYLE HALL ON a-a

The Hypostyle Hall at Karnak

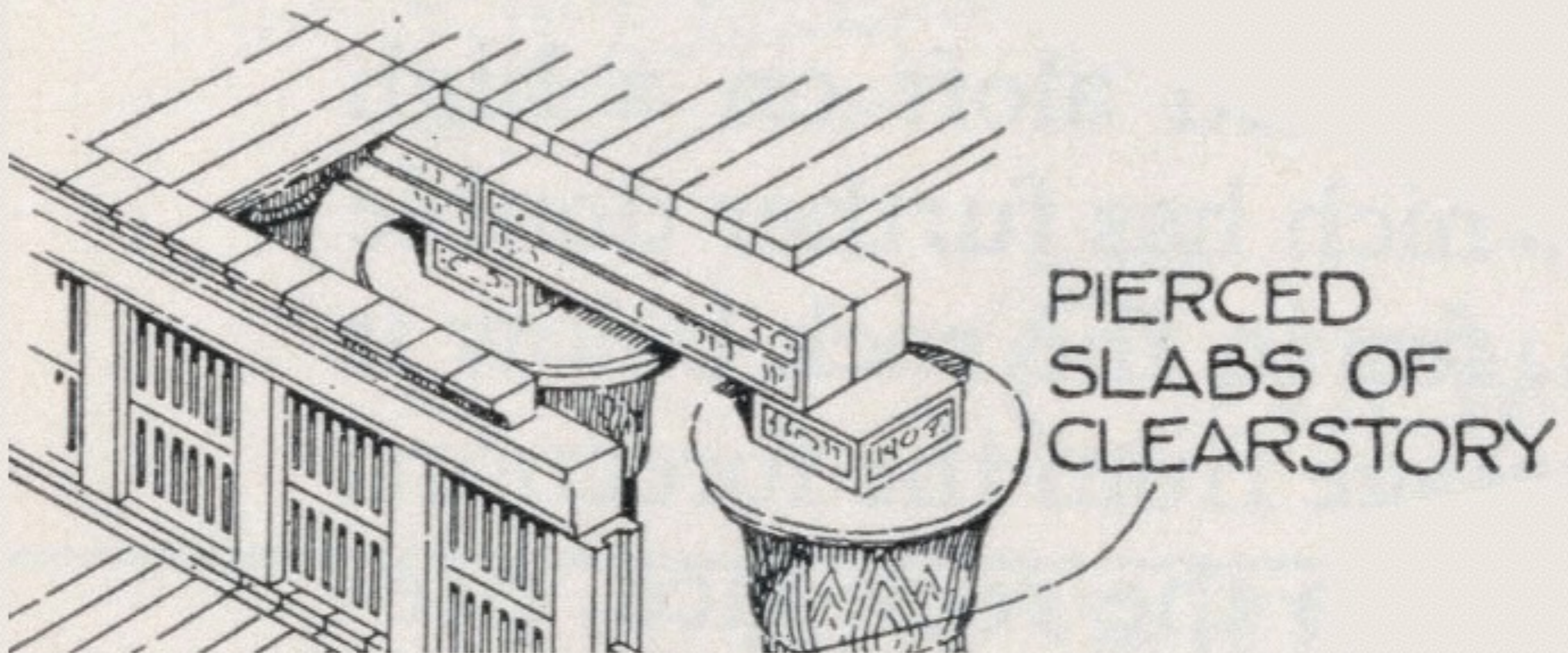


Pano of Hypostyle Hall



A. Great Temple of Ammon, Karnak: Hypostyle Hall (restored model)
(c. 1312–1301 B.C.). See p. 39

Note the location of blossoming papyrus capitals



Clerestory lighting in the Hypostyle Hall



1840s painting by
David Roberts

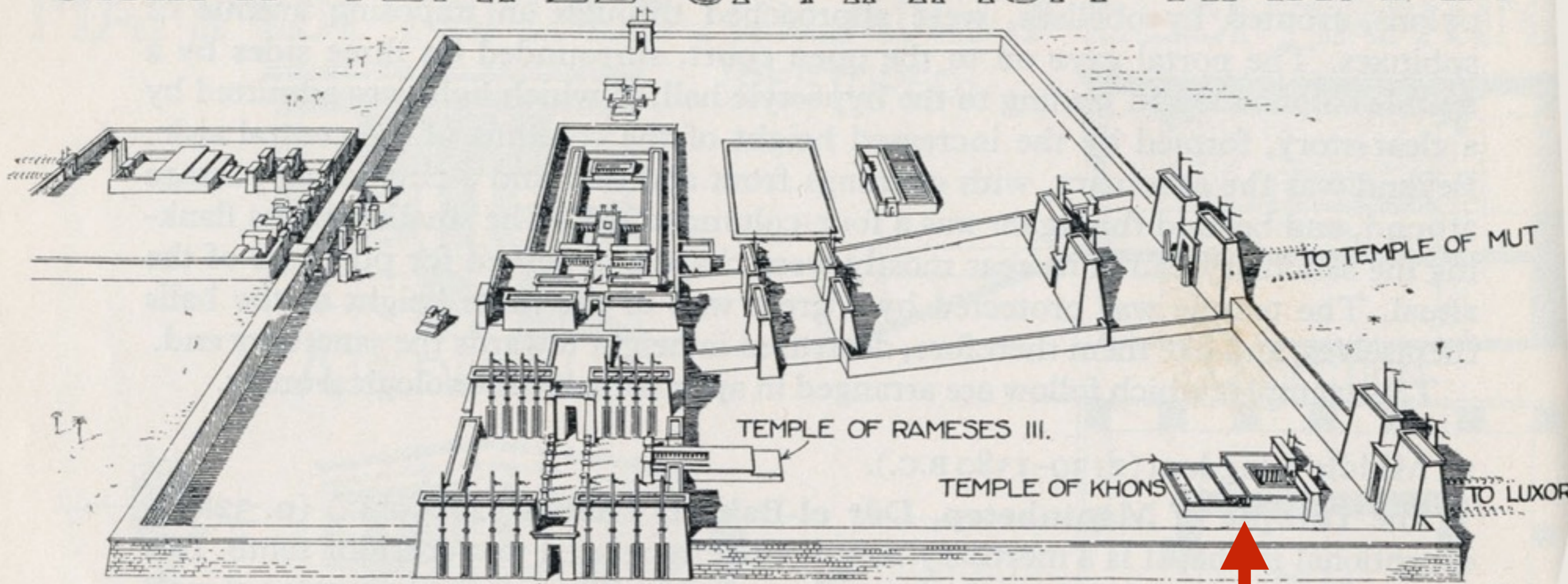


The forest of columns is the Hypostyle Hall





GREAT TEMPLE OF AMMON: KARNAK



TEMPLE OF RAMESES III.

TEMPLE OF KHONSU

TO TEMPLE OF MUT

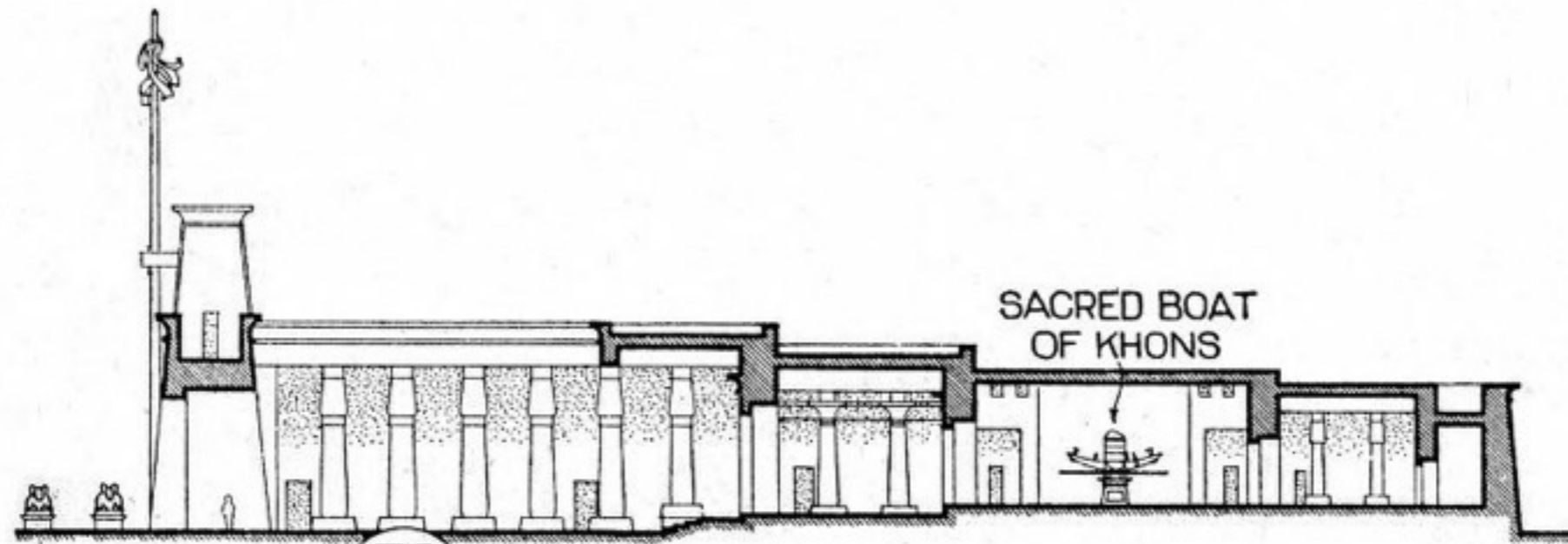
TO LUXOR

(A) RESTORED VIEW

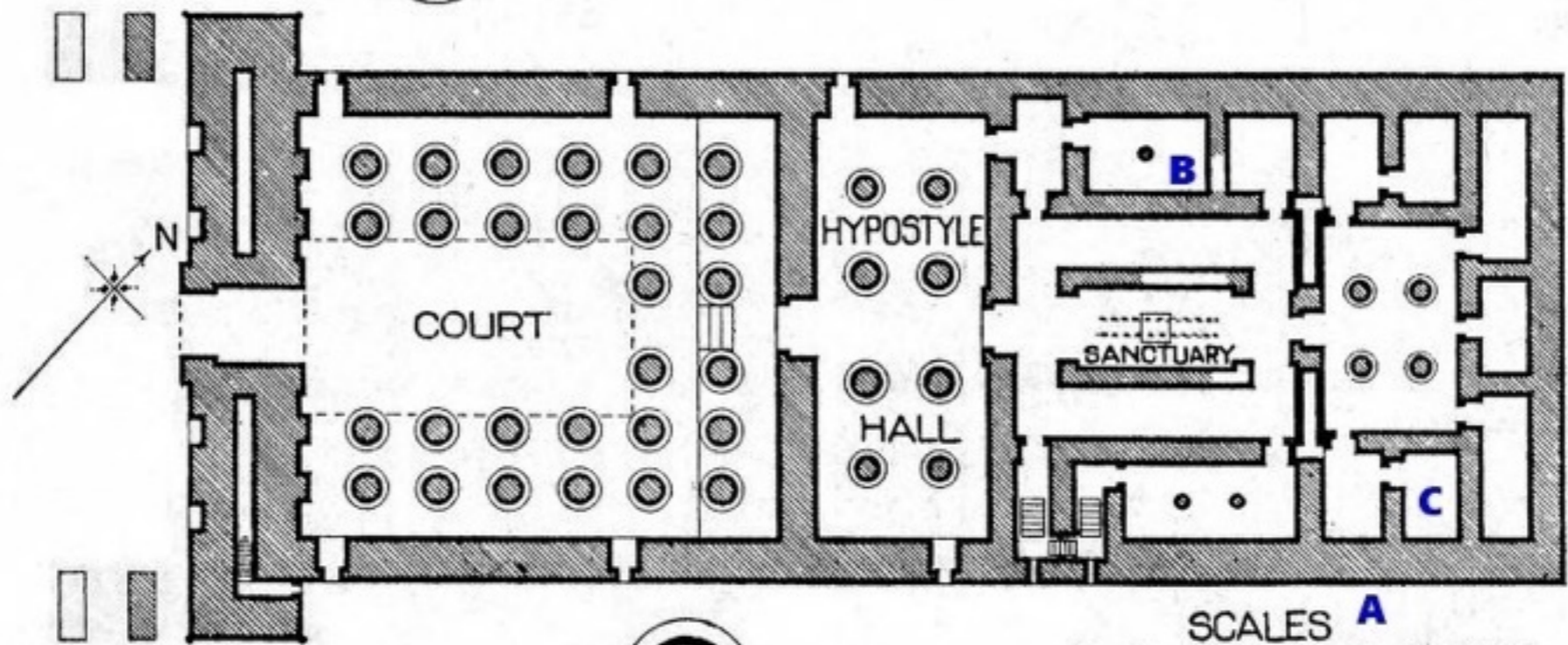
Temple of Khonsu

Temple of Khonsu





F LONGITUDINAL SECTION



G PLAN

SCALES **A**
 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET
 10 5 10 15 METRES

Temple of Khonsu



Hatshepsut

Ruled 1479 - 1458
(Architect Senemut)

Father

Thutmose I (Ineny)

Married her half-brother

Thutmose II

Step-Son

Thutmose III

Seized power and transformed
herself from High Priestess
to Pharaoh



Thutmose III
built this obelisk
which now
resides in Rome

It came from
Karnak

- > Raised obelisks to father and herself
- > Had many statues of herself made
- > Completed first Hypostyle Hall
- > Completed pylons IV and V
- > Created axis to Temple of Mut



Hatshepsut



Hatshepsut

Hatshepsut
as
Sphinx



Her shrine to *Amon-Ra* was at the end of the axis behind Pylon V

Daily ministrations to Amon-Ra for:

- (1) the benevolence of Egypt's rulers
- (2) the glory of its armies
- (3) the abundance of the Nile

Hatshepsut's mortuary temple across the river at Deir-el-Bahri... an earthly paradise for Amon-Ra watched over by **Hathor**, the mother goddess...

Horus the falcon god

Sun Disk





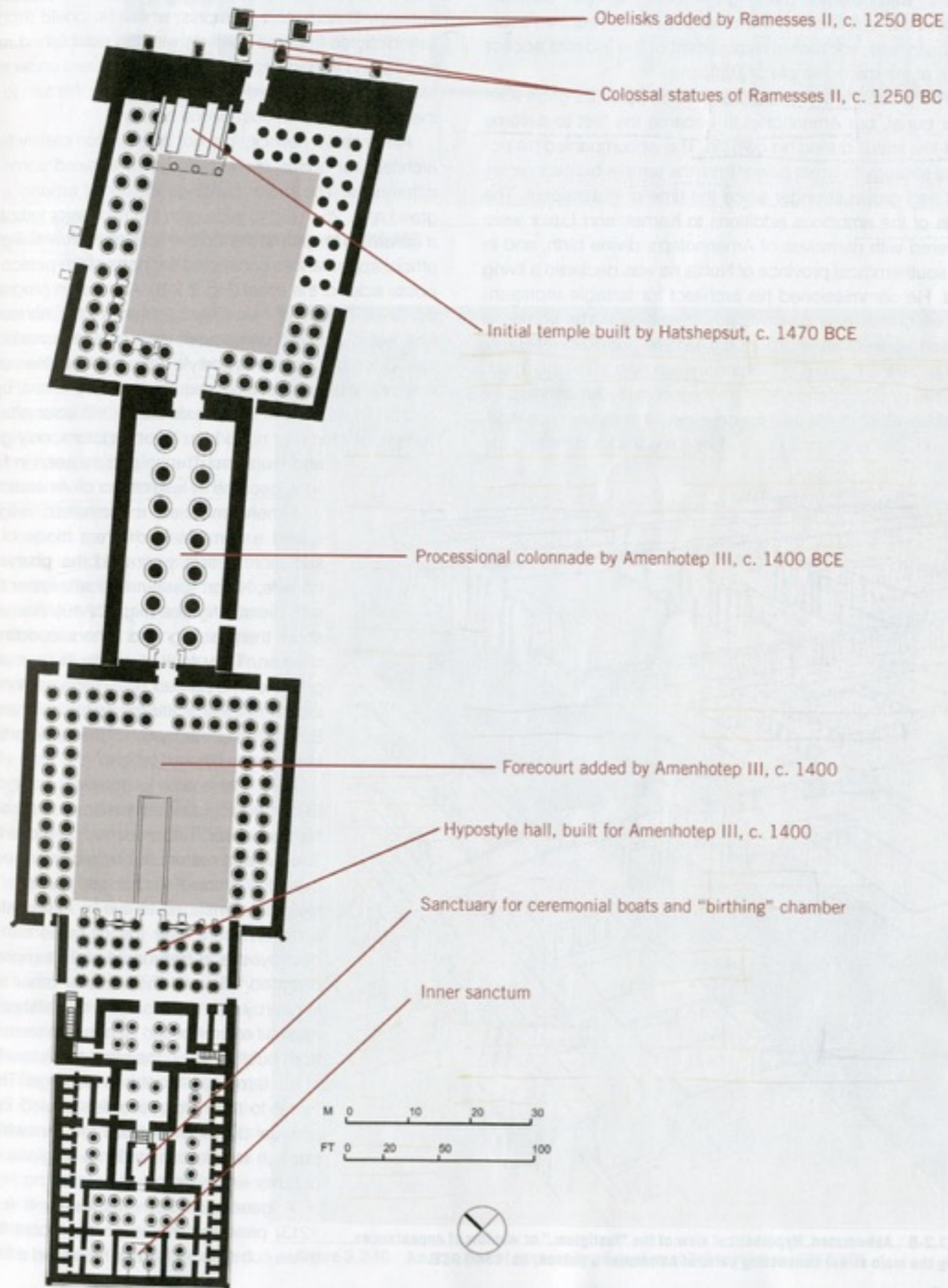
Most of **Hatshepsut's** visages, statues, and names were destroyed or effaced by her step-son **Thutmose III** to erase her status as a pharaoh because she was a woman...

Only a few of her statues survive...



Temple of Luxor

Figure 3.2-7 Luxor, plan of the temple of Amon Ra, the southern Harem, 1470–1250 BCE.
Hatshepsut's initial temple at the upper left.



Temple of Luxor

Begun by:
Hatshepsut

Added to by:
Amenhotep III
(her stepson's son)

Later added to by:
Ramesses II



Entry at Temple
of Luxor

Obelisks of
Ramesses II





© Millmore



Amenhotep IV became a problem for the dynasty... he changed the religion to *monotheism... the solar disk became* the only object of veneration

He changed his name to ***Akhenaten*** and moved the capital to ***Akhenaten***

He and his queen, **Nefertiti** lived a more normal existence, which went ***completely against the program...***

Tutankhamen moved capital back to Thebes
(son of Akhenaten)

Upstart capital city of Akhentaten completely
destroyed, images of Akhenaten erased,
and orthodoxy of Amon-Ra cult was restored.

Rameses II (1279-1213 BCE)
succeeded... continued work
on *Temple of Amon-Ra* at **Karnak**
as well as **Luxor**



Ramesses II - more colossal portraits than any ruler in history

2017 discovery



end