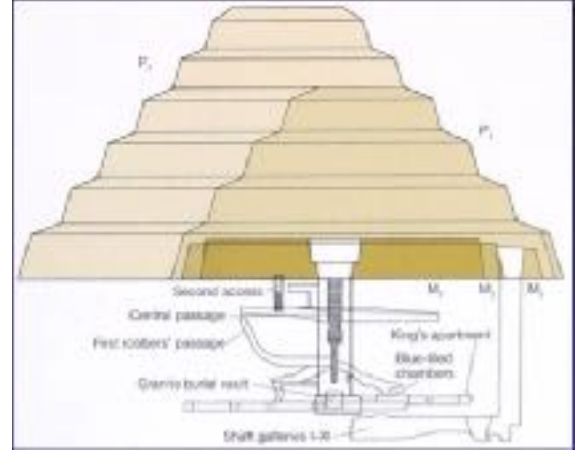


architecture of Step pyramid

- architect = imhotep
 - have monuments after him, but tomb hasn't been located
 - got such fame for building this, that he became semi-divine
- rectangular enclosure surrounded by dry moat (ditch) - never filled with water = symbolic
 - creation mound symbolism
 - 25m deep
- 61 meters high and dominates centre of complex
- buried with large number of family members
- have south tomb - secondary burial complex (not sure of purpose)
- chapels, two mock palaces, series of temples within the complex
- in north = small temple where offerings were made by priests to the king
 - souls of royal ancestors dwelt in the north of the stars so temple looks to the north
- built tomb exactly where two other dynasty 2 kings were buried = recycling
 - not mark of disrespect - rather linking themselves with earlier rulers
- pyramid itself
 - started by building mastaba (flat topped tomb)
 - big shaft down underground to burial complex
 - decided to change to 4 step structure, then again later to 6 steps
 - built of limestone, then coated with white limestone (highly polished)
 - white gleaming structure
- reference to king ascending into heaven on a staircase - reason for shape
- underground chambers
 - central shaft leading to corridors and storage chambers
 - intended for extended family
- burials have all been robbed
 - huge numbers of stone vessels, collected, buried in tomb but weren't contemporary with king
 - series of heirlooms that refers to earlier rulers - link with past
 - some symbolically represent eternity
- body was elaborately prepared, wooden coffin then stone coffin
- has one entrance on south side looking down to capital city in valley below
 - also has dummy doors - functional in the next world but don't have to be built completely in the monument
- blocks are small scale
 - early carried by one person
- had columns - fluted - imitate bundles of reeds tied together
 - reed and wood architecture being copied in stone
- one side has buildings with same architecture - shrines of gods of north, then other side has different architecture - gods of south
 - dummy buildings = solid
- thought of combination of tomb and palace
 - north and south palace
 - dummy buildings also
 - elaborate decoration of outside, but solid inside
- at the back of pyramid = room
 - statue of djoser was found here
 - sealed room - serdab - tombs of high ranking officials as well as pyramids
 - sealed chamber with statue
 - two holes aligned with eyes of statue
 - place offerings to king - statue could receive offerings on behalf of soul of king = thought to be alive

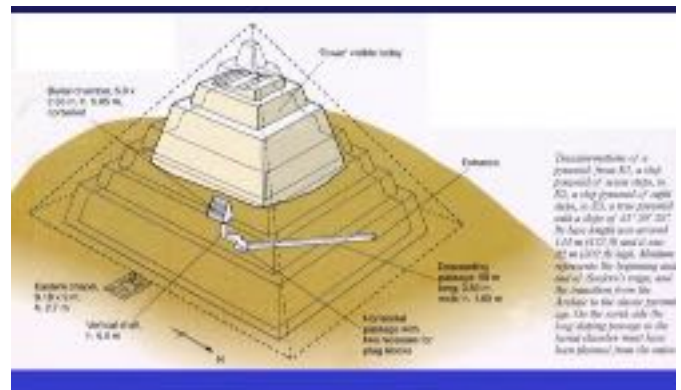


- underground = network of chambers
 - images of king - some as though he's performing a race = part of jubilee festival
 - king had to show that he was still physically capable of governing country
 - king would have to run the race
- three layers - underground, pyramid and above layer
 - ability to move around the universe
- first pyramid in the row of other pyramids
 - in area around successors build unfinished pyramids
 - one was found with stone coffin, sealed but empty

Dynasty 4

Sneferu - 2613-2589

- constructed 3 pyramids = greatest pyramid builder
- go south from saqqara - slightly different location
- Meidum pyramid
 - possibly made for his father
 - built as stepped pyramid
 - entrance on north side
 - unlike Djoser's, you have to go up then down descending corridor - to keep robbers out
 - at end of king's reign, steps were filled in
 - angles so steep that casing fell off - several hundred years later
 - down shaft, horizontal corridor, then vertical corridor
 - canted (stepped) shaped roof in chamber
 - change again, not all together in one anymore
 - have 2 temples and then the pyramid
 - burial chamber size = small
 - as complex gets larger, tomb gets smaller
 - uses magic and spells
 - members of family were buried nearby in mastaba tombs
 - some very decorated
 - royal tomb itself was undecorated until dynasty 5
 - statues of Prince Rahotep, and Nofret
 - this pyramid was for some reason abandoned
- Bent pyramid at Dashur
 - angle changes half way = angle was too steep
 - doesn't have good foundation - construction problems (cracks)
 - burial compartment on inside are even more elaborate than on the inside
 - has satellite pyramid - not tomb but rather connected with king being of two parts of Egypt
 - or for his "spirit"
 - entrance is half way up the pyramid, then you go down corridor to ground level then up again into chamber
 - temple in the valley - elaborate decoration referring to royal estates that would produce food for offerings of king and pair for priests
- Red pyramid at Dashur
 - true pyramid, square base with sides rising in one uniform angle to the apex
 - red due to colour of stones
 - likely that the king was buried here as it is the final one
 - elaborate burial system, entrance located on north as all others,
 - small chapels/temples on east - king of sun of sun god gaining greater strength
 - normally built with limestone, burial chamber lined with granite (south Egypt)
 - entrance on north, chapel on south side
 - tomb in core of pyramid



- coredeled roof
- limestone mostly, burial chambers lined with granite and other stones incorporated

changes

- start with tomb underground
- then meydum had it at ground level
- then most elaborate = Great pyramid (internal)

giza pyramids

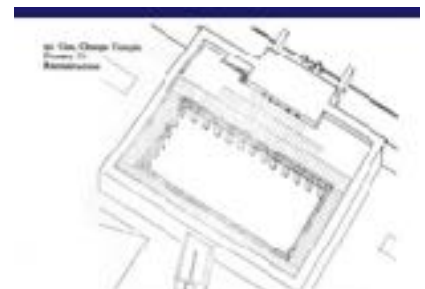
- like a mini tomb
- surrounded by cemeteries of elite and family
 - emphasises control of elite and family
- largest one ever built - Giza - khufu, 146m
- Sneferu was greatest pyramid builder
- start on plateau - straight on top of levelled stone
 - walls are not set in
- right from beginning, Khufu planned cemetery of family etc right around him
 - centrality and dominance of king with other clustered around him
 - complex consist of pyramid, chapel on east, causeway leading to edge of plateau and then valley temple



Pyramids continued.

Great Pyramid of khufu

- tallest pyramid ever built
- focus upon diving monarch
- fine white limestone polished
- entrance on north
- 146m tallest ever built
- few evidence images of Khufu
 - didnt build pyramid himself, architect is hemiunu (cousin of king) as well as vizier
- layout
 - built with cretian rings - built as steps then outer flat layer filled
 - all man power, no pulleys, paid housed and provided for workforce by the state - 1000 people
 - standard entrance on north, descending ramp, major chamber underground at centre (abandoned) chamber planned above ground central located (cracks in roof so abandoned) then grand gallery, off centre, grand roofing meant to help with weight - lined with granite - undecorated, highly polished
 - out from gallery and burial chamber is narrow vents that go to exterior of pyramid - air vents? (no) not for workman - routes for spirit to travel to enter next work - oriented to cardinal points (NSEW)
- not many objects buried with king, stone sarcophagus - reason as developing belief that reciting offerings (read) makes it come real in afterlife - all things that kings needs
- outside pyramids
 - boat burials - whole fleet
 - taken to pieces and buried
 - queen burials - solid small step pyramids (3 of these) other members of family are close to king, in order from closest = most important to furthest = least important
 - palace - statue cult - connected by causeway
 - not related to mummification of king
 - on east - to do with resurrection of king



Second pyramid - Khaefre

- small burial chamber
- later pyramids - ground level or subterranean
- slight shift in focus to the temples
- if cant ensure body survives, to ensure king lives forever focus upon statue cults and rituals within temples
- upper temple
 - larger and elaborately decorated
 - pillared walls, open court in middle, storage chambers for statues, then at back chamber for offerings
- when get to valley temples
 - rituals performed - opening of mouth - priests will touch facial structures, by reciting spells he is reanimating the king so he will live - then placed in tomb
 - major focus on statue cult
 - carved into limestone, lined with granite - all blocks different shapes (from aswan) individually cut - floor lined with alabaster (calcite) then red granite
 - set into recesses were statues of king - made in dark stones - some were buried in pit under the floor (ensuring survival)
 - physically fit king
- sphinx set beside it
 - largest sculpture created
 - though to be built by Khafeae
 - causeway has to deviate around it
 - lion body human head, elaborately painted, in front temple dedicated to as it as a god - protector of cemeteries
 - nose was gone - target practice for napoleons med, beard dropped off



third pyramid Menkaure

- smaller - economy? how long he lived? time?
- elaborate temple complex
 - replicates full complex, queen burials, temples
- lower part of pyramid is cased with granite - not limestone
- if king dies before finished - don't finish it off but make it nice for king still
- equipped well with miniature statues - triads or diads but only 30-40cm high placed in temple
 - although small, made of hardest possible materials
 - king with goddesses



pyramids of Dynasties of v - vi (5 and 6)

- administrative changes - reforms - moving away from family dominated government of 4 into situation where provincial wealthy family incorporated into government - still central regime
- for 6 - beginnings on decentralisation when more interest in branches of provincial government but still run by king
- king still makes decisions - allies himself with provincial families - marriage
- smaller pyramids - but elaborate decoration of chambers
- king of dynasty 5 is still related to 4 family
 - end of 4 - last king built mastaba tomb not pyramid - shepseskaf
 - aware of what has been built in past
- end of dynasty 4 - queen khentkaues
 - buried near kings of dynasty 4
 - connection between dynasty 4 and 5
 - importance in securing succession to throne

