

Masterpiece: Egyptian Art and Symbolism, Cartouche
Artist: Unknown
Concept: Egyptian Culture and Symbolism
Lesson: Name and Symbol Cartouche

Objectives: The students will discuss Egyptian culture depicted in their artwork and use their alphabet and symbols to create a cartouche of their name.

Vocabulary: shenu, cartouche, symbols, hieroglyphics, culture and royalty, rope, pattern, colors and their meanings used around the cartouche for the border.

Materials:

- Gold and black scratch board cut in the shape of (template cutter is located at the IRC)
- Stylus for etching
- Alphabet and symbols sheet
- Black construction paper cut out in the shape of a cartouche
- Construction paper crayons

**** Please Note ****

Make sure the students do not scratch too hard on the scratch board surface. Also, the students will need to make sure they do not scratch off all of the black on the scratch board so that the gold and black contrast can be seen. **Explain to the students they can later cut out the hole in the cartouche when they take it home.**

Process:

Discuss Egyptian Art and the vocabulary terms listed above.

1. Hand out the Egyptian alphabet, symbols sheets to students for them to review.
2. Once they have identified the letters in their name have them raise their hand to receive the scratch board and stylus tool for scratching.
3. Pass out the scratch board and styluses.
4. Have them etch their name (scratch off the black) revealing the gold color underneath and a boarder.

5. Make sure they do not scratch off too much black so the image of each symbol can be seen.
6. Explain that Egyptians often stacked their symbols or pictures instead of writing left to right.
7. If there is enough room on the cartouche piece, they may add more symbols if desired.
8. Hand out precut black construction paper and a set of crayons to each student that is done with their etching.
9. On the black paper, have them outline the cartouche with their pencil and write their name on the back of the black construction oval where the "blurb" is already mounted.
10. Remove the cartouche from the black construction paper once it has been outlined.
11. Have the students create a pattern around the cartouche 1" outside perimeter of the line they have just drawn on the black construction paper. They should use only 1 or 2 symbols on the black paper so it does not detract from the cartouche.
12. When the students are done have them glue the cartouche to the black background.
13. Hang outside the classroom for all to enjoy!

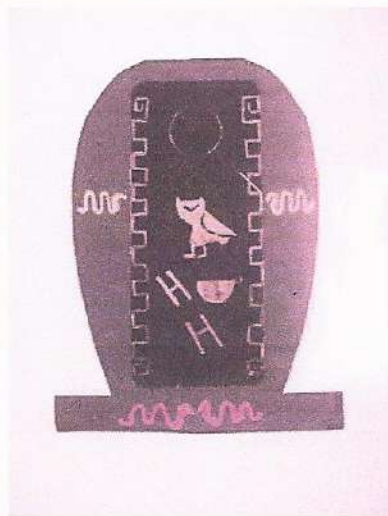
6th GRADE--PROJECT #1

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Lesson: Name and Symbol Cartouche

Project Samples:





Art Masterpiece - Egyptian Cartouche Today in Art Masterpiece our sixth grade students discussed Egyptian art and symbolism and each made their own "cartouche". The term "cartouche" is a relatively modern one coined by the French soldiers of Napoleon's expedition in Egypt, who saw in the sign the likeness of the cartridges or "cartouche" shape used in their own guns. The students etched the Egyptian spelling of their names and other symbols on gold scratch board giving them meaning of royalty like that of the Egyptian Kings and Queens.

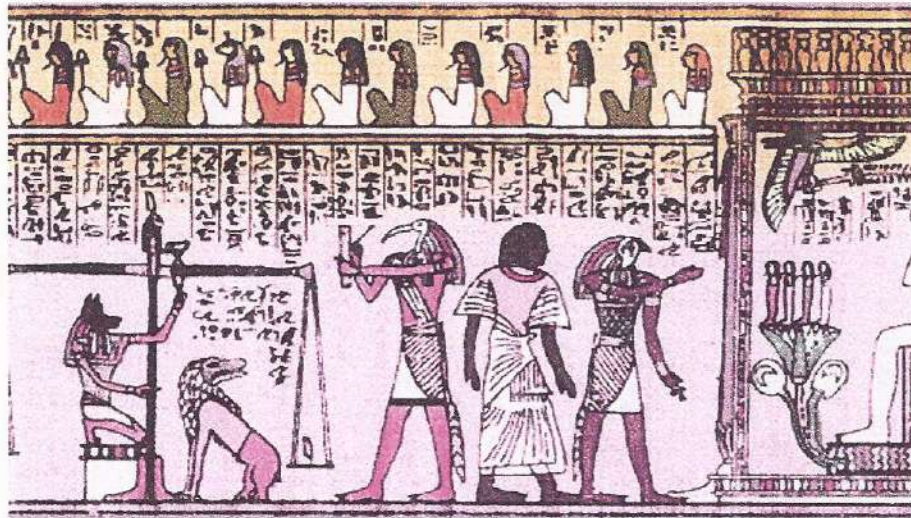


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Ancient Egyptian Art



Refer to poster of Egyptian culture.

Show prints of Egyptian "art". *Explain how Egyptians had many rituals and prepared their tombs for the afterlife.*

Ask the question: If most of the print items you see were made for tombs and to take to the afterlife and not meant to be seen, do you consider this art?

Brief discussion...

Religion was a major influence on ancient Egyptian art. During the early part of the old kingdom the Mastaba people gave rise to the Pyramids, which became the characteristic structure for royal burials. Some of the earliest Egyptian paintings are from these tombs. A few of these royal graves were sunk deep into the sides of mountains. A grave was regarded as a deceased person's home for all eternity. Ancient Egyptian painters depicted the gods, pharaohs, or other important figures as larger than the other people in the painting to signify their higher importance.

Egyptians used a special code of colors in each painting they did, with each color representing a different quality of the people represented. There were six

colors the Ancient Egyptians used in their paintings red, green, blue, yellow, black, and white. They made these colors of mineral compounds and that is why they have lasted so long. The color green was symbolic of new life, growth, vegetation, and fertility. Depictions of Osiris often show him with green skin. Red was the color of power it symbolized life and victory, as well as anger and fire. Red was associated with the god Isis and her blood, which red could also represent. It also represented the God Set who was considered evil and who caused storms. The color blue was the color of the heavens and the water and it symbolized creation and rebirth. The god Amun, who played a part in the creation of the world, is depicted with a blue face. Anything yellow symbolized the eternal and indestructible, the qualities of the sun and gold. It was the color of Ra and of all the pharaohs, which is why the sarcophagi and funeral masks were made of gold to symbolize the eternalness of the pharaoh who was now a god. The color of death was black. Black also represented the underworld and the night. Both the gods Anubis and Osiris were depicted in black as the gods of the embalming and the afterlife respectively. Lastly white was the color of purity, it symbolized all things sacred and simple. Normally used in religious objects and tools used by the priests.

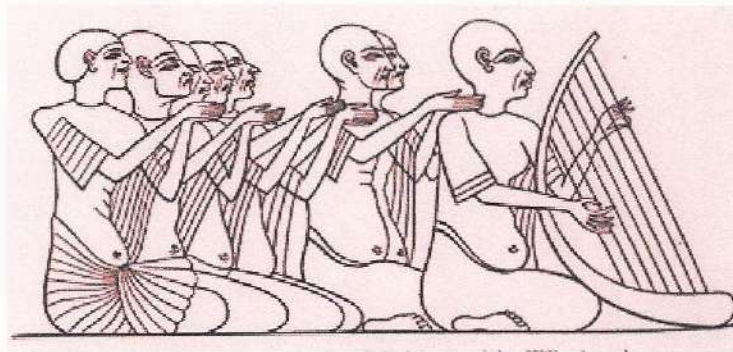
The same way that the colors of Egyptian art meant something so did the position of the figures represented. The figures were usually shown motionless or only walking for an idea of the common positions and their meanings. There are a few other identifying features of Ancient Egyptian art that are common throughout time. In nearly all paintings the heads of the people were represented from the side with one eye staring out of the side of the face. The arms and legs of the person are also in profile but the mid-body is facing forward. This made the figure look twisted into a position nearly impossible to achieve in reality. This was because there was no perspective in art yet discovered until the Renaissance time period. **See timeline**

Music in Egypt

Although music existed in prehistoric Egypt, the evidence for it becomes secure only in the historical (or "dynastic" or "pharaonic") period--after 3100 BCE. Music formed an important part of Egyptian life, and musicians occupied a variety of positions in Egyptian society. Music found its way into many contexts in Egypt: temples, palaces, workshops, farms, battlefields and the tomb. Music was an integral part of religious worship in ancient Egypt, so it is not surprising that there were gods specifically associated with music, such as Hathor and Bes (both were also associated with dance, fertility and childbirth).



All the major categories of musical instruments (percussion, wind, stringed) were represented in pharaonic Egypt. Percussion instruments included hand-held drums, rattles, castanets, bells, and the sistrum--a highly important rattle used in religious worship. Hand clapping too was used as a rhythmic accompaniment. Wind instruments included flutes (double and single, with reeds and without) and trumpets. Stringed instruments included harps, lyres, and lutes--plucked rather than bowed. Instruments were frequently inscribed with the name of the owner and decorated with representations of the goddess (Hathor) or god (Bes) of music. Both male and female voices were also frequently used in Egyptian music.



Professional musicians existed on a number of social levels in ancient Egypt. Perhaps the highest status belonged to temple musicians; the office of "musician" (shemayet) to a particular god or goddess was a position of high status frequently held by women. Musicians connected with the royal household were held in high esteem, as were certain gifted singers and harp players. Somewhat lower on the social scale were musicians who acted as entertainers for parties and festivals, frequently accompanied by dancers. Informal singing is suggested by scenes of workers in action; captions to many of these pictures have been interpreted as words of songs. Otherwise there is little evidence for the amateur musician in pharaonic Egypt, and it is unlikely that musical achievement was seen as a desirable goal for individuals who were not professionals.



The ancient Egyptians did not notate their music before the Graeco-Roman period, so attempts to reconstruct pharaonic music remain speculative. Representational evidence can give a general idea of the sound of Egyptian music. Ritual temple music was largely a matter of the rattling of the sistrum, accompanied by voice, sometimes with harp and/or percussion. Party/festival scenes show ensembles of instruments (lyres, lutes, double and single reed flutes, clappers, drums) and the presence (or absence) of singers in a variety of situations.

Egyptian Cartouche

The writing of the name of a pharaoh or a king powerful as he could be was enclosed in an oval frame or band to signify his glorious title. The writing was in hieroglyphic symbols. Hieroglyphic symbols are a pictographic script in which many of the symbols are recognizable pictures of the things represented.

The cartouche, known in ancient Egypt as the shenu, is derived from the Egyptian verb, Sheni, which means to encircle. It is very similar to the shen sign, a more circular form, and in fact the earliest use of the cartouche in which the king's name was written were circular and identical with that sign.

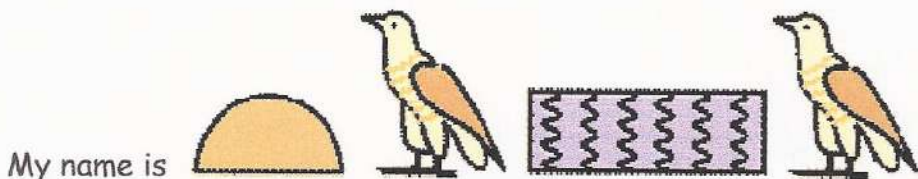
Later, as the Egyptians introduced more religious beliefs they started to write the names of royalty in oval frames, which represented the elliptical course of the sun around the world and defined the limits of the kingdom that it shined upon. The oval band or frame was set on a square base.

A "cartouche" was found on Egyptian monuments and papyri. 'Cartouche' became so commonly used that it has remained the standard name for the shape around the name of an Egyptian pharaoh or queen.

In the NEW KINGDOM the cartouche was used as an amulet, evidently to prevent demons from devouring the name of the dead

'Cartouche' is actually a French word meaning 'gun cartridge'. When Napoleon's soldiers were in Egypt, they nicknamed this shape 'cartouche' because it reminded them of the shape of their gun cartridges, or bullets.

Writing your name in a gold or silver cartouche gives you the meaning of royalty and glory that the Egyptian Kings and Queens had.



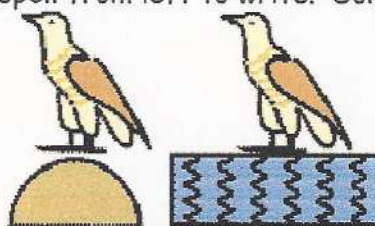
What's your name?

At times, different words sound the same but mean different things (for example: to and two). Egyptians added additional hieroglyphic characters to help sort out the meaning of the words. These added symbols are what make hieroglyphics so tough to

learn. But for spelling our names we won't need to worry about them.

Also, keep in mind that the Egyptians didn't always spell from left to write. Sometimes

they stacked things. So, my name could be spelled



instead of



It's fun to stack and arrange the letters different ways to make the nicest look.

We've made our hieroglyphs very colorful, but they were often a lot more dull:



Make a cartouche:

A cartouche is sort of like a nametag. Ancient Egyptians made cartouches for kings, queens, and other high-ranking people in the kingdom.



You can try drawing the Hieroglyphs yourself or you can click the template links to print out pictures that you can color in and arrange on your own.

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Egyptian Colors and Their Meaning

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ANCIENT EGYPT



The Ancient Egyptian Alphabet

The Ancient Egyptians wrote using a system of pictures called hieroglyphics. The pictures in early hieroglyphics represented everyday objects. Later they came to represent spoken sounds of up to five letters with words being made up from groups of pictures.

When the names of kings and queens were written using hieroglyphics they were always placed within an oval border or *cartouche*.

<p>A</p>  <p>EAGLE (1)</p>	<p>A</p>  <p>ARM (2)</p>	<p>B</p>  <p>FOOT (3)</p>	<p>C/K</p>  <p>BASKET (4)</p>	<p>D</p>  <p>HAND (5)</p>
<p>E/I/Y</p>  <p>TWO STROKES (6)</p>	<p>F/V</p>  <p>VIPER (7)</p>	<p>G</p>  <p>JAR (8)</p>	<p>H</p>  <p>HOUSE (9)</p>	<p>H</p>  <p>FLAX (10)</p>
<p>I/Y/E</p>  <p>REED (11)</p>	<p>J</p>  <p>COBRA (12)</p>	<p>L</p>  <p>LION (13)</p>	<p>M</p>  <p>OWL (14)</p>	<p>M</p>  <p>BAR (15)</p>
<p>N</p>  <p>WATER (16)</p>	<p>N</p>  <p>CROWN (17)</p>	<p>O/U/W</p>  <p>LASO (18)</p>	<p>P</p>  <p>DOOR (19)</p>	<p>Q</p>  <p>SLOPE (20)</p>
<p>R</p>  <p>MOUTH (21)</p>	<p>S/Z</p>  <p>CLOTH (22)</p>	<p>SH/CH</p>  <p>POOL (23)</p>	<p>T</p>  <p>LOAF (24)</p>	<p>TH</p>  <p>ROPE (25)</p>
<p>U/W/O</p>  <p>CHICK (26)</p>	<p>X</p>  <p>BASKET/CLOTH (27)</p>	<p>Y/E/I</p>  <p>DOUBLE REED (28)</p>	<p>Z/S</p>  <p>BOLT (29)</p>	

The Symbols



(WINGED SUN DISK - Symbol of the Egyptian Sun God Horus. It can be found towards the bottom of Lady Teshat's Mummy Case print)



ANKH - SYMBOL OF LIFE, ETERNAL LIFE, AND GOOD LUCK



Basket (nebet) - "All", "Lord"



Bow (iunet, pedjet) - "Enemies"



Brazier (khet) - "Fire"



Cobra -Protective symbol used on crowns of royalty. Believed the cobra would spit fire at any approaching enemies.



Ear (mesedjer) - "Hearing"



Feather (shut) - "Truth"



Gold (nebu) - "Tomb"



Headrest (weres) - "Sun"



Heart (ieb) - "Soul"



Ka (ka) - "Conscience"



Knot of Isis (tiet) - "Life"



Mountain (djew)



Nefer - "Beauty"



Palace Wall (serekh) - "King's Home"



Pool (she) - "Water"



Sail (hetau) - "Breath"



**SCARAB = GREAT POWER AND STRENGTH.
SAID TO PUSH THE SUN INTO THE SKY AT THE
DAWN OF EACH DAY.**



Shen Ring = "Protection and Eternity"



Sky (pet) - "Sky"



Star (seba) - "Afterlife"



Swallow (menet) - "Souls"



Tree (nehet) - "Life", "Rising Sun"



Was Scepter (was) - "Power"



Isis - Goddess of Fertility



Osiris-God of the Underworld



Anubis – God of the Dead
Guide to the Underworld



Mayet-Goddess of Truth
(Found in center of
Teshat's Mummy Case)