



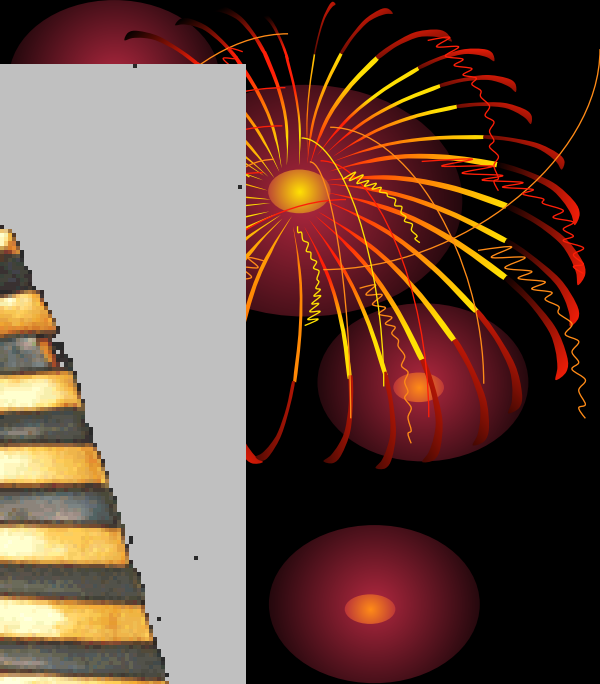
The Sands of Time...

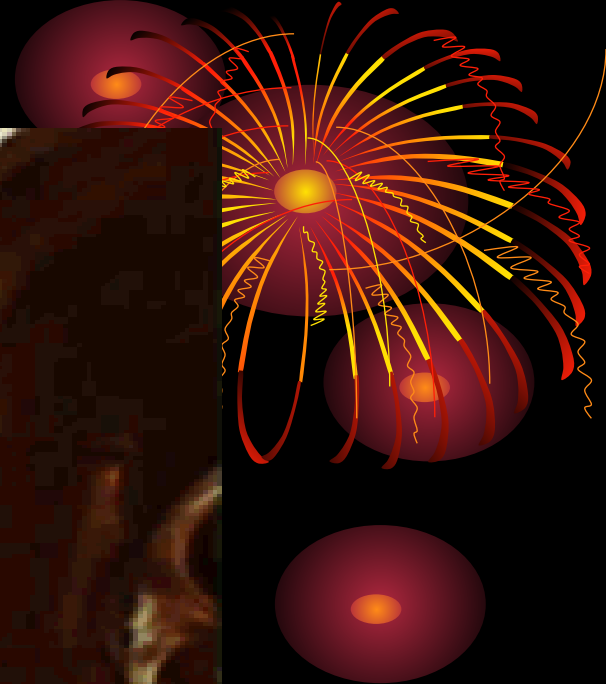
**10 A Look at the Funerary
Mask of King Tut**

An Introduction...



- ⑩ Nestled deep within the earth, in The Valley of the Kings, waited a treasure beyond imagination. This treasure had been waiting for more than three thousand years. A treasure so beautiful and fine crafted, it boggles the mind. But this is a very special treasure. Not just because it is the treasure of a king, but because it was made for the Gods themselves. This treasure wasn't made with the sole intent of sealing away from man's eyes. Given to the Gods to welcome the newest resident to their kingdom. The newest resident was none other than King Tutankhamun....





Facts About the King...



⑩ Born: 1341 B.C.

⑩ Birthplace: Egypt

⑩ Ruled: 1333 – 1323 B.C.

⑩ Died: c. 1323 B.C.

**⑩ Best Known As: Ancient
Egyptian ruler and famous 20th-
century mummy**

The Tomb of a King



- ⑩ **The 1922 discovery of the tomb made Tut an instant celebrity and placed him among the most famous of all Egyptian rulers.**
- ⑩ **When King Tut's tomb was discovered, it contained a fabulous array of beautiful objects.**
- ⑩ **These included the pharaoh's many coffins, placed one inside the other, very much intact.**
- ⑩ **The innermost was of solid gold and weighed 243 pounds.**
- ⑩ **Inside this sarcophagus was the body of King Tut, bearing his funerary mask. This beaten and enameld mask was placed over the face of the actual mummy.**

The Mask...



- 10 The mask was very lifelike, made only of the best of materials fit only for a king – gold, jewels, etc.**
- 10 The pharaoh could not be expected to join the others in the afterlife with anything less than the profusion of wealth that surrounded him on earth.**

The Mask



10 The young king is wearing a ceremonial beard – a symbol of his divinity.

10 There are the heads of two creatures that can be seen on the king's headdress.

Even More About the Mask...

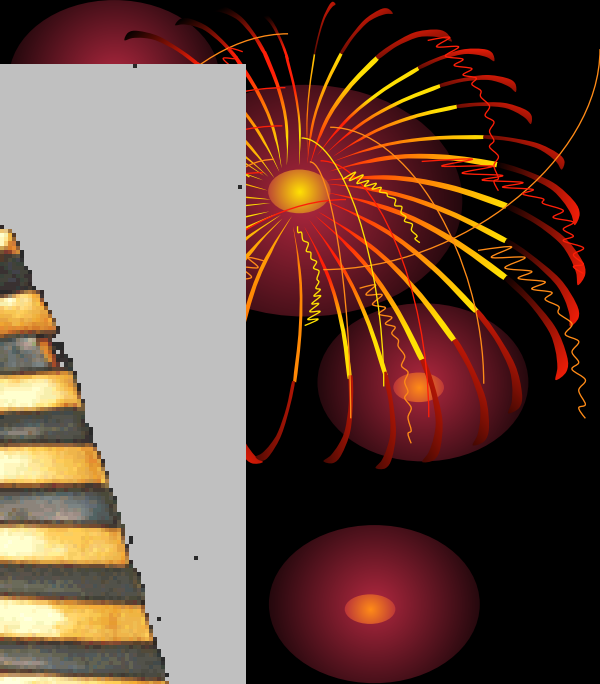


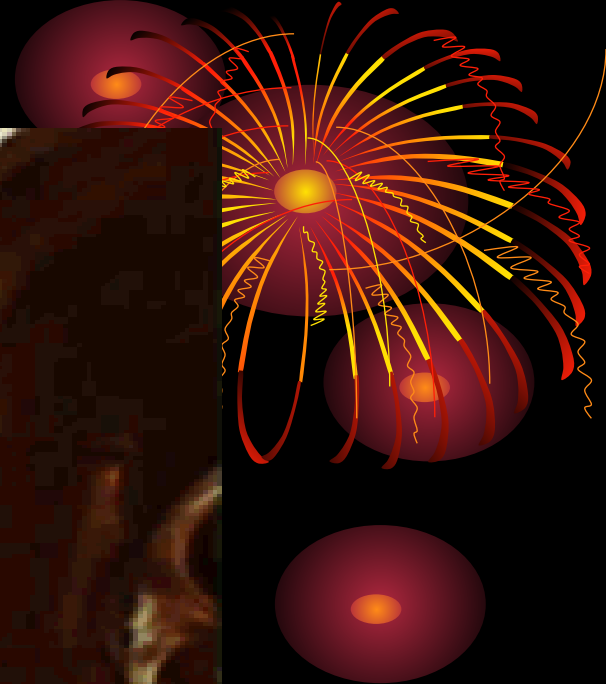
- ⑩ C. 1342 B.C. – This mask is made of gold with Lapis Lazuli, Carnelian, and other precious gemstones.**
- ⑩ 54 x 39.3 cm (21 1/4 x 15 7/16")**
- ⑩ It resides in the Archaeological Museum in Cairo, Egypt.**

King Tutankhaman

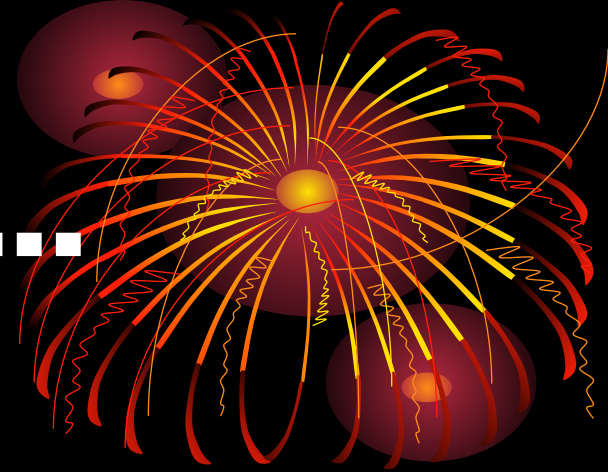


10 King Tut's tomb was found in the Valley of the Kings. Inside, his funerary mask was included on his body. It was decorated with gold and precious gemstones.





First Impressions...



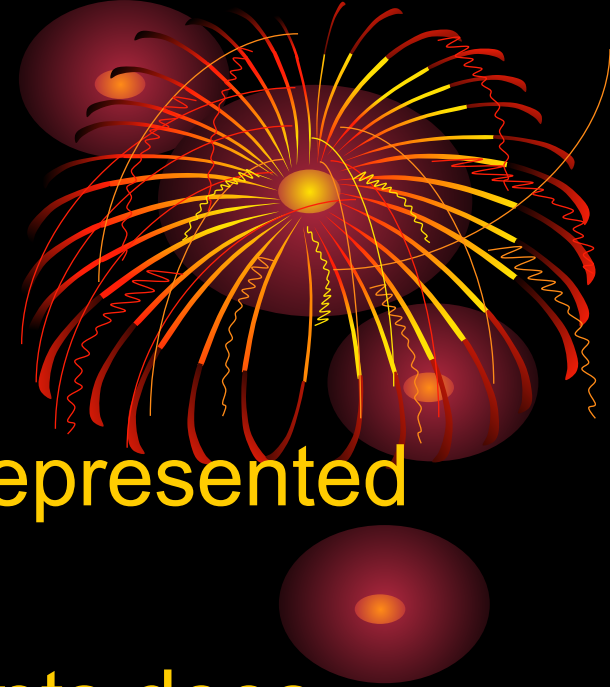
- 10 1. Describe your first impressions of this mask. Did the term *mask* seem odd when applied to such an object? How did you think such a mask was used?**

Describe...



- 10 1. Can you determine what the pharaoh wears on his chin? What do you suppose this symbolizes?
- 10 2. The heads of two creatures can be seen on the king's headdress. What are these creatures? Do you suppose they are placed there for decorative purpose only? If not, what do you think they might represent (purpose served)?

Analyze...



101. What type of balance is represented in this mask?
102. To which of the art elements does the principle of variety apply?
103. To which element is the principle of harmony applied?

Interpret...



101. What characteristics are conveyed by this face – stern and powerful; frail and incompetent; or sensitive and gentle? On what do you base your answer?

Judge...

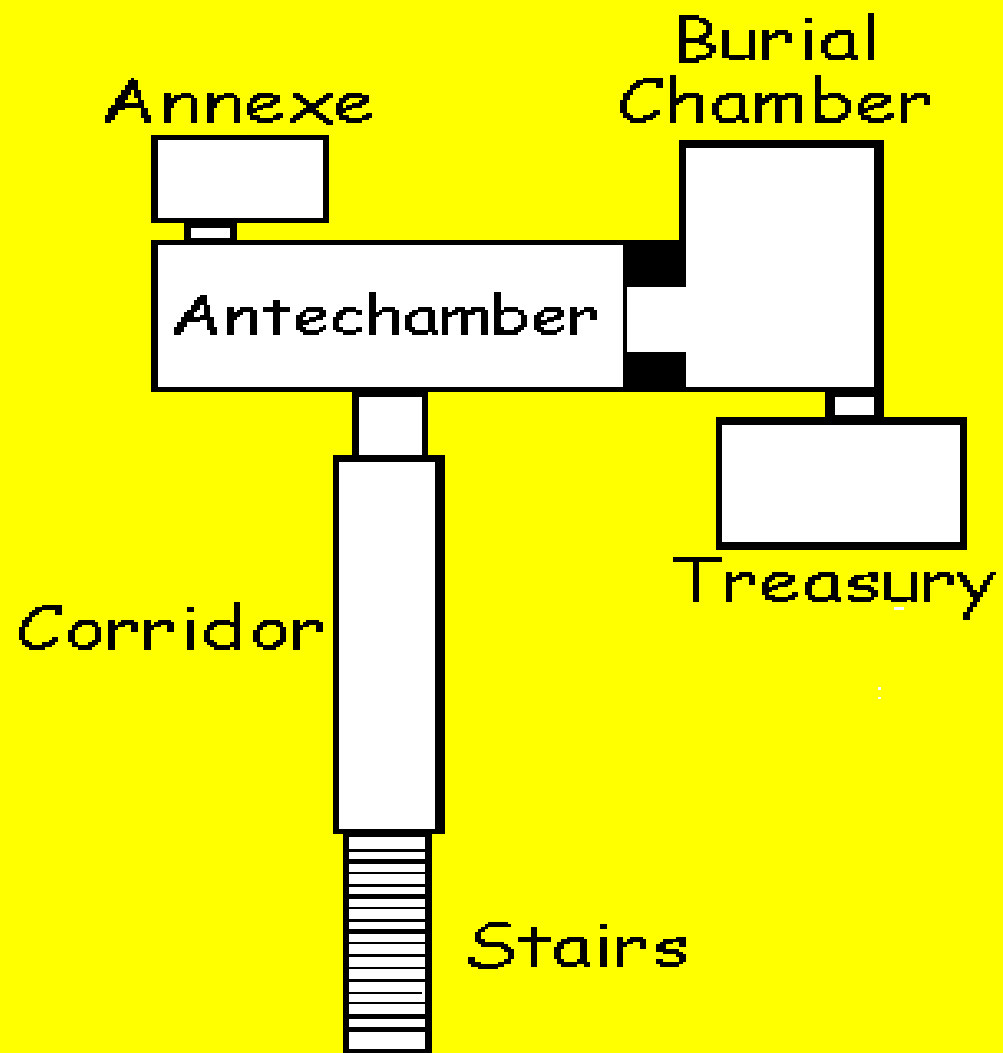


10 Do you think this is a successful work of art? Would your opinion be the same if it was made of painted wood rather than solid gold? Explain your answer.



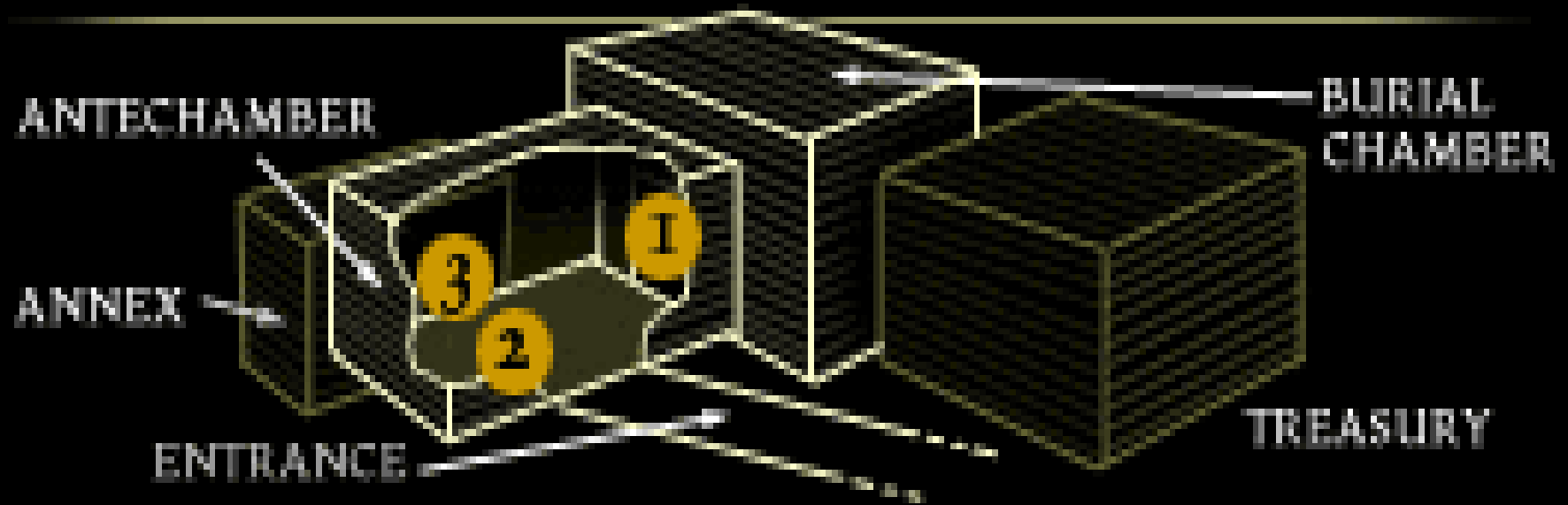
A Look Inside the Tomb...

10 King Tut's Final Sanctuary





THE TOMB OF TUTANKHAMEN

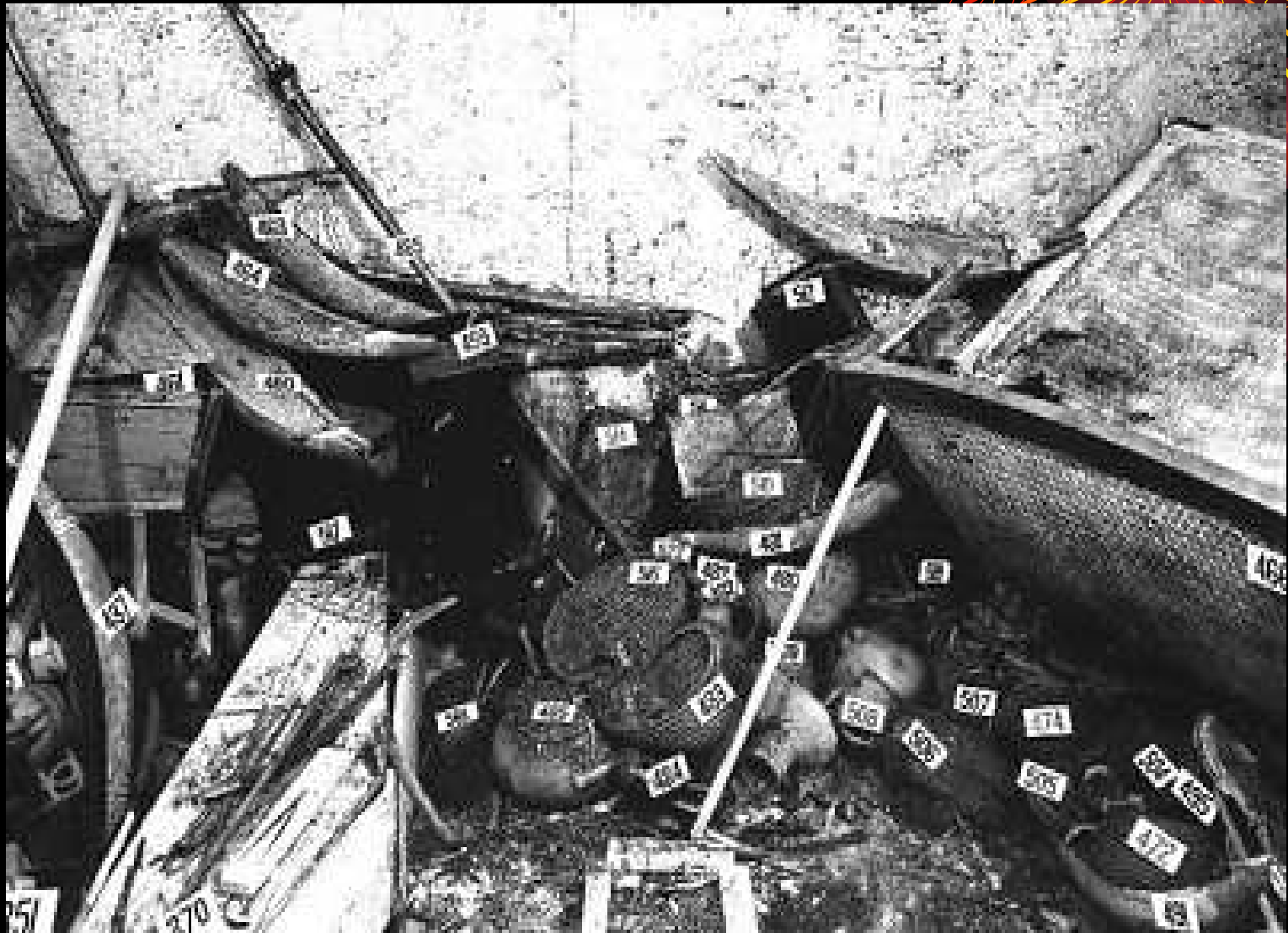
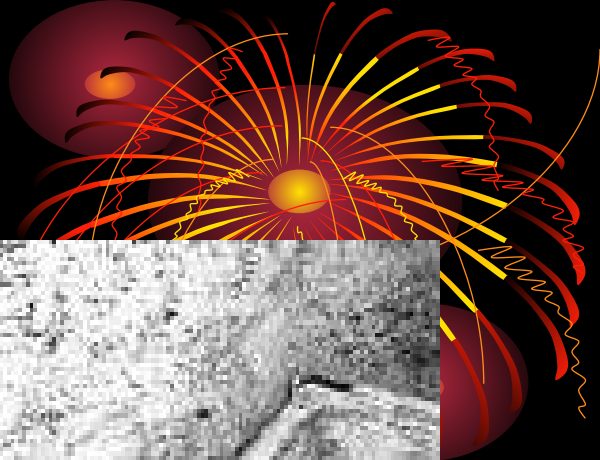


The Antechamber



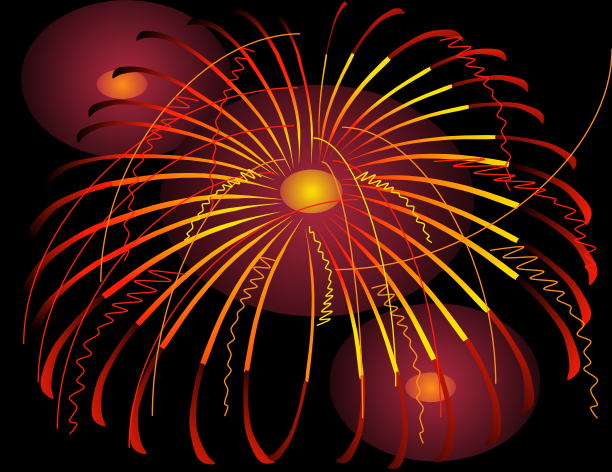


The Annexe




The Burial Chamber






The Sarcophagus of King Tut



**One of the seals
that guarded the
Tomb of
King Tut.**

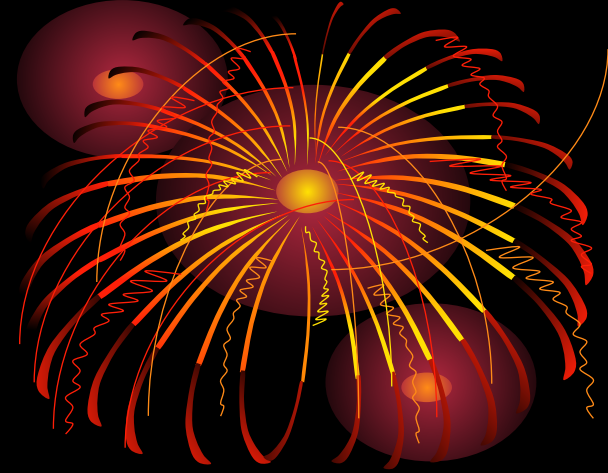






The Funerary mask of King Tut





The Mummy King Tut



A Little About Ancient Egypt & Death

10 The Mummification Process

An Introduction...



10 Egyptians mainly focused upon death and the afterlife. Their entire life revolved around the idea of reigning in the afterlife and becoming gods.

Ancient Egyptian Potpourri



- 10 When a Pharaoh died, he was thought to become Osirus, this legendary king of the dead. This was every pharaoh's dream.**
- 10 A Pharaoh was thought to be the son of Ka, this Egyptian sun god.**
- 10 Mot was an Egyptian idea referring to a universe at perfect balance. This was one of the great beliefs of the Egyptians.**

Potpourri, Cont'd.



10 Much like the African Tribal Societies, Egyptians used masks for several rituals, mainly for funerals and burials.

**3 Things that had to occur
in order for a Ka of a
person to survive in the
afterlife were:**



10 The Name

10 Offerings

10 The body intact

Mummification Processes



10 The heart was kept in the body due to religious beliefs during mummification. This organ was thought to be the essence of a person.

10 The brain of a person was pulled out through the nasal cavity and discarded during mummification. The Egyptians were not sure what it was for a

4 Internal organs that are removed from the body and kept in limestone jars during mummification are:



⑩ The intestines

⑩ The lungs

⑩ The stomach

⑩ The liver

Sarcophagus



10 Sarcophagus – was one of the most important objects to the Egyptians.

10 Usually they had primary scenes (on the long sides) of processions of chariots, soldiers, and battle scenes.

Sarcophagus, Cont'd.

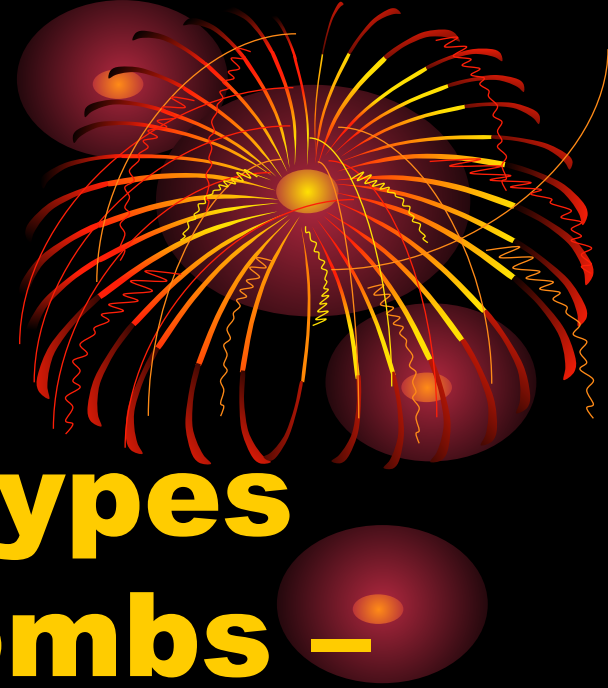


10 One of the most famous shows a battle with Alexander the Great.

10 Short ends of the coffin contain pictures of figures, nude, except for ornaments, jewels, & ear caps.

Mastabas

10 **Mastabas were types
of small stone tombs –
the predecessor of the
pyramids.**



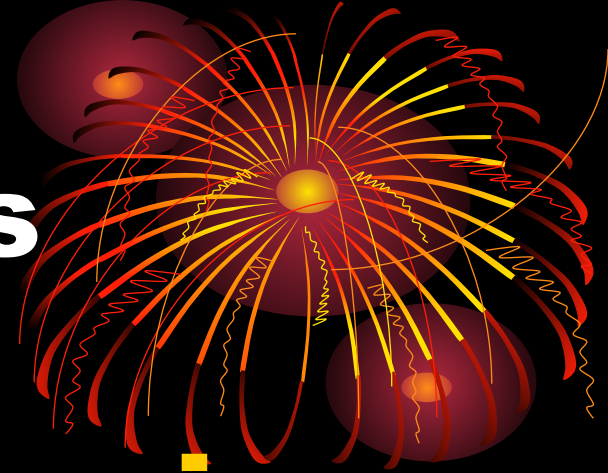
Death and the Egyptians



10 The arts of this culture reflected their beliefs .

10 By preparing the body, their rules must be exact.

Funeral Processes



10 They carved life-size sculptures (or larger) for the Ka and placed their bodies in a gold sarcophagus.

Funeral Processes, Cont'd.



**10 These sarcophagus
were covered with
Egyptian writing and
precious stones.**

**10 This concreted the
belief to preserve the
body.**

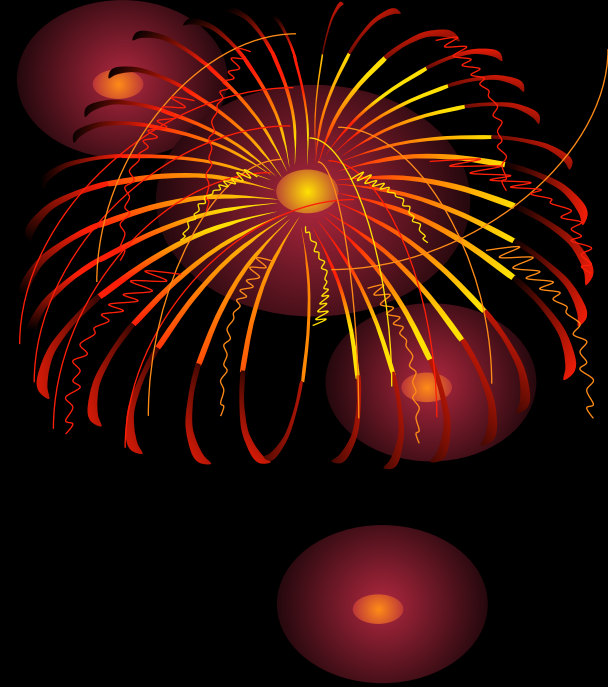
Still More Funeral Processes



10 The art of drawing hieroglyphics on the tomb walls exercised the belief to create an “eternal castle” for their king.

Even More??????

**10 As a result,
architectural
structures, the
pyramids, were an art
form that was
produced in the Old
Kingdom.**



Putting Their King To Rest



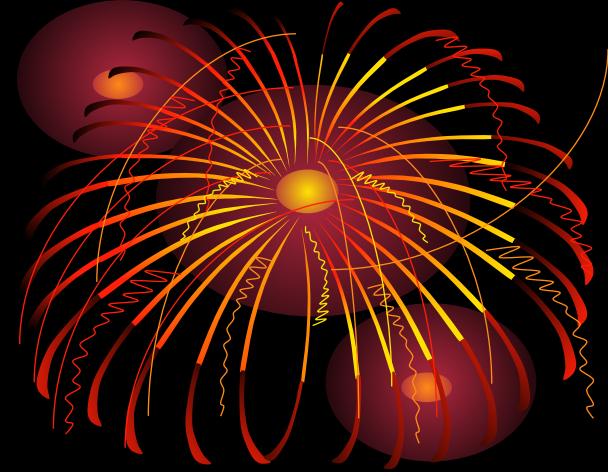
10 By sealing the tomb, their beliefs were maintained and enhanced.

10 This produced further ideas of how to bury kings by creating large statues for tombs in areas such as the “Valley of the Kings ”



The Girl with the Broken Smile

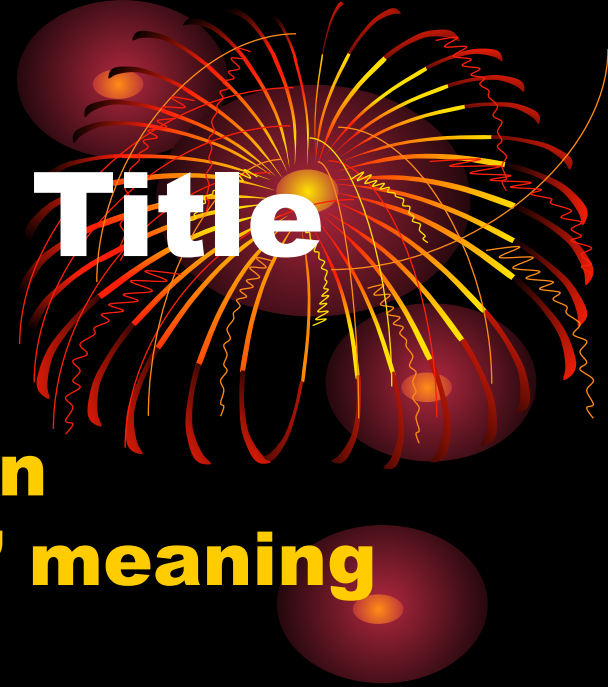
10 Studying the Mona Lisa



Leonardo da Vinci, circa
1503 1507

in cm
Musée du Louvre

Breakdown of the Title



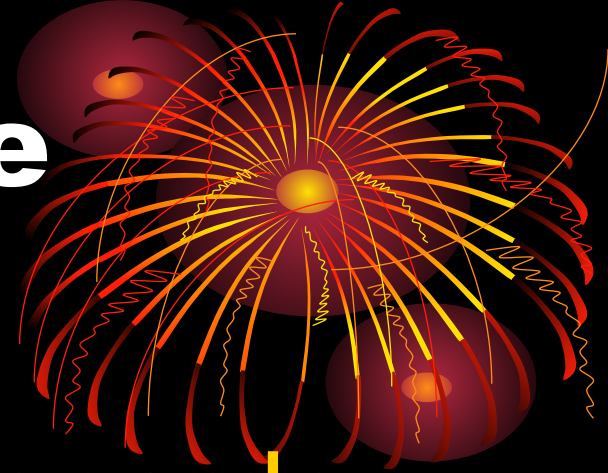
- 10 “Mona” is a common Italian contraction of “madonna,” meaning “my lady” or “madam”**
- 10 Lisa refers to a sitter in da Vinci’s life named Lisa, the wife of wealthy Florentine businessman Francesco del Giocondo – in a biography of da Vinci that was published 31 years after his death.**



10 The alternate title of this piece, *La Gioconda*, is the feminine form of Giocondo. In Italian, this means “light-hearted”.

10 When translated, it means “light-hearted woman”.

History Behind the Piece



10 It is probable that Leonardo began painting her in 1503, and according to Vasari, completed her in four years.

The Travels of Mona

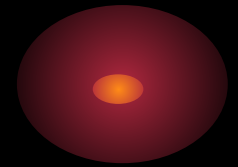
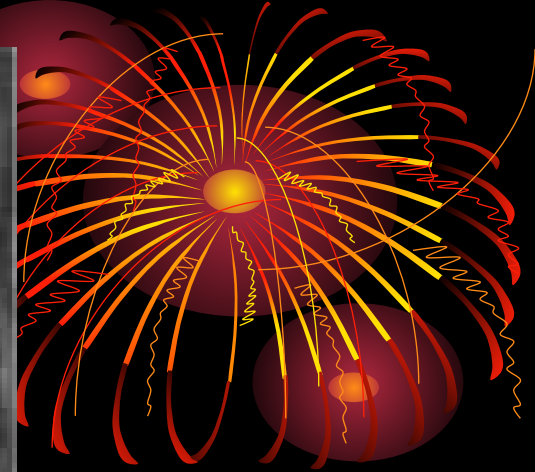


Leonardo first took the painting from Italy to France in 1516 when King Francois I invited the painter to work at the Chateau de Clos Lucé near the king's castle in Amboise. The King bought the painting for 4,000 *ecus*.

A Little Trivia about *Lisa*

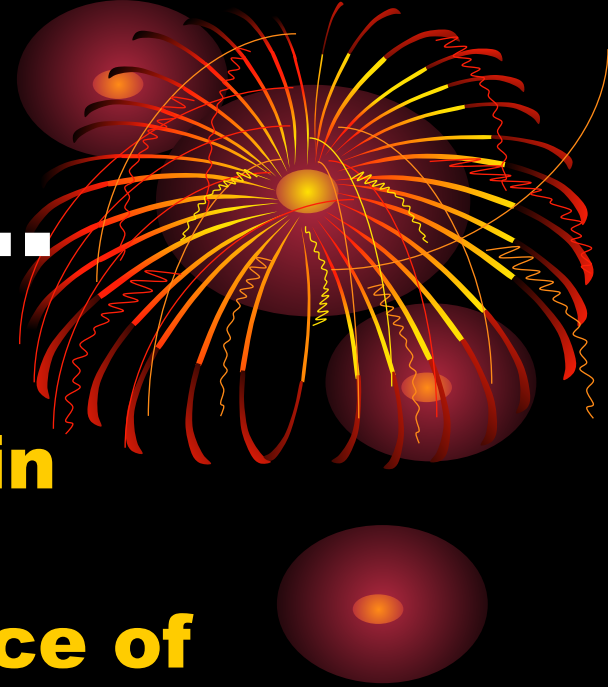


10 After Leonardo's death the painting was cut down by having part of the panel at both sides removed. Originally there were columns on both sides of the figure, as we know from early copies. The edges of the bases can still be seen.



Early copy of the Mona Lisa, in Walters Gallery, Baltimore, showing the columns

Her Many Homes...



- ⑩ The painting first resided in Fontainebleau**
- ⑩ It later resided in the Palace of Versailles.**
- ⑩ After the French Revolution, it was moved to the Louvre.**
- ⑩ Napoleon had it moved to his private bedroom in the Tuileries Palace; later it returned to the Louvre.**

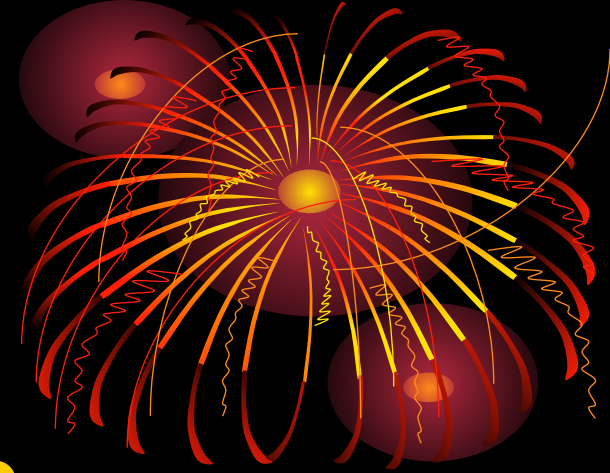
Her Many Homes, Cont'd.

10 During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871, it was moved from the Louvre to a hiding place elsewhere in France.

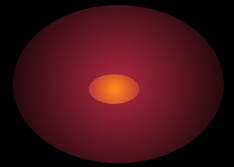


10 The painting was not well-known until the mid-19th century, when artists of the emerging Symbolist movement began to appreciate it, and associated it with their ideas about feminine mystique.





**10 One critic said that she
“contained a kind of mythic
embodiment of eternal
femininity, who is older than the
rocks among which she sits”
and that she “has been dead
many times and has learned the
secrets of the grave”.**



Theft!!!!



- ⑩ The painting's increasing fame was further emphasised when it was stolen on August 21, 1911. The next day, Louis Beroud, a painter, walked into the Louvre and went to the Salon Carré where the Mona Lisa had been on display for five years. However, where the Mona Lisa should have stood, in between Correggio's *Mystical Marriage* and Titian's *Allegory of Alfonso d'Avalos*, he found four iron pegs.

Theft, Cont'd.



- ⑩ Bérout contacted the head of the guards, who thought the painting was being photographed.**
- ⑩ A few hours later, Bérout checked back with the head of the museum, and it was confirmed that the Mona Lisa was not with the photographers.**
- ⑩ The Louvre was closed for an entire week to aid in the investigation of the theft.**

Even More Theft!



- 10 On September 6, French poet Guillaume Apollinaire, who had once said the Louvre needed to be “burnt down”, was arrested for suspicion of the theft.**
- 10 His friend Pablo Picasso was brought in for questioning. Both were released later.**

The Thief Found...



- ⑩ People thought that the painting was lost forever.**
- ⑩ A Louvre employee named Vincenzo Peruggia stole it by entering the building during regular hours, hiding in a broom closet and walking out with it hidden under his coat after the museum had closed.**

A Conspiracy...

- ⑩ **A con-man named Eduardo do Valfierno master-minded the theft, and had commissioned a french art forger to make copies of the painting in order to sell them as the missing original...**



On Her Way Home....



10 Peruggia kept the painting in his apartment for two years; he grew impatient and was caught trying to sell it to a Florentine art dealer.

10 After they recovered *Lisa*, it was exhibited all over Italy and returned home to the Louvre in 1913.

Other Incidents...



- 10 During World War II the painting was again removed from the Louvre and taken to safety, first in Chateau Amboise, then in the abbey of Loc-Dieu and finally in the Ingres Museum in Montauban.**

Even More Incidents...



- ⑩ In 1956, the lower part of the painting was severely damaged when someone doused it with acid.**
- ⑩ On December 30 of that same year, Ugo Ungaza Villegas, a young Bolivian man, damaged the painting by throwing a rock at it. The result was a speck of pigment near Mona Lisa's left elbow.**
- ⑩ The painting is now covered with bulletproof security glass.**

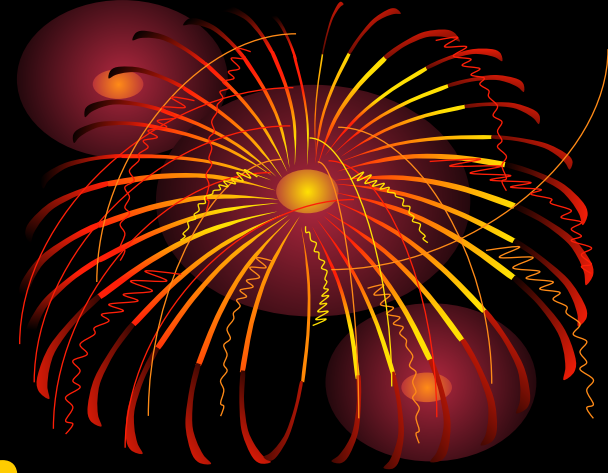
Her World Tour



- ⑩ From December 14, 1962 to March of 1963, the French government lent it to the United States to be displayed in New York City and Washington D.C.**
- ⑩ In 1974, the painting exhibited in Tokyo and Moscow before being returned to the Louvre.**



- ⑩ Prior to the 1962-63 tour, the painting was assessed for insurance purposes at \$100 million.
- ⑩ According to the *Guinness Book of Records*, this makes the *Mona Lisa* the most valuable painting ever insured.

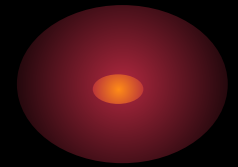
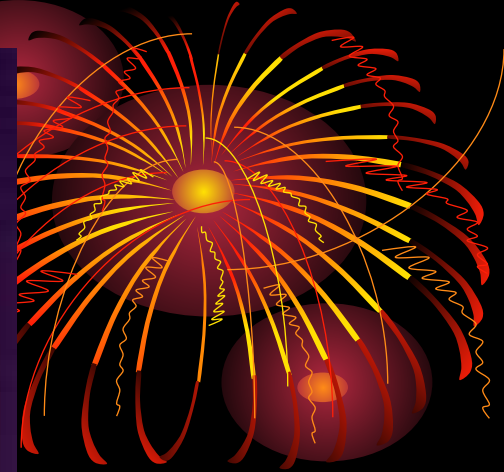


10 It's value has only been surpassed by one other painting – Gustav Klimt's *Adele Bloch-Bauer I* for \$135 million.

Her Final Resting Place

- ⑩ **On April 6, 2005 — following a period of curatorial maintenance, recording, and analysis — the painting was moved, within the Louvre, to a new home in the museum's Salle des États. It is displayed in a purpose-built, climate-controlled enclosure behind bullet proof glass.**





Museum visitors viewing the *Mona Lisa* through security glass (prior to 2005 move)

Identity of the Model



10 Lisa Gherardini – In the biography, Vasari identified the subject to be the wife of socially prominent