

**CLASSICS/HISTORY 230L: ANCIENT EGYPT
WORLD MUSEUMS PROJECT**

100 points.

You should write up your World Museums Project in any word processing program, save your document in a standard format (.doc, .docx, .rtf, .txt are all fine; avoid saving it as a .pdf or .pages document) and upload into the assignment found on Blackboard in the World Museums Project area of the course menu.

STEP 1. Your assignment is to virtually “visit” 4 international museums with renowned Egyptian collections:

- the British Museum in London,
- the Louvre Museum in Paris,
- the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and
- the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Use the url links provided below to get started:

British Museum - <http://www.britishmuseum.org/>

search highlight objects from the Egyptian collection

http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/search.aspx?searchText=egypt&image_s=true&to=ad&toDate=300

Louvre Museum - <http://www.louvre.fr/en>

search Egyptian antiquities - <http://www.louvre.fr/en/departments/egyptian-antiquities>

highlights of Egyptian collection <http://www.louvre.fr/en/departments/egyptian-antiquities/highlights#tabs>

The Metropolitan Museum of Art - <http://www.metmuseum.org/>

Met Museum – browse and search the Egyptian collection -

<http://www.metmuseum.org/collection/highlights-of-the-collection?deptids=10&pg=1>

University of Pennsylvania Museum - <http://www.penn.museum/>

Egyptian objects on display -

[http://www.penn.museum/collections/search.php?term=Egypt&submit_term=Submit+Query&images\[\]=yes&on_display\[\]=yes](http://www.penn.museum/collections/search.php?term=Egypt&submit_term=Submit+Query&images[]=yes&on_display[]=yes)

STEP 2. Pick one ancient Egyptian object from each museum, making sure that all 4 objects are linked by a common thread: they must be the same or similar type of object, share the same or similar function, and say something about a single topic or theme in Egyptian archaeology, art, society, religion, etc.

Begin your assignment by putting your name at the top of the page. Then, provide a list of your 4 objects including (for each individual object):

- the url link from the museum's website,
- the title of the object as supplied by the museum's website
- the registration/accession/object number as supplied by the museum's website
 - (see the illustrated instructions at the end of this document for details on this)

So, the start of your World Museums Project should look like this if you were using the 4 objects illustrated at the end of this document (information in *italic font* is provided for instructional purposes on how/where to find the object's number):

Your Name Here

British Museum

http://www.britishmuseum.org/explore/highlights/highlight_objects/aes/f/funerary_cloth_of_isetnefret.aspx

Funerary cloth of Isetnefret

EA 65347 (*number is found at the bottom left of the object's website entry, under the photo*)

Louvre Museum

<http://www.louvre.fr/en/oeuvre-notices/akhenaton-and-nefertiti>

Akhenaton and Nefertiti

E 15593 (*number is found at the bottom right of the object's website entry, under 'Technical description'*)

Metropolitan Museum

http://www.metmuseum.org/collection/the-collection-online/search/545660?rpp=30&pg=1&rndkey=20150324&ao=on&ft=* &deptids=10&pos=2

Coffin, reused for Prince Amenemhet

19.3.207a,b (*this museum uses the term "Accession number"*)

University of Pennsylvania Museum

<http://www.penn.museum/collections/object/78404>

Inlay

E11731 (*this museum uses the term "Object number"*)

Pay attention to accuracy here. You will lose points if this information is not here since I will need to be able to use it to confirm which object you chose and look at its webpage myself.

NOTE 1: Make sure that your url for the University of Pennsylvania Museum object is accurate. After you click on the image for the object and it pops up, you MUST click on the "view object" link and provide the url for the full information page to the object.

NOTE 2: I seriously advise against choosing the same objects as any friends you may have in the class. It will probably be very hard to differentiate your discussions if you end up choosing the same objects. Any submissions with the same or similar grouping of objects will automatically be scrutinized for plagiarism.

STEP 3. Write up a discussion of how your 4 objects illustrate **one specific aspect** about ancient Egyptian culture – something about its art, architecture, society, economy, politics, or religion, etc. – that you have read about in your three assigned textbooks (Bard, Robins, or Brewer and Teeter) or any other reading assigned for this class (Simpson, Lichtheim, Reeder, etc.). No research on the internet or in other sources should be done. All assignments will be run through an automated program checked for plagiarism and copying from internet sources.

Your discussion must:

- be written in full, well-composed sentences, fully proofread and checked for all errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation.
- be 500 words in length.
- demonstrate a thorough and comprehensive understanding of the sources (your textbooks, etc.).
 - DO NOT simply quote or reword the textbook's ideas, but show that you understand what they are saying and the ideas being presented in your own words.
- integrate all 4 objects into the discussion, looking at all of them specifically and demonstrating that they are all indeed solid representations of a single idea or theme.
 - DO NOT, for instance, simply write up something about statues and randomly pick 4 statues assuming that they all support your discussion; just because they are statues does not automatically make them similar or mean that they all represent a single, specific concept; consider issues of function, use, chronological date, etc.
- provide citations referencing the page or pages of the assigned readings from which you get your information; you **MUST** use at least 2 different textbooks or assigned readings or articles.
 - To do this, simply supply the author's name and page numbers of the relevant material in parentheses after the sentence or sentences which discuss the information you read about.
 - For example: (Bard p. 237) or (Brewer and Teeter pp. 27-29).

GRADING RUBRIC

Your World Museums Project will be graded on this rubric, so use it as a guide when working on your project. Your work will be evaluated on 4 different criteria, each worth up to 25 points for demonstrating high proficiency in that criteria:

Highly proficient	20-25 points
Proficient points	15-20 points
Limited proficiency	10-15 points
Little-no proficiency demonstrated	0-10 points

Criterion 1: Timeliness, Presentation, Following Instructions (25 points)

Highly proficient assignments will:

- be received on time.
- be of appropriate length.
- be neat and professional in appearance.
- meet assignment guidelines
 - 4 objects from 4 different museums as assigned with accurate url links, titles and object numbers supplied.

Criterion 2: Mechanical Conventions & Writing (25 points)

Highly proficient assignments will show:

- that all sentences are well constructed and have varied structure and length.
- that the author essentially makes no errors in grammar, mechanics, punctuation and/or spelling.
- that the author uses vivid words and phrases.
- that the choice and placement of words seems accurate, natural, and not forced.
- that the English composition is clear and logical.

Criterion 3: Object Selection & Discussion (25 points)

Highly proficient assignments will show:

- that all 4 objects selected have a common link, represent a single theme, concept or idea about ancient Egyptian culture which is clearly and intelligently presented in the discussion.

Criterion 4: Sources, Evidence & Citations (25 points)

Highly proficient assignments will show:

- skillful evaluation of information gathered from assigned readings.
- skillful use of references/citations to relevant assigned source material, with appropriate (see instructions) citation format.

TOTAL POINTS AVAILABLE: 100

Here are some screen-caps of objects on “display” in each of the Museums’ websites. Use these for reference if you are struggling to figure out what the “title” and “object number” part of the assignment in STEP 2 above means.

 **Penn Museum** UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM of ARCHAEOLOGY and ANTHROPOLOGY

Online Collection Home About Highlights By Section Data Help My Finds

ON DISPLAY BACK NEW SEARCH



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Inlay

Object Number: E11731

Current Location: [Egypt \(Mummies\) Gallery](#)

Culture: Roman

Provenience: Egypt
Oxyrhynchus

Period: Roman Period
Hellenistic Period

Section: Egyptian

Materials: Glass

Technique: Millefiori

Iconography: Floral

Credit Line: Received from the Egypt Exploration Fund, Graeco-Roman Branch

Other Number: AES3678 - Other Number

Title of this object is “Inlay”
The Object number is E11731



The Collection Online

Search The Collection Online

< 2 of 11425 search results >



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+ ADDITIONAL IMAGES (4)

Coffin, reused for Prince Amenemhat

Period: Late New Kingdom to early Third Intermediate Period
Dynasty: Dynasty 20–21
Date: ca. 1186–945 B.C.
Geography: From Egypt, Upper Egypt; Thebes, Southern Asasif, Cliff Tomb (MMA 1021), Radim, MMA excavations, 1918–19
Medium: Wood, paint, stucco, gesso
Dimensions: L. 104.4 cm (41 1/8 in.); W. 30.6 cm (12 1/16 in.); H. 35.1 cm (13 13/16 in.)
Credit Line: Rogers Fund, 1919
Accession Number: 19.3.207a, b

On view in Gallery 130

LABEL OBJECT INFORMATION RELATED OBJECTS ONLINE RESOURCES

Title of this object is “Coffin, reused for Prince Amenemhat”
The Object number (called an “Accession number” here) is 19.3.207a,b

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Akhenaton and Nefertiti
Department of Egyptian Antiquities: The New Kingdom (circa 1550 to circa 1069 BC)

All works



Conditions for use of images

■ Egyptian Antiquities
The New Kingdom
(circa 1550 to circa 1069 BC)

Author(s):
David Elisabeth

To the visitor to the Louvre who wishes to see Nefertiti, the Department of Antiquities can offer only this group, which shows Akhenaton and his wife, side by side, holding hands, and looking straight ahead. This small sculpture bears witness to the specific religious practices of Akhenaton's time: it would have been made for a private altar, before which a family offered its devotions to the royal couple.

An Official Portrait

The king and queen are shown hand in hand, as if walking forward together. They stand quite far apart, entirely unbending as they stare straight ahead, without the ghost of a smile. They are clothed in very fine, close-pleated linen, and wear broad collars on their shoulders. As in most of their official portraits, the king wears the Blue Crown (kheperesh) and the queen a tall flat-topped headdress. Hand-holding couples, royal or otherwise, are not very common in Egyptian art, but are found from the Old Kingdom onward. Typologically, then, there is nothing unusual in this group. It conforms exactly to

Technical description

Akhénaton et Néfertiti
après 1345 avant J.-C. (après l'an 9 du règne)

calcaire peint
H. : 22,20 cm. ; L. : 12,30 cm. ; Pr. : 9,80 cm.

Don L., I. et A. Curtis
E 15593

■ Egyptian Antiquities
Sully wing
1st floor
The New Kingdom
Room 25
Vitrine 2 : Le roi Akhénaton et sa famille

Title of this object is “Akhenaton and Nefertiti”
The Object number is E 15593

Explore / Highlights

Funerary cloth of Isetnefret



From Egypt
New Kingdom, 1300-1070 BC

Tii pours a libation before her deceased mother

This type of painted linen panel was placed on the chest of the coffin. It was another means of ensuring the eternal provision of offerings, which were also depicted on the walls of the tomb. Water, as a substance with no colour, taste or smell, was used in Egyptian rituals for purification.

Isetnefret is shown seated before an offering table loaded with loaves of bread. Her lion-footed chair is similar to examples found in wealthy tombs, but has much longer legs. She holds a lotus flower to her nose; the flower's stylized curved stalk is typical of representations dating to the New Kingdom. The lotus flower is symbolic of rebirth.

Both Isetnefret and her daughter Tii are dressed in fashionable voluminous robes, with the fringed edge running down the front of the garment. They also wear wide collars and heavy wigs. Tii wears hoop earrings. Pierced ears were fashionable for men and women from the New Kingdom. The small boy, Penpare, like all children in Egyptian art, is shown naked, but does not have the usual sidelock of youth.

G. Robins, *Women in ancient Egypt* (London, The British Museum Press, 1993)

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Height: 28.000 cm

Length: 43.000 cm

Bequeathed by Sir Robert Ludwig Mond

EA 65347

Highlights ▶

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Title of this object is "Funerary cloth of Isetnefret"
The Object number is EA 65347