

The use of aesthetic plastic formulations of some plant elements in ancient Egyptian art through hangings designs for children's rooms

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Abstract:

It is very important to deepen children's national sensation; children can love their country true through their well known knowledge about their country culture, history and civilization. Nations seek to let their children love their country from the earliest stages and do their best to improve their loyalty in order to grow up loving their home land and society.

The current study aimed to take benefits of plastic formulations of some plant elements in ancient Egyptian Art to create hangings designs for children's rooms since our children nowadays lacks knowledge in such kinds of plants which may be an input for developing their national sensation. In this study the ancient Egyptian plants which were chosen are: flax, acacia, feverfew, papyrus, reeds, sycamore and doom palm, they have been used as tools to create hangings design for children's rooms to help in developing the children's culture, their artistic outcomes and to know that their ancient civilization makes great contributions to humanity in all. Also these designs are considered as one of the visual aids that enrich the culture stemming for children through their cultural heritage and will increase their national sensation.

The study is divided into several parts beginning with its definition through the introduction, goals, assumptions, and then identify the concept artistic taste, national sensation, formulation in ancient Egyptian art, the characteristics elements of plant in ancient Egyptian art, such as land line, exaggeration and distortion, flatness, transparency, repetition, symmetry, and then focus on the history of certain plants such as flax, acacia, feverfew, papyrus, reeds, sycamore, doom palm and take advantage of their aesthetical plastic formulations in ancient Egyptian art to create textile printing hangings designs for children's rooms which will help in developing children's national sensation; and each design is accompanied with a technical analysis followed by a room model, then the results, recommendations of the research and its references.

Keywords: Plant elements, Ancient Egyptian art, Textile printing hangings Design, Patriotism.

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dc.subject.classification: Egypt, Economic Conditions dc.title: Ancient Egyptian Materials And Industries. Addeddate. 2017-01-24 06:04:21. Ancient Egyptians mastered a variety of techniques and materials—some that suggest trade with far-away nations. Egyptian artists used a wide array of materials, both local and imported, from very early in their history. For instance, already in the Predynastic period we find figurines carved from lapis lazuli—a lustrous blue stone that originates in what is now Afghanistan and indicates the early presence of robust trade routes. Egyptian artists also used a variety of woods in their work, including the native acacia, tamarisk, and sycamore fig as well as fir, cedar, and other conifers imported from Syria. Artisans excelled at puzzling together small, irregular pieces of wood and pegged them into place to create statuary, coffins, boxes, and furniture. Start studying Chapter 3: Egyptian Art. Learn vocabulary, terms and more with flashcards, games and other study tools. Major Periods in Ancient Egypt: - predynastic ~ -early dynastic ~ -old kingdom ~ -middle kingdom ~ -new kingdom ~ in Egyptian society, a king's life was the measure of time -31 dynasties divided into three kingdoms plus intermediate periods. -predynastic ~ b/w prehistory and 1st dynasty -early dynastic ~ dynasty 1 and 2, 3100 BCE when King Narmer united upper and lower Egypt -old kingdom ~ 3-6 -middle kingdom ~ 11-13 -new kingdom ~ 18-20. Ancient Egyptian art must be viewed from the standpoint of the ancient Egyptians to understand it. The somewhat static, usually formal, strangely abstract, and often blocky nature of much Egyptian imagery has, at times, led to unfavorable comparisons with later, and much more “naturalistic,” Greek or Renaissance art. However, the art of the Egyptians served a vastly different purpose than that of these later cultures. Each object or element in a scene was rendered from its most recognizable angle and these were then grouped together to create the whole. This is why images of people show their face, waist, and limbs in profile, but eye and shoulders frontally. Egyptian Symmetry. This is not to say the Egyptians had no sense of aesthetic beauty. Even Egyptian hieroglyphics. Some of these were used for their aesthetic beauty and decorative purposes. There were differences in the way these units were arranged. Some were arranged symmetrically in a right and left manner. Green is the tint of plants and it shows life, health, growth, and vitality. Green is found in the eyes of some sculptures to show strength. White is purity and it can be used in place of yellow as seen in some of the hieroglyphs. Some colors would be used in place of others in Egypt. Other forms of symbolism in Egyptian art are in sculptures of kings like Pharaoh. The regalia of the king showed his role in establishing order. Sometimes the Egyptian made paintings of the people who died. This was done to honor their spirits which they believed were in a better place.