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4. Identify the work shown as fully as possible. How do its function, form, and content reflect the culture in which it was produced? (10 minutes)

This mural of Ti, a wealthy ancient Egyptian, hunting a hippopotamus was found in his tomb. It displays the typical conventions of profile legs and frontal torso as well as the use of hieratic scale—Ti, is much larger than his servants, signifying his greater importance. This mural is part of a larger set found in the tomb, presumably to be used in the afterlife. The Egyptian's idea of the afterlife was that one's ka would live on, and therefore it needed such things as food, slaves, and entertainment (which this would function as). The hippopotamus is also significant to the ancient Egyptians. The god Set of the underworld is supposed to take the form of a hippo, therefore this work does not just represent an action of leisure, but also a triumph of good over evil. The register-like difference between the river and the boat could represent the separation of these two ideals.
4. Identify the work shown as fully as possible. How do its function, form, and content reflect the culture in which it was produced? (10 minutes)

The work is from Egypt and is one of the first art works to show a characterization. One of the reasons

The work shown is piece of art that is from the Egyptian society. It is a narration that tells a story. The work gives a good portrayal of Egyptian art because there is hierarchy of scale and because of the body position. The hierarchy of scale shows the viewer that the biggest on the ship isn’t a giant, but the most important figure in the work. The body position shows the entire body by making the chest forward and the legs and head sideways. Another reason the viewer can tell it’s from Egypt is because of the hieroglyphs on the top.