



Egyptian

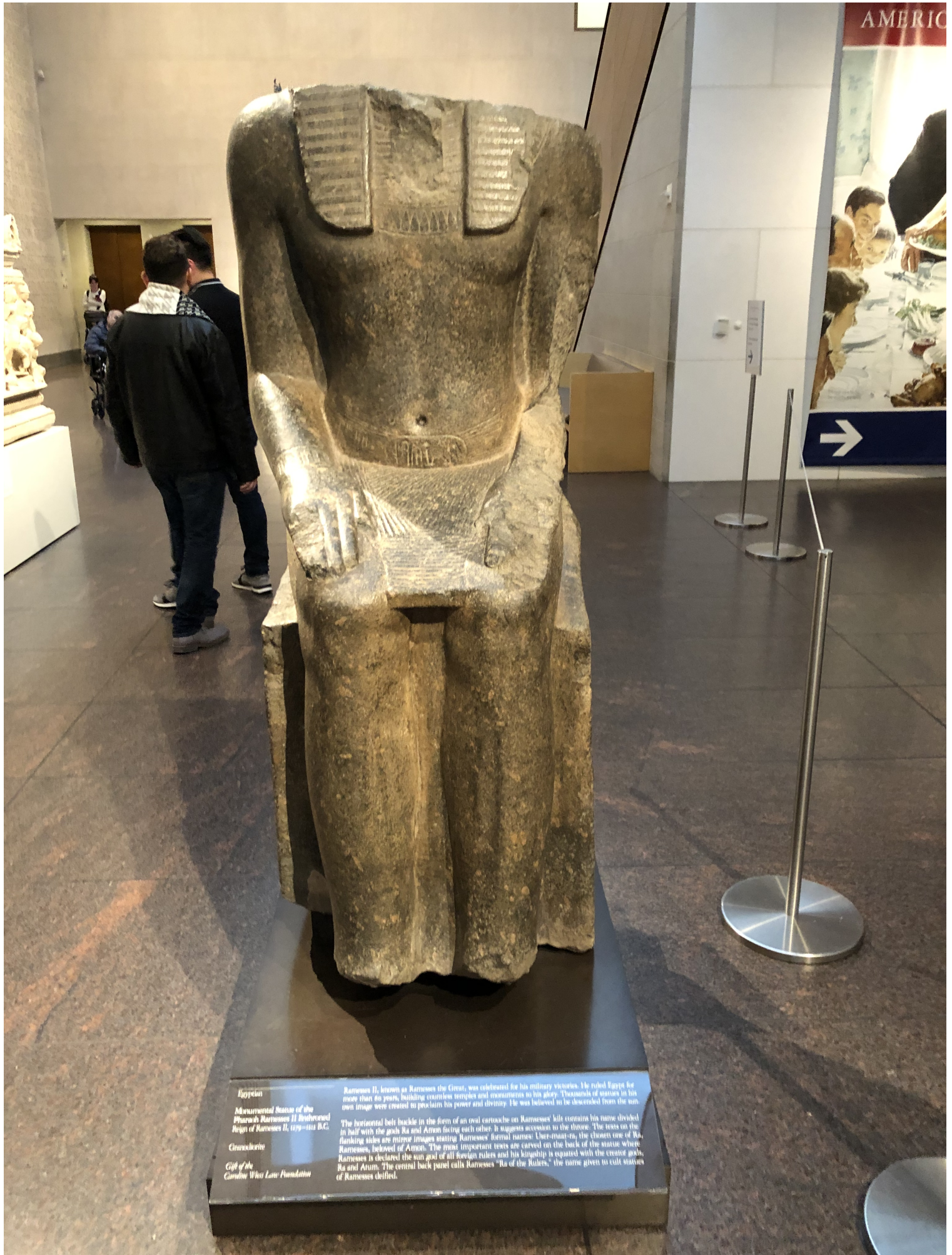
Monumental Statue of the
Pharaoh Ramesses II Enthroned
Reign of Ramesses II, 1279–1213 B.C.

Granodiorite

Gift of the
Carolyn W. Lass Foundation

Ramesses II, known as Ramesses the Great, was celebrated for his military victories. He ruled Egypt for more than 60 years, building countless temples and monuments to his glory. Thousands of statues in his own image were created to proclaim his power and divinity. He was believed to be descended from the sun.

The horizontal belt buckle in the form of an oval cartouche on Ramesses' kilt contains his name divided in half with the gods Ra and Amen facing each other. It suggests accession to the throne. The lions on the flanking sides are mirror images seating Ramesses' formal names: User-maat-ra, the chosen one of Ra, Ramesses, beloved of Amen. The most important scenes are carved on the back of the statue where Ramesses is declared the son god of all foreign rulers and his kingship is equated with the greatest gods, Ra and Amon. The central back panel calls Ramesses "Ra of the Realm," the name given to elite sons of Ramesses deified.



Egyptian

*Monumental statue of the
Pharaoh Ramesses II (referred to
as Ramesses II, 1279–1213 B.C.)*

Cirene, Egypt

*Gift of the
Carnegie Whittier Foundation*

Ramesses II, known as Ramesses the Great, was celebrated for his military victories. He ruled Egypt for more than 60 years, building countless temples and monuments to his glory. Thousands of statues in his own image were created to proclaim his power and divinity. He was believed to be descended from the sun.

The horizontal belt buckle in the form of an oval cartouche on Ramesses' kilt contains his name divided in half with the gods Ra and Amun facing each other. It suggests accession to the throne. The texts on the flanking sides are mirror images stating Ramesses' formal names: User-maat-ra, the chosen one of Ra, Ramesses, beloved of Amun. The most important texts are carved on the back of the statue where Ramesses is declared the sun god of all foreign rulers and his kingship is equated with the creator gods, Ra and Atum. The central back panel calls Ramesses "Ra of the Rulers," the name given to cult statues of Ramesses deified.



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Statue of Amenhotep III
This statue of Amenhotep III, the Twentieth Dynasty pharaoh, is one of the largest and most important works of ancient Egyptian art. It is made of dark diorite and is seated on a high, rectangular base. The statue is heavily eroded, with a missing head and a weathered surface. It features a broad, pectoral-like collar with horizontal ridges and a base adorned with hieroglyphs. The statue is displayed in a museum, and a plaque with text is visible in the foreground.









Egyptian

**Monumental Statue of the
Pharaoh Ramesses II Enthroned**
Reign of Ramesses II, 1279–1212 B.C.

Granodiorite

*Gift of the
Caroline Weiss Law Foundation*

Ramesses II, known as Ramesses the Great, was celebrated for his military victories. He ruled Egypt for more than 60 years, building countless temples and monuments to his glory. Thousands of statues in his own image were created to proclaim his power and divinity. He was believed to be descended from the sun.

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NORM
AMER





Egyptian
Amenemhat III, seated on the throne
Reign of Amenemhat III, 1801-1829 B.C.
Granite
Gift of the
Carlson-Wall-Lane Foundation

Amenemhat III, known as Amenemhat the Great, was crowned at his throne in the 18th dynasty. He ruled Egypt for more than 40 years, building a massive temple and tomb in the city of Thebes. He was also a patron of the arts, commissioning many works of art, including this statue. The statue is made of dark granite and is seated on a high, rectangular base. The base is decorated with hieroglyphs and a lotus flower. The statue is shown in a museum setting, with a woman standing next to it. In the background, there is a red banner with the text 'ROCKWELL AMERICAN' and a blue sign with a white arrow pointing right.



Clear

4' 10"



Measure



Level



Clear



Measure



Level



