



# **Structures Scenes in the New Kingdom's Private Tombs At Western Thebes**

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in Tourism Guidance,  
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## **Abstract**

The ancient Egyptians before 7000 B.C. was the first people in the world who document their structures upon the walls either the royal or individual tombs. This thesis seeks to document and discussed for either religious (Temples) or funerary (Tomb) structure scenes upon the walls of individual tombs of the western Thebes. Analyzes to these scenes have taken place and major features and characteristics emerged.

This MA thesis was developed using analytical and comparative approaches based on document, inscriptions and picture analyzes. It aims to describe the religious structure scenes, then recognizing the unidentified temples, re-imagine the ruined temples by using their scenes, find out the relation between the temples' scenes locations and their actual location, compare the temples' scenes and their existed temples, investigating the art perspective of representing these scenes, analyzing tomb representations, classifying tombs' superstructures as represented in the tombs , and figuring out to how much the tombs' representations are related to its context, trace the development of the tomb superstructure during the New Kingdom.

The researcher used the combination of the qualitative and quantitative methodologies. The qualitative methods; the descriptive method, the historical Method, and the analytical approach; and the quantitative method to quantify all the data of the thesis.

The MA Thesis concluded that the Karnak temple was the most temple which was represented through scenes of individuals; tombs at Sheikh Abdel Quana necropolis. Also Sheikh Abdel Quana was the most site who included individuals' tombs which are involved temple scenes. It worthy mentioning that most of the temple scenes were represented during the reign of these kings Amenhotep III, and Ramesses II.

The frontal view is the most pose which was used as artistic styles to represent both scenes (Temples, and tombs), The pylon was the most representative part of the temple, the funeral procession is the most represented scenes before the tomb scenes, and the temple scenes were mostly represented in the priests' tombs, there is 8 types of tomb scenes, and 9 ways in representing temples.

To sum up, the scenes of temple and tomb are very important scenes, which let us imagine how the tomb scenes were during the New Kingdom of ancient Egypt. The investigation of the temple and tomb scenes give us a lot of results, which encourage us to do further researches on structure scenes and make a comparative study between these scenes (temple-tomb) in different sites.