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**Relationship between Archaic Sculpture And/ Or Architecture and Egyptian Artistic
Traditions**

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Relationship between Archaic Sculpture And/ Or Architecture and Egyptian Artistic Traditions

Both Greek art and Egyptian art had mesmerizing sculptures. While Egyptian art is more oriented towards religion, the Greek sculptures focus more on philosophy. A good example of archaic Greek sculpture is the Kouros, which represent a young male standing. Fullerton (2016) claims that although inspiration of most nations discerns from specific elements of the Kouroi, the initial appearance of such monumental sculptures differed after the reopening of Egyptian trade with the Greeks. Although many of the kouroi directly replicate the Egyptian inspiration, for instance, the application in some kouroi of fashionable Egyptian canon of scopes, they progressively took on Greek appearances. Unlike the Egyptian statues, the Kouroi have no categorical religious purposes, for example, serving as commemorative markers and tombstones. However, the god Apollo was sometimes represented together with local heroes such as athletes.

Egyptians created a formula for the human figure that they strictly adhered to over a long period with rare exceptions. The distinction between sculptures is depicted mainly by the facial features. The initial kouroi strictly followed the Egyptian geometric customs through cubic figures, with broad shoulders, starkly frontal, and narrow waists. Kouroi's fists were clenched and arms held close to the sides. On the other hand, the feet firmly grounded with rigid knees and the left foot slightly advanced. The kouroi progressively became more naturalistic as the Greek understanding of the human structure improved (Fullerton, 2016).

The other similarity of Egyptian sculpture of the Menkaure and a queen with the Greek statue of Metropolitan Kouros is a similar posture. However, they both had significant differences. Menkaure and a queen was sculptured from an unusual stone having a hard texture due to incomplete polishing. Notably, the sculpture is greywacke and contains traces of red paint

on the king's face, neck, and ears (De Angelis, 2016). Male figures got painted red during Egyptian artistic times. The queen's hair also had traces of black paint while the sculpture stood fifty-four and a half inches tall and is preserved in Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Contrastingly, Metropolitan Kouros was made from marble and stands six feet tall. At the moment it is found at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

References

De Angelis, F. (2016). *Archaic and classical Greek Sicily: a social and economic history*.

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Fullerton, M. D. (2016). *Greek Sculpture*. John Wiley & Sons.

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