
A review of two masterpieces of the Met Museum: Wounded Amazon and Hatshepsut kneeling

This paper will discuss formal aspects and museum presentations made from the Metropolitan Museum of Art on the following two pieces, which are Marble Statue of a wounded Amazon and Large Kneeling Statue of Hatshepsut. The wounded Amazon is a free standing, carved, marble sculpture dating back to 450-425 BC. The Romans copied this sculpture from the Greeks. This Greek sculpture can be viewed in gallery 153. The second art piece is Statue of Hatshepsut, which is high relief, carved, granite sculpture dating back to 1479-1458 B.C. It originated from Egypt's New Kingdom. This Egyptian sculpture can be seen in gallery 115.

The Marble Statue of a Wounded Amazon is a free-standing, carved marble sculpture. It is life-sized sculpture with a polished texture. The silhouette of the Amazon is curved with its attire exposing a half nude body. The clothing looks as if it is going to fall from the right shoulder and collects to its waist, which is being held together by a bridle. Amazon's were a symbol of Artemis, which is why they fought their own battles. It stood at the entrance of Artemis temple in Ephesus. The wounded Amazon is a representation of a woman standing with its left shoulder higher than its right shoulder, the right arm is raised over its head and the left arm is leaning on a pillar for support. Her left leg is bent to the right while her right leg is straight so that it could support her weight since she does show signs of pain or exertion.

The second statue of the Large Kneeling Statue of Hatshepsut is a high relief, carved sculpture that is over life-sized with a smooth and rough texture. The lines of the sculpture are completely straight and vertical in a block like structure, which was meant to symbolize eternal life for the soul. The sculpture is a depiction of the Egyptian queen pharaoh Hatshepsut. It is in a kneeling pose with two round objects in its hands, looking outwards to the North. The round objects in its hands are reddish brown and represent vessels with the inscription of an offering that she makes to Amun, who is the sun God. These round objects in her hands could also represent fruits that she is offering to Amun. This sculpture is wearing the crown of Upper Egypt and it has a false beard that symbolizes power over ancient Egypt. This representation shows how devoted she is to worshipping her Gods.

In the Greek exhibit the Marble Statue of a Wounded Amazon is shown in the large exhibition hall with natural light. The sculpture is seen near left side of the wall and it's on a medium-sized platform. The exhibit contains a variety of artworks that are spaced out for the sculptures to not be crowded together. This exhibit with a variety of sculptures affects the viewing of the Wounded Amazon because they are in the way of its view and it's near the left end of the wall. This display should not stay the same because visitors have to actively try to find this work of art, which is the reason for this exhibit to be more organized or have fewer pieces.

In the Egyptian exhibit the Large Kneeling Statue of Hatshepsut is a widely spaced gallery that has electrical lighting. Among the Statue of Hatshepsut other works of art that arranged to both sides so that visitors can have equal viewing of the works of art in the museum. The exhibit also contains other Egyptian art pieces such as the sculptures of a head of the king as well as religious art. The Large Kneeling Statue of Hatshepsut is near the right-side of the wall with no platform. The display should not be changed because all of the art works are equally spaced

and the visitor is able to enjoy and learn in this gallery.

People who are interested in art history should learn more about these two sculptures and they may be filled with different questions. One of the questions that they may have is what was the purpose for these works of art? For instance, Greek statues were a representation of deities. In terms of the Wounded Amazon, it should be asked where this sculpture once stood and what her deep representation of women of that society is during that time period. In Egypt, statues housed the soul of the dead, which was why Egyptians made such big statues. It could be seen in the Statue of Hatshepsut. These are the topics that should be put into a paper that is researching these sculptures.

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