

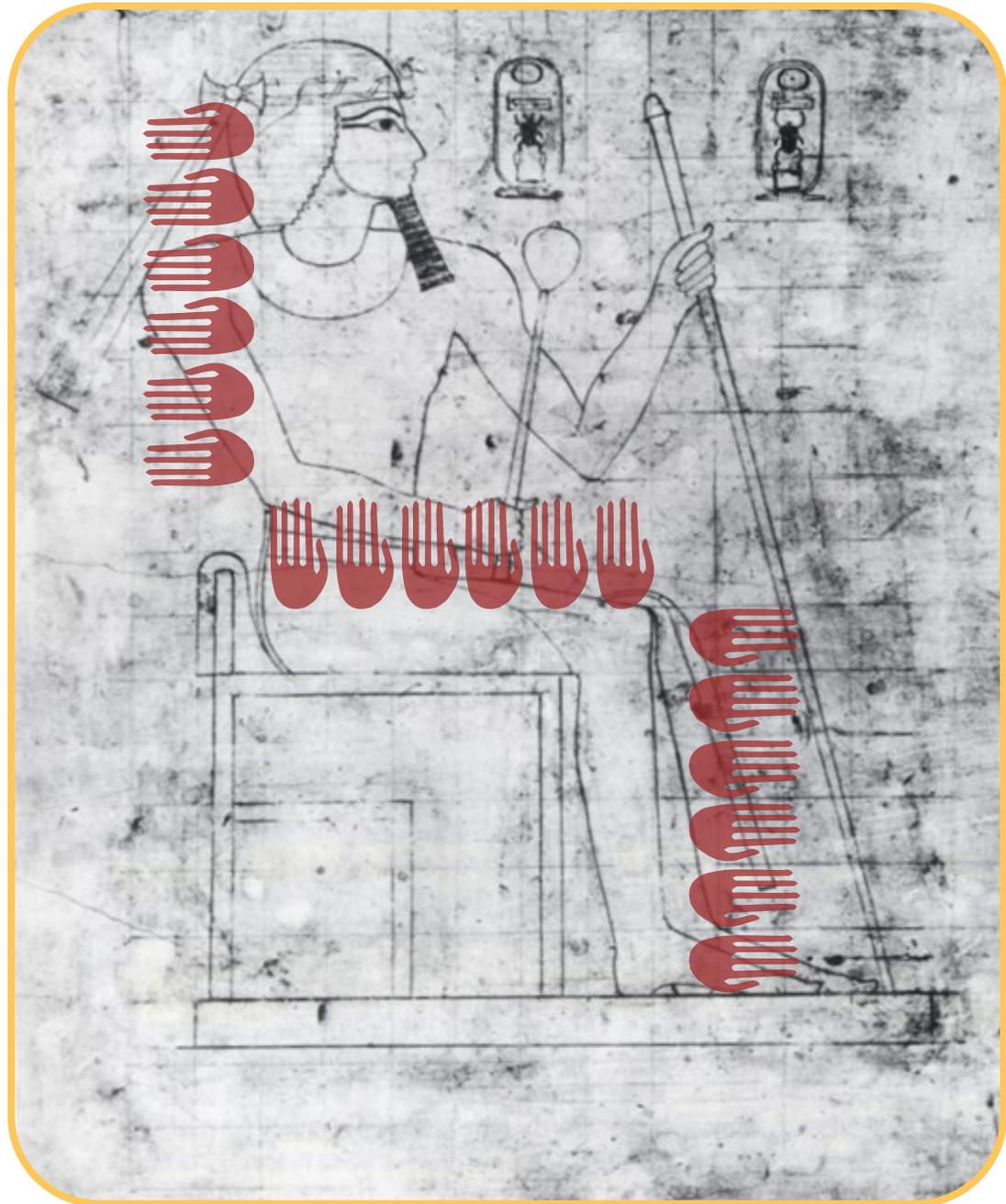
Ancient Egypt's Next Top Model



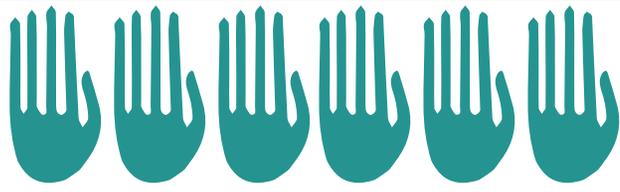
Take a look at this sketch of a carving of King Thutmose III. You can see the grid of the “Canon of Proportions” left behind. **The Canon of Proportions was a rule ancient Egyptians used in their artwork which divided the body into three distinct sections, each with a specific and equal height.** This height was measured by the width of the palm. The distance from the sole of the foot to the hairline (since the head was often covered with headdresses or crowns) was **18 palms high**. Within those 18 palms, the distance from the sole of the foot to the knee, the knee to the elbow, and the elbow to the hairline was each six palms. Within the final six palms, the distance from the elbow to the shoulder was four palms, and the face was two palms.

Do you measure up? Find a partner to work with. Using a tape measure or yardstick, measure and record the height from your foot to your knee, your knee to your elbow, and your elbow to your hairline. If the distance for all three is the same, congratulations! You could have been Ancient Egypt's Next Top Model!

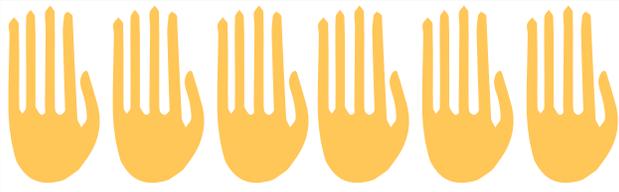
Now try your skills as an ancient Egyptian artist. Use the grid on the next page and sketch a person, making sure the sole of the foot to the knee is in the bottom third of the picture, the knee to the elbow is in the middle third of the picture, and the elbow to the hairline occupies the top third of the picture. When you're done, share your picture with us on social media at **#MPMWhatWillYouFind**.



HAIRLINE
to ELBOW



ELBOW
to KNEE



KNEE
to FOOT

