

**VOCABULARY TO KNOW:**

Cuneiform

Registers/Friezes

Lapis Lazuli

Hierarchy of Scale

Votive Offering

Bent Axis

Cella

Stele

Apadana

Column

Capital

Shaft

Base

Volutes

Hypostyle Hall

Ziggurat

**SUMERIAN ART**

- 1) In what ways did the Sumerian city plans reflect their religious beliefs?
- 2) What materials did the Sumerians use in building the Ziggurat? Why did they create such structures?
- 3) How would you describe the Sumerian votive statues (2.4)? What is believed to be the meaning of the hand gestures?

**AKKADIAN**

- 4) Look very carefully at the Standard of Ur (FIG. 2-8-9) and describe how the following art forms are used:
  - Hierarchy of scale:
  - Registers:
  - Narrative:
- 5) List two features of the *Stele of Naram-Sin* (2.13) that indicate his super-human status.
- 6) Who is Hammurabi and what is the significance of the Stele of Hammurabi (FIG. 2-17)?
  - Politically:
  - Aesthetically (be sure and note the foreshortening):

**ASSYRIAN**

7) The doorway of the citadel of Sargon II was guarded by figures known as \_\_\_\_\_. Describe them or sketch below. Why five legs?

**NEO-BABYLONIA AND PERSIA**

8) The architects of *Persepolis* created a synthesis of architectural and scultural elements using workers drawn from which three cultures?

9) List a few achitectural features of the palace.

**DISCUSSION QUESTION:**

How does the *Warka Vasel* (2.5), the *Victory Stele of Naram-Sin* (2.13), and the *Stele of Hammurabi* (2.17), reflect the changing religious and political ideas of the Ancient Near East? What stylistic features do the reliefs share and how do they differ?

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