This Temporary Course Packet will only get you through the first week or two of class. Buy the regular Course Packet in the bookstore as soon as possible!
This temporary Introduction to Art Course Packet (Third Edition) was researched and produced by Professor Mark Hudelson at Palomar College in San Marcos, California (©2015). It is intended as a supplement to Kleiner’s Gardner’s Art Through the Ages: A Concise Global History (Third Edition). Please purchase the COMPLETE course packet in the bookstore as soon as you can.

In this course packet, there are four types of materials: chapter guides, study guides, video guides and test guides.

Chapter guides parallel the chapters in Kleiner. In class, when your instructor shows you a work of art listed in a chapter guide, put a check mark by it. Now you have all of the facts about that work (its correct spelling for artist and title, its size, its material, etc.) and you can focus your note taking on the lecture. This also saves your instructor from having to write everything on the board.

Study guides summarize major art concepts or periods. Your instructor may have you fill a study guide out in class or you may be assigned to fill in the answers as homework. The answers to the study guides are on my website: http://www2.palomar.edu/users/mhudelson/
From my homepage, click on “Art 100” and then on “study guides.”

Video guides correspond to videos you may see in class. Just answer the questions in the video guide as those points are addressed in the video. Your instructor may have you fill out these guides together in class or assign the questions as homework. The answers to the video guide questions are on my website. Again, click on “Art 100” and then on “video guides.” Many of these videos can also be found on my YouTube channel: http://www.youtube.com/arthistoryprof

Test guides are crossword puzzles with terms and works of art for each chapter. Answers to the puzzles are on my website, too.

All of these guides will help you in taking notes and in preparing for tests. I hope you find this course packet useful.

-Prof. Mark Hudelson
# Chapter Guide: Introduction: What is Art History?

1.

# Chapter Guide: Prehistory and the First Civilizations

4.

# Study Guide: Building the Great Pyramid

11.

# Video Guide: Time Life’s Lost Civilizations: Egypt: Quest for Immortality

12.

# Study Guide: Pyramid vs. Ziggurat

15.

# Video Guide: Time Life’s Lost Civilizations: Mesopotamia: Return to Eden

16.

# Test Guide: Chapter One Terms

18.
works of art and architecture

what is art history?
1. □ King on horseback with attendants, from Benin, Nigeria, c. 1550-1680. Bronze, 1' 7 ½" high.
2. □ Joan MITCHELL, Untitled, c. 1953-1954. Oil on canvas, 1’ 5” x 1’ 4”.

art history in the 21st century

the questions art historians ask
3. ○ chronology
4. ○ physical evidence
5. ○ documentary evidence
6. ○ internal evidence
7. ○ stylistic evidence/style
8. ○ period style
9. ○ regional style
10. ○ provenance
11. □ Choir of Beauvais Cathedral (looking east), Beauvais, France, rebuilt after 1284.
12. □ Interior of Santa Croce (looking east), Florence, Italy, begun 1294.
13. ○ pointed arch
14. ○ personal style
15. □ Georgia O’KEEFFE, Jack-in-the-Pulpit No. 4, 1930. Oil on canvas, 3’ 4” x 2’ 6”.
17. ○ abstract
18. ○ genre
19. ○ landscape
20. ○ still life
21. ○ iconography
22. ○ symbols
23. ○ attributes
24. ○ personifications
25. □ Albrecht DÜRER, The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, c. 1498. Woodcut, 1’ 3 ¼” x 11”.
26. ○ attribute
27. ○ connoisseur
28. ○ school
29. ○ patrons
30. □ Bust of Augustus wearing the corona civica, early first century CE. Marble, 1’ 5” high.
the words art historians use

1. □ formal analysis
2. □ form
3. □ composition
4. □ medium
5. □ technique
6. □ line
7. □ plane
8. □ contour line
9. □ additive light
10. □ spectrum
11. □ subtractive light
12. □ primary colors
13. □ secondary colors
14. □ complementary colors
15. ○ Josef ALBERS, Homage to the Square: “Ascending,” 1953. Oil on composition board, 3’ 7 ½” x 3’ 7 ½”.
16. □ saturation
17. □ tonality
18. □ texture
19. □ space
20. □ illusionistic
21. □ perspective
22. □ CLAUDE Lorrain, Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba, 1648. Oil on canvas, 4’ 10” x 6’ 4”.
23. □ Ogata KORIN, Waves at Matsushima, Edo period, c. 1700-1716. Six-panel folding screen, ink, color, and gold leaf on paper, 4’ 11 1/8” x 12’ 7 1/8”.
24. □ Peter Paul RUBENS, Lion Hunt, 1617-1618. Oil on canvas, 8’ 2” x 12’ 5”.
25. □ foreshortening
26. □ Hesire, relief from his tomb at Saqqara, Egypt, Dynasty III, c. 2650 BCE. Wood, 3’ 9” high.
27. □ proportion
28. □ scale
29. □ module
30. □ column
31. □ canon
32. □ hierarchy of scale
33. □ subtractive (carving)
34. □ MICHELANGELO Buonarroti, unfinished captive, 1527-1528. Marble, 8’ 7 ½” high.
35. □ additive (armature, mold, casting, welded)
36. □ Head of a warrior, detail of a statue from the sea off Riace, Italy, c. 460-450 BCE. Bronze, full statue 6’ 6” high.
37. □ statue
38. □ freestanding (sculpture in the round)
39. □ relief (high-relief and low or bas-relief)
40. □ plan
41. □ section
42. □ lateral section
43. □ longitudinal section
1. □ Plan and lateral section of Beauvais Cathedral, Beauvais, France, rebuilt after 1284.
2. √ choir
3. √ pier
4. √ aisle
5. √ vault
6. √ rib
7. √ stained-glass
8. √ flying buttress
9. √ elevation
10. √ cutaway

**different ways of seeing**

PREHISTORY AND THE FIRST CIVILIZATIONS

Chronology

Prehistoric

The Old Stone Age (Paleolithic), c. 2,500,000-9,000 B.C.
- c. 25,000 B.C.: cave paintings at Chauvet, France.
- c. 16,000-14,000 B.C.: cave paintings at Lascaux, France.

The Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic), c. 9,000-8,000 B.C.

The New Stone Age (Neolithic), c. 8,000-3,500/2,000 B.C.
- c. 7000-6500 B.C.: "Neolithic Revolution."
- c. 7000 B.C.: Jericho, Jordan.
- c. 5600-3500 B.C.: Chalcolithic Period (Copper- stone Age), first metalwork.
- c. 2300-1000 B.C.: Bronze Age.
- c. 1000 B.C.-100 A.D.: Iron Age.

Mesopotamia

Sumerian Culture, c. 3500-2332 B.C.
- c. 2100 B.C.: King Urnammu (ziggurat at Ur).

Akkadian Culture, 2332-2150 B.C.
- Naram-Sin (Sargon's grandson).

Babylonian Culture, c. 1760-1600 B.C.
- Old Babylonian period (c. 1800-1600 B.C.)
- New Babylonian period (c. 612-539 B.C.)
  - 604-562 B.C.: reign of Nebuchadnezzar (Tower of Babel; Ishtar Gate).

Assyrian Culture, c. 1300-612 B.C.
- c. 1114-1076 B.C.: rule of Tiglath-Pileser, first imperial king.
- c. 1000-961 B.C.: Israelite kingdom established by King David.
- 859 B.C.: Assurnasirpal II (palace at Nimrud) dies.
- 705 B.C.: Sargon II (palace at Dur Sharrukin) dies.
- 627 B.C.: Assurbanipal II (palace at Nineveh) dies.
- 612 B.C.: Nineveh falls to Mede and Scythian armies.
ANCIENT IRAN

ACHAEMENID PERSIAN CULTURE, C. 539-331 B.C.
- c. 628-551 B.C.: Zoroaster (religious teacher)
- c. 559-530 B.C.: reign of Cyrus the Great.
- 539 B.C.: Cyrus conquers Babylon.
- 525 B.C.: Egypt falls to Persia.
- 490 B.C.: Persians defeated by Athenians at Battle of Marathon.
- 480 B.C.: Xerxes leads Persian army to Greece, burns the Acropolis.
- 333 B.C.: Alexander the Great defeats Darius III at the Battle of Issus.

ANCIENT EGYPT

PREDYNASTIC PERIOD, 5450-3100 B.C.
- c. 3500 B.C.: sailboats used on Nile River.
EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD (DYNASTIES 1-2), 3100-2649 B.C.
- c. 3100 B.C.: Narmer (Menes; 1st dynasty).
  - Upper and Lower Egypt united.
THE OLD KINGDOM (DYNASTIES 3-6), 2649-2150 B.C.
- Memphis (capital)
  - c. 2630-2611 B.C.: Djoser's Step Pyramid at Saqqara built by Imhotep (3rd dynasty).
  - Hesy-ra, scribe of King Djoser
- c. 2551-2528 B.C.: Khufu (4th dynasty; built largest pyramid at Gizeh, the Great Pyramid).
- c. 2520-2494 B.C.: Khafre (4th dynasty; had second largest pyramid at Gizeh built).
- c. 2490-2472 B.C.: Menkaure (4th dynasty; had smallest pyramid at Gizeh built) and Queen Khamerernebty.
FIRST INTERMEDIATE PERIOD (DYNASTIES 7-11), 2143-1991 B.C.
THE MIDDLE KINGDOM (DYNASTIES 12-14), 1991-1700 B.C.
- Thebes (capital); rise of cult of Amun.
- Nubia (present-day Ethiopia) conquered.
SECOND INTERMEDIATE PERIOD (DYNASTIES 15-17), 1640-1550 B.C.
THE NEW KINGDOM (DYNASTIES 18-20), 1550-1070 B.C.
- Thebes (capital).
  - Amen/Amen-Re becomes the supreme deity among the Egyptian gods (polytheism).
- c. 1500 B.C.: Book of the Dead, first manuscripts (papyrus) outlining Egyptian religious thought.
- c. 1473-1458 B.C.: reign of Queen/Pharaoh Hatshepsut (18th dynasty).
- c. 1357-1336 B.C.: reign of Amenhotep IV (Akhenaton)/Queen Nefertiti (18th dynasty).
  - Akhenaton (capital; modern day Tel el-Amarna).
  - Only god Aton is worshipped (monotheism).
- c. 1336-1327 B.C.: reign of Tutankhamen ("King Tut"; 18th dynasty).
  - Originally named Tutankhaton.
  - Amen/Amen-Re is restored as the supreme deity among the gods (polytheism).
- c. 1279-1212 B.C.: reign of Ramses II (19th dynasty; also known as Ramses the Great; may have been the Biblical pharaoh who dealt with Moses).
  - c. 1250 B.C.: Moses and Israelites flee Egypt to escape persecution.
THIRD INTERMEDIATE PERIOD (DYNASTIES 21-25), 1070-660 B.C.
LATE DYNASTIC PERIOD (DYNASTIES 26-30), 688-343 B.C.
- 525 B.C.: Persia conquers Egypt.

PERSIAN KINGS, 343-323 B.C.
PTOLEMAIC (HELLENISTIC) PERIOD, 323-31 B.C.
- Alexandria (capital).

ROMAN PERIOD, 31 B.C.-395 A.D.
- 30 B.C.: Egypt becomes part of Roman empire under Augustus.

works of art and architecture

prehistory
paleolithic age

1. o prehistoric
2. o Paleolithic
3. o nomadic
4. □ Nude woman (Venus of Willendorf), from Willendorf, Austria, c. 28,000-25,000 BCE.
   Limestone, 4 ¼" high.
5. o female fertility figurine
6. o findspot
7. o burin
8. o incise
9. □ Two bison, reliefs in the cave at Le Tuc d’Audoubert, France, c. 15,000-10,000 BCE.
   Clay, right bison 2' 7/8" long.
10. □ Spotted horses and negative hand imprints, wall painting in the cave at Pech-Merle,
    France, c. 23,000-22,000 BCE, 11’ 2” long.
11. o palette
12. o mural
13. □ Left wall of the Hall of the Bulls in the cave at Lascaux, France, c. 16,000-14,000 BCE.
    Largest bull 11’ 6” long.
14. o twisted perspective
15. o composite view
16. □ Rhinoceros, wounded man, and disemboweled bison, painting in the well of the cave at
    Lascaux, France, 16,000-14,000 BCE. Bison, 3’ 4½” long.
17. o Mesolithic

neolithic age

18. o Neolithic
19. o Neolithic Revolution
20. □ Deer hunt, detail of a wall painting from level III, Çatal Höyük, Turkey, c. 5750 BCE.
21. □ Human figure, from Ain Ghazal, Jordan, c. 6750-6250 BCE. Plaster, painted and inlaid with
    cowrie shell and bitumen, 3’ 5 3/8” high.
1. □ Aerial view of Stonehenge (looking northwest), Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire, **England**, 2550-1600 BCE.
2. △ Plan of Stonehenge.
3. ○ megalith
4. ○ megalithic
5. ○ henge
6. ○ monolith
7. ○ lintel
8. ○ post-and-lintel system
9. ○ trilithon

**ancient mesopotamia and persia**

10. ○ city-state

**sumer**

11. □ White Temple and ziggurat, Uruk (modern Warka), Iraq, c. 3200-3000 BCE.
12. ○ ziggurat
13. ○ cella
14. □ Ziggurat (looking southwest), Ur, (modern Tell Muqayyar), Iraq, c. 2100 BCE.
15. □ Presentation of offerings to Inanna (**Warka Vase**), from Uruk (modern Warka), Iraq, c. 3200-3000 BCE. Alabaster, 3’ ¼” high.
16. ○ votive offering
17. □ Statuettes of two worshipers, from the Square Temple at Eshnunna (modern Tell Asmar), Iraq, c. 2700 BCE. Gypsum, shell, and black limestone, man 2’ 4 ¼” high, woman 1’ 11 ¼” high.
18. □ Peace side of the **Standard of Ur**, from tomb 779, Royal Cemetery, Ur (modern Tell Muqayyar), Iraq, c. 2600-2400 BCE. Wood, lapis lazuli, shell, and red limestone, 8” x 1’ 7”.
19. □ War side of the **Standard of Ur**, from tomb 779, Royal Cemetery, Ur (modern Tell Muqayyar), Iraq, c. 2600-2400 BCE. Wood, shell, lapis lazuli, and red limestone, 8” x 1’ 7”.
20. ○ register
21. ○ frieze
22. ○ ground line
23. ○ hierarchy of scale

**akkad**

24. □ Head of an Akkadian ruler, from Nineveh (modern Kuyunjik), Iraq, c. 2250-2200 BCE. Copper, 1’ 2 3/8” high.
25. ○ naturalism
26. ○ abstract
27. □ Victory stele of Naram-Sin, from Susa, Iran, c. 2254-2218 BCE. Pink sandstone, 6/ 7” high.
28. ○ stele

**babylon**

29. □ Stele with the laws of Hammurabi, from Susa, Iran, c. 1780 BCE. Basalt, 7’ 4” high.
30. ○ cuneiform
31. ○ foreshortening
assyria
1. □ Lamassu (man-headed winged bull), from the citadel of Sargon II, Dur Sharrukin (modern Khorsabad), Iraq, c. 720-705 BCE. Limestone, 13' 10" high.
2. ○ lamassu
3. □ Assyrian archers pursuing enemies, relief from the northwest palace of Ashurnasirpal II, Kalhu (modern Nimrud), Iraq, c. 875-860 BCE. Gypsum, 2' 10 5/8" high.
4. △ Dying Lioness, from north palace of Ashurbanipal, Nineveh, 645-635 BCE. Limestone, 14" high.

neo-babylonia
5. □ Ishtar Gate (restored), Babylon, Iraq, c. 575 BCE.
6. ○ glazed
7. ○ arcuated

achaemenid persia
8. □ Aerial view of Persepolis (looking west with the apadana in the background), Iran, c. 521-465 BCE.
9. ○ apadana
10. ○ column
11. ○ shaft

eypt under the pharaohs
12. ○ pharaoh
13. ○ papyrus
14. ○ Upper Egypt (lotus)
15. ○ Lower Egypt (papyrus)

predynastic and early dynastic periods
16. □Palette of King Narmer (back and front), from Hierakonpolis, Egypt, Predynastic, c. 3000-2920 BCE. Slate, 2' 1" high.
17. ○ palette
18. ○ narrative
19. ○ hieroglyph
20. □ Hesire, relief from his tomb at Saqqara, Egypt, Dynasty III, c. 2650 BCE. Wood, 3' 9" high.
[Introduction]
21. □ Section, plan, and restored view of typical Egyptian mastaba tombs.
22. ○ mastaba
23. ○ serdab
24. ○ ka
25. ○ mummification
26. ○ mummy
27. ○ amulet
28. ○ ushabtis
29. □ IMHOTEP, stepped pyramid (looking northeast) of Djoser, Saqqara, Egypt, Third Dynasty, c. 2630-2611 BCE.
30. ○ funerary district
old kingdom

1. □ Great Pyramids, Gizeh, Egypt, Fourth Dynasty, showing pyramids of Menkaure (c. 2490-2472 BCE); Khafre (c. 2520-2494 BCE); and Khufu (c. 2551-2528 BCE).
2. ○ ben-ben
3. ○ mortuary temple
4. ○ valley temple
5. ○ ashlar masonry
6. □ Great Sphinx (with pyramid of Khafre in the background), Gizeh, Egypt, Fourth Dynasty, c. 2520-2494 BCE. Sandstone, 65' x 240'.
7. ○ sphinx
8. ○ uraeus
9. □ Khafre enthroned, from Gizeh, Egypt, Fourth Dynasty, c. 2520-2494 BCE. Diorite, 5' 6" high.
10. ○ nemes
11. ○ bilaterally symmetrical
12. ○ chiseled
13. ○ abrasion
14. □ Menkaure and Khamerernebty (?), from Gizeh, Egypt, Fourth Dynasty, c. 2490-2472 BCE. Graywacke, 4' 6 ½" high.
15. □ Ti watching a hippopotamus hunt, relief in the mastaba of Ti, Saqqara, Egypt, Fifth Dynasty, c. 2450-2350 BCE. Painted limestone, 4' high.
16. ○ canon

new kingdom

17. □ Mortuary temple of Hatshepsut (looking southwest), Deir el-Bahri, Egypt, 18th Dynasty, c. 1473-1458 BCE.
18. ○ colonnade
20. □ Façade of the temple of Ramses II, Abu Simbel, Egypt, 19th Dynasty, c. 1290-1224 BCE. Sandstone, colossi 65' high.
21. ○ façade
22. ○ pillar
23. ○ atlantids
24. □ Aerial view of the temple of Amen-Re (looking north), Karnak, Egypt, begun 15th century BCE.
25. ○ pylon temple
26. ○ pylon
27. ○ axial plan
28. □ Model of the hypostyle hall, temple of Amen-Re, Karnak, Egypt, 19th Dynasty, c. 1290-1224 BCE.
29. ○ hypostyle hall
30. ○ capital
31. ○ clerestory
1. □ Akhenaton, from the temple of Aton, Karnak, Egypt, 18th Dynasty, c. 1353-1335 BCE. Sandstone, 13’ high.
2. □ THUTMOSE, Nefertiti, from Amarna, Egypt, 18th Dynasty, c. 1353-1335 BCE. Painted limestone, 1’ ¼” high.
3. △ Akhenaton, Queen Nefertiti, and Their Daughters, c. 1353-1335 BCE. Limestone, width 15 ¼”.
4. △ Throne of King Tutankhamen, c. 1323 BCE. Wood with gold overlays and inlays of colored glass and semi-precious stones, 3’ 5” high.
5. □ Innermost coffin of Tutankhamen, from his tomb at Thebes, Egypt, 18th Dynasty, c. 1323 BCE. Gold with inlay of enamel and semiprecious stones, 6’ 1” long.
6. □ Death mask of Tutankhamen, from the innermost coffin in his tomb at Thebes, Egypt, 18th Dynasty, c. 1323 BCE. Gold with inlay of semiprecious stones, 1’ 9 ¼” high.
**building the great pyramid**

**khufu’s pyramid, gizeh**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Built by slaves or paid workers?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approx. number of stone blocks:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average weight of each block:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of heaviest blocks:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joints between the blocks:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools used to cut the blocks:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods for moving the blocks:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheel used for transporting blocks?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method for raising the blocks into place:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original height:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Today’s height:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area covered:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of each side at base:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation of sides:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facing material:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated time to finish the pyramid:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Napoleon’s scientists calculated that with the stones from the *three* Gizeh pyramids, a wall could be built around all of France that would be _____ ft. wide and ______ ft. high.
1. Ancient Egyptian civilization lasted more than __________ years.
   A) 2 million.
   B) 1 million.
   C) 3,500.
   D) 350.

2. Which king’s mummy lay undisturbed into the modern day?
   A) Elvis’.
   B) Tutankhamen’s.
   C) Ramses the Great’s.
   D) The Scorpion King’s.

3. In 1922, King Tutankhamen’s tomb was discovered in __________.
   A) The Valley of the Kings.
   B) The Valley of the Shadow of Death.
   C) Silicon Valley.
   D) Cairo.

4. Which of the following was not found in King Tutankhamen’s tomb?
   A) Toys.
   B) Food.
   C) Clay models of servants to wait on him in death.
   D) Stone models of pyramids for supernatural power.

5. How old was King Tutankhamen when he died?
   A) 8-9.
   B) 18-19.
   C) 48-49.
   D) 89-90.

6. A small knife made out of __________ was found wrapped over King Tutankhamen’s heart.
   A) Gold.
   B) Silver.
   C) Platinum.
   D) Steel.

7. King Tutankhamen’s innermost coffin was made of solid __________.
   A) Gold.
   B) Silver.
   C) Platinum.
   D) Steel.

8. Where did the ancient Egyptians hope to be buried?
   A) In Cairo.
   B) Under the Great Sphinx.
   C) On the western side of the Nile.
   D) In the Nile.
9. Who is the falcon-god who brings power to the pharaohs?
   A) Amen.
   B) Horus.
   C) Aton.
   D) Falcon-Boy.

10. Ramses the Great (Ramses II) was the greatest __________ in Egypt's history.
    A) Builder.
    B) Judge.
    C) Food producer.
    D) Holy man.

11. Ramses the Great (Ramses II) fathered more than __________ children.
    A) 8.
    B) 23.
    C) 49.
    D) 90.

12. In 1798, who brought his army, as well as scientists and artists, to Egypt?
    A) George Washington.
    B) Alexander the Great.
    C) King Narmer.
    D) Napoleon.

13. What artifact, discovered by French troops, is considered one of the most significant archaeological finds of all time?
    A) The Lost Ark.
    B) The Great Sphinx.
    C) The Rosetta Stone.
    D) The Rolling Stones.

14. The Rosetta Stone, which contained the same inscription in __________ and hieroglyphic, allowed for the translation of ancient Egyptian writings.
    A) Greek.
    B) French.
    C) English.
    D) Pig-Latin.

15. The Pyramids at Gizeh, which were later gutted and robbed, were built as __________.
    A) Temples.
    B) Lighthouses for ships on the Nile.
    C) Tombs.
    D) Palaces for the living pharaoh.

16. What was the very first stone building in all the world?
    A) The Step Pyramid of King Djoser.
    B) The Great Pyramid of Khufu.
    C) The Great Wall of China.
    D) The Colosseum in Rome.

17. In the Step Pyramid of King Djoser, the king’s burial chamber is located __________.
    A) Inside the pyramid itself.
    B) In the Valley of the Kings.
    C) Below the pyramid.
    D) On top of the pyramid.
18. __________ most likely raised the pyramids’ stones into place.
   A) Horse-drawn chariots.
   B) The Egyptians’ outer space ancestors.
   C) Carts pulled by bulls.
   D) Ramps.

19. Some of the pyramids’ tomb robbers included members of the king’s own priesthood, as well as ________.
   A) The builders of the tombs themselves.
   B) The king’s wives.
   C) Cave dwellers from Lascaux.
   D) Disgruntled stepchildren.

    A) Tutankhamen.
    B) Narmer.
    C) Ramses the Great.
    D) Buddha.

21. In Medieval times, ground up __________ were considered a powerful medicine and aphrodisiac.
    A) Beef.
    B) Mummies.
    C) Cats.
    D) Scarab beetles.

22. Although dazzling treasures and tombs survive, the things that really remind us of ancient Egypt’s humanity are the __________.
    A) Gold statues.
    B) Pyramids.
    C) Temples.
    D) Mummies.
**pyramid vs. ziggurat**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Producing culture:</th>
<th>Pyramid</th>
<th>Ziggurat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Function of structure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material in interior:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of interior:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material on exterior:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of exterior:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Ancient Mesopotamia lies in present-day _________.
   A) Mesoamerica.
   B) Israel.
   C) Iraq.
   D) India.

2. In 1947, Bedouin shepherds in present-day Israel discovered _______, which dated to the time of Christ.
   A) The Dead Sea Scrolls.
   B) The Grateful Dead.
   C) The Great Library at Nineveh.
   D) The Garden of Eden.

3. Which of the following artifacts, discovered in 1868 and now lost, described a battle that was also mentioned in the Bible?
   A) The Victory Stele of Naram-Sin.
   C) The Palette of King Narmer.
   D) The Moabite Stone.

4. In 586 B.C., the armies of Nebuchadnezzar sacked Jerusalem and took the Israelite captives to _________.
   A) Nineveh.
   B) Babylon.
   C) Ur.
   D) Gizeh.

5. All of the following could be seen in the ancient city of Babylon except:
   A) The Ziggurat of King Urnammu.
   B) The Hanging Gardens.
   C) The Ishtar Gate.
   D) The Tower of Babel.

6. Babylon’s written, legal code, the first of its kind, was inscribed on a stele known as the Law Code of _____.
   A) King Urnammu.
   B) Judge Judy.
   C) Darius and Xerxes.
   D) Hammurabi.

7. How was ancient Assyria described in the Bible?
   A) “A land that never bathed.”
   B) “A land bathed in blood.”
   C) “A land of blood donors.”
   D) “A land of big, strong men who liked to fight a lot.”
8. The Great Library at Nineveh, part of the ancient Assyrian palace complex, contained about 22,000 clay tablets written in _________.
   A) Cuneiform.
   B) Maidenform.
   C) Hieroglyphics.
   D) Greek.

9. In 1989, a burial chamber containing two Assyrian queens was discovered beneath the floor of the ancient palace at _________.
   A) Persepolis.
   B) Ur.
   C) Nimrud.
   D) Thebes.

10. The Epic of Gilgamesh, which is about an ancient Sumerian hero, describes a ________ similar to one mentioned in the Bible.
    A) Crucifixion.
    B) Flood.
    C) Ten Commandments.
    D) Coat of many colors.

11. Which ancient site has been referred to as the “first civilization on earth”?  
    A) Sumer.
    B) Assyria.
    C) Babylon.
    D) Jerusalem.

12. Sir Leonard Woolley discovered the _________, which contained 74 skeletons, all entombed at the same time.
    A) Ziggurat of King Urnammu at Ur.
    B) Royal Tombs, or Grave Pits, of Ur.
    C) Pyramids at Gizeh.
    D) Citadel of Sargon II.

13. In the Epic of Gilgamesh, Dilmun is referred to as a Mesopotamian equivalent of _________.
    A) Hell.
    B) The Garden of Eden.
    C) Jerusalem.
    D) The Tower of Babel.

14. The present-day island of _________, south of the ancient city of Ur, was once an “Eden-like” place with plenty of water, lush gardens, and snakes.
    A) Hawaii.
    B) Tahiti.
    C) England.
    D) Bahrain.
test guide (answers: www2.palomar.edu/users/mhudelson. Click on “Art 100,” then “Test Guides.”)

chapter one terms

Across

2. Assyrian hybrid guardian figure.
8. System of writing using symbols or pictures (Egyptian).
11. Ancient Egyptian palette dedicated to this king.
12. The "new" stone age.
14. Egyptian hybrid guardian figure.
15. Location of ancient Persian capital.

Down

1. Famous Paleolithic sculpture of nude woman from here.
3. Monumental platform for a Mesopotamian temple.
4. Babylonian king whose laws are on a stele.
5. Egyptian temple entrance with sloping walls.
6. Pharaoh who declared Aton the only god.
7. Horizontal beam that spans an opening.
10. Architect of King Djoser's stepped pyramid.