this temporary course packet will get you through the first few weeks of class. buy the regular course packet in the bookstore as soon as possible!
This temporary course packet was researched and produced by professor Hudelson, ©2011. It is intended as a supplement for his Art 165/History of Art I students. Please purchase the COMPLETE course packet in the bookstore as soon as you can. This temporary version will only be useful for the first week or two of class. If you have any questions about its use or content, please contact professor Hudelson at:

(760) 744-1150, ext. 2979
or
mhudelson@palomar.edu

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

Chapter guides parallel the material in your textbook, Adams’ Art Across Time, fourth edition. In class, when you see a work of art listed in a chapter guide, or when we discuss a term, put a check mark by it. That way, you’ll know what we’ve gone over, its correct spelling, and you’ll have more time in class to take notes on information about the work or term.

Study guides summarize major points that we will study in class. Other study guides compare and contrast various art styles, artists, etc. We will fill these out together in class or occasionally I’ll assign them as homework to be filled out from my website (http://daphne.palomar.edu/mhudelson).

Video guides correspond to some of the videos I’ll show in class. Rather than taking notes on the video, you can just answer the questions in the video guide as those points are addressed in the film. Although you won’t see every video for which you have a video guide, we’ll either fill these out together in class, or I’ll assign the questions as homework. You’ll probably find that you can answer most of the questions on the video guides based on the reading and lecture information.

Test guides provide you with terms to study for the quizzes, as well as hints on how to prepare for the midterms and final exam.

All of these items (chapter, study, video and test guides) will help you in taking notes and in preparing for the quizzes and exams. I hope you find this course packet helpful.
chronology

THE OLD STONE AGE (Paleolithic), c. 500,000-8,000 B.C.
- c. 25,000 B.C.: cave paintings at Chauvet, France.
- c. 15,000-10,000 B.C.: cave paintings at Altamira, Spain.
- c. 15,000-10,000 B.C.: cave paintings at Lascaux, France.

THE MIDDLE STONE AGE (Mesolithic), c. 8,000-6,000/4,000 B.C.

THE NEW STONE AGE (Neolithic), c. 6,000/4,000-2,000 B.C.
- c. 7,000-6,500 B.C.: “Neolithic Revolution.”
- c. 7,000 B.C.: Jericho, Jordan.
- c. 5,600-3,500 B.C.: Chalcolithic Period (Copper-Stone Age), first metalwork.
- c. 6,000 B.C.: Çatal Hüyük, Turkey.
- c. 2300-1000 B.C.: Bronze Age.
- c. 1,000 B.C.-100 A.D.: Iron Age.

works of art and architecture

the stone age in western europe
1. ☐ prehistory
2. ☐ Paleolthic
3. ☐ nomadic

upper paleolithic (c. 50,000/45,000 - c. 8,000 B.C.)

upper paleolithic sculpture
4. ☐ Venus of Willendorf, from Willendorf, Austria, c. 25,000-21,000 B.C. Limestone; 4 3/8” high. [1.1a, b, and c]
5. ☐ carved/carving
6. ☐ sculpture in the round
7. ☐ relief
8. ☐ high relief
9. ☐ low relief
10. ☐ sunken
11. ☐ female fertility figurine
12. ☐ Venus of Savignano, from Modena, Italy. c. 25,000 B.C. Serpentine stone; height 8 3/4”.
13. ☐ Venus of Lespugue, from France. c. 24,000-18,000 B.C. Wooly mammoth tusk; height 6”.
14. ☐ Venus of Hohle Fels, from Germany. c. 33,000-38,000 B.C. Wooly mammoth tusk; 2 1/3” high.
15. ☐ Venus of Laussel, from Laussel, Dordogne, France, c. 25,000-23,000 B.C. Limestone; 17 3/8” high. [1.2]
1. O pigment
2. O medium or vehicle or binder
3. O support
4. □ Bison with turned head, from La Madeleine, Tarn, France, c. 11,000-9000 B.C. Reindeer horn; 4 1/8" long. [1.3]
5. O incised
6. □ Bison, Tuc d’Audoubert cave, Ariège, Dordogne, France, c. 13,000-8000 B.C. Unbaked clay; each animal approx. 2' long. [1.4]
7. O modeled

upper paleolithic painting in spain and france (c. 30,000 - c. 10,000 B.C.)

8. □ Jellyfish, Cosquer cave, near Marseilles, France, c. 25,000 B.C. Painting on a black stalagmite. [1.5]
9. □ Hyena and panther, Chauvet cave, Ardèche Valley, France, c. 25,000-17,000 B.C. Red ocher on limestone wall. [1.6]
10. □ Mammoths and horses, Chauvet cave, Ardèche Valley, France, c. 25,000-17,000 B.C. Engraving on limestone wall. [1.7]
11. □ Left section of the “Lion Panel,” Chauvet cave, Ardèche Valley, France, c. 25,000-17,000 B.C. Black pigment on limestone wall. [1.8]
12. □ Handprints, Pech-Merle, Dordogne, France, c. 16,000 B.C. [1.9]
13. O shamans
14. O animism
15. □ Shaman, Trois-Frères cave, Ariège, Dordogne, France, c. 13,000-11,000 B.C. 24" high. [1.10a]
16. □ Drawing by Henri Breuil (of the shaman from fig. 1.10a). [1.10b]
17. □ Diagram of the Lascaux cave system. [1.11]
18. □ Hall of Running Bulls, Lascaux, Dordogne, France, c. 15,000-13,000 B.C. Paint on limestone rock; individual bulls 13-16' long. [1.12]
19. □ Axial Gallery, Lascaux, Dordogne, France, c. 15,000-10,000 B.C.
20. □ “Chinese Horse,” Lascaux, Dordogne, France, c. 15,000-13,000 B.C. Paint on limestone rock; horse 5'6" long. [1.13]
21. □ Reindeer, Lascaux, Dordogne, France, c. 15,000-13,000 B.C. Paint on limestone rock. [1.14]
22. □ Ceiling view, Altamira cave, Spain, c. 12,000 B.C. [1.15]
23. □ Wounded Bison, Altamira cave, Spain, c. 15,000-10,000 B.C.
24. □ Standing bison, Altamira cave, Spain, c. 12,000 B.C. 6 x 5'. [1.16]

window on the world one:

rock paintings of australia (c. 75,000/50,000 B.C.)

25. □ Wandjina, Rowalumbin, Barker River, Napier Range, Kimberley, Australia. [W1.1]
26. □ Mimi hunters, Kakadu National Park, Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Australia. Rock painting. [W1.2]
27. □ Men and women hunting kangaroos, Unbalanya Hill, Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Australia. Rock painting. [W1.3]
29. O polychrome
mesolithic (c. 8,000-c. 6,000/4,000 B.C.)
1. ☐ Mesolithic
2. ☐ Saharan rock painting, Tassili, Algeria, Cattle or Pastoralist period, 5th-4th millennium B.C. [1.17]

neolithic (c. 6,000/4,000 - c. 2,000 B.C.)

malta
3. ☐ Neolithic
4. ☐ Neolithic Revolution
5. ☐ Fertility Goddess, from Cernavoda, Romania. c. 5000 B.C. Baked clay.
6. ☐ Reconstruction drawing of the temple at Ggantija, Gozo, Malta. [1.18]
7. ☐ megalith
8. ☐ façade
9. ☐ trilobed
10. ☐ parapet
11. ☐ necropolis
12. ☐ “Mother goddess,” Tarxien, Malta, before 2500 B.C. Stone fragment. [1.19]

northern europe
14. ☐ menhir
15. ☐ dolmen
16. ☐ cromlech
17. ☐ monoliths
18. ☐ Alignment of menhirs, Carnac, Britany, France, c. 4000 B.C. Stone; 6-15’ high. [1.21]
19. ☐ Dolmen, Carnac, Britany, France, c. 4000 B.C. [1.22]
21. ☐ sarsens
22. ☐ Plan of Stonehenge. [1.24]
23. ☐ Heel Stone
24. ☐ Altar Stone
25. ☐ Aubrey Holes
27. ☐ post-and-lintel construction
28. ☐ trilithon
29. ☐ Lintel and tenon. [1.26]
30. ☐ mortice
31. ☐ tenon
32. ☐ The inside ring of Stonehenge. [1.27]
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arachaeology: “cave beneath the sea”

1. The underwater Cosquer cave was named after _________.
   A) The prehistoric painter who signed the works, Gorg Cosquer.
   B) The French president, François Cosquer.
   C) Its discoverer, Henri Cosquer.
   D) The nearby body of water, the Cosquer Sea.

2. When was Cosquer cave discovered?
   A) 1897.
   B) 1907.
   C) 1985.
   D) 1996.

3. Many of the painted animals in Cosquer cave, such as horses, deer and bison, were familiar. Others were more exotic, such as the long-extinct giant, Irish elk and the Auk, a _________.
   A) Giant, Irish Setter.
   B) Saber-toothed chipmunk.
   C) Woolly pig.
   D) Flightless sea-bird.

4. The crystallized, calcite drippings that cover the lines of etchings and paintings in Cosquer cave prove that the paintings _________.
   A) Were painted by left-handed artists.
   B) Are genuine.
   C) Are fakes.
   D) Were covered by calcite for protection by the prehistoric painters.

5. Radiocarbon dating shows that the animal paintings in Cosquer cave were created after the _________.
   A) Landscape.
   B) Naked.
   C) Foot.
   D) Hand.

6. During the _________, people were primarily hunters and gatherers.
   A) Ice Age.
   B) Dinosaur Age.
   C) Cave Age.
   D) Egyptian period.

7. One of the theories put forth to explain cave paintings is that prehistoric men would cast spells on animals by _______ on the cave walls.
   A) Killing their symbols.
   B) Urinating.
   C) Pasting animal skins.
   D) Painting their pets.
8. What else may the painted animals on cave walls have represented, besides just a meal for prehistoric people?
   A) Animals that had been domesticated.
   B) The various seasons in which the animals first made their appearance.
   C) The various emotions associated with the animals.
   D) Prehistoric sports teams, such as the Cosquer Auks and the Lascaux Bison.

9. By observing __________, French prehistorian Michel Lorblanchet gained insights into the technique of blowing pigment onto the wall to create paintings.
   A) Politicians.
   B) Abstract Expressionists.
   C) Blowfish.
   D) Australian, aboriginal rock painters.

10. What is the site of the greatest cave art sanctuary of them all?
    A) Lascaux.
    B) Cosquer.
    C) Egypt.
    D) Stonehenge.

11. Some 275 cave painting sites are known, concentrated mainly in southern France and northern __________.
    A) California.
    B) England.
    C) Spain.
    D) Russia.

12. Some people believe the missing finger joints visible in some prehistoric hand prints are the result of disease or frostbite, while others believe the “missing” fingers are really __________.
    A) A form of hunting sign language.
    B) Part of a mutilation cult.
    C) The result of machinery accidents.
    D) Evidence of carnivorous cave plants.

13. Most Ice Age people were lucky to survive into their __________.
    A) 30s.
    B) 40s.
    C) 50s.
    D) 60s.

14. The French Navy has blocked the entrance to Cosquer cave to protect both the fragile art and __________.
    A) The priceless calcite drippings.
    B) Henri Cosquer’s privacy, since the cave is now his home.
    C) Those attempting the deadly underwater entry.
    D) The nuclear weapons the Navy now stores there.
secrets of lost empires: “stonehenge”

1. Where is Stonehenge?
   A) Southern California.
   B) Southern England.
   C) Southern France.
   D) Southern Spain.

2. At Stonehenge, the horizontal stones, or lintels, are _________.
   A) Covered with graffiti.
   B) Held in place with modern supports.
   C) Almost perfectly level.
   D) Angled toward the constellation of Orion.

3. The largest stone at Stonehenge has about 25 feet showing above ground, and about _________ feet underground.
   A) 2.
   B) 4.
   C) 6.
   D) 8.

4. There is no natural source for large stones near Stonehenge. True or false?

5. What is the term for the very hard sandstone blocks that were used at Stonehenge?
   A) Hardus Blockus Sandstonus.
   B) Concrete.
   C) Steelstone.
   D) Sarsens.

6. What is the problem with moving large stone blocks on log rollers?
   A) The blocks always roll off the logs.
   B) The logs make the blocks move too fast to control.
   C) The blocks would crush the logs.
   D) Too many logs would have been needed to move the many blocks at Stonehenge.

7. Instead of using log rollers, the builders of Stonehenge may have greased wooden rails with _________ to move the stones.
   A) Blood.
   B) Animal fat.
   C) Saliva.
   D) Crisco.

8. What did the builders of Stonehenge use to make rope for pulling their stones into position?
   A) Wood bark fibers.
   B) Horse hair.
   C) Strong wheat shafts.
   D) Bison ligament.
9. What may have been used as a counter-weight to tip the larger stones into slanted pits?
   A) A woolly mammoth.
   B) The Venus of Willendorf.
   C) Smaller stones.
   D) Log rollers.

10. Which of the following used to be near Stonehenge?
    A) Tombs for rich people.
    B) A Paleolithic cave with paintings.
    C) A pit for catching bison.
    D) A cliff wall from which the stones were quarried.

11. How are the stones at Stonehenge held together?
    A) Rope binding.
    B) Cement.
    C) Animal fat used as glue.
    D) Projections on the uprights fit into holes in the lintels.

12. Stonehenge is arranged around a central axis that points toward __________.
    A) The North Star.
    B) The rising sun on the summer solstice.
    C) Palomar College.
    D) The Great Pyramid in Egypt.

13. On the summer solstice, the sun rises above the __________ at Stonehenge.
    A) Heel stone.
    B) Sun stone.
    C) Limestone.
    D) Rolling stone.

14. Stonehenge may align with the moon and stars. True or false?

15. Stonehenge may have served as a kind of crude __________ for Neolithic farmers.
    A) Irrigation system.
    B) Animal pen.
    C) Corn silo.
    D) Calendar.

16. Stonehenge was likely built as a __________.
    A) Palace.
    B) Temple.
    C) Tomb.
    D) Amphitheater.

17. How were the crossing lintels likely put into place?
    A) Using a steep ramp.
    B) Using pulleys.
    C) Using a kind of conveyor belt.
    D) Using a big catapult.

18. Archaeology can help us answer all of the following questions about Stonehenge except:
    A) When was it built?
    B) What was the society like that built it?
    C) What kind of engineering was used to build it?
    D) Why is there such a mystique to Stonehenge?
chronology

NEOLITHIC ERA, c. 9000-4500/4000 B.C.
- c. 7000 B.C.: Jericho (West Bank).
- c. 6500-5500 B.C.: Çatal Hüyük (Turkey).

MESOPOTAMIA
(“land between the rivers,” i.e., the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in present day Iraq)

URUK, c. 3500-3100 B.C.
- c. 3300-3000 B.C.: invention of writing and use of potter’s wheel by Sumerians.

SUMERIAN, c. 2800-2300 B.C. (Early Dynastic period)
- c. 2700-2500 B.C.: Tell Asmar
- c. 2685 B.C.: Ur

AKKADIAN, 2300-2100 B.C.
- Naram-Sin (Sargon’s grandson).

NEO-SUMERIAN PERIOD, 2100-1900/1800 B.C.
- c. 2100 B.C.: Gudea of Lagash.
- c. 2100-2050 B.C.: King Ur-Nammu (ziggurat at Ur).

BABYLONIAN, c. 1900-539 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, 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.
- 961-922 B.C.: reign of King Solomon (David’s son) in Israel.
- 859 B.C.: Ashurnasirpal 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.

ANATOLIA

HITTITE EMPIRE, c. 1450-1200 B.C.
- c. 1400 B.C.: Lion Gate (Royal Gate), Hattusas, Boghazköy, Turkey.
ANCIENT IRAN (c. 5000-331 B.C.)

ACHAEMENID PERSIAN, 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.
- c. 530-523 B.C.: reign of Cambyses
  - 525 B.C.: Egypt falls to Persia.
  - 499 B.C.: Persians invade Greece.
  - 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.

works of art and architecture

1. □ Gobekli Tepe, Turkey c. 9000 B.C. Tallest T-shaped stones 16’ high.

   the neolithic era

   jericho

2. □ Neolithic plastered skull, from Jericho, c. 7000 B.C. Life-sized. [2.1]
3. ○ armature

   Çatal Hüyük

4. □ Reconstruction of Çatal Hüyük, Turkey. [2.2]
5. □ Anatolian goddess giving birth, from Çatal Hüyük, Turkey, c. 6500-5700 B.C. Baked clay; 8” high. [2.3]

mesopotamia

6. □ Cone mosaics, from Uruk, c. 3500 B.C. [2.4]
7. □ Diagram of the cone mosaic technique. [2.5]
8. ○ cone mosaics

the uruk period (c. 3500-3100 B.C.)

9. □ Carved vase, from Uruk, c. 3500-3000 B.C. Alabaster; 36” high. [2.6]
10. ○ registers
11. ○ conventions
12. □ Female head, from Uruk, c. 3500-3000 B.C. White marble; 8” high. [2.7]
13. ○ inlaid
ziggurats
1. ☐ The White Temple on its ziggurat, Uruk, c. 3500-3000 B.C. Stone and polished brick; temple approx. 80 x 60'; ziggurat c. 140 x 150' at its base and 30' high. [2.8]
2. ☐ Plan of the White Temple. [2.9]
3. ☐ ziggurat
4. ☐ load-bearing construction
5. ☐ bent-axis
6. ☐ cella

cylinder seals
7. ☐ Cylinder seal and impression, from Uruk, c. 3500-3000 B.C. Greenish black serpentine; 1.16" high, diameter 1". [2.10]
8. ☐ cylinder seals
9. ☐ glyptic art
10. ☐ intaglio

from pictures to words
11. ☐ Clay tablet with the pictograph text that preceded cuneiform, probably from Jemdet Nasr, Iraq, c. 3000 B.C. 3 1/4 x 3 1/4". [2.11]
12. ☐ cuneiform

sumer: early dynastic period (c. 2800-2300 B.C.)
tell asmar
13. ☐ Statues from the Abu Temple at Tell Asmar, c. 2700-2500 B.C. Limestone, alabaster, and gypsum; tallest figure approx. 30" high. [2.12]
14. ☐ Head of a large male figure dedicated to the god Abu (detail of fig. 2.12). [2.13]
15. ☐ hierarchical proportions

ur
17. ☐ Lyre sound box, from tomb of Queen Puabi, Ur, c. 2685 B.C. Wood with inlaid gold, lapis lazuli, and shell; approx. 13" high. [2.14a]
18. ☐ Inlay from the front of a sound box (detail of fig. 2.14a). [2.14b]
19. ☐ lyre
20. ☐ heraldic
21. ☐ lapis lazuli
22. ☐ Restoration of a Sumerian Lyre, from Ur, c. 2600 B.C. Wood, gold leaf, and inlay; height of bull’s head c. 12”. [2.15]
23. ☐ Ram and Tree, offering stand from Ur, c. 2600 B.C. Wood, gold, and lapis lazuli; 20” high.
24. ☐ Standard of Ur, front and back sides, c. 2600 B.C. Wood inlaid with shell, limestone, and lapis lazuli; 8" high.

akkad (c. 2300-2100 B.C.)
25. ☐ Head of an Akkadian ruler (Sargon I?), from Nineveh, Iraq, c. 2300 B.C. Bronze; 12” high. [2.16a and b]
26. ☐ Victory stele of Naram-Sin, from Susa, c. 2254-2218 B.C. Pink sandstone; 6’6” high. [2.17]
27. ☐ stele
neo-sumerian culture (c. 2100-1900/1800 B.C.)

lagash

1. □ Head of Gudea, from Lagash, Iraq, c. 2100 B.C. Diorite, 9" high. [2.18]
2. □ Gudea with a temple plan, from Lagash, Iraq, c. 2100 B.C. Diorite; 29" high. [2.19a]
3. □ Detail of the temple plan on Gudea’s lap. [2.19b]

the ziggurat of ur

4. □ Nanna ziggurat, Ur, c. 2100-2050 B.C. [2.20]
5. ◊ King Ur-Nammu
6. ◊ sun-dried mud brick
7. ◊ fired mud brick
8. □ Stele with King Ur-Nammu of Ur. c. 2100 B.C.

babylon (c. 1900-539 B.C.)

the law code of hammurabi

9. □ Stele inscribed with the law code of Hammurabi, Susa, capital of Elam (now in Iran); c. 1792-1750 B.C. Basalt; height of stele approx. 7', height of relief 28". [2.21a]
10. □ Stele (detail of fig. 2.21a). [2.21b]

anatolia: the hittites (c. 1450-1200 B.C.)

11. □ Lion Gate (Royal Gate), Hattusas, Boghazköy, Turkey, c. 1400 B.C. SStone; lions approx. 7’ high. [2.22]
12. ◊ citadel
13. ◊ Cyclopaean
14. □ Hittite war god, from the King’s Gate, Hattusas, Boghazköy, Turkey, c. 1400 B.C. 6'6 3/4” high. [2.23]

assyria (c. 1300-612 B.C.)

15. ◊ Assyrian Spearmen Impaling Judean Captives on Stakes at Lachish, from Nineveh (Kuyunjik), Iraq, c. 650 B.C. Stone.
17. □ King Assurnasirpal II hunting lions, from Nimrud, Iraq, c. 883-859 B.C. Alabaster relief; 3’3” x 8’4”. [2.25]
18. □ City attacked with a battering ram, palace of King Assurnasirpal II, Nimrud, Iraq, c. 883-859 B.C. relief; approx. 39” high. [2.26]
19. ◊ crenellated
20. □ Dying Lioness (detail of the Great Lion Hunt), from the palace of King Assurbanipal II, Nineveh, c. 668-627 B.C. Alabaster relief; 13 3/4” high. [2.27]
21. □ Plan of Sargon II’s palace. [2.28]
22. ◊ Citadel of Sargon II, Dur Sharrukin (Khorsabad), Iraq, 742-706 B.C. (reconstruction).
23. ◊ citadel
24. □ Gate of the Citadel of Sargon II, Dur Sharrukin (Khorsabad), Iraq (during excavation), 742-706 B.C.
25. ◊ plinth
26. □ Lamassu, from the gateway, Sargon II’s palace at Dur Sharrukin (now Khorsabad, Iraq), c. 720 B.C. Limestone; 14’ high. [2.29]
27. ◊ Lamassu
the neo-babylonian empire (c. 612-539 B.C.)
1. □ Ishtar Gate (reconstructed), from Babylon, c. 575 B.C. Glazed brick. [2.30]
2. ○ arches
3. ○ faced
4. ○ glazed brick

iran (c. 5000-331 B.C.)
5. □ Beaker, from Susa, capital of Elam (now in Iran), c. 5000-4000 B.C. Painted pottery; 11 1/4" high. [2.31]
6. ○ animal style
7. □ Kneeling bull, southwest Iran, Proto-Elamite, 3100-2999 B.C. Silver; 6 7/16" high, 2 1/2" wide. [2.32]
8. ○ provenience

the scythians (8th - 4th centuries B.C.)
9. □ Stag, from Kostromskaya, Russia, 7th century B.C. Chased gold; 12 1/2" long. [2.33]
10. □ Stag, 4th century B.C. Gold, silver, bronze, and wood; 20" high. [2.34]

achaemenid persia (539-331 B.C.)
11. □ Plan of the Palace of Darius and Xerxes, Persepolis, 518-460 B.C.
12. □ Apadana (Audience Hall) of Darius and stairway, Persepolis (in modern Iran), c. 500 B.C. Approx. 250 x 250'. [2.35]
13. □ Royal guards, relief on the stairway to the Audience Hall of Darius, Persepolis, c. 500 B.C. [2.36]
14. □ Hundred Column Hall, Persepolis, Iran, c. 500 B.C.
15. □ Bull capital, Persepolis, c. 500 B.C. [2.37]
16. ○ impost block
17. ○ column
18. ○ pillar
19. ○ base
20. ○ shaft
21. ○ capital
22. □ Achaemenid drinking vessel, Persian, 5th century B.C. Gold; 6 3/4 x 9". [2.38]
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) Giza.

5. All of the following could be seen in the ancient city of Babylon except:
   A) The Ziggurat of King Ur-Nammu.
   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 Ur-Nammu.
   B) Judge Judy.
   C) Darius.
   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 Ur-Nammu at Ur.
    B) Royal Tombs, or Grave Pits, of Ur.
    C) Pyramids at Giza.
    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.
The following represents the list from which I will draw 25 terms and works of art for the first quiz, which you will take in class. You can find definitions to these terms in your readings, as well as in the glossary at the end of your book (terms in the glossary are underlined). Titles of works of art are in italics.

1. Altamira
2. Assyria
3. Babylon
4. base
5. capital
6. carving
7. Çatal Hüyük
8. cella
9. Chauvet
10. citadel
11. column
12. cone mosaic
13. cromlech
14. cuneiform
15. Cyclopean masonry
16. cylinder seal
17. dolmen
18. Dying Lioness
19. façade
20. Gilgamesh
21. Gudea
22. hierarchical proportion
23. high relief
24. Ishtar Gate
25. Jericho
26. Lamassu
27. Lascaux
28. low relief
29. menhir
30. Mesopotamia
31. modeling
32. Nanna ziggurat, Ur
33. necropolis
34. Neolithic
35. Paleolithic
36. Persia
37. post-and-lintel
38. provenience
39. register
40. shaft
41. stele
42. Stele of Hammurabi
43. Stonehenge
44. Sumer
45. tenon
46. trilithon
47. Ur
48. Venus of Willendorf
49. Victory Stele of Naram-Sin
50. ziggurat