

Chapter 01: Prehistory and the First Civilizations

Multiple Choice

1. The inhabitants of ancient ____ established the earliest city-states.

- a. Sumer
- b. Hattusha
- c. Persepolis
- d. Jericho

ANSWER: a

2. Sumerian artists were the first to use art to ____.

- a. capture the spirit of animals
- b. tell stories
- c. communicate with deities
- d. decorate their temples

ANSWER: b

3. The presentation of offerings to Inanna (Warka Vase) may represent a ____.

- a. victorious battle
- b. human sacrifice
- c. symbolic marriage
- d. deity ascending to the heavens

ANSWER: c

4. The earliest preserved art objects date to the ____.

- a. Assyrians
- b. Neolithic period
- c. Egyptians
- d. Paleolithic period

ANSWER: d

5. ____ is used to indicate the greater importance of figures.

- a. Hierarchy of scale
- b. Composite view
- c. Twisted perspective
- d. Bas-relief

ANSWER: a

6. The most common subject in Paleolithic art was ____.

- a. settlements
- b. animals
- c. human figures
- d. battle scenes

ANSWER: b

7. The Neolithic architecture in northern Europe is described as ____ because it uses large stones.

- a. corbeled
- b. wattle and daub
- c. megalithic
- d. henge

ANSWER: c

8. ____ was an important Neolithic settlement because it was built according to a predetermined scheme.

- a. Kalhu
- b. White Temple
- c. Stonehenge
- d. Catal Höyük

ANSWER: d

9. An arrangement of stones in a circle is called a ____.

- a. henge
- b. menir
- c. heel stone
- d. dolmen

ANSWER: a

10. The ____ introduced a new concept of royal power based on loyalty to the king.

- a. Sumerians
- b. Akkadians
- c. Guians
- d. rulers of Ur

ANSWER: b

11. The oldest extant hollow-cast sculpture is ____.

- a. two bison
- b. Hammurabi and Shamash
- c. the head of an Akkadian ruler
- d. Gudea

ANSWER: c

12. What indicates Naram-Sin's divinity in the victory stele of Naram-Sin?

- a. Bowing warriors
- b. Royal robes
- c. Hierarchy of scale
- d. Horned helmet

ANSWER: d

13. What was the daring innovation introduced in the victory stele of Naram-Sin?

- a. A landscape setting
- b. Registers
- c. The king's love affair
- d. Brilliant coloring

ANSWER: a

14. ____ were colossal monsters that guarded the gates of Assyrian palaces?

- a. Warkas
- b. Lamassus
- c. Kalhus
- d. Sphinxes

ANSWER: b

15. The ____ was the Persian royal audience hall at Persepolis.

- a. hypostyle hall
- b. citadel
- c. apadana
- d. mastaba

ANSWER: c

16. ____ is the earliest extant labeled work of historical art.

- a. Assyrian archers pursuing enemies
- b. The victory stele of Naram-Sin
- c. Khafre enthroned
- d. The palette of King Narmer

ANSWER: d

17. The standard tomb type in Egypt was the ____.

- a. mastaba
- b. ziggurat
- c. pylon
- d. henge

ANSWER: a

18. Egyptians believed that their ____ could inhabit their corpse and live on.

- a. aton
- b. ka
- c. sphinx
- d. lamassu

ANSWER: b

19. Inspired by the cult of Re, the pyramidal shape of the tombs at Gizeh symbolize ____.

- a. the Nile River
- b. papyrus stalks
- c. the rays of the sun
- d. the human figure

ANSWER: c

20. Architect of the stepped pyramid of King Djoser, ____ is the first recorded name of an artist.

- a. Thutmose
- b. Thoth
- c. Senmut
- d. Imhotep

ANSWER: d

21. Instead of creating figures with a variety of body types, Egyptians applied a ____, or system of proportions.

- a. canon
- b. cubic
- c. ka
- d. relief

ANSWER: a

22. Found at the temple of Amen Re at Karnak, the ____ or window level was an Egyptian innovation.

- a. pylon
- b. causeway
- c. clerestory
- d. serdab

ANSWER: c

23. Twisted perspective refers to ____.

- a. the incorrect representation of space
- b. objects represented from two viewpoints
- c. uneven ground lines
- d. images created on the irregular wall surface

ANSWER: b

24. The building system seen at Stonehenge is called ____.

- a. mud-brick construction
- b. masonry
- c. arcuated
- d. post and lintel

ANSWER: d

25. Which object represents the beginning of large-scale sculpture in the ancient world?

- a. Human figure, from Ain Ghazal
- b. Statuettes of two worshippers, from the Square Temple at Eshunna
- c. Victory stele of Naram-Sin
- d. Head of an Akkadian ruler, from Nineveh

ANSWER: a

26. The stele of Hammurabi presents the ruler's famous ____.

- a. law code
- b. victory over the Lullubi
- c. entrance into Babylon
- d. Lamassu

ANSWER: a

27. The peoples of northern Europe in the Neolithic period are known for their ____.

- a. mastabas
- b. monumental stone architecture
- c. ziggurats
- d. temples

ANSWER: b

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION (Figure 1-3)

28. (Figure 1-3)

- a. Paleolithic
- b. Neolithic
- c. Sumerian
- d. Egyptian

ANSWER: a

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION (Figure 1-2)

29. (Figure 1-2)

- a. Nude woman (Venus of Willendorf)
- b. Mother goddess
- c. Woman of Laussel
- d. Human figure

ANSWER: a

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION (Figure 1-4)

30. (Figure 1-4)

- a. Pech-Merle

- b. Lascaux
- c. Altamira
- d. Chauvet

ANSWER: a

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION (Figure 1-8)

31. (Figure 1-8)

- a. Paleolithic
- b. Neolithic
- c. Mesolithic
- d. Monolithic

ANSWER: b

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION (Figure 1-10)

32. (Figure 1-10)

- a. Sumerian
- b. Akkadian
- c. Babylonian
- d. Assyrian

ANSWER: a

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION (Figure 1-12)

33. (Figure 1-12)

- a. Deities
- b. Court of Gudea
- c. Council of Ur
- d. Votive figures

ANSWER: d

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION (Figure 1-14)

34. (Figure 1-14)

- a. Standard of Cyrus
- b. Standard of Hammurabi
- c. Standard of Ur
- d. Standard of Akhenaton

ANSWER: c

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION (Figure 1-16)

35. (Figure 1-16)

- a. Naram-Sin of Akkad
- b. Hammurabi of Babylon

- c. Gudea of Lagash
- d. Hatshepsut of Egypt

ANSWER: a

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION (Figure 1-25)

36. (Figure 1-25)

- a. Pyramid of Khafre
- b. Stepped pyramid of Djoser
- c. Mortuary temple of Hatshepsut
- d. Temple Amen-Re, Karnak

ANSWER: b

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION (Figure 1-28)

37. (Figure 1-28)

- a. Akhenaton
- b. Ramses II
- c. Hatshepsut
- d. Khafre

ANSWER: d

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION (Figure 1-29)

38. (Figure 1-29)

- a. Ti and consort
- b. Akhenaton and Nefertiti
- c. Senmut and Hatshepsut
- d. Menkaure and Khamerernebt

ANSWER: d

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION (Figure 1-32)

39. (Figure 1-32)

- a. Gizeh
- b. Amarna
- c. Saqqara
- d. Abu Simbel

ANSWER: d

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION (Figure 1-33)

40. (Figure 1-33)

- a. Saqqara
- b. Karnak
- c. Luxor

d. Gizeh

ANSWER: b

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION (Figure 1-35)

41. (Figure 1-35)

a. Khafre

b. Hatshepsut

c. Tutankhamen

d. Akhenaton

ANSWER: d

SLIDE IDENTIFICATION (Figure 1-34)

42. (Figure 1-34)

a. Old Kingdom

b. Middle Kingdom

c. New Kingdom

d. Late Kingdom

ANSWER: c

Subjective Short Answer

43. What “firsts” were achieved by the Sumerians?

ANSWER: Answers may vary

44. Why were animals represented in the profile view in the Paleolithic period?

ANSWER: Answers may vary

45. Describe how Paleolithic artists created cave paintings.

ANSWER: Answers may vary

46. How have scholars interpreted handprints in Paleolithic cave paintings?

ANSWER: Answers may vary

47. How did painting techniques change from the Paleolithic period to the Neolithic period?

ANSWER: Answers may vary

48. How did society advance in the Neolithic period?

ANSWER: Answers may vary

49. Describe the significance of the temple in Sumerian life.

ANSWER: Answers may vary

50. What subjects decorated the walls of the terraces and staircase that led to the apadana at Persepolis?

ANSWER: Answers may vary

51. What are the main components of a mastaba?

ANSWER: Answers may vary

52. Describe what inspired the pyramid shape of the pyramids at Gizeh.

ANSWER: Answers may vary

53. What is the sphinx, and why is it an appropriate royal image?

ANSWER: Answers may vary

54. Describe the New Kingdom pylon temple.

ANSWER: Answers may vary

55. SLIDE QUESTIONS Describe the pictorial conventions that appear on this artwork and would continue to be employed in Sumerian art.

ANSWER: Presentation of offerings to Inanna (Warka Vase) (1-1)

56. SLIDE QUESTIONS What was the possible meaning or function of this object?

ANSWER: Nude Woman (Venus of Willendorf) (1-2)

57. SLIDE QUESTIONS What does this work tell us about what inspired early artists to create certain images?

ANSWER: Spotted horses and negative hand imprints, cave at Pech-Merle (1-4)

58. SLIDE QUESTIONS How does this differ from Paleolithic cave paintings?

ANSWER: Deer Hunt, Catal Höyük (1-7)

59. SLIDE QUESTIONS What might explain the disproportionate sizes of the hands and eyes of these figures?

ANSWER: Statuettes of two worshipers, from the Square Temple at Eshnunna (1-12)

60. SLIDE QUESTIONS What are the differing interpretations of the imagery on this artwork?

ANSWER: War side and peace side of the Standard of Ur (1-13, 1-14)

61. SLIDE QUESTIONS How was a balance between naturalism and abstraction achieved in this work?

ANSWER: Head of an Akkadian ruler, from Nineveh (1-15)

62. SLIDE QUESTIONS What innovations in creating a sense of depth occurred here?

ANSWER: Hammurabi and Shamash, detail of the law stele of Hammurabi (1-17)

63. SLIDE QUESTIONS How did the artist make the creature visible from every angle?

ANSWER: Lamassu (man-headed winged bull), citadel of Sargon II (1-18)

64. SLIDE QUESTIONS What event does this record? Which elements support this?

ANSWER: Back and front of the palette of King Narmer (1-22, 1-23)

65. SLIDE QUESTIONS What is the subject of this work, and why was it popular for tombs?

ANSWER: Ti watching a hippopotamus hunt (1-30)

66. SLIDE QUESTIONS How does this deviate from traditional royal portraits?

ANSWER: Akhenaton, colossal statue from the temple of Aton (1-35)

Essay

67. With the lack of writing, it is hard to determine the exact meaning of Paleolithic artworks. Providing examples, please speculate on their hypothetical functions. What evidence do scholars use to establish meaning?

ANSWER: Answers may vary

68. Compare and contrast select artworks from the Paleolithic and the Neolithic periods. To what extent were subject matter, technique, and meaning similar or different?

ANSWER: Answers may vary

69. Describe the difference between optical and conceptual. Please provide examples of depicting a figure or animal conceptually from the chapter.

ANSWER: Answers may vary

70. What were some of the dominant artistic conventions of Ancient Near Eastern? Which artworks broke from convention? Using examples, please explain the deviations.

ANSWER: Answers may vary

71. Selecting examples, please provide the artistic changes that occurred during the reign of Akhenaton. What factors may have stimulated these changes?

ANSWER: Answers may vary

72. Discuss the development of ancient Egyptian tomb architecture. Please use examples.

ANSWER: Answers may vary

73. Discuss the meaning and purpose of Assyrian historical narrative relief. How did it compare to narratives in ancient Mesopotamian or Persian art? Use examples to support your essay.

ANSWER: Answers may vary

74. Assess the relationship between Egyptian conceptions of the afterlife and Egyptian art. Use examples to support your essay.

ANSWER: Answers may vary

75. UNKNOWN IMAGES Attribute the images on the screen to a culture and give an approximate date. Explain your attributions, using complete sentences and referring to specific works discussed in class. Suggested images, not in the text:

ANSWER: 1. Prehistoric cave painting of bison from Niaux 2. Prehistoric Lake Trasimene woman 3. Another Assyrian battle relief 4. Another Sumerian relief such as stele of Ur-Nammu or votive tablet of Ur-Nanshe 5. Akhenaton and Nefertiti with their children (relief)