

Exam #1 Study Guide

Exam #1 will be available on Blackboard, Saturday, September 23,
and must be submitted by 11:59 PM on Tuesday, September 26

Key Images

Horses, Chauvet Cave, ca. 30,000 - 28,000 BCE
Hall of the Bulls in the cave at Lascaux Cave, France, ca. 16,000 - 14,000 BCE
Wounded Biso, Altamira Cave, Spain, ca. 13,000 - 11,000 BCE
Venus of Willendorf, ca. 28,000 - 25,000 BCE
Neolithic plastered skull, from Jericho. ca. 7200 - 6700 BCE
Woman of Catal Huyuk, ca. 7000 - 5500 BCE
Göbekli Tepe, ca. 10,000 - 8,000 BCE
Landscape with volcanic eruption(?), Catal Huyuk, ca. 6150 BCE
Stonehenge, ca. 2550 - 1600 BCE
Ziggurat of King Urnammu, ca. 2100 BCE
Statues from the Abu Temple, ca. 2700 BCE
Standard of Ur, c. 2600 BC
Lyre from Ur, ca. 2600 - 2400 BCE
Head of an Akkadian Ruler, ca. 2250 - 2200 BCE
Code of Hammurabi, ca. 1780 BCE
Palette of King Narmer, ca. 3000 - 2920 BCE
Imhotep, Stepped Pyramid of King Djoser, ca. 2630 - 2611 BCE
The Great Pyramids, Fourth Dynasty, ca. 2551 - 2490 BCE
Menkuare and Khamerernebt, Fourth Dynasty, ca. 2490 - 2472 BCE
Akhenaten, Nefertiti, and three daughters, 18th Dynasty ca. 1353 -1335 BCE
Thutmose, Bust of Nefertiti, 18th Dynasty, ca. 1353 - 1335 BCE
Death Mask of Tutankhamen, 18th Dynasty ca. 1323 BCE

Key Terms

Animal Style	Hieroglyph	Pictograph
Corbeled vault	Inlay	Post-and-Lintel
Cromlech	Ka	Register
Cuneiform	Menhir	Stages of pyramids
Dolmen	Mesolithic	Votive
Ground line	Neolithic	Ziggurat
Hierarchy of scale	Paleolithic	

Questions to Consider

- When did our current concept of art evolve, and under what circumstances?
- Name the six things to keep in mind while looking at art given in class lecture. Name the seven art historical methodologies we will use as we analyze works now considered to be art this semester.
- In what cave do we find the earliest paintings known to us? When was this cave discovered? Who discovered it? How did the discoverers insightfully preserve the cave and its contents?
- Figures of humans are rarely found in prehistoric cave paintings? Why?
- For what possible purposes do you believe Paleolithic peoples may have created these early artworks? What theory does your book present as “the growing consensus?” What evidence supports this theory?
- What possible purposes could the Venus of Willendorf and other “Venus” figures like have served to the people who made them? What interpretive problems derive from the modern naming of such figurines associating them with the Greek and Roman goddess of love?

- What dramatic change in the way people lived occurred in the Neolithic era? How did this change affect the artworks made?
- What kind of structures do we find in Neolithic Europe? What are the simplest of these structures called? What other two types of structures are found? How do we distinguish the three apart?
- What kind of structure is Stonehenge? What theory does your book support as the possible purpose of Stonehenge to the peoples who made it?
- In what four fertile river valleys did the earliest known civilizations arise?
- Compare the animals painted in Chauvet and Lascaux with the animals painted in the homes of Catal Huyuk? How do they differ? Instead, what new figure seems to be considered more important in the paintings of Catal Huyuk?
- How did the geography of ancient Mesopotamia differ from that of ancient Egypt? How did these geographic differences influence the political environment of the areas? How did these geographic differences affect the way art works were created, the materials they were created from, and the state of preservation (or lack of) that we find the works in today?
- For what purposes were the Sumerian ziggurats built? Under what main beliefs was the Sumerian government founded upon, and how did these beliefs relate to the function of the ziggurat?
- For the Sumerians, the ziggurat symbolized the concept of the "sacred mountain." Explain this concept and how it is reflected in the architectural form of the ziggurat.
- Compare the uses and purposes of the ziggurat with that of the ancient Egyptian pyramids. Why were each built? What main religious beliefs did they reflect? How were they similar? How were they different?
- On what form were Mesopotamian sculptures based?
- On what form were Egyptian sculpted forms based?
- Why do the votive statues from the Abu Temple have such big eyes and such similar features? What do these elements express about Sumerian religious beliefs?
- How did the Akkadians change the Sumerian religious and political system? How did these changes affect the look and purpose of Akkadian art?
- Explain the importance of the Code of Hammurabi.
- What is the animal style? From what civilization(s) does it come from?