ANCIENT NEAR EAST

*History of successive controlling states

9,000 BCE Neolithic Period (see chapter 1)
- Fertile Crescent – Farming Communities
- Evolution of Architecture - Temple Complexes, Mud Brick Construction
- Urban life – Specialized Skills, Social hierarchy, Power and Authority

3,500-2,340 BCE Sumer (Overlaps with Early Dynastic & Old Kingdom)
Biblical reference- Birthplace of Abraham, founder of the Hebrew people = Context of the OLD TESTAMENT (Important to Judaism, Christianity, & Islam)
- Developed wagon wheel & plow- agricultural developments => permanent dwelling communities
- The first Temple Complexes- Clusters of religious, administrative and service buildings (permanent community/ city planning)
  - First organized religion- Polytheistic- Worshipping numerous gods and goddesses.
  - Their gods were attributed to have power and authority over human activities & forces of nature (i.e. Nanna “moon god”)
  - INVENTIONS- “beginning of recorded history”
  - Earliest system of writing, developed in 3100BCE. “Wedge shaped” symbols that became simplified & regulated over time.
- Accounting system- for keeping a record of goods traded
- Organized System of Justice (Rules and Punishment)
- Epic literature “Gilgamesh”

ANCIENT EGYPT

* History of Successive Dynasties – ruling families (Patriarchy)

(? - 5,500BCE) Neolithic Egypt & 5,500-2686BCE Pre-Dynastic (see chapter 1)
- Heavy seasonal rains flooded the banks of the Nile depositing a new layer of rich soil each year.
- People lived independently off fish and wild plants (similar to CH1)
- Eventually adopted agriculture and village life

Early Dynastic Period 1st King Narmer – “Great unifier”
- Significant social and political transformation of leadership under the ruler’s claims of divine powers => led to individual political control.
- Egypt evolved into 2 major kingdoms of power (upper and lower)

2,686-2,181BCE Old Kingdom (period of political stability)- Overlaps with Sumeria & Akkad
King Djoser- Commissioned earliest known monumental architecture (Funerary Complex at Saqqara), designed by Imhotep (prime minister).
Kafra- commissioned various self-portraits (following the “rules of art” Egyptian style)
Great Sphinx, combines his head with the body of a crouching lion
- Social cohesion, political stability and expanding wealth reflected in the size and complexity of the tomb structures and royal portraits.

2,340-2,180BCE Akkad (Overlaps with Old Kingdom)
• During Sumerian domination the Akkadian people settled into the North of Uruk and adopted Sumerian culture.
• They spoke a Semitic language, in the same family as Hebrew and Arabic.
• Under powerful military figure, King Sargon I, the conquered the Sumerians and most of Mesopotamia
• Sargon ruled this empire from his capital at Akkad (2323-2279BC) only four years
• Akkadian Empire fell under attack by the Guti, a mountain people from North East.

Lagash 2180-1600
• Lagash was the only Sumerian city-state that remained independent during this time of political unrest.
• Gudea was the ruler of Lagash who built and restored many temples, in which he placed many votive statues representing himself.
• Images of Gudea present him as a strong peaceful and pious ruler worthy of divine favor.
• Sculptural treatment of the body emphasizes the importance of the power centers: eyes, head, and smoothly handled muscled chest.

1,792-1,750BCE Babylonia, Mari (overlaps with Middle Kingdom Egypt)
• Hummurabi (ruled 1792-1750BC) eventually reunited Sumer, the capital of this more unified government was Babylon.
• Written legal code that listed laws of his realm and the penalties for breaking them.
• Palace architecture overshadowed temple architecture
• Neighborhoods developed along the Euphrates River and prospered by way of commercial traffic. It was known for its well-built homes, sophisticated sanitation system and bronze work industry.
• Exchange of law, to assure uniform treatment of people throughout the kingdom over issues of oppression, commercial and property matters, domestic problems, and physical assault.

2,055-1,650BCE Middle Kingdom Following the collapse of the Old Kingdom and roughly 150 years of political turmoil (1st Intermediate Per.)
MentuhoteplII- reunited the country, reasserted royal power but with less centralized authority
• About 2150 BCE Egyptians Challenged the pharaoh's power- civil unrest and near anarchy
• Political authority was less centralized
• Royal responsibility included:
  1. Maintaining standing armies
  2. Planning and construction of a large scale water-management project.
  3. Urban development and town planning

1,550-1069BCE New Kingdom (overlapping Minoan- Pre-Greek Civilization on the island of Crete— Chapter 4)
(Diplomacy and trade with Near East- stylistic influences + Great Temple Complexes)
• Following the (2nd Intermediate per.) Thutmose III and his military campaigns extended Egypt’s influence along the eastern Mediterranean coast to modern Syria.
Thutmose I- Father of Hatshepsut
• First Pharaoh- a term meaning “great house” (like the White House)
• Forged cooperative network (marriages, trade and mutual aid) with Near Eastern kingdoms.

Hatshepsut- Powerful Queen referred to as “His Majesty”, represented the same as most male rulers. Married her ½ brother Thutmose II. Extended Egyptian influence on Mediterranean Coast
• Thebes became capital city (beautiful metropolis with magnificent palaces, tombs and temples along the Nile.

(Amarna Period)
• In 1353 BC Amenhotep IV, assumed the throne of Egypt with a clear goal. He began to raise the profile of the Aten cult of the Sun god which was previously no more important than any other god.
• Changed his name to Akhenaten- “one who is Effective on Behalf of Aten” Saw himself as
Aten’s son.

1,000-612 BCE Assyria (Overlaps with New Kingdom)

- Assyrian kings decorated their palaces with scenes of victorious battles.
- Man’s domination over nature.

612-539 BCE Neo-Babylonia (City planning and ceremonial entrance)

(Time of the Biblical Prophet Daniel- recorded Nebuchadnezzar’s suppression of the Jews)

- Attacked Assyria and controlled the area between Med Sea and Modern Turkey
- King Nebuchadnezzar II, patron of architecture (splendid palaces & temples) dedicated to Babylonian gods.
  - Mudurk- Patron god of the city

559-331 BCE Persia (coinage- development of a standardized economic system)- Overlaps with Classical and Hellenistic Greece at the time of Alexander The Great (covered at end of Ch 5)

- Formerly nomadic culture
- King Archaemenes forged a dramatic expansion 559BC
- Created refined coinage with ruler’s portraits = propaganda and economic standards

(Armarna Period continued)

- He built temples to the Aten in the Temple of Amun at Karnak and in Heliopolis (the old center of sun worship). He Moved the capital to Akhetaten, founded a priesthood and rededicated the palace in Thebes to the Aten. Akhantaten- founded new religion honoring a single supreme deity, Sun god- Aten “life giving god”
- Founded new Capital (Akentaten) in Lower Egypt (Northern), 1st ruler to be represented naturally and realistically.
- During the transition, Akhenaten initiated a wave of iconoclasm- (image breaking/censorship) over the old temples of Amun the former head of the Egyptian pantheon (Temple to all gods).
- During the Amarna period, the Aten became the embodiment of love, creation, beauty, light and unity.(J. Foster, 1999) These attributes made their way into the art of the time:
  
  CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PERIOD:
  -
  -
  -
  -

- By the ninth year of his reign, Akhenaten had built the Great Temple at Amarna and Aten was the only god left in the official Egyptian worship. It was said that one day Akhenaten had a vision wherein he saw a sun disc between two mountains. He felt that God (Aten, as the Sun Disk - the Light) was guiding him to make a change & Build a city.
- In the sixth year of his reign Akhenaten rejected the Gods of Thebes and declared for the first time in recorded history that there was ONLY ONE GOD (monotheism).
- He turned 2,000 years of Egyptian religious beliefs upside down overnight!

Tutankhaten (Tutankhamen) - returned to traditional religious belief

- After the death of Akhenaten, the fortunes of the new Aten religion quickly changed for the worse.
- Under the King Neferneferuaten, whom we have seen may have been Nefertiti, a temple to Amun was built within the boundaries of Amarna, something unthinkable in the time of Akhenaten.
- Less than three years after his father's death, young Tutankhaten assumed the throne and after a year in Amarna, he left to return to Thebes. There he set about to mend the heresies of his father.
- Tutankhaten changed his name to Tutankhamen, thus reversing the change the seat of power that his
ENDURING UNDERSTANDING:

- Dawn of civilization: permanent dwellings, fertile crescent, specialized skills, and urbanization/city planning, farming communities, agricultural developments—allowed time for artists and craftsman, technological inventions. Beginning to see the evolution of artistic styles as a succession of innovations based on inheritances from the past & connections between geographical locations.

- Correlation between Ancient Near East & Egypt (time overlap) http://prophetess.lstc.edu/~rklein/Documents/mblb.htm

- Written record: the beginning of the “historic period” Cuneiform Stele of Hammurabi, Rosetta Stone & importance of translation.

- What is Culture?: Behavior patterns, arts, beliefs, institutions, and all other products of human work and thought especially expressed in a particular community or period.

- Religious Beliefs: specific religious figures and their role in the Afterlife…purpose of the Ka statues, pyramids, tomb paintings etc.

- Art and Royal Patronage (ART IN THE SERVICE OF POWER AND AUTHORITY): Artistic decoration was intended to please the gods and ensure their continuing goodwill towards the state.

- Funerary Practices: mummification and preservation practices. Kings were sons of divine gods and liked to the gods, preserved bodies for afterlife, tomb decoration was to entertain the king in his afterlife.

- Cannon of Proportion & Egyptian “Rules of Art”- aim to represent each part of the body from most characteristic angle…

KEY TERMS: define these terms at least once on the appropriate Q-Card (highlight it for easy review)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Palette</th>
<th>Dynasties</th>
<th>Scribe</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cartouche</td>
<td>Hieroglyphics</td>
<td>Cuneiform</td>
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<td>Sunken Relief</td>
<td>Pharaoh</td>
<td>Monotheism</td>
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<td>Polytheism</td>
<td>Rock-Cut Tomb</td>
<td>Hypostyle Hall</td>
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<td>Lamassu</td>
<td>Temple Complexes</td>
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<td>Groundline</td>
<td>Hieratic Scale</td>
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<td>Votive Figures</td>
<td>Myth of Ma’at’s Feather</td>
<td>Canopic Jars</td>
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<td>Stele</td>
<td>Citadel</td>
<td>Mummification</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stylized</td>
<td>Idealized</td>
<td>Realism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mastaba</td>
<td>Stepped Pyramid</td>
<td>True Pyramid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Necropolis</td>
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</table>

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE (For Short Answer/Essay Questions)

SYMBOLISM/CONTENT
- List specific symbolism (object and meaning) within the Palette of Narmer & Last Judgment of Hu-Nefer (Book of the Dead). Be able to identify Conventions of Egyptian Art within these two pieces.

CULTURAL/RELIGIOUS BELIEFS
- Describe Egyptian funerary practices. What role did art play in the Egyptian’s beliefs about the afterlife?
- Describe the process of mummification. What role did the ancient Egyptians believe about death play in their art and architecture? Support your ideas with examples from painting, sculpture, and architecture.
- Explain the Conventions of Sumerian Votive Figures and their role in religious beliefs and practices.

THE HUMAN BODY
- Choose 1 example REPRESENTING THE HUMAN BODY and describe how the work exemplifies the characteristics of Egyptian Convention/Tradition during that time period (Old, Middle, New Kingdom).

ARCHITECTURE
- How did funerary architecture evolve during the Old, Middle and New Kingdoms?- What cultural beliefs are evident in the way Egyptians organized the Necropolis?

POWER AND AUTHORITY
- Ruler = living god. In what ways did artists serve the purpose of creating a timeless memory of deified rulers? Construct a table of stylistics comparing and contrasting art from the Old Kingdom (i.e. Khafra) and the New Kingdom (i.e. Akhentaten). Make a connection between the specific patronage and propaganda (the way the ruler wanted to be viewed).
**Q-Card List:** Use this chart as the “Skeleton” for you Q-Cards. Fill in with notes from lecture & reading on (4X6 in) note cards

* These are categories to learn for the Slide Identification Quiz & Unit Tests
*+” Ms Ferrell’s Choice (included beyond the “250” for context and interest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><em>#&amp; Artist:</em></th>
<th><em>#&amp; Title:</em></th>
<th><em>#&amp; Date/Period:</em></th>
<th><em>#&amp; Function:</em></th>
<th><em>#&amp; Location/Culture:</em></th>
<th><em>#&amp; Material:</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Map of Ch 2</td>
<td>Ancient Near East: Sumeria, Babylon, Persia, Assyria</td>
<td>3500-330 BCE</td>
<td>Religious “Bridge to the gods”</td>
<td>Sumerian, Uruk (modern Warka, Iraq)</td>
<td>Mud brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map of Ch 3</td>
<td>Egypt: Lower &amp; Upper Egypt</td>
<td>3000-30 BCE</td>
<td>Historical Record</td>
<td>Lower Egypt</td>
<td>Greywake, low relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#12 White Temple Ziggurat (plan and remains) + Nanna Ziggurat</td>
<td>3,500-3,000 BCE</td>
<td>Religious “Surrogates”</td>
<td>Sumerian (modern Tell Asmar, Iraq)</td>
<td>Gypsum inlaid with shell and black limestone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#13 Palette of Narmer</td>
<td>3,000-2920 BCE</td>
<td>Pre-dynastic Egypt</td>
<td>Funerary, Narrative</td>
<td>Lower Egypt</td>
<td>Cut sandstone with sunken relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#14 Sumerian Votive Figures</td>
<td>2,700 BCE</td>
<td>Pre-dynastic Egypt</td>
<td>Religious “Surrogates”</td>
<td>Lower Egypt</td>
<td>Greywake, low relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#15 Seated Scribe</td>
<td>2,620-2,500 BCE</td>
<td>Old Kingdom, Egypt</td>
<td>Political/Propaganda</td>
<td>Saqqara Egypt</td>
<td>Painted limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#16 Standard of Ur (from royal tombs)</td>
<td>2,600 -2,400 BCE</td>
<td>Ancient Near East</td>
<td>Funerary, Narrative</td>
<td>Sumerian (modern Tell-el Muqayyar, Iraq)</td>
<td>Wood inlaid with shell, lapis lazuli and red limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imhotep</td>
<td>2667-2648 BCE</td>
<td>Old Kingdom, Egypt</td>
<td>Funerary and Political/Propaganda</td>
<td>Giza Egypt</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#17 Great Pyramid of Giza</td>
<td>2,5050-2,490 BCE</td>
<td>Old Kingdom, Egypt</td>
<td>Funerary, Religious Power and Authority</td>
<td>Giza, Egypt</td>
<td>Cut limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Ka Statue of Khafre</td>
<td>2500 BCE</td>
<td>Old Kingdom, Egypt</td>
<td>Funerary and Political/Propaganda</td>
<td>Giza Egypt</td>
<td>Dothorsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#18 King Menkaura and Queen</td>
<td>2490-2472 BCE</td>
<td>Old Kingdom, Egypt</td>
<td>Funerary and Political/Propaganda</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Greywake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#19 The Code of Hammurabi</td>
<td>1792-1750 BCE</td>
<td>Old Kingdom, Egypt</td>
<td>Information, Cuneiform Inscription</td>
<td>Babylon (modern Iraq)</td>
<td>Basalt Relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#20 Temple of Anun-Re &amp; Hypostyle Hall (plan)</td>
<td>1250 BCE (hall) 1500 BCE (Temple)</td>
<td>New Kingdom, Egypt</td>
<td>Religious + Power and Authority</td>
<td>Karnack Egypt</td>
<td>Cut sandstone and mudbrick with sunken relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#21 Mortuary temple of Hatshepsut (Interior painting) &amp; (Kneeling statue)</td>
<td>1475-1458 BCE</td>
<td>New Kingdom, Egypt</td>
<td>Religious, Funerary, Power &amp; Authority</td>
<td>Luxor Egypt</td>
<td>Rock-cut Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#22 Akhenaton, Nefertiti &amp; 3 Daughters (Akhenaton and his family) + Ka Portrait of Akhenaton</td>
<td>1353-1335 BCE</td>
<td>Armana Period (New Kingdom, Egypt)</td>
<td>Religious, Portraiture</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Limestone Sunken Relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#23 Tukankhamun’s Tomb &amp; innermost coffin</td>
<td>1325 BCE</td>
<td>New Kingdom, Egypt</td>
<td>Funerary, Power &amp; Authority</td>
<td>Thebes Egypt</td>
<td>Gold with inlaid enamel and semi-precious stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#24 Last Judgment of Hu-Nefer before Osiris (from Book of the Dead)</td>
<td>1275 BCE</td>
<td>New Kingdom, Egypt</td>
<td>Funerary: Afterlife narrative &amp; Religious</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Painted papyrus scroll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#25 Lamassu from Citadel of Sargon II</td>
<td>720-705 BCE</td>
<td>Ancient Near East</td>
<td>Neo-Assyria (Modern Iraq)</td>
<td>Alabaster High Relief</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>#30 Audience Hall (Apadana) of Darius &amp; Xerxes</td>
<td>520-465 BCE</td>
<td>Ancient Near East</td>
<td>Persian (Iran)</td>
<td>Limestone construction</td>
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</table>
Q-Cards Unit #2: Ancient Mediterranean (Stokstad Ch 2, 3 Ancient Near East & Egypt)

EGYPT MAP CARD

NEAR EAST MAP CARD: SUMERIA, BABYLON PERSIA ASSYRIA

(all 3 on card)
Q-Cards Unit #2: Ancient Mediterranean (Stokstad Ch 2, 3 Ancient Near East & Egypt)
Q-Cards Unit #2: Ancient Mediterranean (Stokstad Ch 2, 3 Ancient Near East & Egypt)
AP Art History, Ms. Ferrell
Q-Cards Unit #2: Ancient Mediterranean (Stokstad Ch 2, 3 Ancient Near East & Egypt)

(inside)

(same ruler, same card)

(2 on same card)