

Art 2030-Reading Quiz #2 – Near Eastern Art & Hatshepsut

Multiple Choice (10 @ 3 points each):

1. The city of _____ has the earliest stone foundations discovered to date.
 - a. Ur
 - b. Babylon
 - c. Uruk
 - d. Jericho
2. The people known as the _____ were the first to develop in the area of Southern Mesopotamia.
 - a. Neo-Babylonians
 - b. Persians
 - c. Sumerians
 - d. Hittites
3. From the 9th to the 7th century BCE, the _____ culture controlled most of Mesopotamia.
 - a. Assyrian
 - b. Persian
 - c. Hittite
 - d. Babylonian
4. The city of Babylon straddled the _____ River.
 - a. Danube
 - b. Euphrates
 - c. Tigris
 - d. Nile
5. The notched walls built as part of military defenses are called _____.
 - a. Grids
 - b. Registers
 - c. Crenellations
 - d. Ziggurats
6. The ruler of Lagash was _____.
 - a. Sargon
 - b. Gudea
 - c. Darius
 - d. Nebuchadnezzar
7. The patron god of Babylon in the 6th century BCE was _____.
 - a. Inanna
 - b. Anu
 - c. Ishtar
 - d. Marduk
8. Hatshepsut remained in power when she did not cede authority to her co-regent and _____ Thutmose III when he came of age to rule.
 - a. son-in-law
 - b. stepson
 - c. son

- d. brother
9. According to recent scholarship by Kenneth Griffin from Swansea University in Wales, who was the intended audience for Hatshepsut's propaganda sculptures and inscriptions that made her into a king rather than a queen?
 - a. The high priests of Amun
 - b. Senenmut and other such members of the elite classes
 - c. Thutmose III and other family members
 - d. The common people
 10. Twenty years after her death, Thutmose III ordered workers to destroy all images of Hatshepsut as King, but images of her as Queen were left undisturbed. This is said to be a(n) _____ decision by Zbigniew Szafranski who has directed the excavation at her mortuary temple since 1961.
 - a. Emotional
 - b. Political
 - c. Economic
 - d. Religious

Fill-In the Blank (5 @ 4 points each):

1. The Sumerians pressed _____ symbols into clay tablets to keep business records.
2. The most famous Neo-Babylonian ruler was named _____.
3. The Greeks gave the name of _____ to the city of Parsa.
4. The mummy of Hatshepsut was identified and linked to her sarcophagus found in the valley of the kings because of one body part found embalmed with her liver, her _____.
5. In the reliefs at Hatshepsut's mortuary temple, she has her artisans depict her being created by Khnum at the behest of the great God Amun. On Khnum's potter's wheel, little Hatshepsut is depicted as a _____.

Short Answers (6 @ 5 points each):

1. Give four examples of how Hatshepsut had statues of her created to look like a king rather than a queen.
2. Give two of the most likely causes of Hatshepsut's death.

Demonstrations (4 @ 5 points each):

Use the back of your answer key to demonstrate your knowledge. Using **hieratic scale** and **at least two registers**, design/sketch a **stele** in which you display in visual terms some event from last week and include an **inscription** using the ancient language of the Near East (fake it-how it looks).