

**SLIDE LIST #1**

**Art Period: Prehistoric Art**

**Paleolithic**

Venus of Willendorf, c. 25,000 BCE

**Neolithic**

Stonehenge, c. 3,000-2,500 BCE, Salisbury Plain, England

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**Art Period: Ancient Near Eastern Art**

**Sumerian**

White Temple and ziggurat, Uruk (modern Warka), c.3,200-3,000 BCE

Warka Vase (presentation to Inanna) from Uruk, c.3,500-3,000 BCE

Ziggurat of Ur (modern Tell Muqayar), c.2,100 BCE

**Akkadian**

Head of Akkadian ruler, from Nineveh, Iraq (modern Kuyunjik), c.2,250-2,200 BCE

Victory stele of Naram-Sin, from Susa, Iran, c.2,254-2,218 BCE

**Babylonian**

Stele with law Code of Hammurabi (Hammurabi and Shamash). c.1780 BCE

**Assyrian**

Lamassu, from Dur Sharrukin, Iraq (modern Khorsabad), c. 720 BCE

King Assurnasirpal II hunting lions, from Nimrud, Iraq c. 883-859 BCE

**Neo-Babylonian**

Ishtar Gate, c. 575 BCE

**Names and terms to know:**

medium

painting, sculpture/statue, architecture, photograph, drawing

Stone Age-Paleolithic and Neolithic

post and lintel construction

megalith

Mesopotamia, the Fertile Crescent

Sumerian, Akkadian, Babylonian, Assyrian

composition

representation

convention

ziggurat

iconography

relief carving/sculpture

twisted perspective

lamassu

Inanna – Sumerian Goddess of fertility, love, sexuality, and war, later transforms into Ishtar –  
Babylonian Goddess

Code of Hammurabi

King Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylon

register

cuneiform

stele

low relief

hierarchy of scale

Shamash — Babylonian Sun God