

9. **True** or false: Sumerian writing is the oldest that has come down to us.

10. a) What did the Sumerians write on?

They wrote on clay tablets

b) What did they use to draw pictures?

They used a stylus (writing instrument)

11. What is **cuneiform** writing?

It involves writing with wedge-shaped characters.

12. Summarize the **Akkadian Period**:

- a Semitic group of people lived in a region called Akkas (north & west of the Sumerians).
- once included the entire region between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf.
- empire was short-lived
- art & lit. flourished.

13. Summarize the **Neo-Sumerian Period**:

- revival of the Sumerian culture
- lasted 300 years
- best known ruler was Gudea
  - ↳ honored for his devotion to religion, lit., & good works
  - ↳ built temples, promoted learning & demanded mercy for the weak & helpless

14. Examine the **Seated Gudea** (figure 6.12). How would you describe this

portrait? A king sits on a low chair in a position of prayer. His hands are tightly clasped together. The pose is stiff. The figure is solid. It gives the effect of quiet dignity.

15. From early times it was the custom of Mesopotamian kings to commission

monuments celebrating their military victories.

16. Examine figure 6.13 (King Naram-Sin of Akkad). Describe the symbolism:

**Horned helmet:** symbolized the king's status as a god.

**Enemy soldiers:** one is begging for mercy and one is mortally wounded. Both are confronting the king.

**Army:** symbolize victory and sacrifice (eg. victims)