

5

17. Around 1800 B.C., after centuries of warfare between the various Mesopotamian city states, the Babylonians under the rule of their king, Hammurabi, gained control of Mesopotamia.

18. a) What is a stele?

An inscribed stone pillar.

b) What was inscribed on the stele in figure 6.14?

The Code of Hammurabi.

19. Identify one of the laws that was a part of the code of Hammurabi:

If a house collapsed and killed the purchaser, the architect or builder was sentenced to death.

20. When did the Babylonian period come to an end?

After King Hammurabi's death in 1750 B.C.

21. The powerful Assyrians from the north rose to power around 900 B.C.

22. True or false: The most impressive visual records of the Assyrians are the stone reliefs used to cover the mud-brick walls of their royal palaces.

23. Who rekindled Babylonian supremacy?

King Nebuchadnezzar

24. Examine figure 6.16 and read "The Ishtar Gate." How would you describe the gateway?

- round-arched gateway
- covered with blue-glazed bricks
- edged with geometric designs in white and gold
- rows of identical long-necked dragons and bulls

- one dragon is a combo of several different animals.

25. Nebuchadnezzar died in 562 B.C. and within 30 years his empire was in shambles.

26. In 539 B.C., the Persians advanced into Mesopotamia.

27. True or false: The Persians were not conquered by Alexander the Great.

28. Persian architecture found its highest accomplishment in palaces.