

1. IDENTIFICATION: (Artist, title, date, size, country of origin, period/style)

012. White temple and its Ziggurat (2 images)
Uruk (modern Warka, Iraq)
Sumerian ca. 3500-3000 BCE

2. FORM: (use of design elements/ principles: color, shape, value, texture, line, space; balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, etc.)

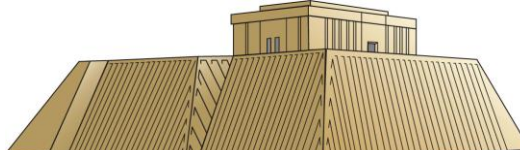
Ziggurat about 40 ft tall, several chambers with a cella (central chamber), oriented toward the cardinal points of the compass, stairways that lead up to it

3. MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE: (art making processes)

Mud Brick
Bent-axis Approach; white washing

4. CONTENT: (subject & genre: iconography, symbolism, the story)

The temples were raised as they were meeting places of celestial gods and terrestrial humans, also to symbolize power as they were the centers of Sumerian civilization



5. ORIGINAL CONTEXT/ SITE/ INTENDED FUNCTION OF THE WORK: (Overlap to #6)

Ziggurats were constructed to be raised platforms for temples
These temples were ways for the people to be in touch with their celestial dwelling gods
They were also administrative and religious centers (very important, so they were very big)

6. INTENDED PURPOSE & MOTIVATION (why was it made?); **PATRON/AUDIENCE** (who was it made for?); **ARTIST'S DECISION MAKING:**

Dedicated to the chief god of the city-state (in this case, sky god Anu)

7. INNOVATION/ CHANGE(S):

One of the first large structures (at least one that weathered time)

Shows that people were settled down and organized enough to construct structures such as these

CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):

Used what they had: mud (no major stone quarries in Ancient Middle East)

8. THEME(S):

Rise of civilization; temples/gods

COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:

Like the pyramids in Egypt, these structures were impressively large to show power. However, the pyramids were tombs, and this structure was a temple and center of civilization.