

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

030. Audience Hall (*apadana*) of Darius and Xerxes (2 images)

Persepolis, Iran

Persian, ca. 520-465 BCE

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

Grand size, heavily fortified, colossal columns, stairs and platform

3. MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE: (art making processes)

Limestone

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

Symbolized the great power of the Persian empire

Now it serves as an example of Persian architecture and art



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

**Persians captured Babylon in 539 BCE & established the largest empire at the time
This citadel complex was created for the kings to reside at**

6. INTENDED PURPOSE & MOTIVATION (why was it made?); **PATRON/AUDIENCE** (who was it made for?);

ARTIST'S DECISION MAKING:

Darius started it, Xerxes finished it

The kings resided at it, capital of the empire

7. INNOVATION/ CHANGE(S):

One of the largest structures at the time represents the size of the Persian empire, new techniques (influence from Greece)

CONVENTION/ TRADITION(S):

Focus on expressing power, built on a platform

8. THEME(S):

Royalty, power

COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:

Like the White Temple and Ziggurat, this structure was built on a platform and was a center. However, this structure was less religious and more royal, and it lacked temples as outside altars were used instead.