DUE FRI APR 20 - CH 16 THE ANCIENT WORLD Pg 392-414 Name

Read (PDF online) The Earliest Art 394 Egyptian Civilization 397 Greek Civilizations 404 The Roman World 410

<i>Prehistory</i> Fig. 16-1 Name:	(Pg 408) Define "acropolis"
Location: Approximate Date of Creation Date of Discovery	<i>Rome</i> (Pg 410) Why did early Roman art have a distinctly Greek character?
Define "civilizations" (Pg 394)	
Skim these: 3 cave painting links (class website) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chauvet_Cave At "Preservation": What have they done at the cave?	How is it that we know about Greek art through Rome?
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cave_painting https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prehistoric_art Fig 16-2 When Created? Size? Where Discovered?	(Pg 412) The perfection of the and and the development of were the Romans' major architectural contributions
Stonehenge Fig 16.5 Name From Architecture Chapter - What is the set up of tow	(Fig. 16-30). Name of Work Kind of Structure Content on Structure
verticals with a horizontal on tope called (pg 334) Define "megalith" pg 395	(Figs. 16-31 and 16-32) Name of Work Content on Structure
<i>Egypt</i> Pg 397-398 What enabled the stability of the Egyptian Civilization?	
How long did the civilization last?, Fig. 16-9 Palette of King Narmer : "The lower body is in,	(Pg 414) By the first century ce, Rome's population was
his torso and shoulders are, his head in, though a single eye is portrayed (A composite figure)	(Fig 14-18) Pantheon Date Created Unique / Unusual Features
<i>Greece</i> Name and define the new kind of government established in around 500 BCE in Athens (Pg 407)	