

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Unveiling the Marvels of Ancient Mesopotamian Art: From Ziggurats to Musical Talents

### Short Answer Key

1. Ziggurats in ancient Mesopotamia were primarily used for religious worship and rituals. They were significant as sacred places dedicated to specific deities and often served as a focal point for the community's spiritual life.
2. Cuneiform writing consists of wedge-shaped marks on clay tablets. Clay was the primary material used for cuneiform, and it was impressed with a stylus to create the characters.
3. The Code of Hammurabi is a well-preserved stele that includes a detailed relief sculpture of King Hammurabi receiving the laws from the sun god Shamash. It is significant because it visually represents the legal code that governed ancient Mesopotamian society.
4. Cylinder seals in Mesopotamia were used to make impressions on clay or other materials for various purposes, including marking ownership and validating documents. They depicted scenes from mythological stories, daily life, and religious rituals.
5. Enheduanna was a high priestess, poet, and composer in ancient Mesopotamia. She is significant for her contributions to music and poetry, composing hymns and prayers dedicated to deities like the moon god Nanna and the goddess Inanna.

