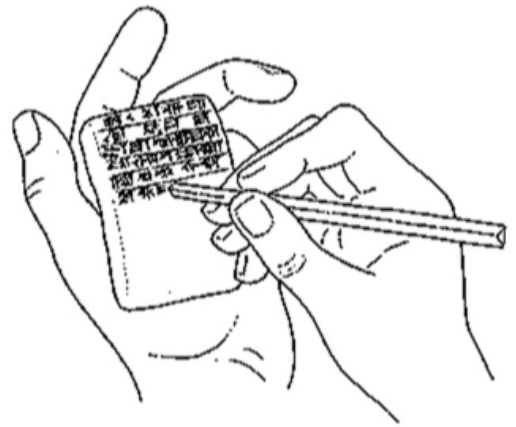


(I) A Handheld Tablet (1/3) [10 Points]












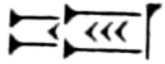

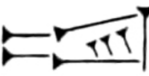
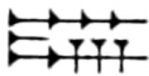



Before the advent of modern printing technology, writing was a laborious process that leveraged whatever tools and materials were available. The distinctive wedge-like shapes of Cuneiform writing arose from the shape of the stylus that was pressed into clay. The stylus was made from river reeds that were split lengthwise in a way that gave them a triangular cross section. The image on the right shows what writing in Cuneiform might have looked like.

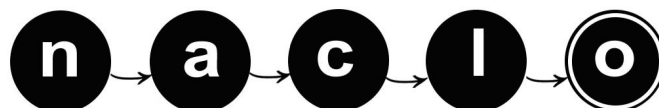


Cuneiform has been used to write several languages over its approximately three-thousand-year lifespan: it was first developed by the **Sumerians** and was later used by the **Babylonians** and even later the **Assyrians** in the region of Mesopotamia.

Below is a glyph bank containing several glyphs in Sumerian, early Babylonian, late Babylonian, and Assyrian, in random order.

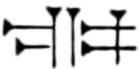


GLYPH BANK

A. 	B. 	C. 	D. 	E. 	F. 
G. 	H. 	I. 	J. 	K. 	L. 
M. 	N. 	O. 	P. 	Q. 	R. 



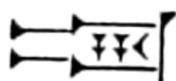
(I) A Handheld Tablet (2/3)

I1. Fill in the gaps **(1)** - **(18)** with a letter (A-R) from the glyph bank on the previous page. Fill in **(19)** with an English word. Do not fill in the shaded cell.

<u>Sumerian</u>	<u>Early Babylonian</u>	<u>Late Babylonian</u>	<u>Assyrian</u>	<u>English</u>
<i>(do not fill in; see I2)</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	<i>man</i>
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	<i>king</i>
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	<i>house</i>
(12)	(13)	(14)		<i>prince</i>
(15)	(16) <i>(all three languages share the same glyph)</i>			<i>bird</i>
(17)	(18)			(19)

I2. Using the information in the table above, you can make a very reasonable prediction as to how the word *man* was written in Sumerian. Draw the Sumerian glyph for *man*.

I3. The city of Nineveh was the capital of the Assyrian empire and the world's largest city for several decades. In Assyrian the name Nineveh was written with the following glyph:



Although the meaning of the name Nineveh is debated, a popular belief is that it can be literally translated to English as “ (a) of (b) ”. What are **(a)** and **(b)**?

(a)

(b)



(I) A Handheld Tablet (3/3)

14. Describe how the script changed over time from Sumerian to Early Babylonian, from Early Babylonian to Late Babylonian, and from Late Babylonian to Assyrian. You do not need to justify your explanation (that is, you don't need to say why you think your explanation is correct).

