<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. <strong>IDENTIFICATION:</strong> (Artist, title, date, size, country of origin, period/style)</th>
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| 016. Standard of Ur from the Royal Tombs at Ur (modern Tell el-Muqayyar, Iraq) (2 images)  
Sumerian  
ca. 2600-2400 BCE |

| 2. **FORM:** (use of design elements/principles: color, shape, value, texture, line, space; balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, etc.) |
| Registers, shows order, twisted perspective/composite view, emphasis through hierarchy of scale |

| 3. **MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE:** (art making processes) |
| Wood inlaid with shell, lapis lazuli, and red limestone |

| 4. **CONTENT:** (subject & genre: iconography, symbolism, the story) |
| Two sides: War & Peace  
War- battles  
Peace- banqueting, harvesting  
May be two sides of a story, or just shows the two sides of being a leader  
Shows power |

| 5. **ORIGINAL CONTEXT/SITE/INTENDED FUNCTION OF THE WORK:** (Overlap to #6) |
| Found in the Royal Tombs at Ur, was buried with a Sumerian leader  
Seems to show his roles as leader and his power in a good light |

| 6. **INTENDED PURPOSE & MOTIVATION:** (why was it made?); **PATRON/AUDIENCE:** (who was it made for?); **ARTIST’S DECISION MAKING:**  
| Made for a Sumerian leader, in their Royal Cemetery  
Elaborately made to represent his power |

| 7. **INNOVATION/CHANGE(S):**  
Authority figures being shown, levels of society in rising civilization becoming clear, rarer materials being used (lapis lazuli), clear narrative |

**CONVENTION/TRADITION(S):**  
Composite view  
Funerary art continuing |

| 8. **THEME(S):**  
Narrative, funerary, royalty |

**COMPARE TO ANOTHER WORK:**  
Like the Palette of Narmer, this was created for a leader’s burial and shows their activities through registers and composite view. However, these pieces take different forms and the Standard has less abstract symbols. |