Quality control Questions (80)

**Q1/** Write T for the (**true**) statement, and F for the (**false**) statement (then correct the false statement).

1. The Hut walls in Paleolithic periods were made of hard Metals.
2. Unlike the Pyramids in the Mastaba tombs most people were familiar with each other.
3. We could access to Mereruka Burial chamber from the roof.
4. The great Pyramids of the (3rd -6th) dynasties were distributed along the east side of the Nile River.
5. The outer court of the Egyptian Temples usually was a site for seasonal festivals.
6. The gymnasia, stadia & theaters were buildings that found inside the Acropolis.
7. The temples lost their importance to the palaces in the Babylonian period.
8. Athena reached its greatest political & cultural height during the classical period.
9. The new part of Ashur city was the heart & the largest part of it.
10. The scale of the Polis usually large in scale.
11. The Greek people used a system of Firing bricks.
12. The Eanna District in Uruk city contains the earliest example of cuneiform writing.
13. The Ionic Greek order was designed to be seen from all direction.
14. The inverted V-shaped is one of the creating early house in the pre-historic periods.
15. The pyramids were an isolated building that it standing on it’s on in the site.
16. The cities of Gods in the Greeks are called the (Agora).
17. Streets in Babylon city were in curve lines reflecting its organic nature.
18. The Acropolis of Athena is combined of (Doric, Ionic & Corinthian orders).
19. The Egyptian did use the pulley as one of their techniques in raising the Pyramids stone.
20. The Roman Theaters were an urban form located on a flat area.
21. The Roman made a significant progress to Arch.

22- The whole city of Khorsabd was set on a platform.

23**-**The Greek Doric order usually had a base.

24-One of the main characteristic of the pit-houses that it was portable & made of light materials.  
25-Each great Pyramids were normally had a square base and an entrance that faces the south.

26-search for ways to express architecturally beauty made the Greek among the first to have established the ideals of beauty.

27-City of Babel almost had six great towers.

28-There were more than two entries to Acropolis of Athena.

29-There were two indicated shafts in Khufu’s Pyramid one for the king chamber & the other for its queen.

30-The main different between Roman Theater & Amphitheater that, the last is round or oval in shape.

31- Tombs in the Nile Valley Architecture were in two kinds; Mortuary & Cult tombs.

32-Arch. was never used in Egyptian Architecture.

33-One of the important principles in Architectural division is to identify & study forces that shaped the building.

34-The first phase of the agriculture expansion was on the paleolithic period.

35-The Egyptian Monumental construction was mainly of Adobe construction.

36-Egypt reached the pinnacle of its power during the Middle Kingdom.

37-Catal Huyuk settlement Houses normally had doors.

38-Temples in Nile Valley were in three kinds Mastabas, Royal Pyramids & Rock-hewn.

39-The best document example for houses we got from the Mesolithic period.

40-Relief Carving & painting in Egyptian Architecture was used to record history & show every day social.

41-The gymnasia, stadia & theaters were buildings that found inside the Acropolis.

43- Athena reached its greatest political & cultural height during the classical period.

44- The new part of Ashur city was the heart & the largest part of it.

45-The scale of the Polis usually large in scale.

46-In the Paleolithic period people learnt to different between space & place.

47-One of the main aspects of Babylonian culture is the codified system of law.

48-The Upper Egypt lays on the Nile delta where most of Egyptian history focused around.

49-The Egyptian Tombs where in two main types.

50-The ferry boats & the deep moat were some of the main characteristic of Khorsabad city.

51-The Egyptians used a principles tool for raising stone to Pyramids (the lever).

52-The Acropolis was most important gathering place in the Greek city.

53-Beni Hasan Tomb in Egypt is an example of the rock cut tombs.

54-There were two main entrances for the Acropolis at Athena.

55-There were two unknown chambers inside the Great Sphinx.

56-Roman Theater was an urban form located on a hilly landscape.

57-In the Assyrian Architecture Temple became more adjacent to the kings palace.

58-The main entrance to Kafrea Pyramid was 17 m above the ground.

59-Egyptian two Kingdome unfortunately does not united till the last days of this great civilization.

60-One of the features of the Ionic order that it designed to be seen from front only.

61-Mereruk access shaft is located at the roof of the Mastaba.

62-Acropolis was known as the city of Angels.

63-Egyptian Cult Temples were built in the new Kingdom.

64-The Houses of Catal Huyuk were rectangular with windows and no doors.

65-The streets width of Ur city was more than 7m.

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90-The streets width of Ur city was more than 7m.

91-The first introducing to the spiritual needs by Human was at the Neolithic periods.

92-Ishtar Gate had a pair of projecting towers on each wall of Babylon city.

93-The Memorial Arch at the center of Trojan bridge shows the name of the Emperor.

94-Entasis refers to optical illusion that used in all Greek Orders.

95-Anyone from the public people could enter the Sanctuary of the Egyptian Temple.

96-Egyptian Tombs were in three main types.

97-Tree was viewed by the Greek as having the most ideal proportion.

98-The burial chamber in Mastaba was connected to above ground through stairs.

99-The earliest civilization of Mesopotamia was created by the Sumerians people.

100-Usually Obelisk stands in the middle of the Egyptian Temple court.

101-The fabric of Ur city were only made up of Temples.

102-The plan of Stonehenge in England were in the form of concentric circles.

103-The pre historical periods accrued after the invention of writing.

104-Ancient Mesopotamian people believed that only Gods were immortal.

105-People in the pal eolithic period discovered art , farming & animals care.

106-The historian do not considered Mesopotamia as the first civilization & first society.

107-Architecture was born in the Neolithic period.

108-The huts & tents were structure that lasted for a long period of time.

109-Uruk city owns two major zones within its huge wall.

110-The Ziggurat was a constructional building that had rooms inside it

111-One of the Architectural principles is to show understanding of factors that affect the architectural tradition.

112-Egyptian monumental construction is mainly of post and beam style.

113-The Oval Temple was the first type of the Sumerian Temples.

114-To ascend in Khorsabad Ziggurat they used ramps & stairs.

115-The Ziggurat was a common type of tower found only in Sumerian cities.

**Q2/ A)** Indicates the Function of the fallowing: - وووظيفه

1-The Obelisk. 2-The stress relieving chambers. 3-offering chapel.

1. 4-The Sphinx. 5-Slopping walls in Mastaba. 6-Aquaeducts. 7-Tholos. 8-Shaft in Pyramids. 9-Procession Street. 10-Basilica. 11-Agora. 12-The sloping wall in Mastaba. 13-Lamassu. 14-Stoa 15- The Lamassu 16-Procession street. 17-Entasis 18-Babylon towers.

**19-The outer court in Egyptian Temples. 20-False door in Mastaba**

**21-The Entasis. 22- The causeway. 23- The Stoa.**

24-Triumphal Arch. 25-Shaft Tomb. 26-The Stonehenge. 27-Egyptian Fortresses.

1. 28- Greek Agora.  **29**-Ziggurat. **30**-Cult room. **31**-Stonehenge.  **32**-The writing language in Mesopotamia. 33- The Shrines room. 34. The Lamassu. 35. Egyptian Cult Temple

**Q3/** Explain the following terms by drawing only, indicating the main part of them

1. City of Ur.
2. The Acropolis at Athena.
3. Rock-cut Tomb at Bani-Hassan.
4. Khafre Mortuary Temple.
5. The pit house.
6. The Mastaba.
7. Babylon city.
8. The Propylae (section & plan).
9. Bath of Caracalla.
10. The Huts
11. Shaft Tombs.
12. Ashur city.
13. The Parthenon.
14. Maxentius Circuses.
15. City of Ur.
16. The Greek orders.
17. Babylon city.
18. The Acropolis at Athena.
19. The three Greek orders.
20. Egyptian Mastaba.
21. Typical plan for a Greek Temple.
22. The Kings Chamber in Khufus Pyramid.
23. Basilica of Ulpia.
24. Egyptian Obelisks.
25. Nike Temple.
26. Pit-House.
27. Ziggurat of Ur.
28. Site plan for Khafra Pyramid.
29. Roman Aqueduct.
30. The Doric Order.
31. Hypostyle Hall.
32. Site plan of Menkaure Pyramid.
33. Nike Temple.
34. The Pylon at the Egyptian Temple.

**Q4/ Define** the fallowing terms briefly enhancing your answer with drawings. **عررررف**

1-Sumer 2- Ziggurat 3-The Stylobate 4-Agora 5-Entasis

**6-The Pit House. 7-Rock Hewn. 8-Procession Street 9-The Stoa.**

**10-**Sumer 11- Ziggurat 12-The Stylobate 13-Agora 14-Propylae.

15-Megalithic Monument. 16- The lamassu. 17- The Obelisk. 18- Cuneiform Writing. 19- Roman Forum. 20- Sanctuary. 21- Shaft Tombs. 22- Sumer. 23- Stylobate. 24- Aquducts. 25-The Sphinx. 26- The Ziggurat. 27- Pictograph. 28- Hammurabi code.

**Q5/** Choose the correct answer from the following: - **اختار الاجابه الصحيحه**

1. ………of Khorsabd city includes palaces.

a- three parts. b- Only one part. c- Two parts. d- Four parts.

2. Each Greek order has its own………….

a- Base. b- Shaft. c- Entablature. d- Podium.

3. The ………period indicates the beginning of Greek monumental stone sculpture & Architecture. a- Archaic. b- Classical. c- Hellenistic. d- Dark ages.

4- The Egyptian used ………as a material to build their Pyramids.

a-Bricks. b-Wood. c-Stone. d-Metal.

5-Uruk city were divided in to…….. .

1. two major zone. b- three zones. c- only one zone. d- different parts.

6-The burial chamber in Mastaba was connected to above ground through………. .

a-stair. b-ramp. c-shaft. d- corridor.

7-The ……..were used as a decoration element in every Greek city.

1. Stoa. b- Temples. c- Theaters. d- Councils.

8-We found the stress-relieving chamber in……..

a- Mankaure pyramid. b- Khufu pyramid. c-Khafrea pyramid. d-all of the Pyramids.

9-The first people to discover concrete…….

a-Egyptian b-Sumerian c- Roman d-Greek

10-The first people in the Mesopotamian civilization were…….

a-Babylonian. b-Akkadian. c-Sumerian. d-Assyrian.

11-Babylon (babilu) means ………..

a-Moon Gate. b-Sun Gate. c-God House. d-Gate of God.

12-Pyramid of Menkaure was about ……..of the mass that found in Khufu’s Pyramid.

a-1/5. b-1/15. c-1/7.5 . d-1/10.

13-We found the Ferry boats & moat in……… city.

a-Khorsabad city. b-Ur city. c- Babylon city. d-Ashur city.

14-The Roman people developed new construction system based on……….

a-domes only. b-Arch. & Vault. c-Arch. & dom. d-Arches only.

15-The Polis of Athena was a major center for…….

a-Learning &Art. b-Civil rights. c-Democratic. d-Agriculture.

16-The Ziggurat of the Khorsabad Palace were consist of …….layers.

1. 9. b-7. c-5. d-4.

17-The ……….were the heart of the Greek intellectual life.

a-Agora. b-Acropolis. c-The town. d-all the previous.

18-At the end of the causeway for the Khafrea Pyramid there were……..

a-only one temple with Sphinx. b-two temples with the Sphinx c-more than two temples

d-only the sphinx.

19-in the……..period Roman established an urban culture in the Italian peninsula.

a-Republican b-Imperial. c-Etruscan d- Archaic.

20-The main construction material for the Ziggurat was………

a-fired bricks. b-stone. c-sunbaked bricks. d-mud only.

21-The traditional style of Mesopotamian building reached its peak during the ……

a-Babylonian. b-Sumerian. c-Assyrian. d-Akkadian.

22-Near the top of the Khafrea Pyramid there were remains of…….casing.

a- Granite. b-Basalt. c-Alabaster. d-Limestone.

23-The whole height of the Mereruka Mastaba was……

1. 4 m. b- 5 m. c- 4.5 m. d-5.5 m.

24-The major limitation of the Groin Vault that is limited to……..

a-circle plan. b- square plan. c-rectangular plan. d-triangle plan

25-The ideal human body for Greek Architecture were………heads tall

a-6. b-5. c-7. d-9.

26-Ishtar Gate one of the main features of the ………….city.

a-Ashur. b-Ninva. c-Babylon. d-Nimrud.

27-The Ionic order represent the shape of …………..

a-Man. b-Woman. c-tree. d-God.

28-The natural instinct of the shelter for the early human is to…………………

1. Create a space for eating. b. Stay in it.
2. Cover and protect. d. Sleep on it.

**29-**The Egyptian columns designed to mirror and imitate……………….

a. Animals. b. plants.

c. Stars. d. All of them.

30-In the ……………begins a new transition from brush wood shelter in front of the caves to a rectangular mud brick houses.

1. Mesolithic period. b. Neolithic period.
2. Paleolithic period. d. No one of them.

**31-**The Egyptian Monumental Architecture was essentially ……………….

a. Organic design. b. Not distinct.

c. Cubic Architecture. d. Columnar & tabulated.

32-Egyptiam mortuary Temples owe their origin to the ………..

a-Mastaba. b- Obliesk. c-Pyramid funeral complex. d- Egyptian houses.

33-Greeks conceived themselves that secret of beauty lies in …………..

a-harmony. b- Proportion. c- Frequency. d-Gradual.

34- In the Mastab we found the Sarcophagus in the ………………

1. Serdab. b- Storage room. c- Close to the false door. d- Burial chamber.

35-Columns that used in the Pantheon where not fluted …….. order.

1. Corinthian. b- Tuscan. c- Doric. d- Ionic.

36- ………… is the most important Greek building with finest materials & richest decoration.

1. Tholos. b- Stoas. c- Houses. d- Temples.

37- People at the Pre-Historical Times used animal skin to cover the ………. with.

1. Tent. b- Pit-House. c- Cave. d- Hut.

38- The great city of Uruk had ……….. major zones.

1. Only one. b- Two. c- three. d-four.

39- The grand Gallery in Khufus Pyramid leads to the ………….

1. Queen chamber. b- Shafts. c- Kings Chamber. d- Subterranean chamber.

40- The form of …….. later have been adopted by the Christian for Church.

1. Coliseum. b- Circuses. c- Basilica. d- Temples.

41-In the old ancients of Mesopotamia Babilu means …………..

1. Goddess of earth. b- Gate of heaven. c- Gate of God. d- God of victory.

42-The Ziggurat was a temple of God that only……allowed being in it.

a- King. b- Priest. c- Queen. d- People.

43- The Acropolis of Athena combined of …………orders.

a- Doric b- Corinthian & Doric. c- Corinthian & Ionic. d- Doric & Ionic.

44- Mereruka Mastaba was…… meter in the exterior height.

a- 4.5 m. b- 3.5 m. c- 4 m. d- 5 m.

45-The Egyptian did not use the …….. in raising the stone to build the Pyramids.

a-wooden sledges. b-Ramps. c- Pulley. d- Lever.

46-The focus of Roman building design was on the ……….

1. Form. b- Functional space. c- Building materials. d- Orders.

47-Khorsabad was designed to be the ………. Capital of Assyria.

a-Religious. b- Commercial. c- Economical. d-Royal.

48-The ideal size of a Greek city state was fixed to……. Males by Plato.

1. 5040. b- 5000. c- 4000. d-4500.

49- The ancient Egyptian had believed ………….. .

a-Gods were immortal. b- in life after death. c- Pharaoh was immortal. d-Queen was immortal.

50- About …….of Uruk city was occupied by Temples and other public buildings.

1. 1/2 . b- 1/4 . c- 1/3 . d- 1/5 .

51- Roman developed new constructional system based on ……….. .

1. Domes b- Arch only. c- Arch & Vault. d- Vault only.

**A/** Choose the correct answer from the following…..

52-In the ………….. Period Human began to settle down.

1. Pal Eolithic. b- Neolithic. c-Mesolithic. d- Prehistoric.

53-Mesopatiam was built by the …………...people.

a-Akkadian. b-Babylonian. c-Sumerian. d-Assyrian.

54-About …….of the Waka city was occupied by temples & other public building.

a-1/3. b-1/2. c-2/3. d-1/4.

55-Megalithic means…………

a-broken stones. b-large stones. c-small stones. d-overlapping stones.

56-The ………dwelling was the more popular shelter in the pal eolithic period.

a-tent. b-hut. c-pit-house. d-cave.

57- In Entasis the column diameter decreased from bottom to upward and …….from bottom is the thickest point. a- 1/5. b- 1/6. c- 1/3. d- 1/7.

58- Greek Temples usually built in cities of Gods called ………

a- Tholos. b- Acropolis. c- Agora. d- Stoa.

59- The first space inside the gateway to the Egyptian Temple was………….

a- Pylon. b- Sanctuary. c- Hypostyle hall. d- Outer court.

60-Mererukas Mastaba had ………upper chambers.

a- 23. b- 32. c- Only 3. d- 30.

61-The Great Pyramids of the (3th -6th) dynasties were distributed along the ………side of Nile.

a- West. b- East. c- South east. d- North west.

62- The most popular shelter as a dwelling in Paleolithic period were the …………dwelling.

a-hut. b-cave. c-tent. d-pit house.

63-Korsabad city enclosed by double wall with …….city gates.

a-6. b-3. c-7. d-only 2.

64-The Egyptian columns were designed to imitate the ……….origin.

a-plant. b-women. c-gods. d-animal.

65-The first civilization in Mesopotamia were created by the…………

a-Akkadian. b-Babylonian. c-Assyrian. d-Sumerian.

**Q6/ Answer the following questions:- شرررح**

**A)** One of the Greek Architecture aspects were ((**how to make the temple beautiful**)), explain the statement briefly?

**B)** What are the kinds of the Sumerian temples? Indicate them by giving an example for each type?

C/What are the Great Pyramids? Name them indicating the different between them according to their: -

1-The size of the Pyramid. 2-The height. 3-Entrances.

4-Buril chambers. 5-Queen Pyramids. 6- Angle of inclination.

* Draw a Section for each one.

**D/** Indicate the main parts of the Temple in the Nile Valley Architecture, by giving a brief explanation for each part… using sketches.

E/List on the types of the Egyptian Tombs, and then give a sketch for each type?

F/Indicate the main characteristic of Ishtar Gate?

G/Which Greek order reflected the man body? What are the main parts of it? Give a full sketch for it?

**H/** One of the best surviving of all the classical Roman buildings was the Pantheon; **describe it in** **details** enhancing your answer with **drawings.**

**I/** One of the main characteristic of the Greek Doric order is (the use of Entasis), **define it** then **explain the main steps** of how the Greek applied it in their temples, enhancing your answer with **drawings**?

J/ What are the Architectural elements that appeared in the Egyptian buildings? List them down with sketches.

K/Write down three principles that we have got from the Architectural division in history.

L/What is the Clerestory concept? Where we did found it, in which part of the building? Sketch it pleas.

M/Write down three principles that we have got from the Architectural division in history.

**N)** One of the Greek Architecture aspects were ((how to make the temple beautiful)), explain the statement briefly.

**O)** What are the kinds of the Sumerian temples? Indicate them by giving an example for each type.

**P/**The Egyptian used a special technology to their Temples in order to admit light to its main halls, **name this technology**, **define it** then **show how it does work,** enhancing your answer by **sketches**.

**Q/** One The clearest example of the cities in the ancient Near East is found in the Sumerian city of (**Ur**); describe it in general showingthe **types of fabric** used in the city**, its main component, the characteristic of residential zone,** enhancing your answer with **drawings.**

**R/ Acropolis at Athena** was the city of Temples where all the major Temples of city are located, what are the **Orders** that used in it, **name the** three main **buildings** within the Parthenon inside the Acropolis, then **explain the Parthenon** in detail enhancing your answer **with drawings**?

**S/** The first pyramid in Egypt was the Zoser complex pyramid; **indicate the main characteristic of this pyramid** using **sketches** to show it.

**T/** One of the great legendary cities in the world was **Babylon city, (20 marks)**

**1-where is its location, who built it.**

**2-Its main shape & streets.**

**3-Its main parts & component.**

**4-Skhetch this city.**

**Q7/ A)** **Indicate the reason for the fallowing:-سببببب**

1. Orienting the Egyptian Temples to the east?
2. The early Mesopotamian Art was usually small in scale?
3. The scale of Polis should be small in size?
4. The numbers of Greek Temple columns were usually even?
5. The Assyrians people produced a violent sculptures & violent relief carving in their Art & Architecture?
6. Most of the Egyptian Monumental buildings still exist?
7. The first Human begins began to use the Cave as a shelter?
8. Egyptian Shaft Tombs were in a complicated arrangement like a puzzle?
9. Roman was able to span very large building large interiors with economy and strength?
10. The walls of Sumerian building were thick?
11. The central axis of view from the Propylae at Acropolis is left free of buildings?
12. Naming the Rock Shelter (Occasional Caves)?
13. The stone that used to build the Egyptian Pyramid should fit and cut exactly together?
14. Mesopotamian people build defensible buildings?
15. Julius Caser have been decided to build a new Forum instead of the Republican Forum?
16. The entrances of the Egyptian Houses were built about four feet off the ground?
17. Greeks used and applied Man proportions in their buildings?
18. The historian have named the pre-historical periods by (the Stone Ages)?
19. The name of the Oval Temple?
20. Using the Pit-Houses in other regions instead of using Tents & Huts?
21. Doric order shaft is tapered and a little bulge?
22. The scale of Polis should be small in size?
23. Egyptian Temples usually oriented to the east?
24. The exterior walls of the Mastaba usually had a slope?
25. Khafrea Pyramid actually looks taller than the great Pyramid of Khufu?

**Q8/ List on the following (using sketches):- عدد**

1-The Greek orders & the Roman orders.

2- The main element for Khafrea Pyramid in site.

3- The main parts of Sargon Palace.

4-The types of Roman cities.

5-The main parts of the Egyptian Mastaba.

6-The main parts of the White temple in Mesopotamian Architecture.

7-List on the main Civilizations in Mesopotamia.

8-List on the **main types** of the Sumerian Temples, then gave an **examples** for each type.

9-The way that is possibly used to build the Pyramids.

10-Greek orders.

11-The types of the Egyptian Temples.

12-The main periods of the Greek civilization.

Q9/Compare between the fallowing enhancing your **answer by sketches**: -  **مقاررنه**

**1-**The Chief Temple & the City Temple in Mesopotamian civilization.

**2-** The two constructional systems that used in Egyptian buildings, their names & the buildings that they used in, (**no need for sketches here**).

**3-** Ziggurat of Ur & the Ziggurat of Khorsabad city.

4- Compare between materials that used in Early Stone Age & material that used in the New Stone Age.

Q10/Match between the buildings, cities and spaces within its locations or its meaning;

**List 1; List 2;**

1. **Tholos a) Giza**
2. **Hypostyle Hall b) Agora**
3. **Propylae c) Greek columns**
4. **Serdab & chapel d) Mastaba**
5. **Polis e) Egyptian Temple**

**f) Mysterious chamber f) Optical illusion**

**g) Entasis g) Greek City**

**h) The Orders h) Acropolis**

**i) Great Sphinx i) Khafrea Pyramid**

**j) Great Pyramids j) Menkaure Pyramid**

**A)** Match between the two list (the buildings and their locations) **(20 marks)**

**List (A) List (B)**

1- Sargon Palace 1-Uruk City

2-The procession street 2-Turkey

3-Stonehenge 3- Khorsabad City

4-The White Temple 4-Babylon City

5- Catal Huyuk 5-England