



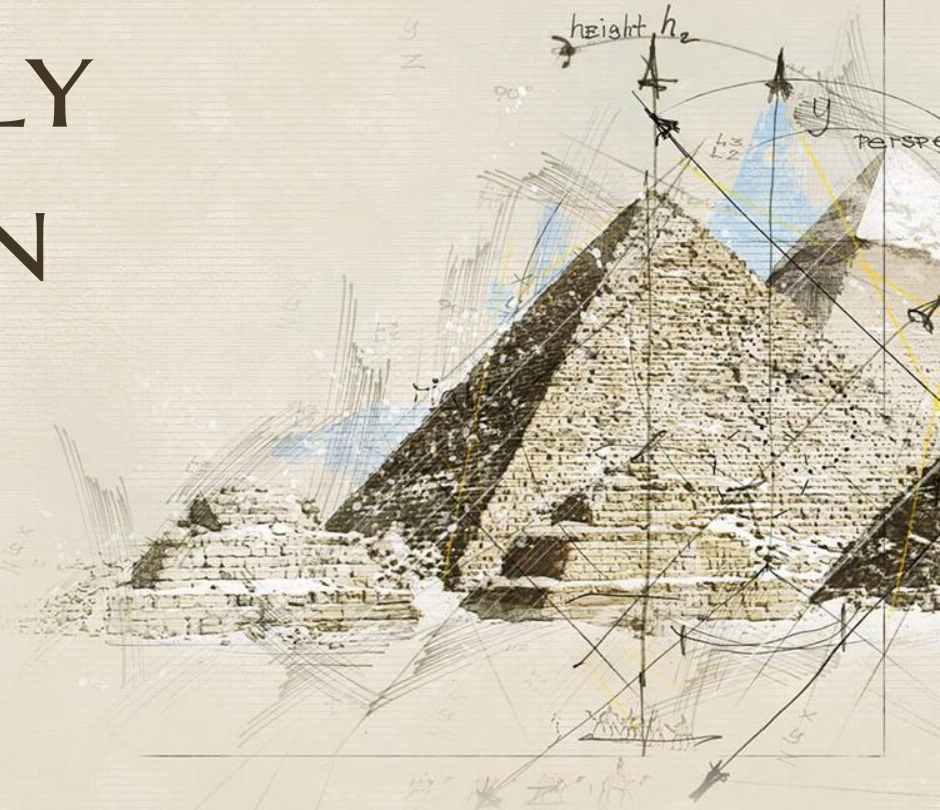
# **ART APPRECIATION**

**Week 7 – Lecture  
Online Curriculum**



**Pre-Historic Art  
Egyptian Art**

# ART IN EARLY CIVILIZATION

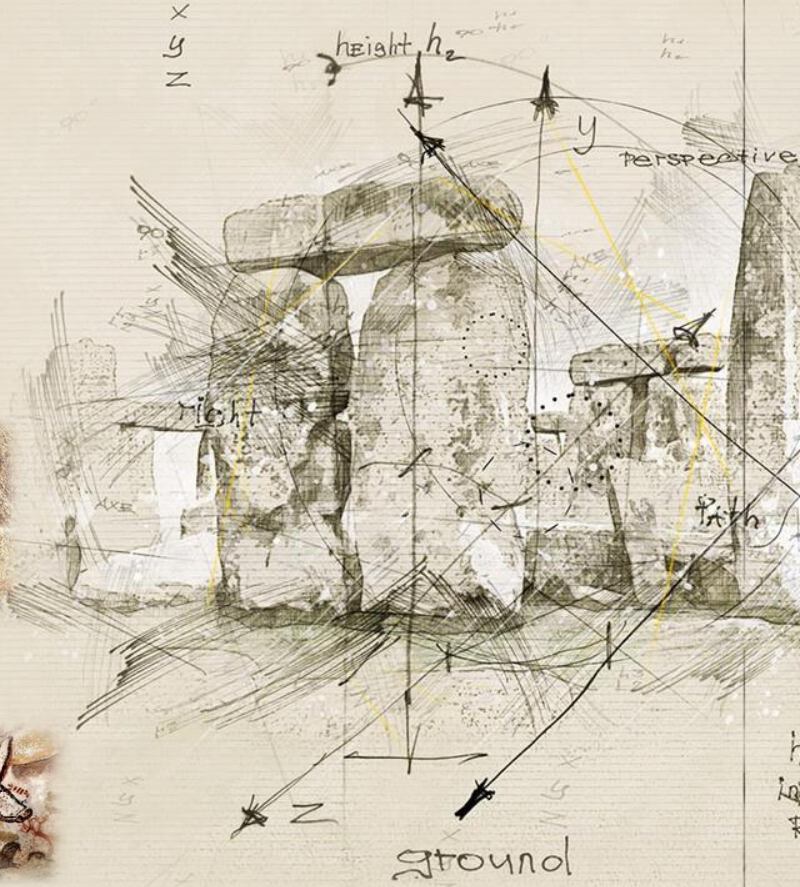




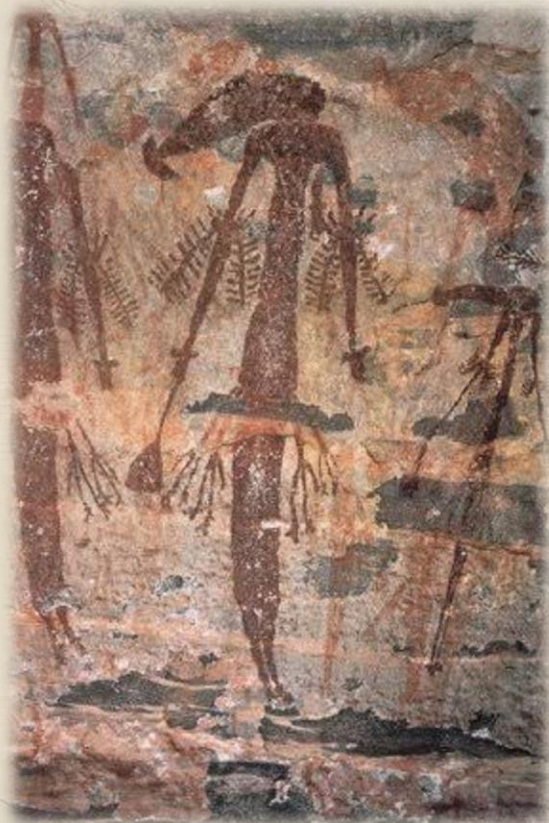
# ART IN EARLY CIVILIZATION

**STONE AGE** — Is a term used to describe a period of history when stones were used to make tools for survival.

- The term *conjures* an image of men and women dressed in skin, huddling before a fire in a cave.
- Stone Age roughly span the 14,000-2,000 BCE.









## ART IN EARLY CIVILIZATION

### THREE PERIODS OF STONE AGE

° *PALEOLITHIC* – the  
late years of the old Stone  
Age.

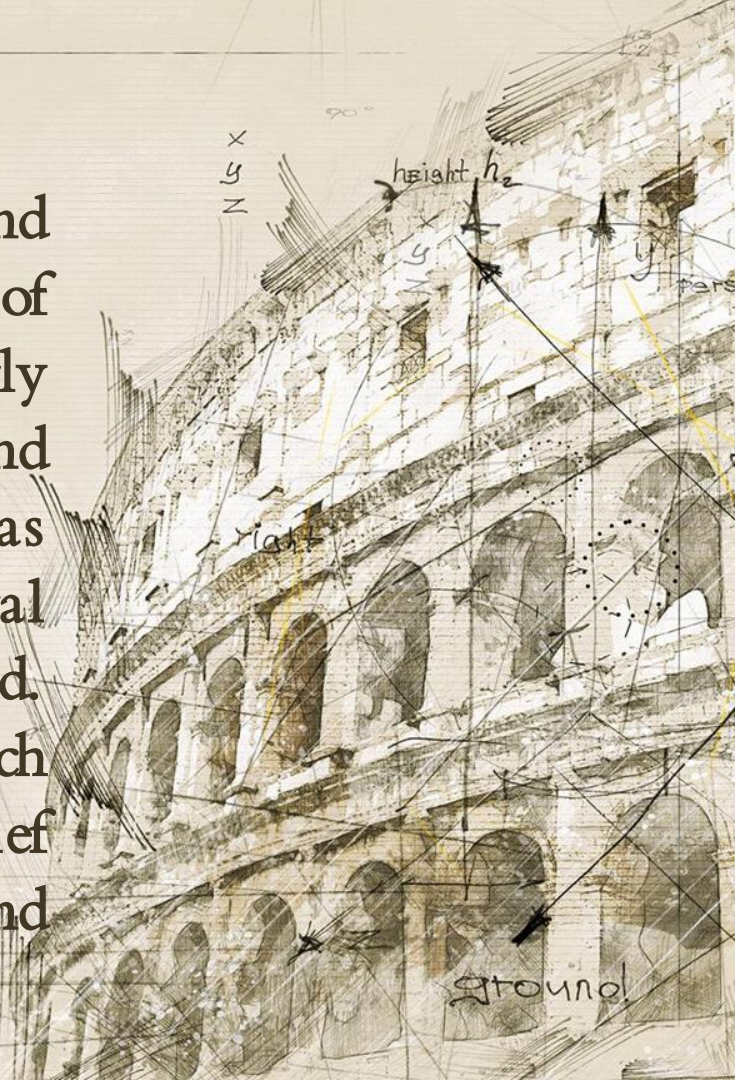
° *MESOLITHIC* –  
Middle Stone Age.

° *NEOLITHIC* - New  
Stone Age.





. In unearthing of archeological artifacts and remains provides modern society a glimpse of the beliefs, practices, and activities of early civilization. The motives and reasons behind the creation of ancient materials such as sculptures, painting, and architectural structures may not be clearly defined. Nevertheless, the early people produced such material that reflect their attitudes and belief system on spiritual, social, political, and economic matters.



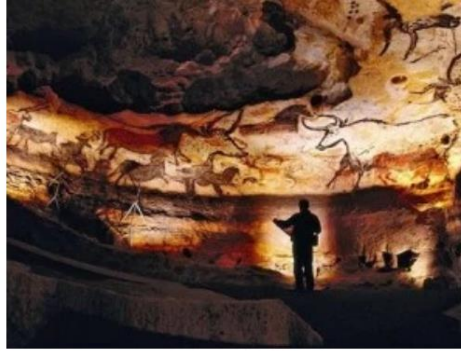




# ◆ Paleolithic Period

## ◆ *(Old Stone-Age)*

- people were hunter gatherers
- used caves as shelters
- people were unsettled





***Paleolithic Art*** is a product of climate change. As the climate got colder, part of the early humans' instinct is to look for shelters that would provide them with warmth. Caves became protective havens for the early humans and these caves paved the way for the birth of their first attempt to create art.



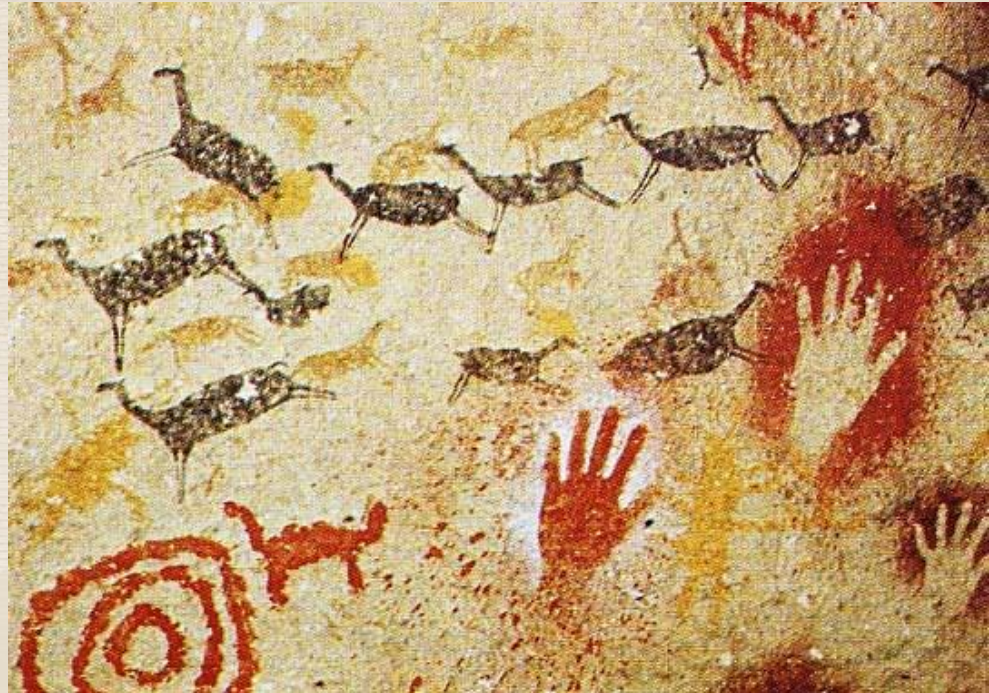
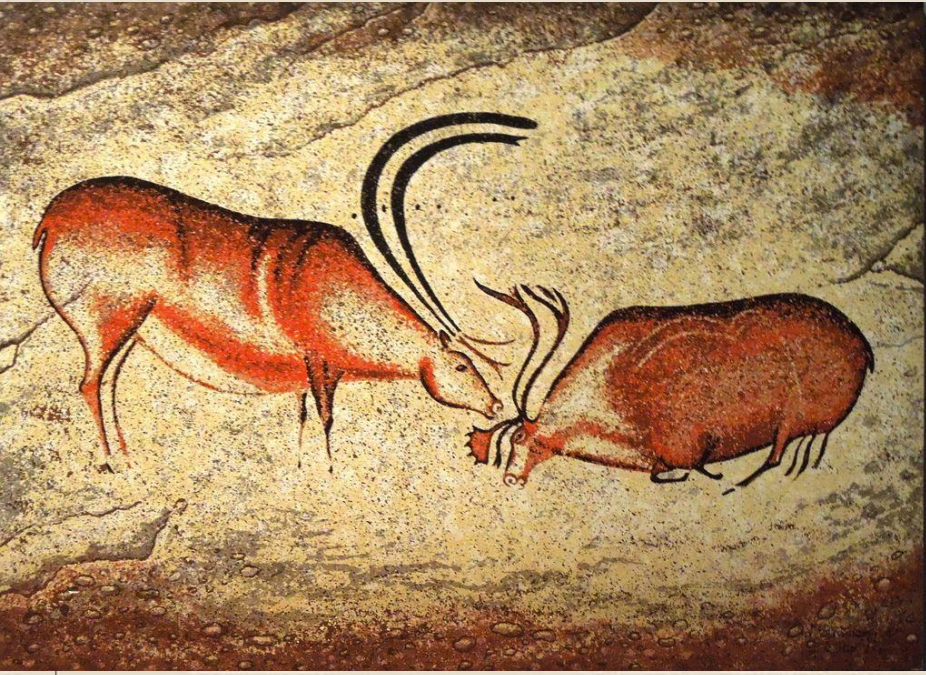
# FAMOUS PALEOLITHIC ART

## HALLS OF BULLS

Found in the cave  
in Lascaux, France



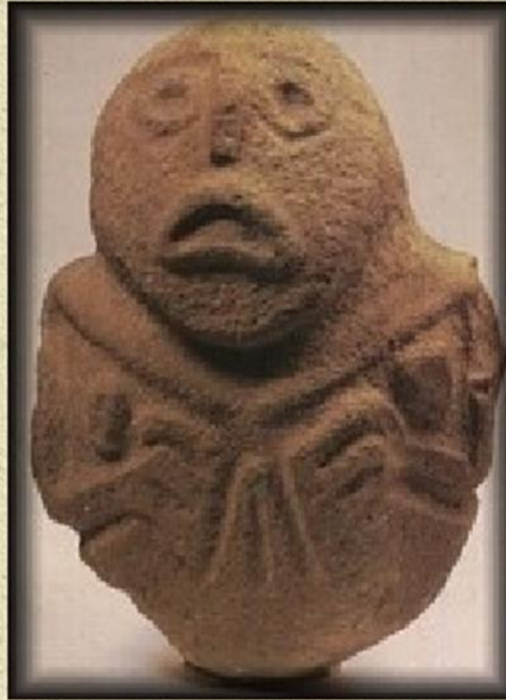






# MESOLITHIC PERIOD (MIDDLE STONE-AGE)

The rich art of the Paleolithic is replaced by a Mesolithic art with many changes in style as well as meaning. Upper Paleolithic cave art depicts colored drawings and expressive features of animals. A full range of color is used. Mesolithic art in contrast is schematic; no realistic figures are present and only the color red is used.



Mesolithic Pottery  
for agriculture storage





# FAMOUS MESOLITHIC ART



The “*Venus of Willendorf.*”

This figure is a highly abstracted woman  
From highlighted body parts associated  
with fertility.

- The representation may show the importance of taking care of these body parts for procreation and consequently the survival of species.

# NEOLITHIC PERIOD (NEW STONE AGE)



The Neolithic period, also called New Stone Age, began when men first developed agriculture and settled in permanent villages. It ended with the discovery of bronze. The prime medium of Neolithic art was pottery. Other important artistic expressions were statuary of the universally worshiped Mother Goddess and megalithic stone monuments such as Stonehenge.





# Famous NEOLITHIC ART

## *STONEHENGE IN ENGLAND*

The purpose of this fascinating edifice remains a mystery up to this day. Some regard it as a temple while others see it as complex calendar that tracked the movements of both the Sun and Moon. Others ascribe some magical element to it by associating it with Merlin the Magician from King Arthurs's story.



# Paleolithic and Neolithic



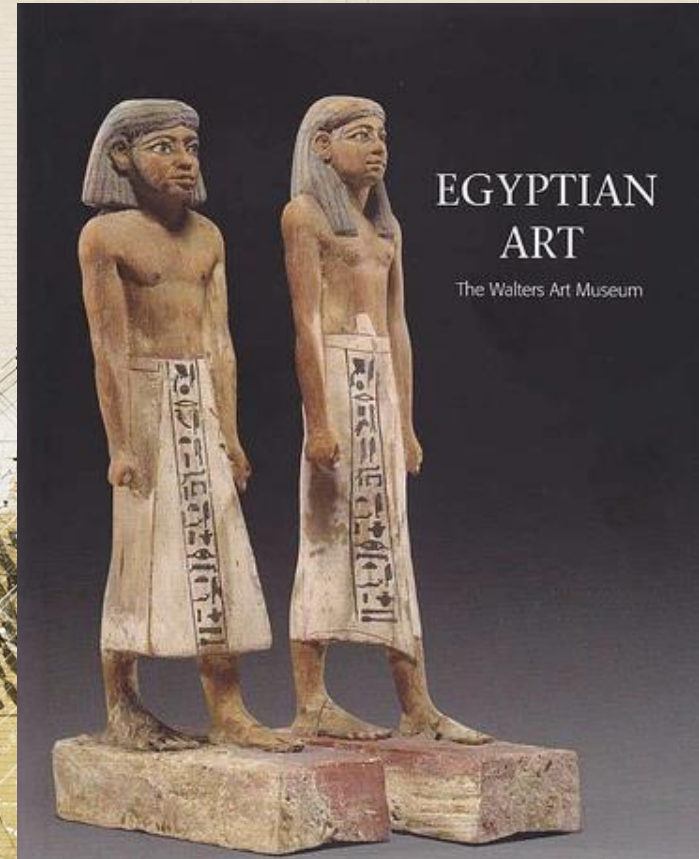


# EGYPTIAN ART



# EGYPTIAN ART

The Egyptian civilization can be divided into three periods: Old, Middle, and New Kingdom. Looking at the three periods, it can be noticed that for the Egyptians, art should be something religious and spiritual. There may have been differences in the techniques used and style emphasized, but there are common denominators among the artworks created during their respective time periods.



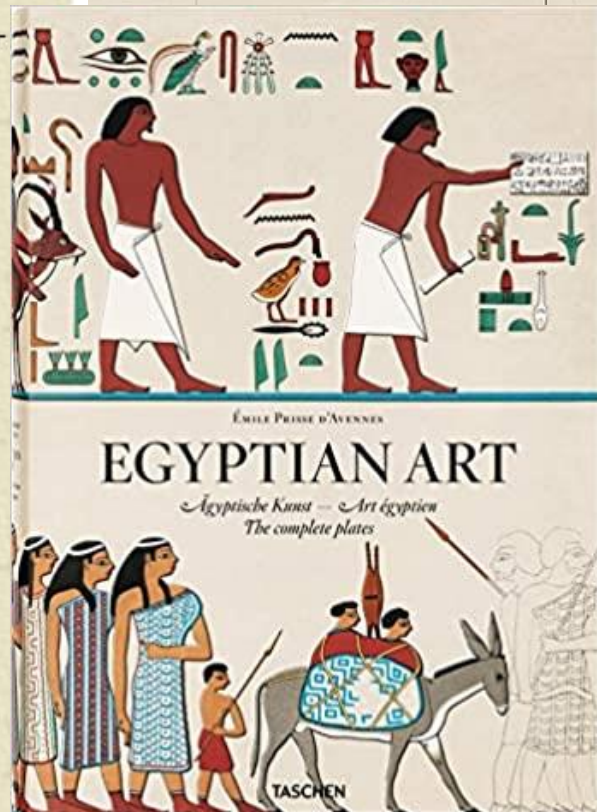


# Egyptian Art

2,500 B.C.E - 300 B.C.E.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IKMMtNINUIA&feature=related>

- ✦ First civilization to develop literature, medical science and mathematics
- ✦ World's first large-scale, unified government ruling many people in organized manner
- ✦ Led by pharaoh: the Egyptian version of a king
- ✦ All art created for making the pharaoh comfortable and preparing him for the afterlife





# Egyptian Art

## 2,500 B.C.E - 300 B.C.E.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IKMMtNINU1A&feature=related>

### ✧ Egyptian Afterlife:

- Not an end, but a temporary interruption in the cycle of life
- Focus in death was preparing the deceased for the next stage of life: the afterlife
- Believed that preserving the body through mummification and burying the dead with their possessions ensures the dead person could continue their occupations after they die.





# Egyptian Art

## 2,500 B.C.E - 300 B.C.E.

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- ✧ SCULPTURE: Stone figures of pharaoh and his family
- ✧ Size of figure indicates importance
- ✧ Law of Frontality:
  - ◆ Head, eyes, shoulders, torso, hips all face forward
  - ◆ Figure stands or sits straight and stiff
  - ◆ Left foot forward, feet flat
- ✧ Not natural or realistic looking

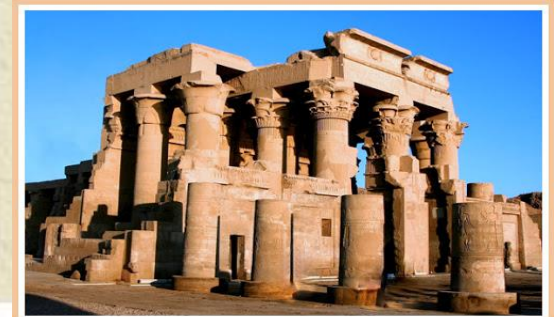


# Egyptian Art

2,500 B.C.E - 400 B.C.E.

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- ✧ ARCHITECTURE: pyramids made of cut stone blocks
- ✧ Used as burial monuments for pharaoh
- ✧ Filled with beautiful art and everyday objects to keep pharaoh company in after-life
- ✧ Designed to last forever
- ✧ Ex: Great Pyramid at Giza, Egypt, 2600 B.C.E., limestone



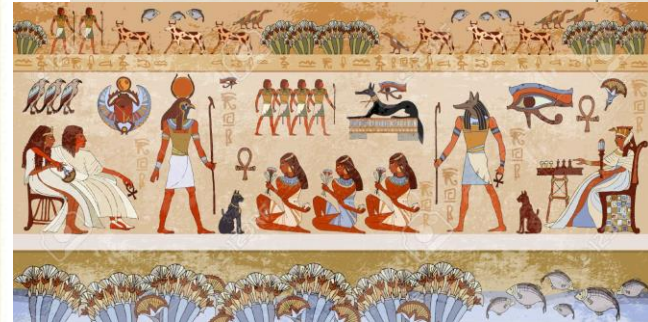


# Egyptian Art

## 2,500 B.C.E - 300 B.C.E.

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- ✧ Created inside pyramid tombs
- ✧ Show scenes of life and daily activities.
- ✧ Rules of Egyptian Painting:
  - Hierarchic Proportions
    - Most important person is the largest
    - Size of others determined by rank in society





# Egyptian Art

## 2,500 B.C.E - 300 B.C.E.

### ✦ Rules of Egyptian Art:

#### Descriptive Perspective

- ◆ Side view of head
- ◆ Front view of eye (not looking straight ahead)
- ◆ Front view of shoulders and torso
- ◆ Side view of hip
- ◆ Side views of: arms, legs, feet
- ◆ Hands and feet are large compared to the rest of the body





# Egyptian Art

## 2,500 B.C.E - 300 B.C.E.

- ✦ Cartouches:: an oblong enclosure with hieroglyphs on the inside, used on mummies to denote their name
- ✦ Hieroglyph's: Egyptian writing system that was a combination of symbols
- ✦ Carved out of stone, worn around the neck of the mummy to show who he/she was
- ✦ Cartouches are written vertically and are read from top to bottom



	A	vulture		L	lion		W	chick
	B	leg		M	owl		X	cloth
	C	cup		N	water		Y	feathers
	D	hand		O	chick		Z	bolt
	E	feather		P	stool		CH	tether
	F	viper		Q	hill		KH	sieve
	G	pot		R	mouth		SH	basin
	H	wick		S	cloth		MAN	
	I	feather		T	loaf		WOMAN	
	J	cobra		U	chick		ANKH	
	K	cup		V	viper			

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# ✦ Egyptian Art

## 2,500 B.C.E - 300 B.C.E.

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✦ A sarcophagus is a container used to hold the deceased body- most often someone wealthy or noble.



# FAMOUS EGYPTIAN ART

## NARMER PALETTE

It was a palette that utilized and applied dark colors around King Narmer's eyes. The palette was also a symbol that commemorates the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt.





# KING TUTANKHAMEN

He became king at a very young age and died at the age of eighteen. Howard Carter discovered his tomb in 1922. They were astonished to find gold artworks and that the coffin was made out of solid gold. The body of the young king was ervedred in linen and a gold mask covered his face.



# SUMMARY

DURING THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD, THE EARLY HUMANS HAD TRANSITIONED FROM A NOMADIC LIFESTYLE TO THAT OF MORE PERMANENT ONE, WHICH LED TO EARLY CIVILIZATIONS. SOME OF THE WORKS DISCOVERED FROM THIS PERIOD WOULD GIVE MODERN SOCIETY A GLIMPSE OF WHAT WAS LIFE LIKE DURING THAT PERIOD. ONE OF THE EARLY CIVILIZATIONS WHERE ART FLOURISHED WAS THE EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION. THROUGHOUT THE THREE KINGDOMS ALL THE WAY TO THE AMARNA REVOLUTION, ART HAS BEEN DIRECTLY USED PARTICULARLY IN RELIGIOUS AND SPIRITUAL ACTIVITIES. THROUGH THESE UNEARTHED AND DISCOVERED ARTWORKS, THE MODERN WORLD COULD HAVE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE PAST AND HOW IT CAN AFFECT THE PRESENT.



# THANK YOU!

