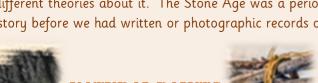
STONE AGE ART

WHY DID STONE AGE PEOPLE NEED TO CREATE THEIR ART?

Early humans who lived during the Stone Age created cave art. Historians are still not entirely sure why people in the Stone Age created cave art, although lots of people have different theories about it. The Stone Age was a period of history before we had written or photographic records of life. It was dark in the caves and



An artefact is anything made, used, or

through excavation and are studied by

about the human past.

modified by humans and can be portable or

not portable. Artefacts are often discovered

A historian is someone who studies history.

If you evaluate something or someone, you

consider them in order to make a judgment

about them, for example, about how good or

The dye obtained from a plant, used especially

events that happen within that passage.

by the ancient Britons, as a body dye.

A dark reddish-purple dye obtained by

fermentation of the root of certain plants.

Historians study the passage of time and the

archaeologists and historians in order to learn

Stone Age paint was made out of natural materials. You might have noticed that many of the paintings are made from browns, whites, reds and oranges. The paints were made by grinding up natural materials like rocks, woods, bones or charcoal and then mixing the powders with water or animal fat to create paint

Artefacts

Historian

Evaluate

Woad

Madder

HISTORY TIMELINE

PEDE ARTS

VIKING ART

During the Viking age, Norse people apparently did not create art for art's showing their distinctive style of art. Their art used: sake. There are few examples of decorated objects having no purpose other than to display their ornamentation. Instead, Norse art is characterised by extraordinary ornamentation of everyday objects. Even the humblest objects are elaborately decorated.

> This is a reconstruction of

the serpent head This is a brooch. Brooches from Oseberg Viking ship.





This is a picture stone. Picture stones were often used as memorials, a<mark>lthough</mark> not often next to

IRON AGE ART

The Iron Age was a long time ago and there is still a lot that we do not know about this period of time. People from the Iron Age (sometimes called Celts) left behind many elaborate pieces of jewellery, weapons or pottery



CIRCLES, SWIRLS **AND SPIRALS**



BUTTERWICK



CROSSES OR KNOTS

ANGLO-SAXON ART

The Anglo-Saxons were highly skilled craftsmen and women who created jewellery, ceramics, sculptures and wall paintings.

Some cave paintings feature hand shapes on the Ancient Egyptian art is five thousand years old. It emerged and took shape in walls. These would have been made by blowing paint ancient Egypt, the civilisations of the Nile Valley. Expressed in paintings and through tubes and using the hands as a stencil. sculptures, it was highly symbolic and fascinating. Most of what we know about Egyptian art comes from the paintings the Egyptians created in the

were used by Vikings to

hold clothing, such as

capes, closed as they didn't

have zips.

Egyptian artists drew from memory, according to strict rules which didn't change for thousands of years - they didn't draw realistically.

These pictures were supposed to help the dead person out when he or she reached the next world, where the Egyptians thought you lived after you had died in this world. So the paintings showed the sorts of things they did in their everyday lives.

ROMANS IN BRITAIN

METAL STONE SCULPTURE CRAFTWORK



tombs of eth rich people when they died

The Anglo-Saxons created buckles, jewellery and purse fittings which were made from gold, silver and bronze. The metal was beaten and engraved, often with dots and dashes representing the fur of animals



Most Anglo-Saxon stone carving is of crosses on or beside churches. Many are now incomplete with carving faded.



The Anglo-Saxons carved ivory and bone using ivory from the tusks of walruses and bones from whales. This late 10th century Anglo-Saxon cross, with the image of Christ carved from walrus ivory, is now on display at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London

GOLDEN AGE



IVORY & BONE

CARVING



GLASSWARE

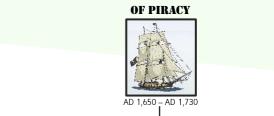
Anglo-Saxon glass was usually one colour and if used as a goblet, would have been a claw foot design. Glass beads were made and discovered in female burial sites.

WW2



TAPESTRY

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ANCIENT MAYA

ANCIENT GREEK







TODAY



the cave artists would have

needed a wooden fire torch to

help them to see.

Symbolic is used to describe things involving

A dead body, especially of a human being

Civilisation (or civilization) comes from the

in a town. When people are civilised, they live in large, well-organised groups like

towns, not in small tribes or isolated family

Flora is the plant life present in a particular

occurring native plants. The corresponding

term for animal life is fauna. Flora, fauna,

and other forms of life, such as fungi, are

IRON AGE

collectively referred to as biota.

region or time, generally the naturally

Latin word civis meaning someone who lives

or relating to symbol

People would have used their fingertips

some cave artists used twigs or brushes

to make the pictures. Alternatively,

made from animal hair.

Symbolic

Corpse

Civilisation

Flora and

BRONZE AGE

TUBES

Key Vocabulary

BENIN