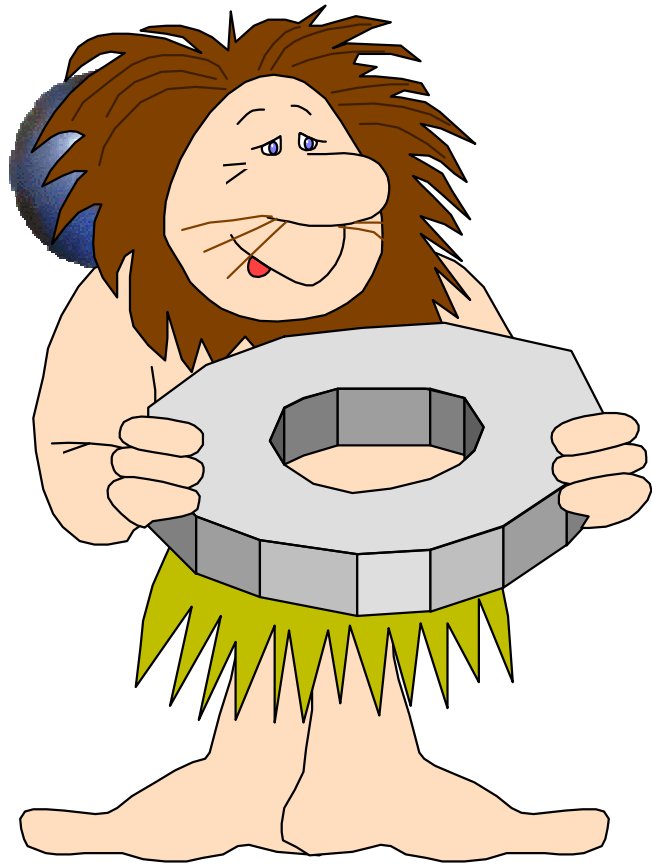
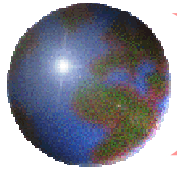


# *EARLY MAN*



Paleolithic Art

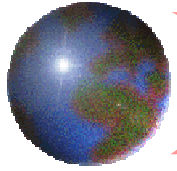


# *Cave Paintings*



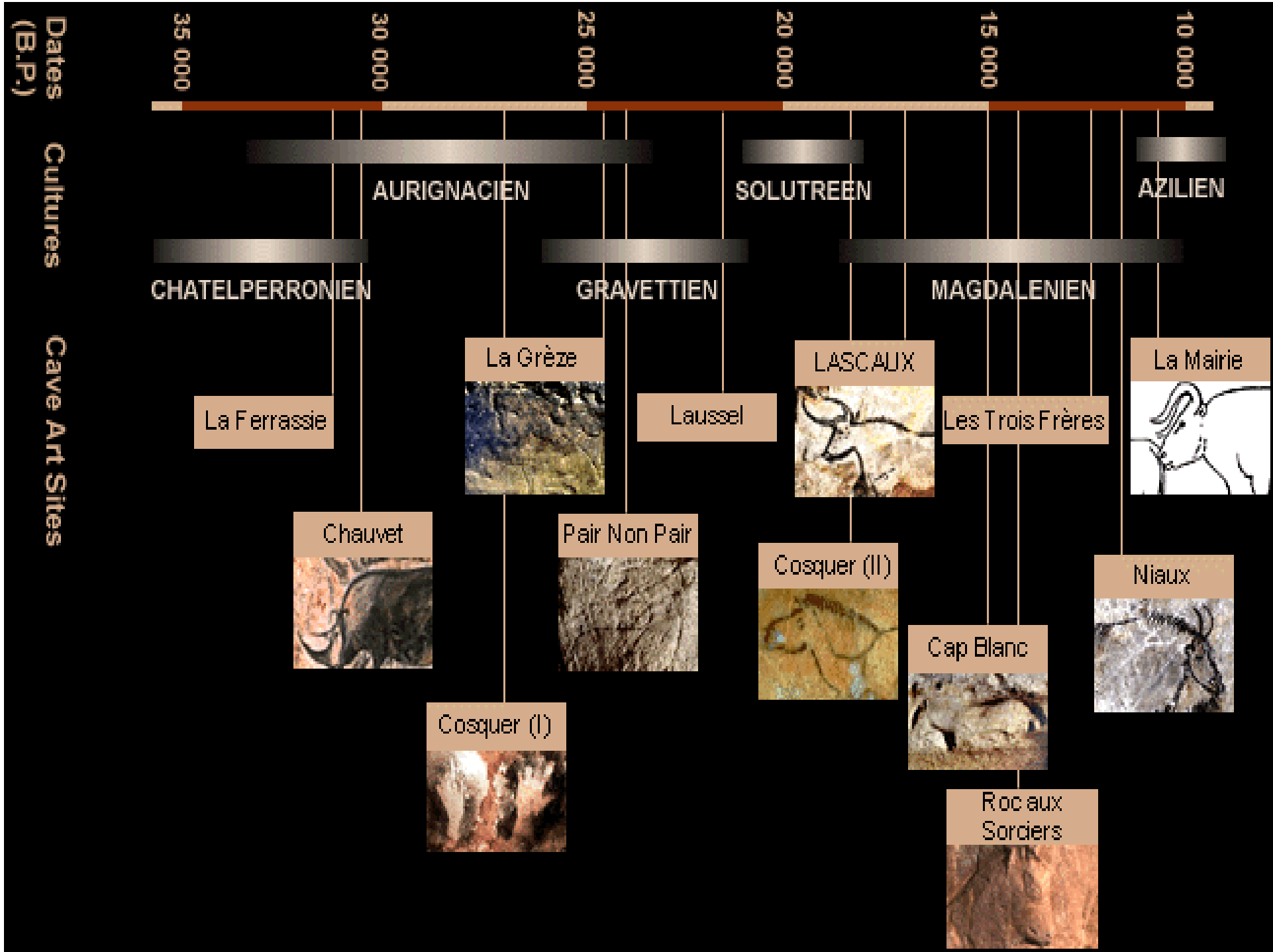
Two ibexes, head to head

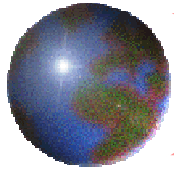
Cave paintings, some estimated to be as old as 35,000 years, are the grandest and most awe-inspiring artistic creations of homo sapiens during the Paleolithic period.



## *Cave Paintings at Lascaux*

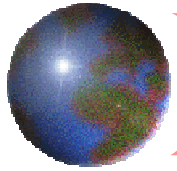
- ✚ Paintings found on cave walls in southern France.
- ✚ Several Theories on why they were painted:
  - ▣ Religious Purposes
  - ▣ Teaching Tool
  - ▣ Target Practice
  - ▣ Form of History





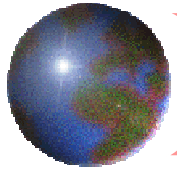
## *Some So. European Sites*





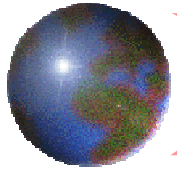
# *Great Hall of the Bulls at Lascaux*





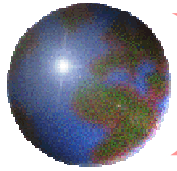
# *Falling Cow at Lascaux*





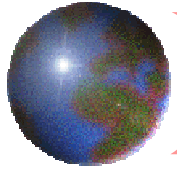
# *Longhorns from Lascaux*





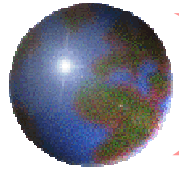
# *Black Stag at Lascaux*





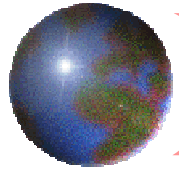
# *Chauvet: Bear and panther*





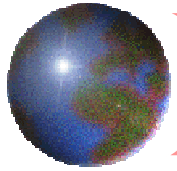
# *2 Bears at Chauvet*





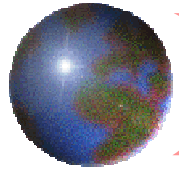
# *Engraved Owl at Chauvet*





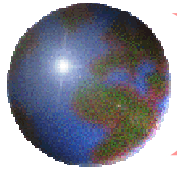
# *Chauvet: Assorted Animal Engravings*





# *Back-to Back Bison at Lascaux*

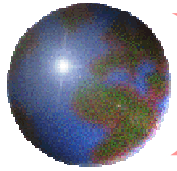




## *Giant Deer at Chauvet*

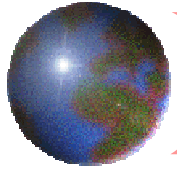


The next four paintings are of various animals that share common characteristics. What are those characteristics? What do they point to as a reason for creating these paintings?



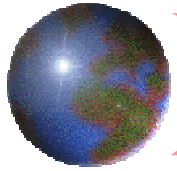
# *Bison from Altamira*





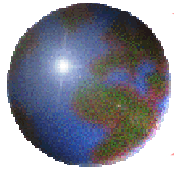
*Cow at Lascaux*





# *Horse at Lascaux*

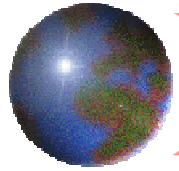




# *Human figure*

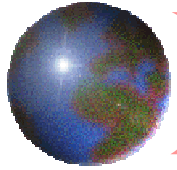


Compare the representation of the human figure to those of the animals you just saw. What conclusions can you draw?



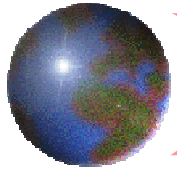
# *“Sign Language” at Chauvet*





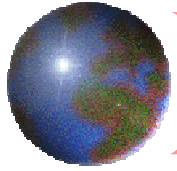
# *Symbol in front of Falling Cow*





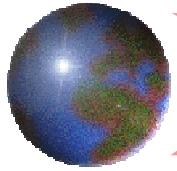
# *More signs at Chauvet*





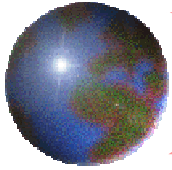
# *Branching sign*





# *Artist's Handprint*



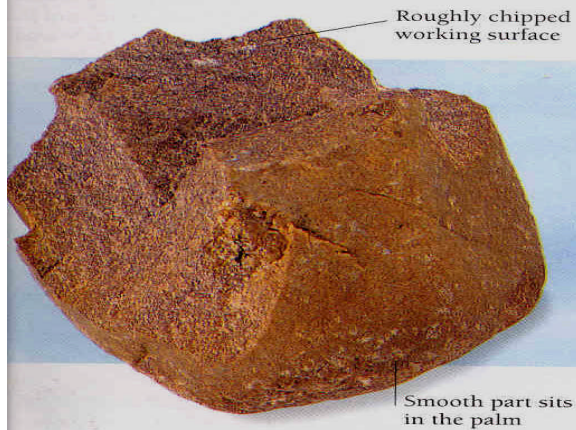


# Stone Tools

## OLDOWAN CHOPPER

1.9 MILLION YEARS AGO

Some of the earliest stone tools discovered to date are those found in the Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, dating to 1.9 million years ago. These types of tools were simple pebbles with occasional flakes knocked off them to create a cutting edge. The smaller pieces that had been chipped off were probably used for cutting and scraping. These tools were used by *Homo habilis*, one of the ancestors of modern humans. The simple nature of these tools often makes it difficult to distinguish them from naturally broken and cracked pebbles in the field. A wide variety of types of stone were used to make these tools, including quartzite and volcanic rocks.



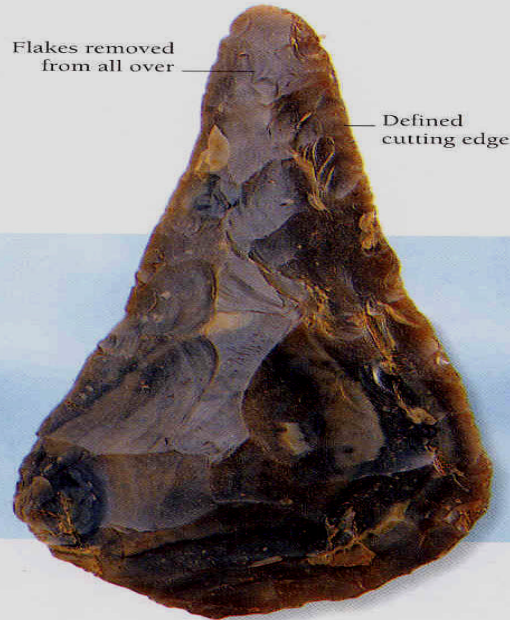
### KEY CHARACTERISTICS

Pebbles used as the raw material.  
Smooth part to sit in the palm.  
Chipped and flaked cutting edge.

## PALEOLITHIC HAND-AX

1.5 MILLION YEARS AGO

Around this time a newly evolved species of human called *Homo erectus* spread from Africa to the rest of the world, excluding the Americas. These people carried a new kind of stone tool with them that is now described as being of the "Acheulian" type. This style of hand-ax is characterized by being flaked on both sides.



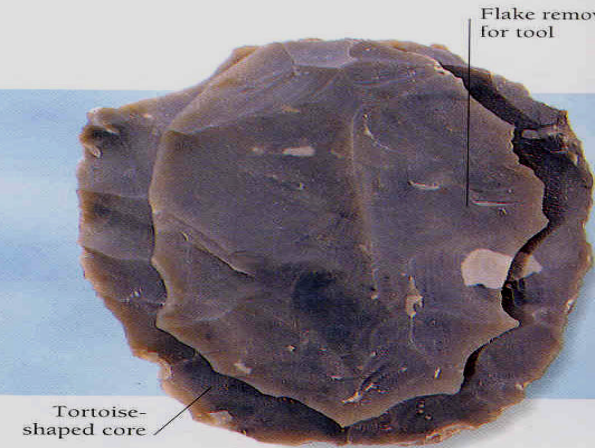
### KEY CHARACTERISTICS

Defined cutting edge.  
Flaked all over to produce two faces.  
Distinct and elongated ovate shape.

## LEVALLOIS AX

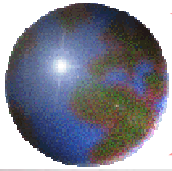
200,000 YEARS AGO

*Homo sapiens* emerged about 200,000 years ago, and a new form of tool (named after the Levallois region of France, where it was first recognized) is associated with this period. This new technique created a tortoise-shaped core surrounded by a series of sharp facets all around the edge. From the end of this core, one large flake is skillfully detached. This flake is shell-shaped – bulbous in the center, with sharp edges – which gives it great strength. This technique, still in use until about 35,000 years ago, enabled the maker to predict and control the exact shape of the final flake.



### KEY CHARACTERISTICS

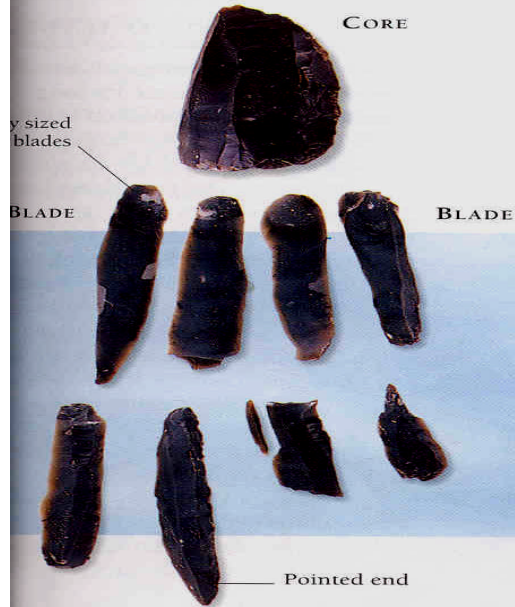
Tortoiselike shape from core preparation.  
Ax is one large flake struck from core.  
Cutting edge is chipped for strength.



### PER PALEOLITHIC BLADES

40,000 YEARS AGO

and 40,000 years ago, an advanced form of the core technique was developed, in which a series of blades were struck from one core. After they had been secondary flaked (the removal of flake from each edge) the blades were used to make knives and scrapers. This method created the maximum length cutting edge from one core.



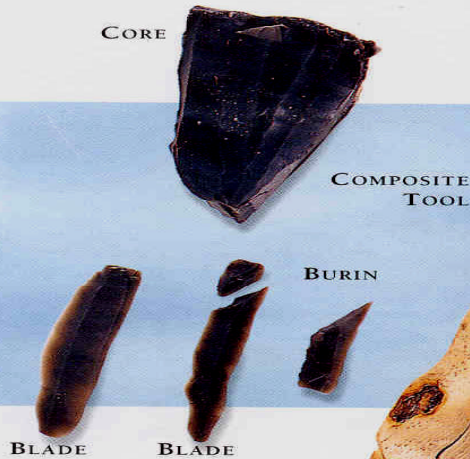
#### KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- Parallel-sided blades.
- Pointed or chisel ends.
- One core produces many blades.

### MICROLITHS

10,000 YEARS AGO

Microliths were heavily used from about 10,000 years ago. They were much smaller blades, struck from a core and used in composite tools such as harpoons, sickles, and spears, where several small blades could be set together as barbs and serrations. The larger blades with the chisel-like, thicker ends are known as burins and were probably used for engraving.



#### KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- Small tool size.
- Long thin blades.
- Used in composite tools.

### NEOLITHIC AX

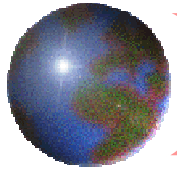
4000 BC

Ground and polished stone axes appear in the Neolithic period (see pp. 24–33). These larger axes, strengthened by grinding the cutting edge with another stone, represent a large expenditure of human time and effort. As a result, they were often symbolic as well as utilitarian objects.



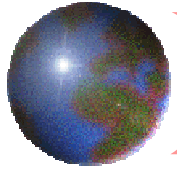
#### KEY CHARACTERISTICS

- Regular shape.
- Sharp, ground edge.
- Smooth, polished surface.

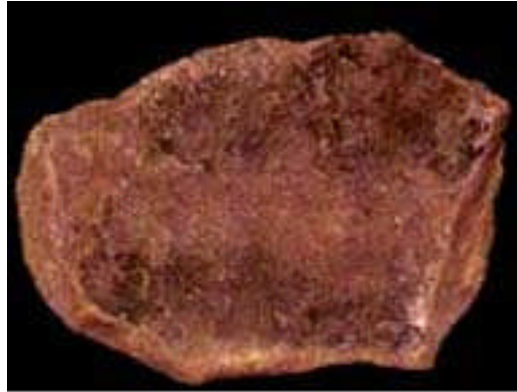


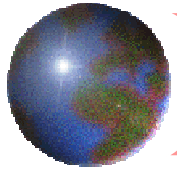
# *Lascaux Lamp*





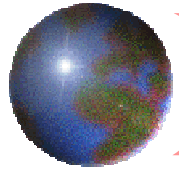
# *Lamps: Found at Lascaux*





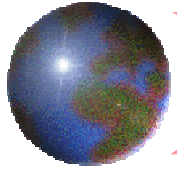
# *Incised Bracelet*



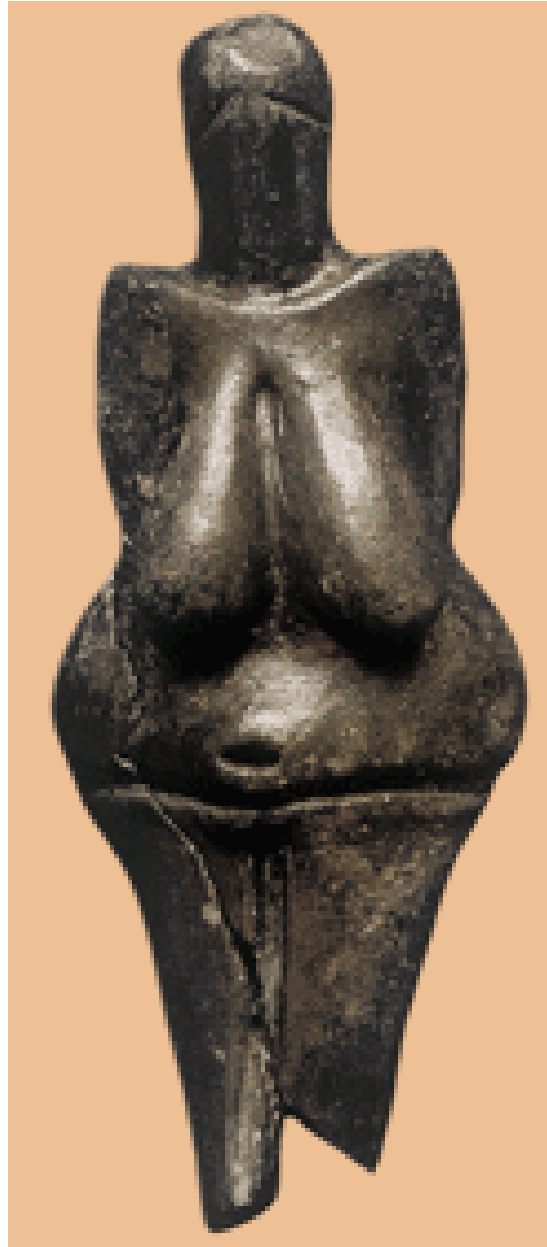


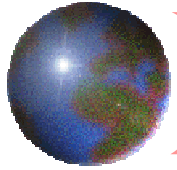
# *Sculpture: Venus of Willendorf*





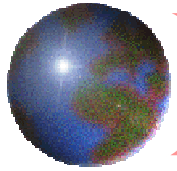
# *Dolni Vestonice*





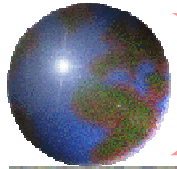
# *Lady of Brassempouli*





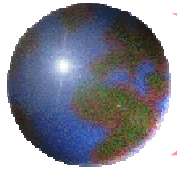
# *Stonehenge*





# *Stonehenge*





# *Drawing of reconstructed Stonehenge*

