Birth of Art

School Name	Student	Student Name		
Teacher Name	Date	_//20	Per	
Fill in the blanks with the following Beginnings of art imagination cave art megaliths		; v	vorks of art	
The question of when humans be make art cannot be answered. Early				
is a record of human intelligen				
imagination and creative power. Engraved ochre sticks found in S	South Africa	Cave paintings	from Spain dating back	
are said to be 77,000 years old, the ol	dest known	to 16,000 BC show some of the first		
These pieces are		ulmensional depiction.		
decorated with criss-cross lines scratche	ed into the ro	ck to form geor	metric patterns.	
In southern France and northern	Spain explore	ers continue to	find cave markings -	
that which humans use to exert contro	l over their e	nvironment - th	e use of images and	
symbols. The faculty of		came into beir	ng along with the	
concepts of identity and meaning.				
Cave paintings go back to 30,00	0 BC. Their m	neaning may be	religious or	

magical. Some images are of animals, some are of humans, some are abstract. The

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pictures in caves never appear at the mouth of the cave, but in the darkest and deepest
recesses, as far from the entrance as possible. This practice of "hiding" the artwork kept
the works and protected from would-be vandals for millennia.
In the extreme west of Europe, northern France, Ireland and England, monuments
of roughhewn stones have puzzled and fascinated for centuries. The size of the stones,
as much as seventy feet and weighing tons, have prompted historians to call them
or great stones - and the culture that produced them as
megalithic. These structures appear around 3,000 BC. Among the several types of
megalithic structures are the dolmen, consisting of several great stones set on end, with
a large covering slab. Some single stones, called menhirs, set on end were arranged in
parallel rows, some going for miles, including thousands of stones. Art historians
attribute their purpose as ritual or: having to to do with
tombs, the dead, or sun worship. Such large stones are sometimes laid out in a circular
format known as a cromlech. One well-known example is that of Stonehenge.
During the Ice Age, humans, of the Stone Age, developed a system of
representation that remains with us in the twenty-first century. We are not likely to
understand the art of the past if we are quite ignorant of the aims it had to serve. We
cannot hope to understand the strange unless we try to
enter into the mind of the primitive peoples and find out what kind of experience it is
which makes them think of pictures, not as something nice to look at, but as something
powerful to use.