

Introduction to Ceramics

- First known ceramic artifact: Venus of Dolní Věstonice, found in _____ (country)
 - Approximate date: _____ BCE
 - Importance of early ceramics: _____
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Early Pottery in China

- First examples of pottery: Found in _____ (region) in the Xianrendong cave
 - Date: _____ BCE
 - Uses of early pottery: _____
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The Neolithic Period

- Time period: _____ BCE
 - Pottery advancements during this time: _____
 - Pottery designs in Neolithic cultures: _____
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Technological Advancements in Ceramics

- Invention of the potter's wheel: _____ BCE in _____ (region)
 - Importance of the potter's wheel: _____
 - Glazed pottery discovered in _____ (country)
 - Purpose of glaze: _____
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Greek Pottery

- Red-Figure Pottery: Describe its characteristics: _____
 - Black-Figure Pottery: Describe its characteristics: _____
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Modern Ceramics

- China introduced porcelain in _____ (time period), and their economy grew through the silk road trade
- The _____ was developed in Europe which allowed for ceramics to be fired at high temperatures
- Invented porcelain insulators for use in _____ (inventions)
- 3D printing in ceramics: The development of hyperelastic bone in _____ (year)

Cultural Pottery Styles

- West African, Nok Culture: Key features of terracotta sculptures: _____
- Egyptian Faience: What is it made from? _____
- Mesoamerican pottery: Used for _____ (purpose)
- Iranian/Persian pottery: Lusterware was the technique involved painting _____ (what) on already fired and glazed products
- Native American pottery (Ancestral Pueblo/Anasazi): Importance of water vessels: _____
- Japanese Raku ware: What was it originally made for? _____

Colors	Iconography
• Blue/Turquoise ◦ Frequently used in Egyptian Faience to symbolize rebirth and the undying shimmer of the sun. • Black ◦ Seen in Greek Black-Figure pottery for male figures ◦ Ancestral Pueblo (Anasazi) black-on-white designs • Red ◦ Greek Red-Figure pottery allowed for detailed human forms and motion. ◦ Neolithic Chinese ceramics often used red geometric patterns. • White ◦ Used in Greek pottery for female figures (in Black-Figure). ◦ Mina'i wares (Persian) used a white glazed base for detailed figurative paintings • Orange/Tan: ◦ Neolithic Chinese pottery often displayed a burnished tan surface with black or brown geometric patterns • Green ◦ Japanese Raku ware sometimes featured green glazes, adding simplicity and natural beauty	• Animals ◦ Animals like the hippopotamus represented both life and danger ◦ Figures like deer, were often linked to cosmology and rituals • Lotus Flower ◦ Symbolized rebirth, regeneration, and connection to the afterlife. This flower was depicted as a core motif in both religious and everyday objects. • Meanders/Concentric circles ◦ Represented infinity or life cycles, movement, connection, fluidity • Stripes ◦ order, direction, and progression. Vertical lines connection to the divine, while horizontal lines could represent stability or the earthly realm • Spiral ◦ The life cycle, growth, and the unfolding of spiritual energy, the natural elements, such as water, wind, or the cosmos • Cross-hatch ◦ net-like patterns represent woven materials, agriculture, the interconnectedness of life and survival. Symbolize the idea of a net that catches knowledge, wisdom, or food. • Triangle and Chevrons ◦ Strength, stability, and protection. Symbolize the elements (earth, water, fire, air) or be used as markers of status or rank • Zigzag ◦ Path, confusion, Often symbolized water, movement, or spiritual energy