

Based on your research so far

What cultural style are you representing?



~28,000 BCE*

Czech Republic

**Before Common Era*

Oldest known ceramic
artifact found, **Venus of
Dolní Věstonice**

~18,000 BCE

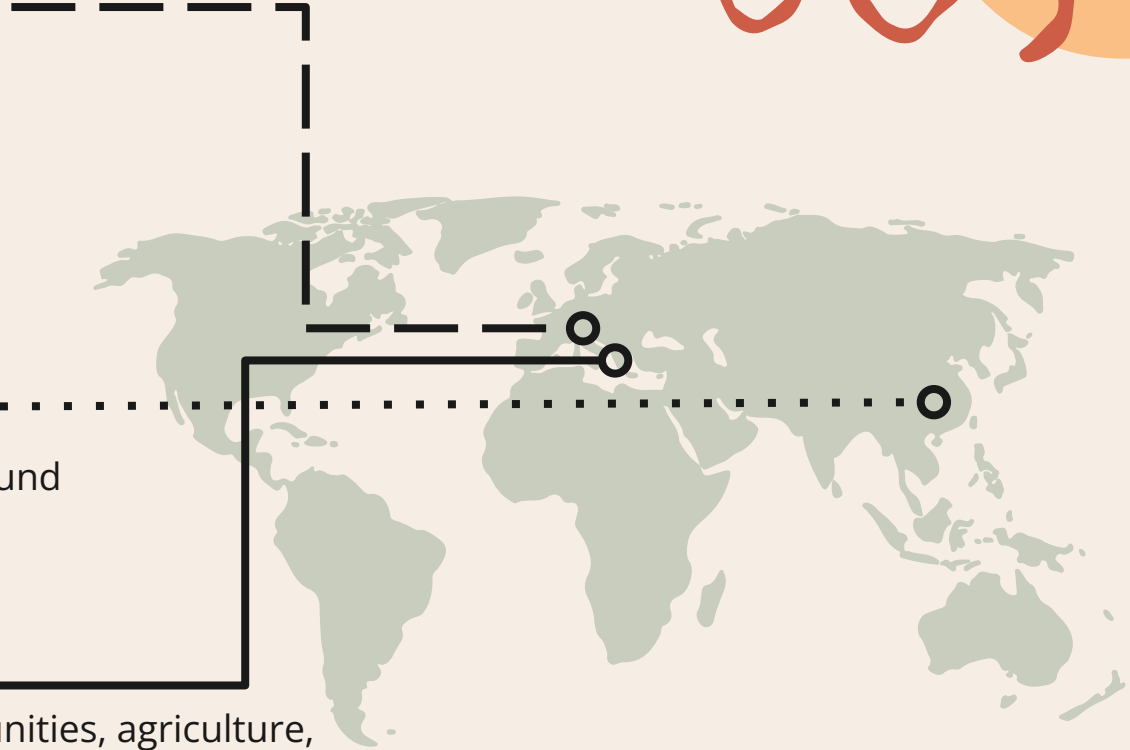
China

First examples of pottery found
in **southeastern China**

~9,000 BCE

Neolithic

Beginning of settled communities, agriculture,
art, and building materials near Turkey, Syria,
Northern Mesopotamia

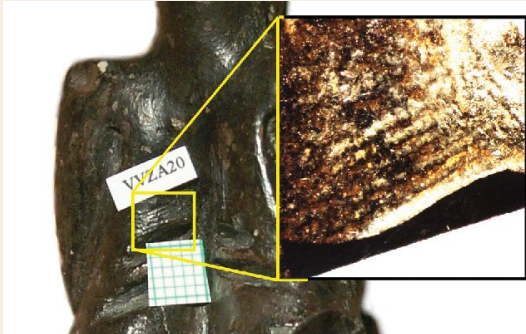


Oldest known ceramic artifact

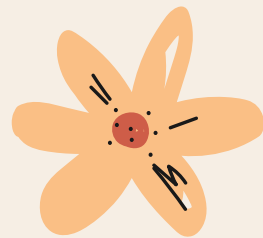


Dated as early as 28,000 BCE , during the late Paleolithic period.

- the **Venus of Dolní Věstonice**
- small prehistoric settlement in the **Czech Republic**
- Possible fertility **totem**
- Scan found a fingerprint of a child estimated at between 7-15 years of age, fired into the surface



First examples of pottery, 18,000 BCE



Eastern China



Found inside **Xianrendong cave**
The refers to the legendary Chinese enlightened people, the **Xian** "immortals"



Food Storage

Introduces dietary history hunter-gatherers storing food, evidence of **early rice cultivation**

Fired in **open pit** or bonfire at low temperature



Neolithic Period - What do you notice?



Bowl, mid-Neolithic period,
(4000–2500 BCE)
Yangshao culture; Shaanxi or Henan
Province, China



The Skarpsalling Pot (3200 BCE)
Himmerland, Denmark



Clay spherical vase with
polychrome decoration.
Late Neolithic (5300-4800 BCE)
Dimini, Magnesia, Greece

The Wheel (3500 BCE)

- Believed to be invented in **Mesopotamia**
- Allowed radial symmetry, more consistent shapes, more efficient than coil/hand-building



Glazed pottery (3000 BCE)

- Discovered accidentally in Ancient Egypt
- Made pottery more useful for water/liquid storage
- Pottery glazing became common after glass discovery

Greek “Attic” pottery (~700 BCE)

- Red-figure and Black-figure pottery
- Esquiette detail, pottery for artwork and story-telling



Black-Figure Pottery

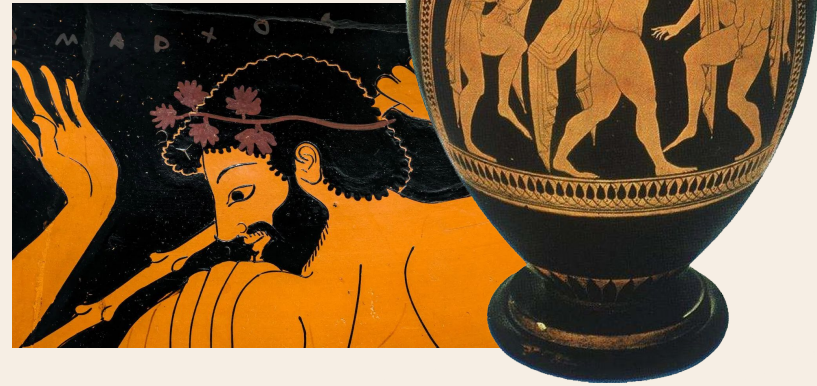
- White slip for female flesh, black slip for male
- Almond shape for female eyes, **circular** for males
- Lack of naturalism/realism
 - Figures are in **profile** face and body,
 - Motion, position of both left (or right) **arms** and **legs** moving forward.
 - Attempt at perspective

Red-Figure Pottery

- Greater detail and precision, using a brush to apply the slip
- Displays improved understanding of **human anatomy** and **perspective**.
- Figures in **more dynamic and complex poses**, showing movement and interaction.



Achilles slaying Penthesilea, the queen of the Amazons, Attic black-figure amphora signed by Exekias, c. 530–525 BCE



Euthymides, Three Revelers (Athenian red-figure amphora), c. 510 BCE

Ceramics history, cont'd

700 BCE

Greek pottery



600 CE

China introduces porcelain, the **silk road** trade flourishes

1400s

High-temperature **kilns** developed in Europe

1500s

High-temperature materials are introduced to build furnaces for steel, glass, ceramics, etc.
leading way to industrial revolution

Mid 1800s

Porcelain electrical insulators and **incandescent light bulbs** are invented.



1920s

High-strength porcelain for insulators, **glass windows for automobiles**, and ceramic capacitors are introduced

Late 1990s

The robocasting process for **3D printing of ceramics** is developed

2017

In 2017 the first **hyperelastic bone** is created by 3D printing



Egypt

- Faience, ground quartz
- Blue color
- Symbolized rebirth



Nok male figure; 500 BC – 500 AD; terracotta; from northern Nigeria



Hippopotamus ("William"), Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 12; Faience; From Middle Egypt, Khashaba excavations, 1910



Feeding Cup, Late Middle Kingdom, Dynasty 12; Faience; From Egypt, MMA excavation, deposited without burial

West African, Nok Culture

- Terracotta
- Coil built
- Highly stylized



Nok pottery head
Pottery head found at Nok, Nigeria. In the Jos Museum, Nigeria.

Mesoamerican

- Intricate design
- Used ceremonial offerings, burials, and rituals involving the gods
- Cosmology and mythology iconography



Maya, Late Classic;
650/750-900 CE; ceramic



Iranian/Persian

- Lusterware and Stonepaste
- Mina'i wares
- Highly valued

Abu Zayd, bowl with a majlis scene by a pond, 1186 C.E., stone paste, glazed in opaque turquoise, polychrome in-glaze- and overglaze- painted, Kashan, Iran



Native American

- Ancestral Pueblo, Anasazi
- Hand-coiled
- Deep connection between nature and art, i.e. water illustrations for water storage vessel



Socorro black-on-white storage jar;
ca. 1050–1100; Made in New Mexico,
United States; Clay and pigment



Ancestral Pueblo; Pitcher with Black on
White Geometric Design; 900–1300;
Ceramic, pigment



raku ware: tea bowl
Tea bowl with crane design, raku
ware by Ryōnyū (Raku IX),
1810–38



raku ware: tea bowl
Tea bowl by Ichinyu-Raku IV (possibly),
17th century

Japanese

- Raku ware
- Hand modeled, purposefully simple
- Invented for tea ceremony



ART
INSIDER



GAME TIME!

1. Divide into three (3) teams
 2. Choose an **Art-Inspired** Team Name, i.e. The Picasso Pots, Clay Masters, or The Glaze Squad.
 3. Answer in the Form of a Question
 - a. Every answer you give must be phrased as a question! For example, if the answer is "coiling," you say, "What is coiling?"
 4. Only One Spokesperson per **Round**
 - a. You can switch speakers between rounds, but only the spokesperson can answer out loud.
 5. First Team to Buzz In Gets to Answer
 - a. Use the buzzer to signal that you're ready.
 - b. If they're wrong, the next team can try!
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