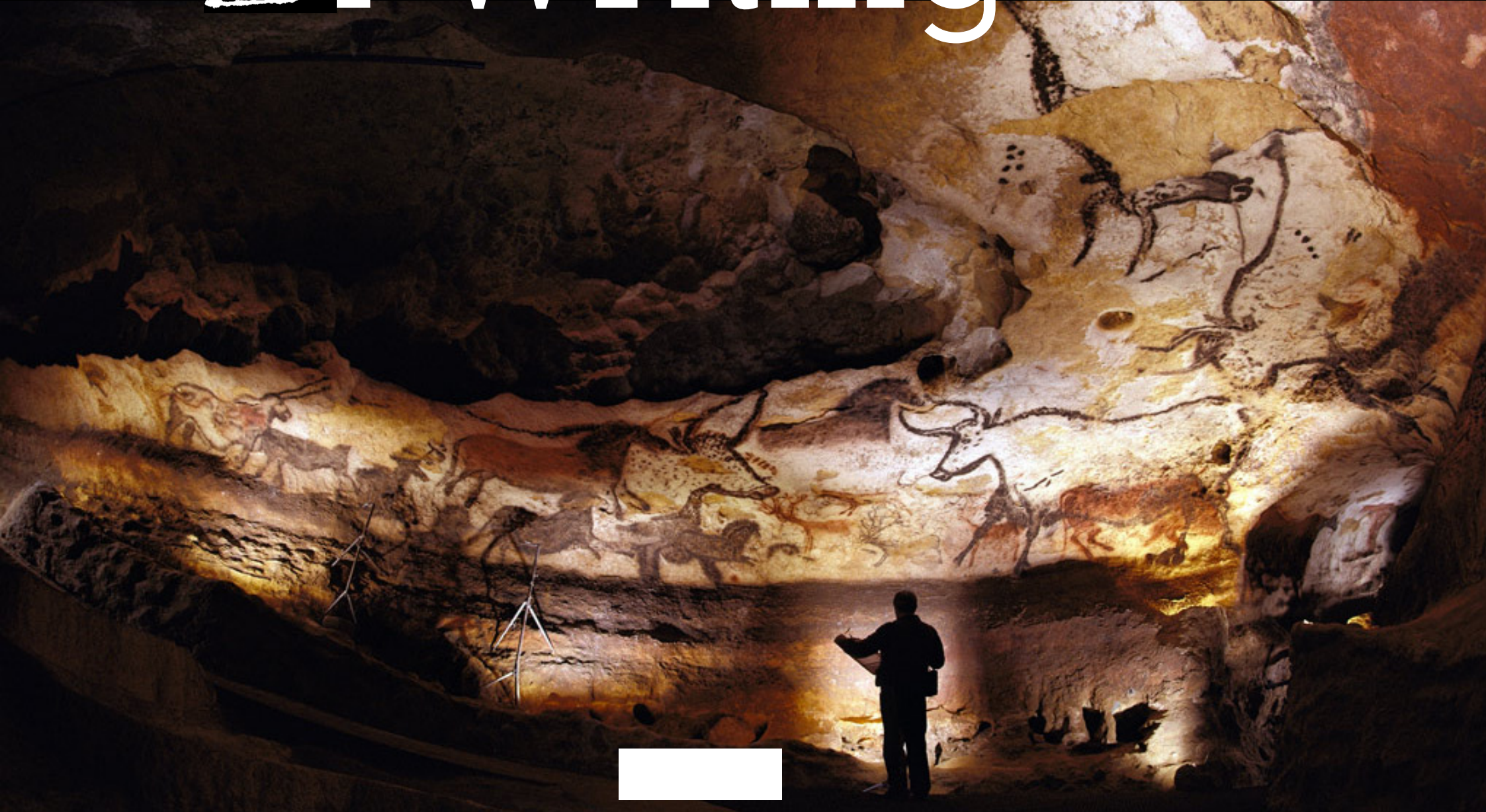
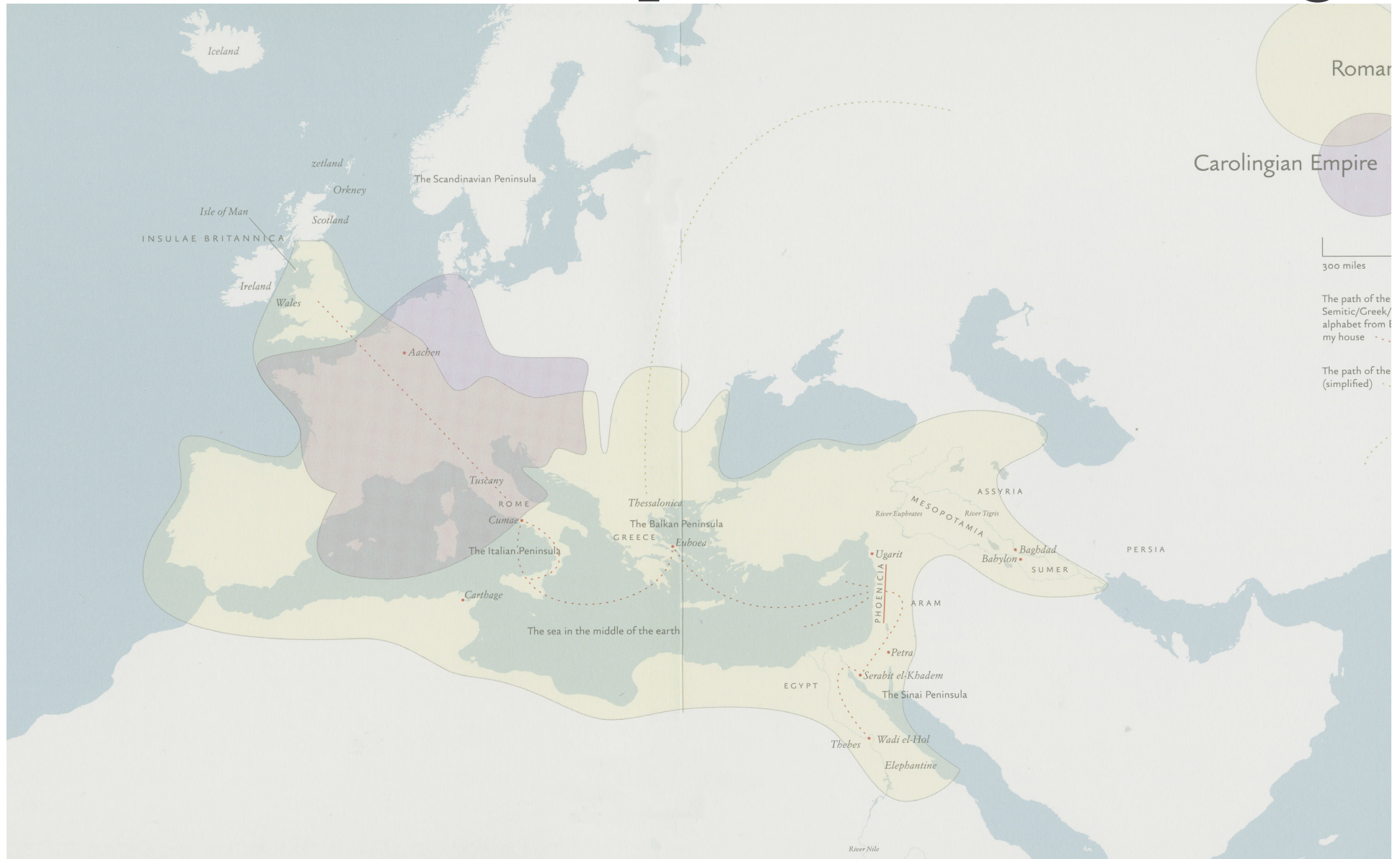


The Invention of Writing



The Spread of Writing





Evolution

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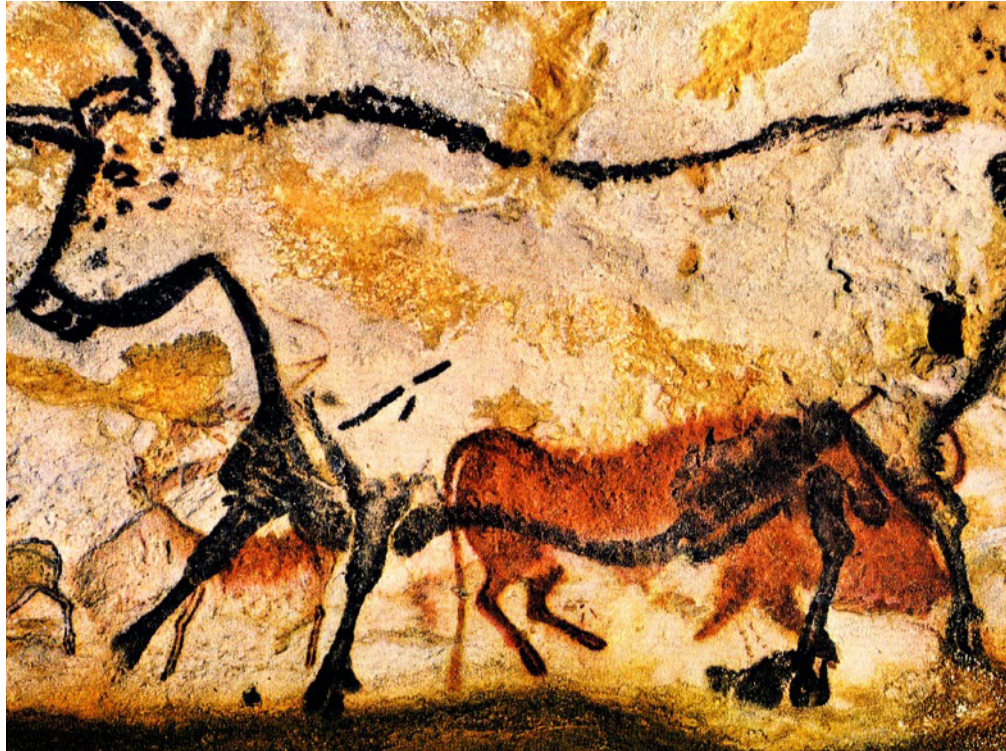
- Alphabet
- Transformation
- Architecture
- Tools
- Art



Paleolithic Era

-The Paleolithic time period in Europe is known as the Upper Palaeolithic era, or the Late Stone Age. It dates to between 40,000 and 10,000 years ago. During this time man lived in natural dwellings. Humans were nomadic, because they had to follow the migrations of their food. During this time written symbols were used as tools to show hunting strategies and maps to find food.

Cave Paintings



Throughout the world, hundreds of paintings of animals and humans can be found in the depths of ancient caves. These cave paintings mostly reside in Europe – namely southern France and northern Spain. They are dated back to 30,000 BCE, during the Paleolithic era.

Paleolithic is a Greek word, which means “old” (paleo) “stone” (lithos).

There are a few main themes that have been repeated consistently throughout the caves. The most common theme are large wild animals, such as bison, horses, aurochs, and deer. Tracings of human hands are common as well. Images of humans are also often displayed on cave walls. Humans are portrayed in a much more schematic manner than animals are, they are painted simply with fewer details and naturalism. However, most of the animals and humans on the cave walls have a twisted perspective, wherein the head is shown in a

frontal view and the body is shown in a profile perspective.

The Paleolithic people used easily accessible natural objects as tools in order to paint on cave walls. For paint, they would use red and yellow ochre powder mixed with water. Large flat stones were used as palettes. For brushes, reeds, bristles and twigs were used, while bundles of reeds and hollowed out bones were used as blowpipes to spray paint into harder to

33,000 b.c.

33,000 b.c.



Although there have been many theories as to the meanings and motivations behind the cave paintings. They are still a complete mystery.

No explanations from that time are recorded for us to learn from today.

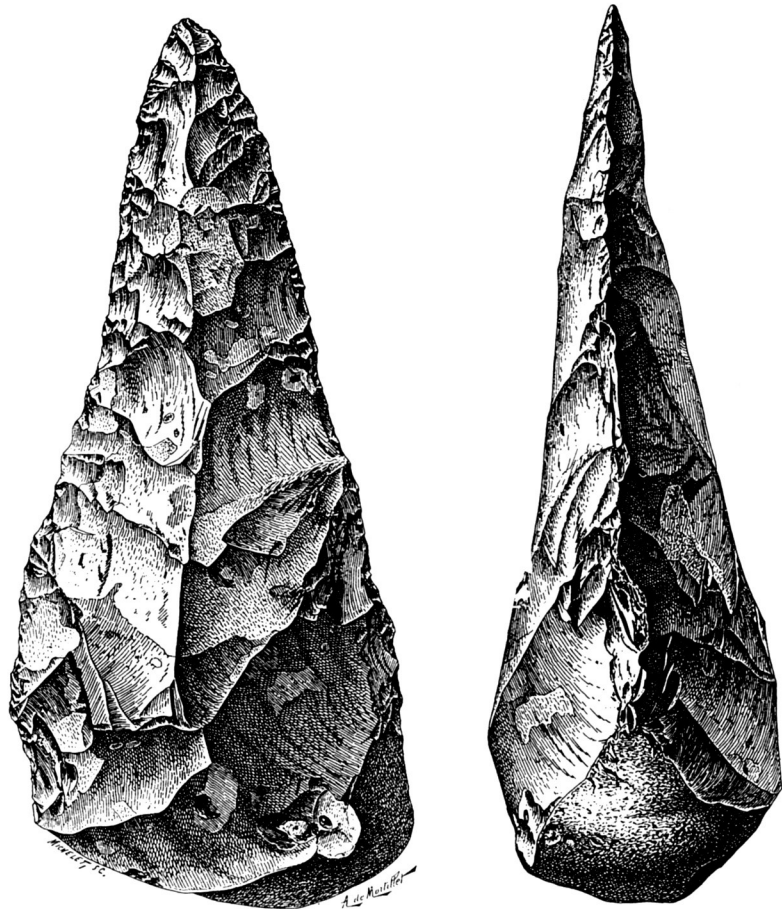
Anthropologists, however, believe that they might have been for decorative purposes, although this is most likely not the case since the caves don't show any signs of ongoing habitation. Some believe that they could have been used for communication purposes, such as teaching others how to properly hunt. Religious or ceremonial purposes are a possibility as well.

No matter how brilliant the theory may be, though, we will still never know the true meanings behind the cave paintings.

*“The works remain an enigma
and always will...”*

Paleolithic Architecture



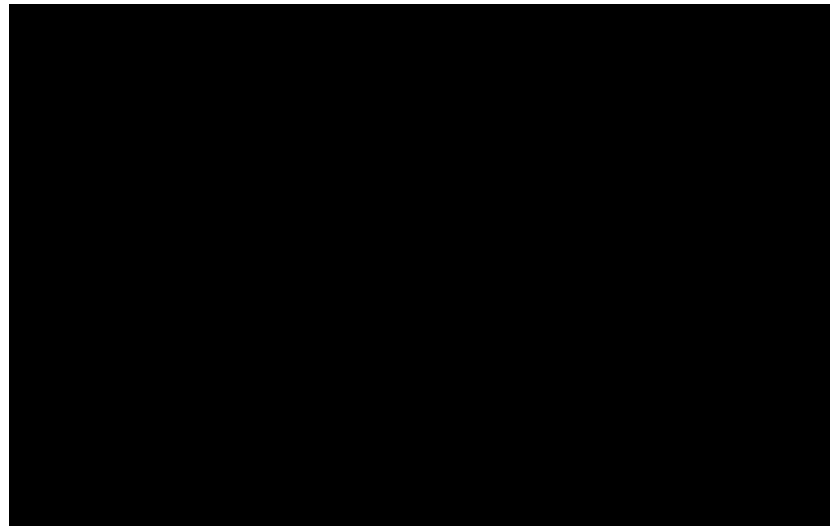


During this era tools were all made from stone and wood. They would use rocks like garnet to sharpen softer rocks like obsidian. Bone wood and other organic materials were also sharpened and used as tools. Animal body parts had many various uses as well. Animal skins were used as clothes, and ligaments were used as rope to make spears.

Paleolithic Tools

Paleolithic Art

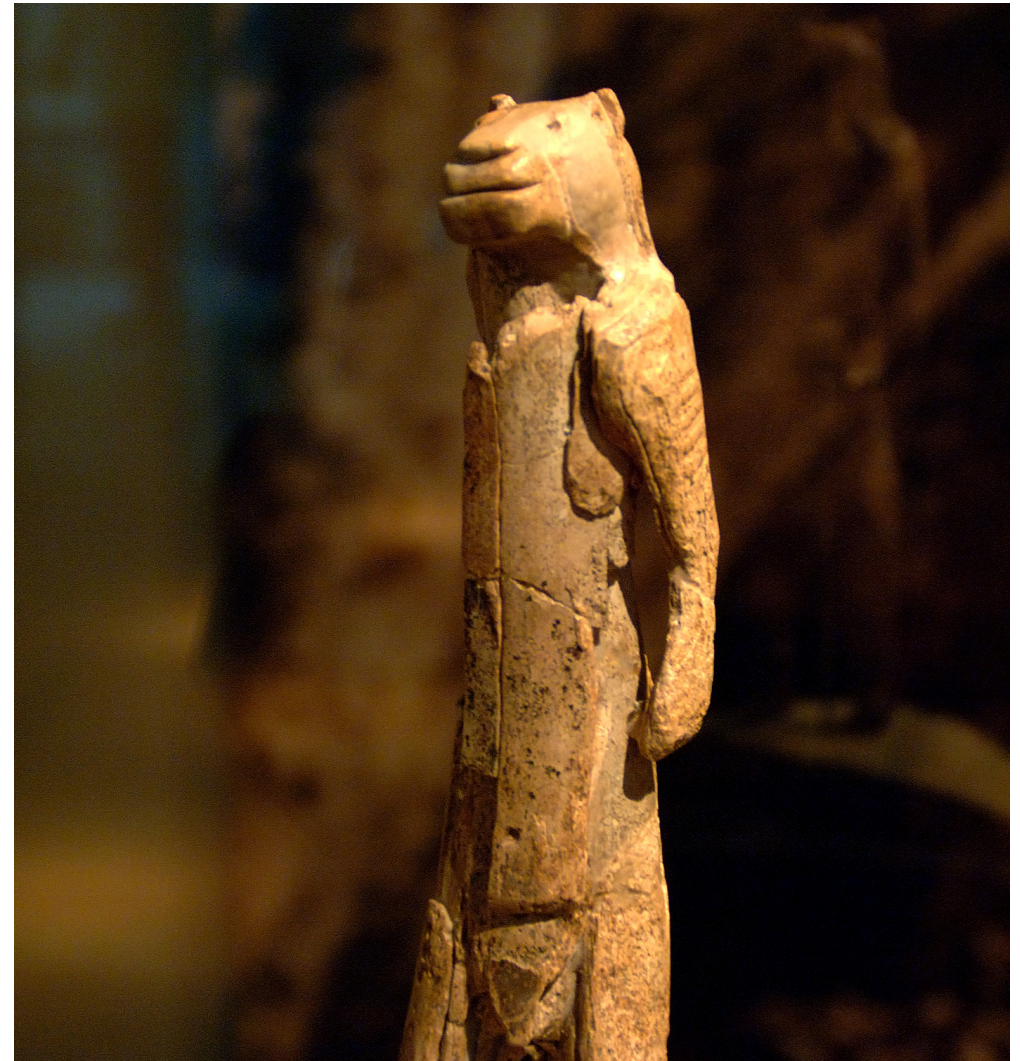
Paleolithic art is often found on the sides of walls and ceilings. Artists would use charcoal as well as other organic items. He or she would draw depictions of hunting scenes, cows and hand prints etc.



Lion man of the Hohlenstein Stadel

Paleolithic art

the lion man of Hohlenstein stadel is the oldest zoomorphic sculpture in the world. It is also one of the oldest sculptures ever found. Found in Germany, The name means lion person. Carbon dating reveals that the sculpture is around 32,000 years old. It is made from ivory and was thought to be carved from a flint stone knife a common Paleolithic tool. Today it resides in the Ulm museum in Germany





Mesopotamian Era

Mesopotamia is widely known as the first civilization. The Greeks named this land. It means "The land between two rivers". There were two tribes who occupied Mesopotamia the Semarans and the Semites.

Ancient Mesopotamia



In about 3200BCE, the Sumerians of southern Mesopotamia found a solution to their long-time problem of not being able to properly transport mass information. They invented clay tokens with simple pictures, or pictograms, imprinted on them that were representative of objects and ideas. Over time, these pictograms evolved into a series of wedge-shaped signs. This style of writing is known as [cuneiform](#). In order to create these engravings, the Sumerians would press a reed stylus into wet clay tablets.

3200 – 2900 b.c.

This time in ancient Mesopotamia is referred to as the “Dawn of Information Revolution.” For the first time, news and ideas were able to be securely carried to distant places without having to rely solely on memory. Therefore, this early form of writing acted as a record-keeping vehicle for commercial transactions and administrative procedures. Much of Sumerian writing was also used as “copy books,” which educated future scribes.”

The Sumerians coined what can be viewed as the roots of contemporary western writing that we are familiar with today.



Mesopotamian Architecture



The design of the Sumerian city would revolve around the Ziggurat. The Ziggurat was a form of a step pyramid. The center of each Sumerian ancient city was a Ziggurat. This Building was meant to appease the Gods. The bigger the Ziggurat the more powerful the city was. They reconstructed the facade of the Neo-Sumerian Great Ziggurat of Ur, near Nasiriyah, Iraq

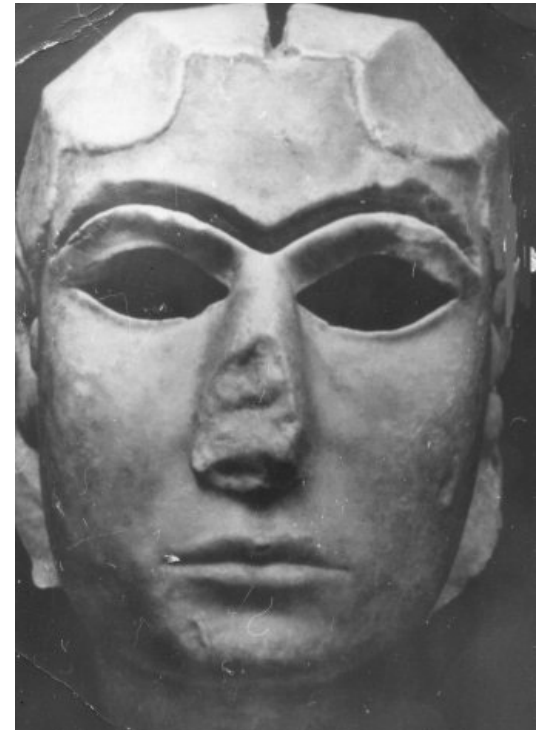


Mesopotamians are the first civilization to settle in the world. They designed many tools to make their lives easier. They were the first people to invent agriculture and to domesticate animals. They invented mud bricks, the plow, the hoe, the sickle, glass, the arch, the column, the dome, not to mention the concept of zero. They also invented the wheel and writing.

Mesopotamian Tools

Mesopotamian Art

Sumerian art was constructed out of marble, diorite, hammered gold, and lapis lazuli. The sculptures and portraits were produced in Mesopotamia. Some of the most well known portraits are those of Gudea, ruler of Lagash. Some portraits are in marble others, such as the one in the Louvre in Paris, are cut in gray-black diorite. Dating from about 2400 BC, they have the smooth perfection and idealized features of the classical period in Sumerian art. Sumerian art and architecture was ornate and complex. Clay was the Sumerians' most abundant material. Stone, wood, and metal had to be imported. Art was primarily used for religious purposes. Painting and sculpture was the main median used.





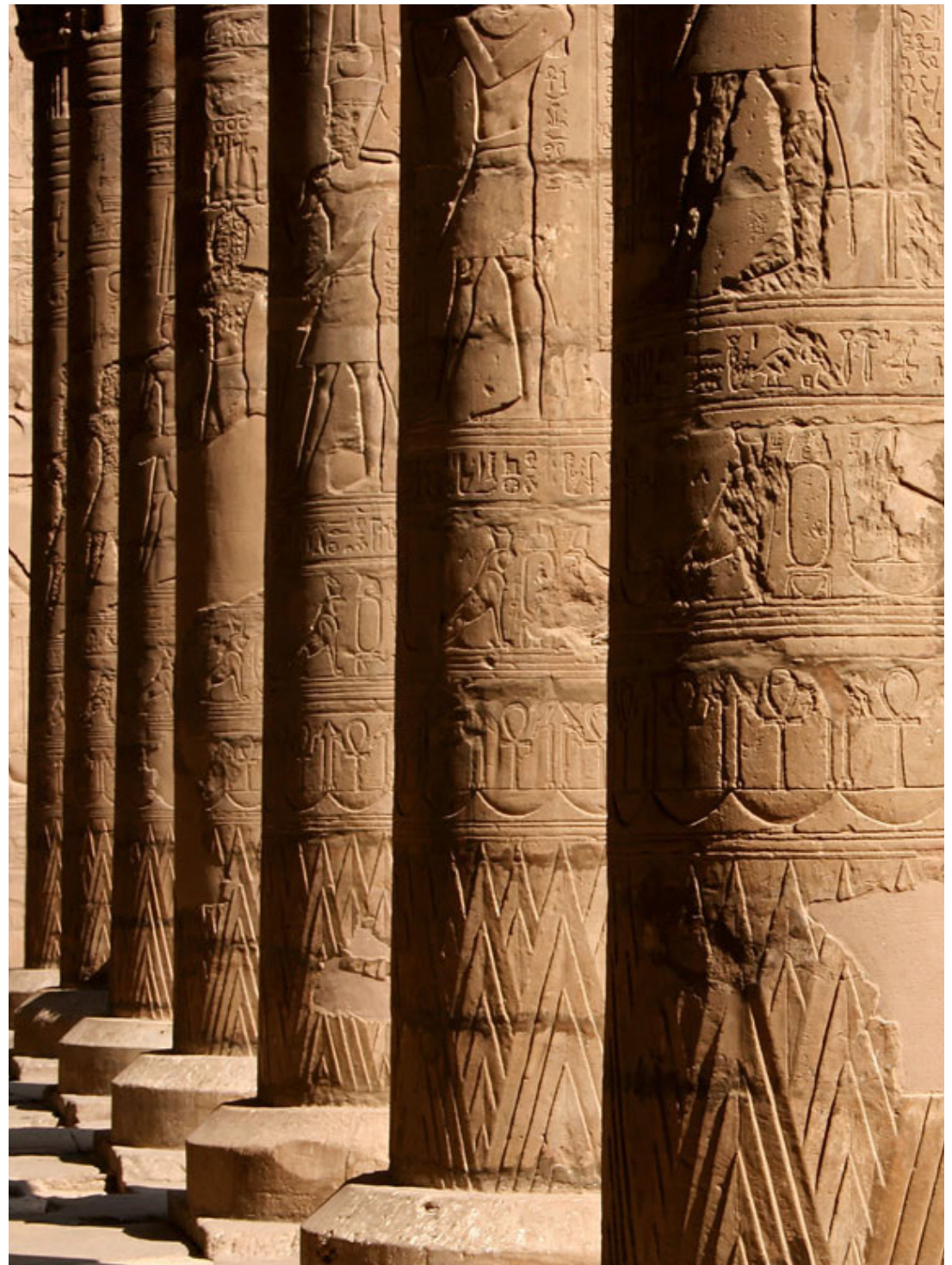
Egyptian Era

The Egyptian era was the largest unified civilization. The Egyptians were famous for unworldly architecture, hieroglyphics and mummifications. Life revolved around the Nile River. The Egyptians converted a infertal desert into a flushing oasis. Much of Egypt's history was a mystery to the western world. Until the Resseta stone was found ,which had translated greek to hieroglyphics.

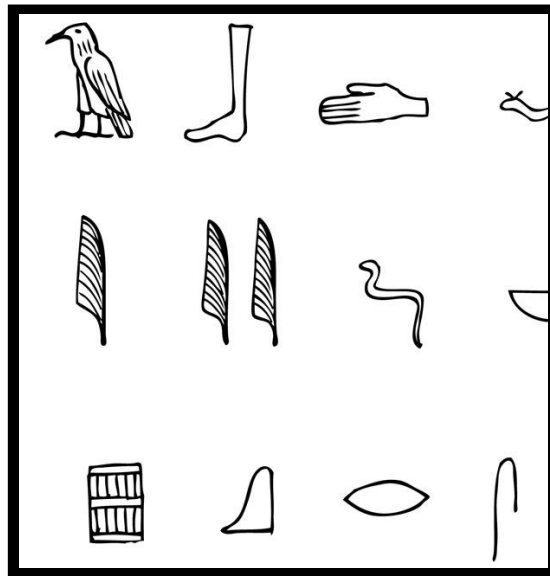
Ancient Egypt

The ancient Egyptians began a writing system in about 3400 BCE that remained in the culture all the way up until about 400 AD. Though the Sumerians are believed by many to have been the first to invent a writing system, it is widely thought that the ancient Egyptians were the first. If this is the case, then Egyptian hieroglyphs are the oldest known writing system.

“Hieroglyph” is a Greek word, meaning “sacred” (hieros) “inscriptions” (glypho). It is a stylized picture of an object that represents a word, idea, or sound. Egyptian hieroglyphs are shown both in full color and detail as well as simple outlines. They are both semantic, meaning that the glyphs relate to language and logic, and phonetic, meaning there is a direct correspondence between symbols and sounds. The direction of Egyptian writing varies as well. It can be read either horizontally, from left to right or right to left, or vertically, from top to bottom. Over time, the number of glyphs grew. For instance, from 2000 – 1650 BCE, about 700 glyphs were consistently used. From 332 BCE to 400 AD, about 5,000 glyphs were used.



3400 bc – 400 ad



In order to write, Egyptians used surrounding objects as tools. For paper, they used papyrus reed, a water/marsh plant that was dried and joined into rolls. They would also use pottery, boards, and leather if papyrus was scarce. For paint, they would use pigment from plants that they ground up and mixed with water. For brushes, reeds with split ends were relied on because they created fine lines.

Egyptian hieroglyphs were mainly used for formal inscriptions on temple and tomb walls. For everyday use, however, scribes would write in a hieratic style, which was more hand-writing like. This was mostly for the purpose of organized record-keeping. The Egyptians would record everything from taxes, produced items, ordered supplies, accounting, and the list goes on.

In ancient Egypt, the only people who knew how to write were, for the most part, scribes. The scribes held a lot of responsibility in keeping society structured and running smoothly. They were to keep track of accounting, trading, inscribing for religious purposes, as well as writing private letters for those who were illiterate.

Egyptian Architecture



Egyptian architecture developed over a long period of time. It took many attempts for the Egyptians to finally make the great pyramids. In the early part of the kingdom they would build mastabas for tombs. Mastabas had flat roofs like houses. They then made pyramids and other buildings for daily life like houses etc. In the New Kingdom there were more buildings, monumental tombs,

and temples for the Gods. There were huge palaces constructed for the Pharaohs and upper class. Tomb raiders started ransacking all of the pyramids. In order to put a stop to this, the ruling class moved the tombs to natural caves in the rocks outside of Egypt. They constructed elaborate entrances to these tombs. This area is known as the "Valley of the Kings".



Egyptians used certain tools for a variety of things. Tools were used for embalming bodies, for building and design, for agriculture, as well as hunting and war. They invented make up as well as medicine. The most notable invention was a single sheet of paper made from papyrus. To make this they would slice up the plant into long fine strings. Then they would soak it in water, this would remove the sugars from which allowed it to be preserved. After that step they would pound and drain the strips and lay them out flat to dry. The finished product was paper that they would write on.

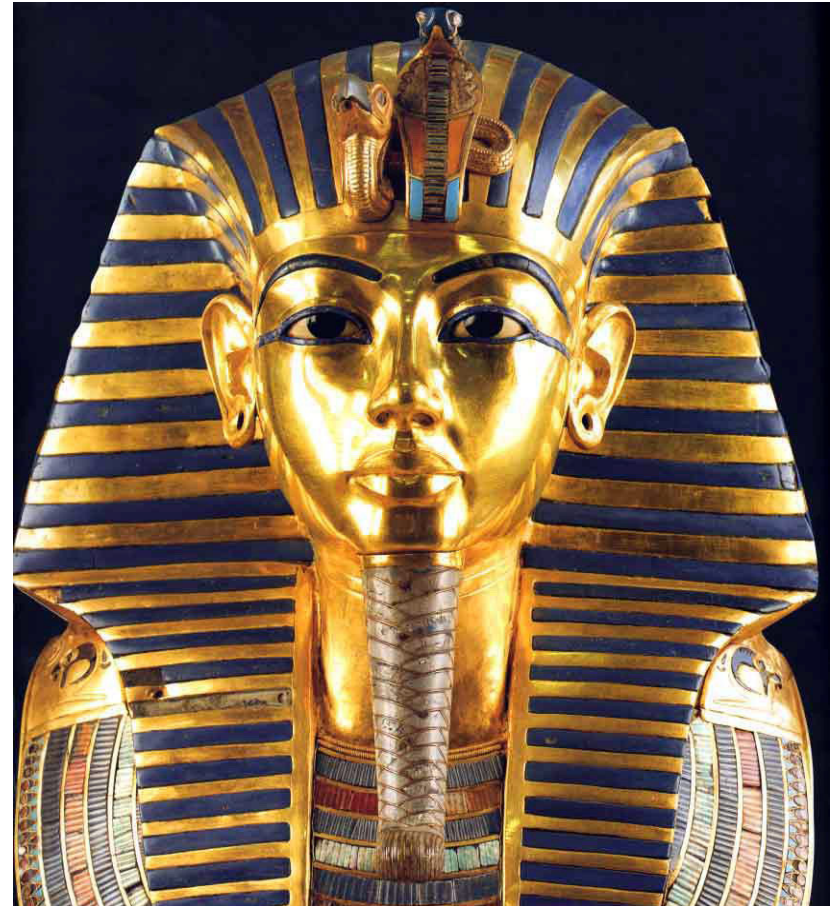
Egyptian Tools

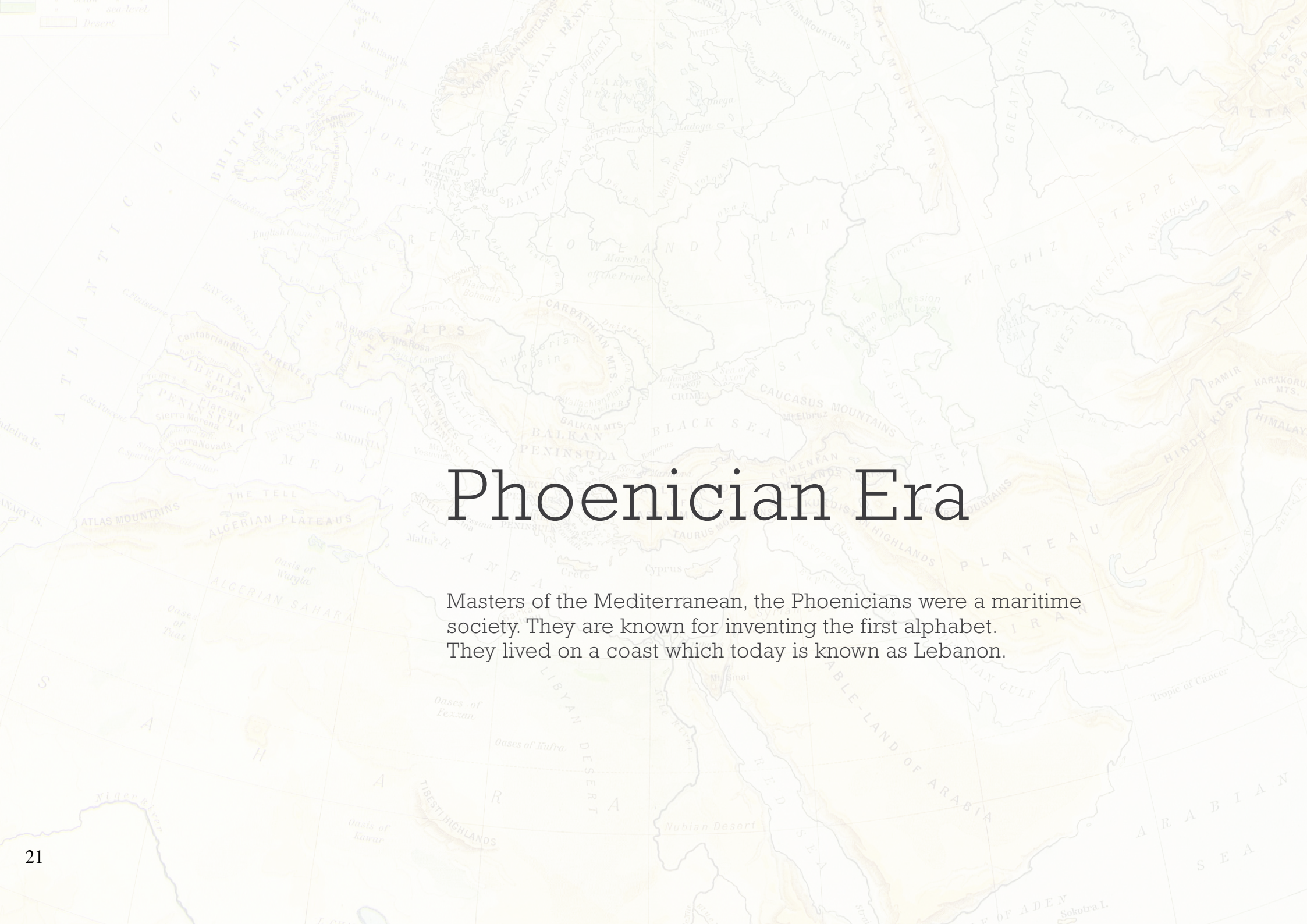
Art work is found all over ancient Egypt. Most of what we know about ancient Egyptian art comes from the excavation of tombs and monuments. Most of the art has to do with religion and daily life.

Symbolism also played an important role in establishing a sense of order. Symbols of Egyptian gods and goddesses, is omnipresent in Egyptian art. Animals were highly symbolic figures in Egyptian art.

Colors were symbolic : red skin implied vigorous tanned youth, yellow skin was used for women or middle-aged men who worked indoors; blue or gold indicated divinity because of its unnatural appearance and association with precious materials; the use of black for royal figures expressed the fertility of the Nile from which Egypt was born.

Egyptian art

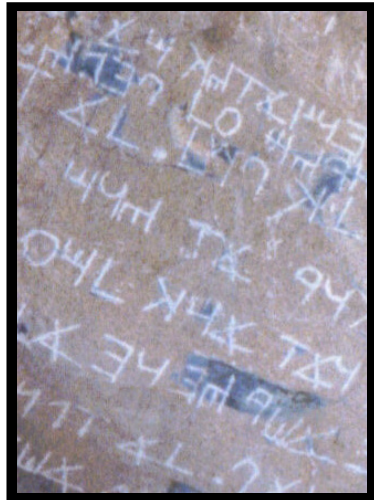




Phoenician Era

Masters of the Mediterranean, the Phoenicians were a maritime society. They are known for inventing the first alphabet. They lived on a coast which today is known as Lebanon.

Phoenician Script



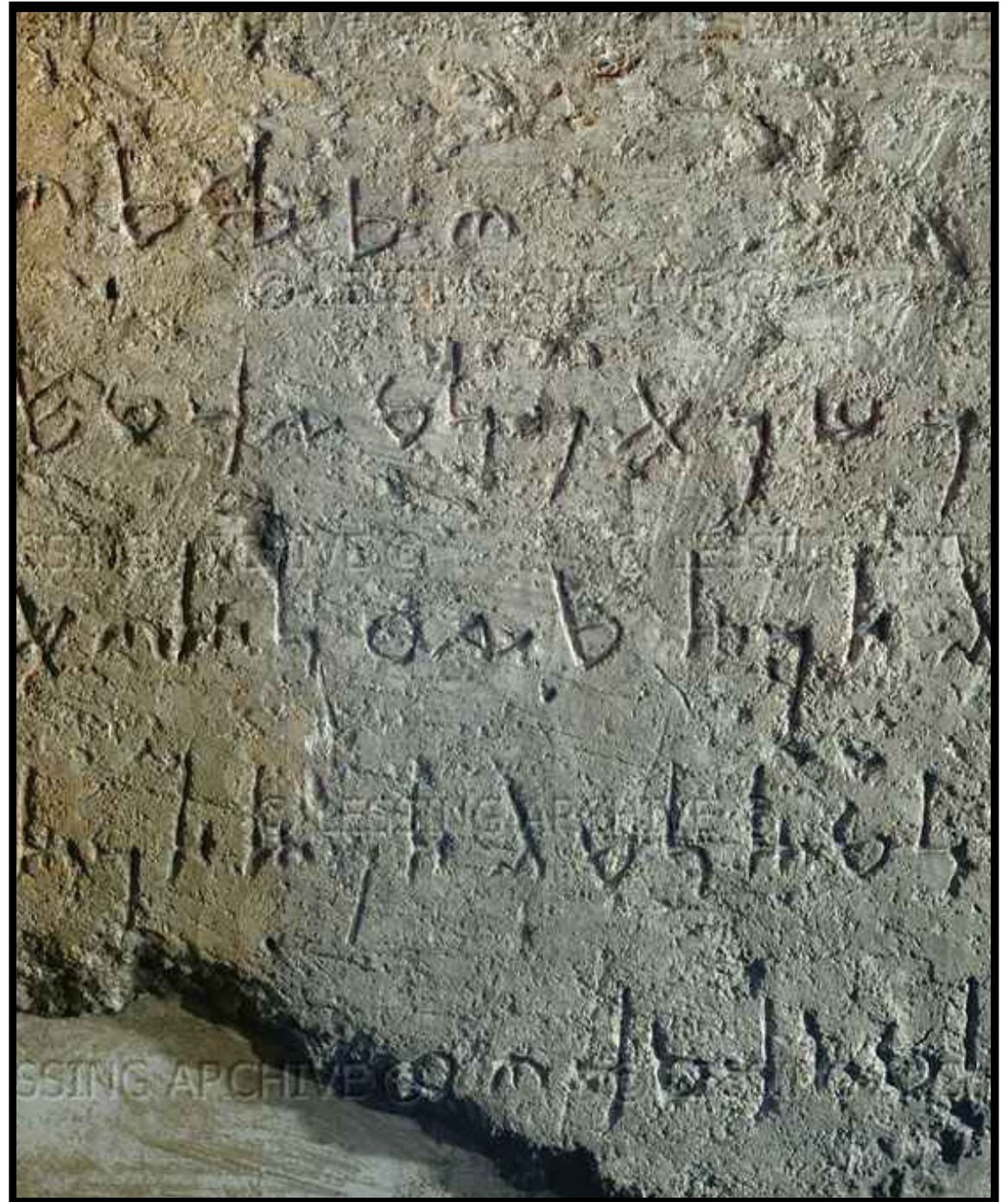
ʾ	T	P
B	Y	C
G	K	Q
D	L	R
H	M	Š, Š
W	N	Th
Z	S	

Beginning in about 1500 BCE, the Phoenicians developed a form of writing that successfully spread throughout the world. This Phoenician script consists of 22 characters, all of which are consonants (no vowels), and is written from right to left and with no spaces or punctuation. The letterforms are abstract and linear, as opposed to the pictographic shapes that were seen previously. The shape is due mostly to the tools that were used to create them. Initially, letters were scratched into wet clay with a stylus (sharpened stick) or cared into stone with a chisel.

1500 bc

This was the first writing system in which one symbol represents one sound, which differs from Egyptian and cuneiform that focus on representing objects and concepts. This made Phoenician script very simple. Many languages are able to use it and the common people were able to learn how to write.

Because of this simplicity, along with the fact that the Phoenicians were very successful merchants during the peak of the trading culture, the Phoenician alphabet spread throughout the Mediterranean world. Many cultures assimilated and evolved it. In fact, it is responsible for the writing systems of modern day Hebrew, Arabic, Latin, and Greek.



Phoenician Architecture



Phoenicians architecture started with, building dwellings, temples, and tombs out of native rock(lime stone). The rock was abundant all over the country, making it a prime building material. As time went by they stopped using native rock for the entire building and only employed it as foundation of buildings. Buildings were constructed in a irregular style. Polygonal blocks were fitted together to form a bulding. Most of Phoenicians buildings have been destroyed, and the modern world has only bits and pieces of known Phoenician architecture.



Phoenicians were known as the most distinguished seafaring traders and merchants of the ancient world. They would build ships with a keeled hull this allowed them to travel the ruffs which allowed them to maintain competitive edge over trade roots. "The exports of Phoenicians as a whole included particularly cedar and pine wood, fine linen from Tyre, Byblos, and Berytos, cloths dyed with the famous Tyrian purple (made from the snail Murex), embroideries from Sidon, metalwork and glass, glazed faience, wine, salt, and dried fish. They received in return raw materials, such as papyrus, ivory, ebony, silk, amber, ostrich eggs, spices, incense, horses, gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, jewels, and precious stones."

Phoenician Tools

Phoenicians were known for their art. They often used, metal, ivory, glass, terracotta, wood and stone. They weaved and dyed purple wool and fabrics as their medium. However some people over look their ability because they borrowed from other cultures.

The Phoenicians are mentioned in the old testament as masters of the arts. It is said that they were commissioned to build the temple of Solomon in Jerusalem. In the Greek book the Iliad, the prize in the funeral games of patroklos is a mixing bowl of chased silver. Homer describes how it was made by the Phoenicians. They were well known for there glass blowing ability as well as developing the first alphabet.

Phoenician Art

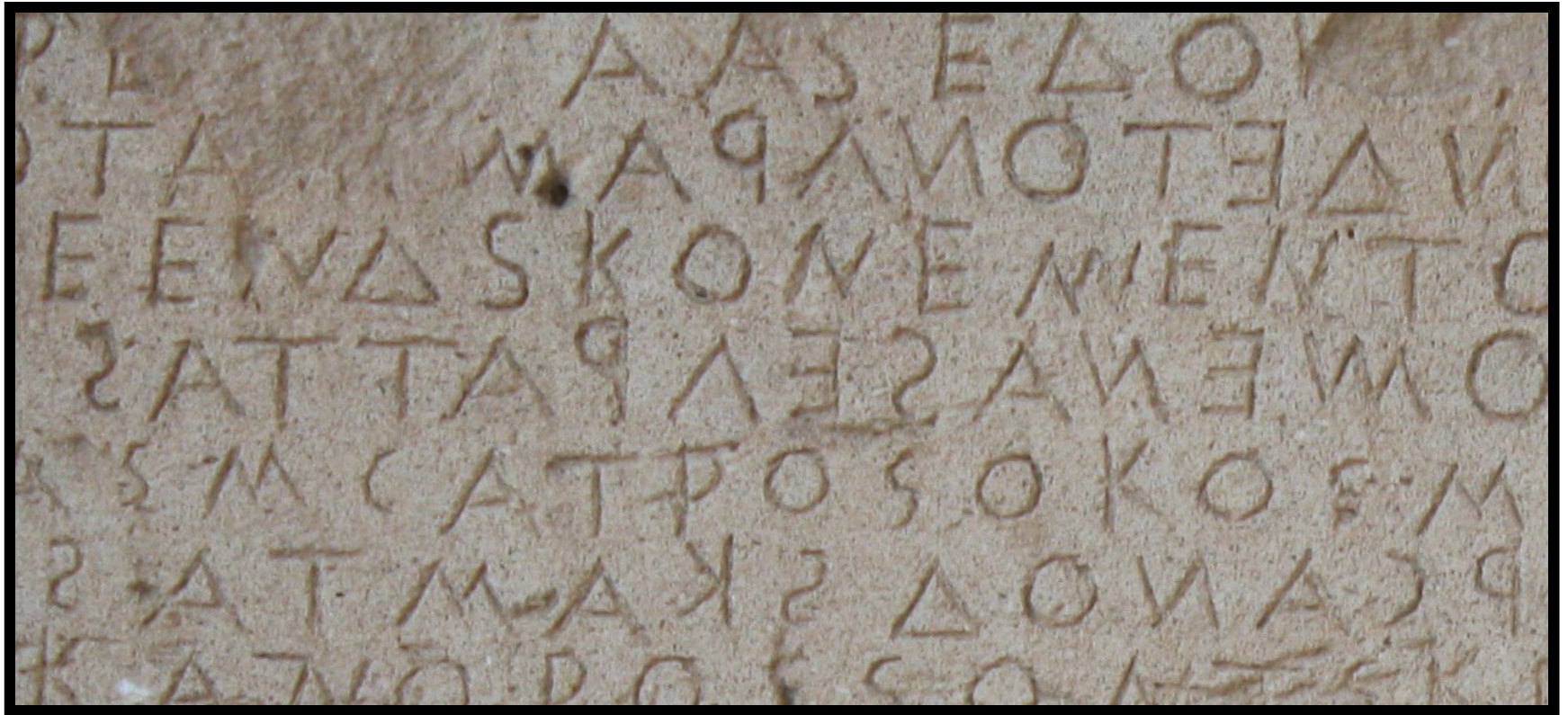




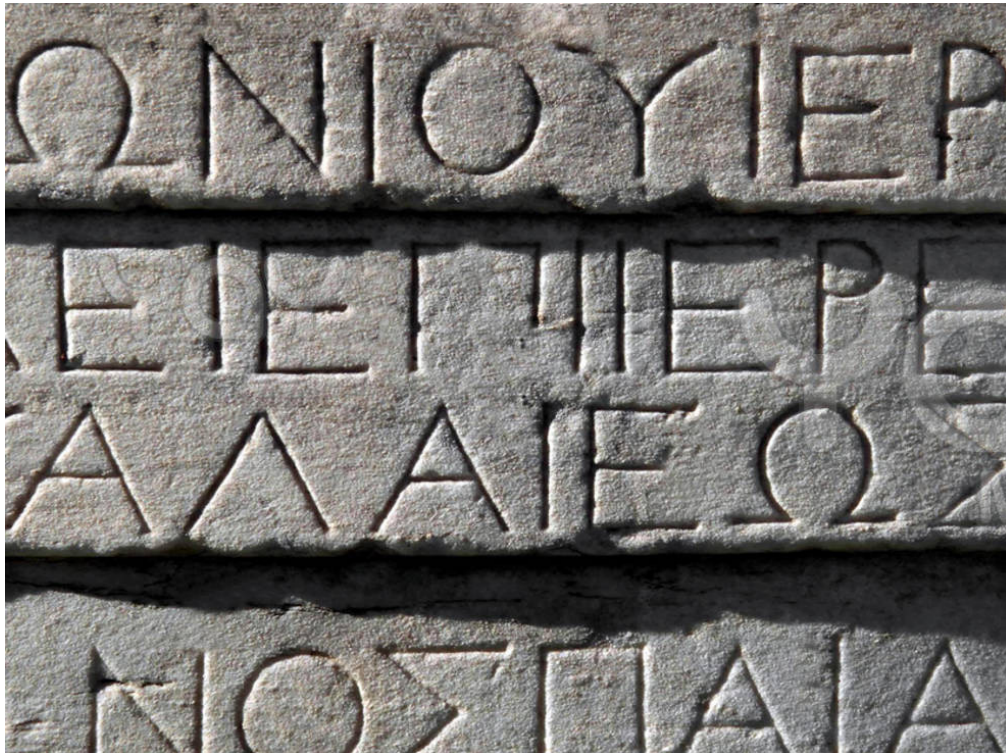
Greek Era

Ancient Greece was a society way ahead of its time. They believed man should be free as long as he lived within the laws of the governed area. The Greeks invented many things from, democracy to philosophy, as well as many other modern things we take for granite today. The Romans were fascinated by their culture and used their ideas, architecture, art and tools in their society.

Greek Alphabet



The ancient Greeks came into contact with the Phoenicians and, beginning in about 900 BCE, derived their own writing system from them. Like the Phoenicians, the Greek alphabet consists of letters that are 1 written symbol per sound. However, the Greeks revolutionized the alphabet by adding vowels to it. They also added miniscule letters, giving rise to lowercase letters.



The Greek alphabet consists of 24 letters and does not use letterspaces or punctuation. When the alphabet first came about, the Greeks wrote from left to right. Then, for a brief period, they wrote in a boustrophedon style, which meant that each written line changed from left to right to right to left. The letters mirrored themselves as well. Finally, however, left to right became the norm for writing direction. This classical Greek form came around in about 400 BCE.

Because paper was scarce, the Greeks would use papyrus, processed leather, ceramic, or marble to write and engrave on.

THERE'S BATTLE LINES BEING DRAWN
NOBODY'S RIGHT IF EVERYBODY'S WRONG
YOUNG PEOPLE SPEAKING THEIR MINDS
GETTING SO MUCH RESISTANCE FAR BEHIND
IT'S TIME WE STOP, HEY, WHAT'S THAT SOUND

Greek Architecture

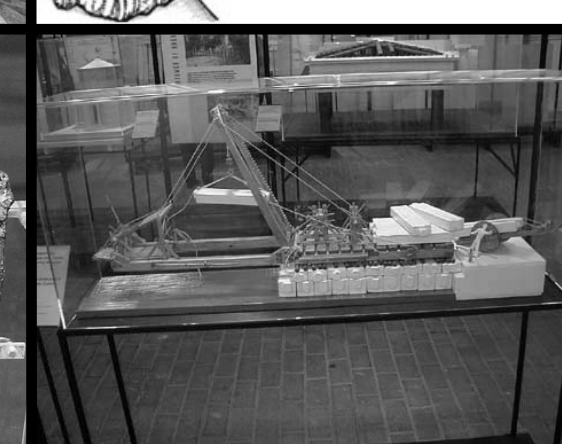
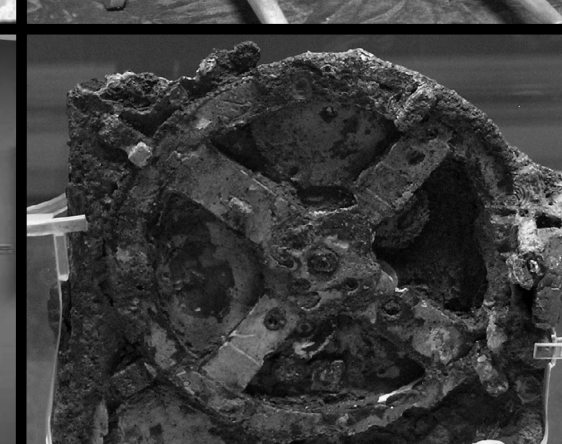
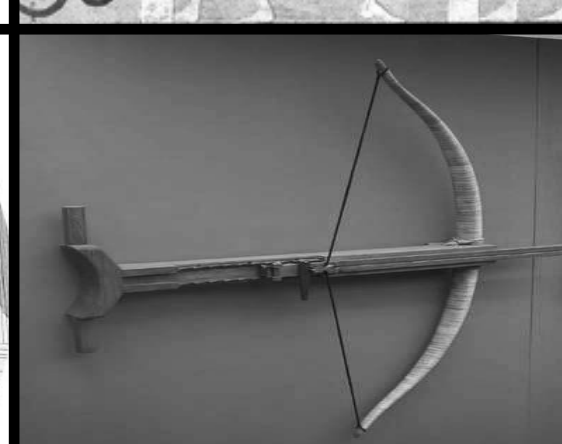
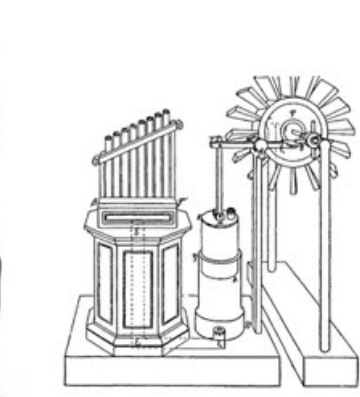
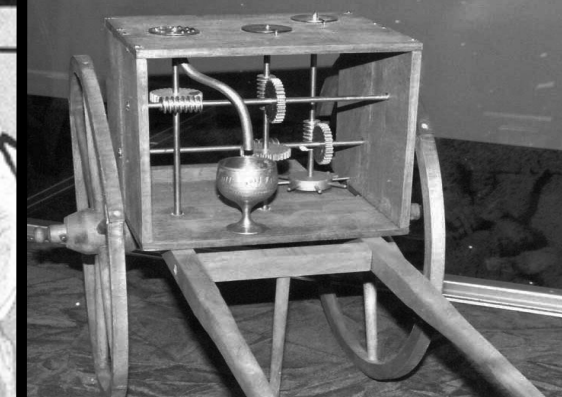


When most people think of Greek architecture, they are most likely thinking of Greek classical architecture. Consisting of big open buildings made up of huge marble columns, and pediments. There are three types of Greek columns. The pediment was the triangle on the outside

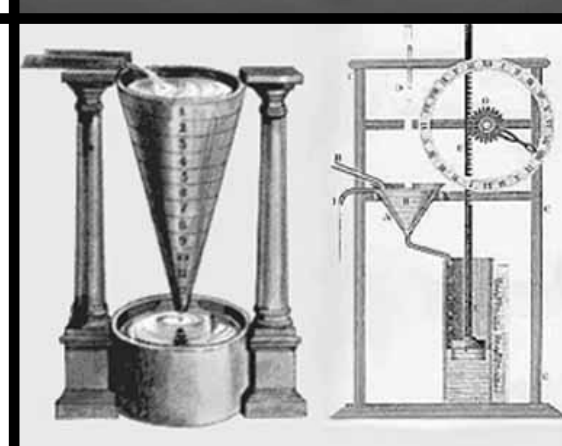
of the building it was used as a mural for the Greek gods with the focal point starting at the center and moving outward. One of the best examples of Greek architecture is the Parthenon. It stands at the top of the acropolis in Athens Greece.

Greek Tools

- automatic door
- wind vane
- vending machine
- fire hose
- analog computers
- surveying tools
- sakia gear
- air and water pumps
- dry dock
- three masted ship
- water mill
- levers
- cannon
- chain drive
- odometer
- water wheel
- light house
- channel lock
- central heating showers
- wheelbarrow
- winch
- crossbow
- urban planning
- spiral stair case
- truss roof



5-16



Greek Tools

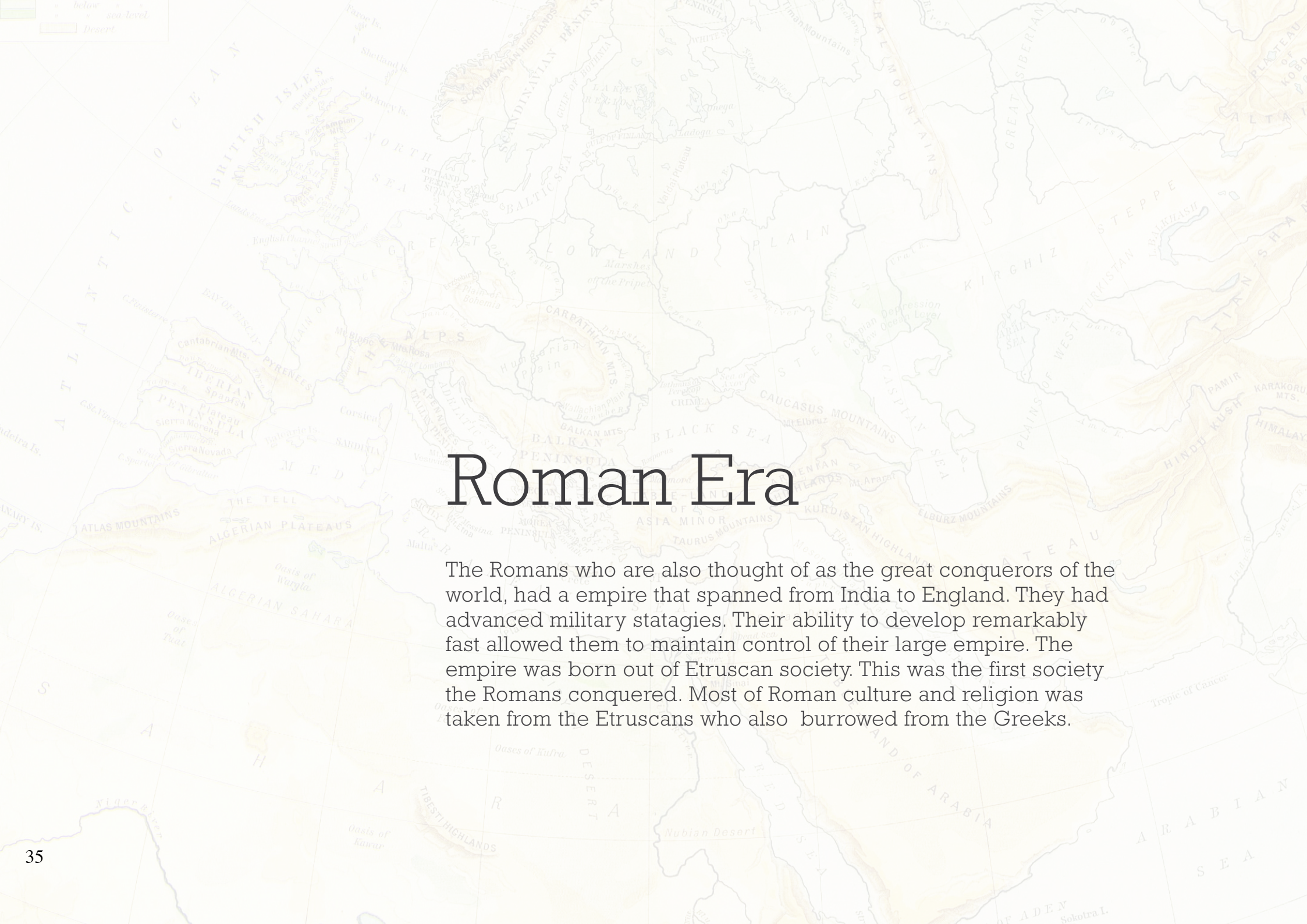
Greek Analog Computer



Greek Art



Like many other things ancient Greeks influenced many cultures with their art. Greeks had a passion for the arts and were obsessed with the idea of beauty and perfection. The idea of the perfect man came up repeatedly Greek sculptures. Many of ancient Greek artifacts have been destroyed. The remainders are small figurines and life size statues that are found on the side of Greek buildings. There are very few paintings that remain. Most Greek paintings are from the "Bronze Age". Most of the painted black poetry found in Greece was from the Greek dark ages.

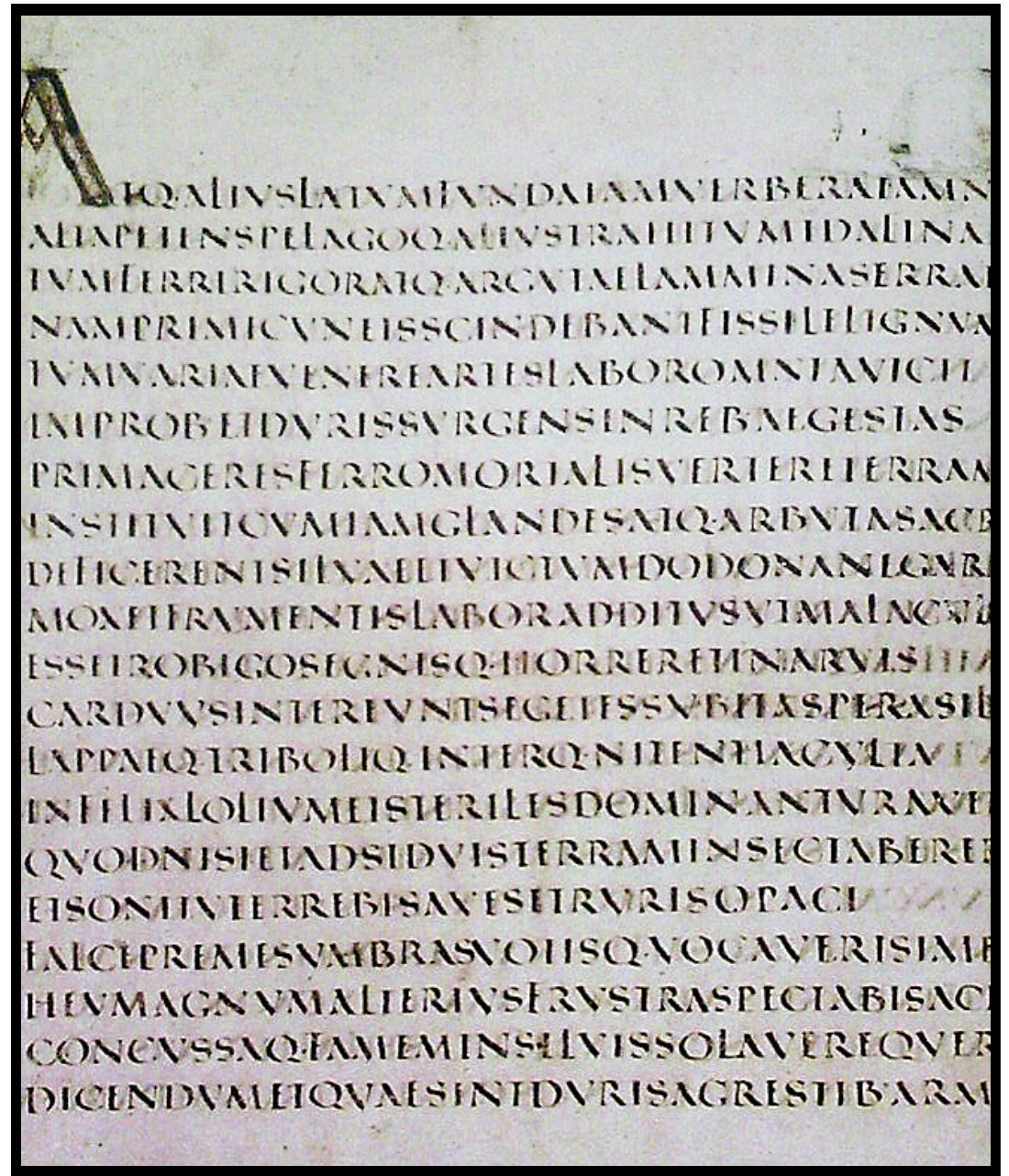


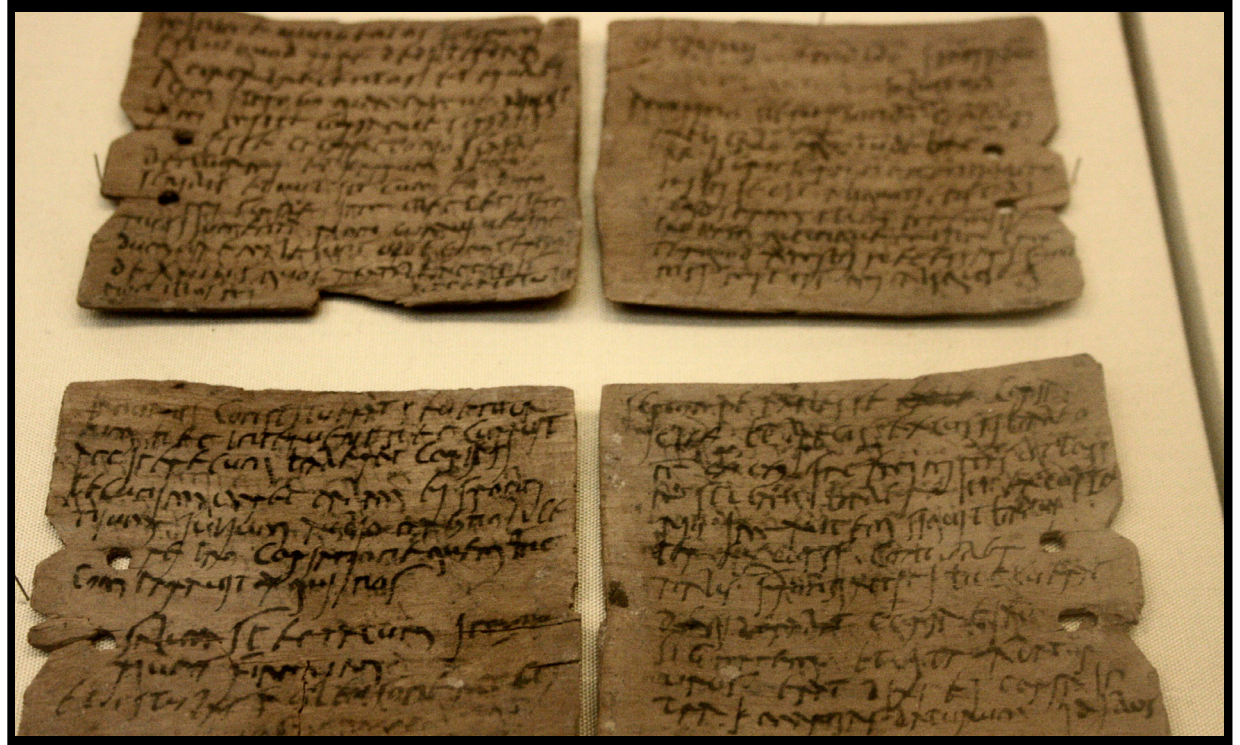
Roman Era

The Romans who are also thought of as the great conquerors of the world, had an empire that spanned from India to England. They had advanced military strategies. Their ability to develop remarkably fast allowed them to maintain control of their large empire. The empire was born out of Etruscan society. This was the first society the Romans conquered. Most of Roman culture and religion was taken from the Etruscans who also borrowed from the Greeks.

Roman Alphabet

The Roman alphabet, which we are all familiar with, was created in about 100 BCE. However, it went through about 4,000 years of transformations before it got to the point that we all recognize in today's modern western world. The Roman alphabet is a derivative of Greek script. It was first introduced by the Latins, who founded Rome. It eventually spread to be the most widely used alphabetic writing system in the world today. Classic Roman scripture is classified by all uppercase letters, which has proportioned straight lines, curves, and angles. Carvers often worked with marble where they would first paint letterforms prior to inscribing them. Qualities left from the brush strokes, such as a change in weight from vertical to horizontal and a broadening stroke from start to finish, were left over when carved into.





For everyday handwriting, most everyone wrote in a Roman cursive script. This was quick and informal and used by everyone, from merchants, schoolchildren, and emperors. One monumental change that Romans made was converting rolled manuscripts into bound books. This chopped down informational research time down by hours.

The Roman Empire

Stylistic transformations



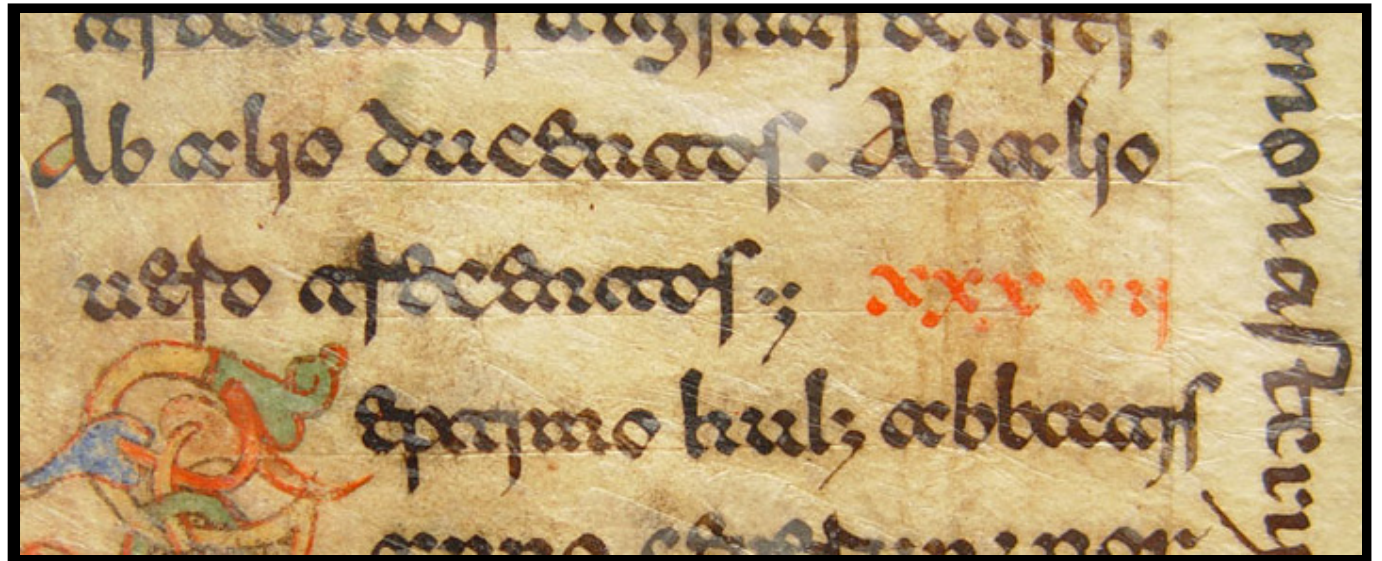
Over the 4,000 years of transformation, the Roman alphabet endured a number of different phases of stylistic change.

Square Capitals



This style was found in Roman monuments. Serifs are added to the finish of the main strokes. In order to create this, Romans would use a reed pen held at a 60 degree angle.

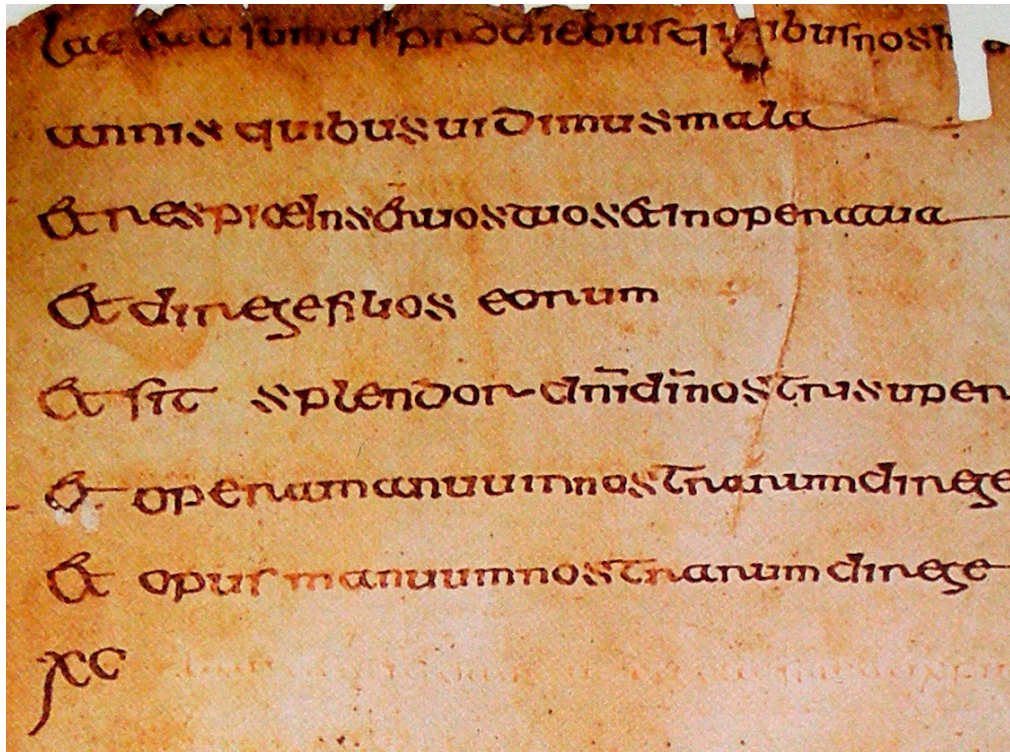
Rustic capitals are a compressed version of square capitals. They allow for twice as many words to fit on a sheet of parchment and less time to write them. These are created using a pen or brush. However, they are slightly harder to read because of their compressed nature.



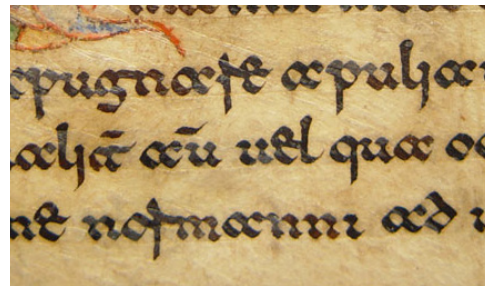
39 **3rd – 5th century, ad**

Rustic Capitals

Uncials & Half Uncials

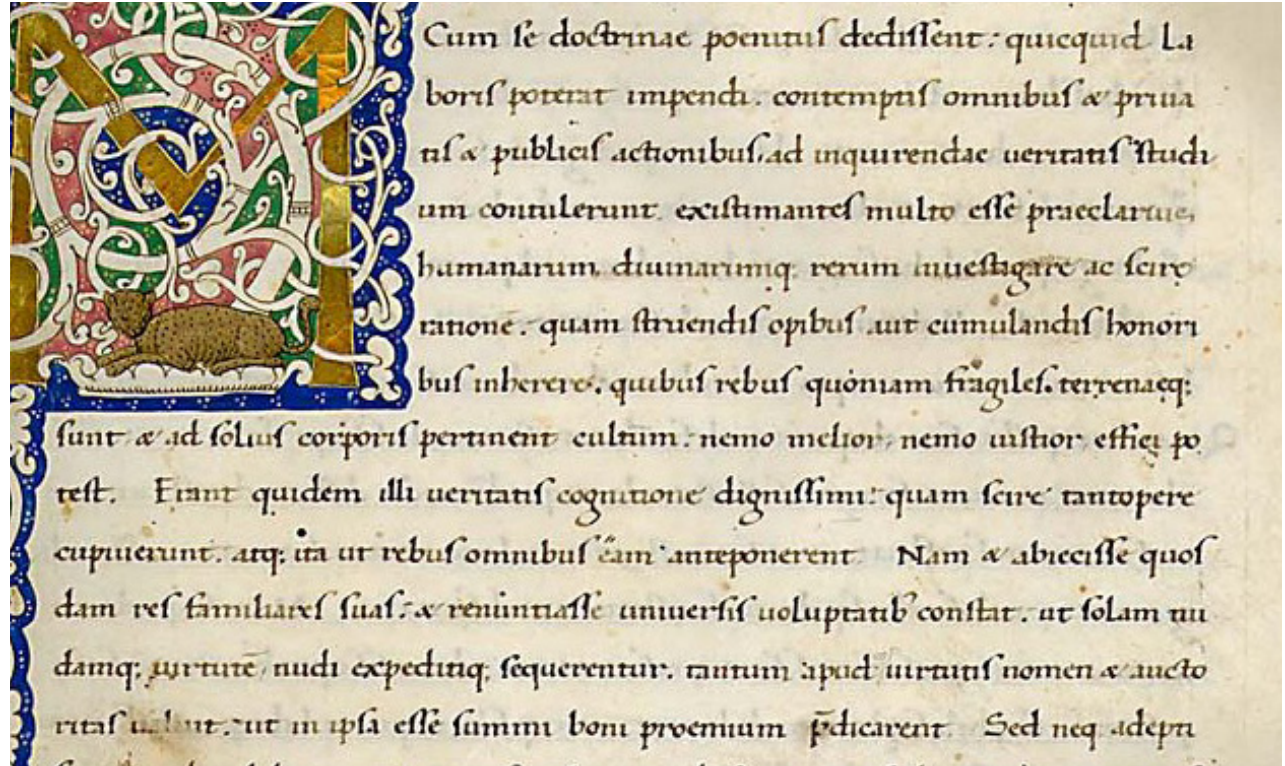


Uncials are an aspect of Roman cursive hand. The word “uncial” hints at the fact that the letters are small. Some speculate that it refers to letters that are specifically 1 inch high. The point of creating uncials was to save space on expensive parchment. It is easier to read the broad forms of uncials in smaller sizes than it is to read rustic capitals.



Half uncials, on the other hand, are an even further formalization of cursive. They mark the formal beginning of lowercase letterforms. Half uncials also include ascenders and descenders. One can find most half uncials in manuscripts that were produced in Ireland and England.

Charlemagne was the first unifier of Europe since the Romans had taken over. He commanded that many monks rewrite virtually all ecclesiastical and secular texts that had been in existence then. These "prints" included uppercase (majuscules) and lowercase (minuscules). Caroline Minuscule set the standard for calligraphy for an entire century.



Blackletter (Textura)



Blackletter or Textura writing varied slightly depending on what geographical area it was being created in. For instance, in northern Europe, letters were more condensed and strongly vertical. This remained the standard here for about 500 years. On the other hand, in southern Europe, letters were rounder and done with a more open hand. This is also known as "rotunda."

Roman Architecture



Roman architecture as a culmination of everything before Roman architecture has to be one of the most magnificent things the ancient world has to offer. With the use of concrete they were able to build things like the pantheon and the Roman callosum; two monumental structures that we would have trouble building today. Roman architecture has been found all over the Western World. From

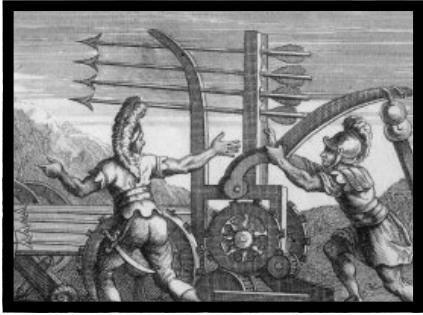
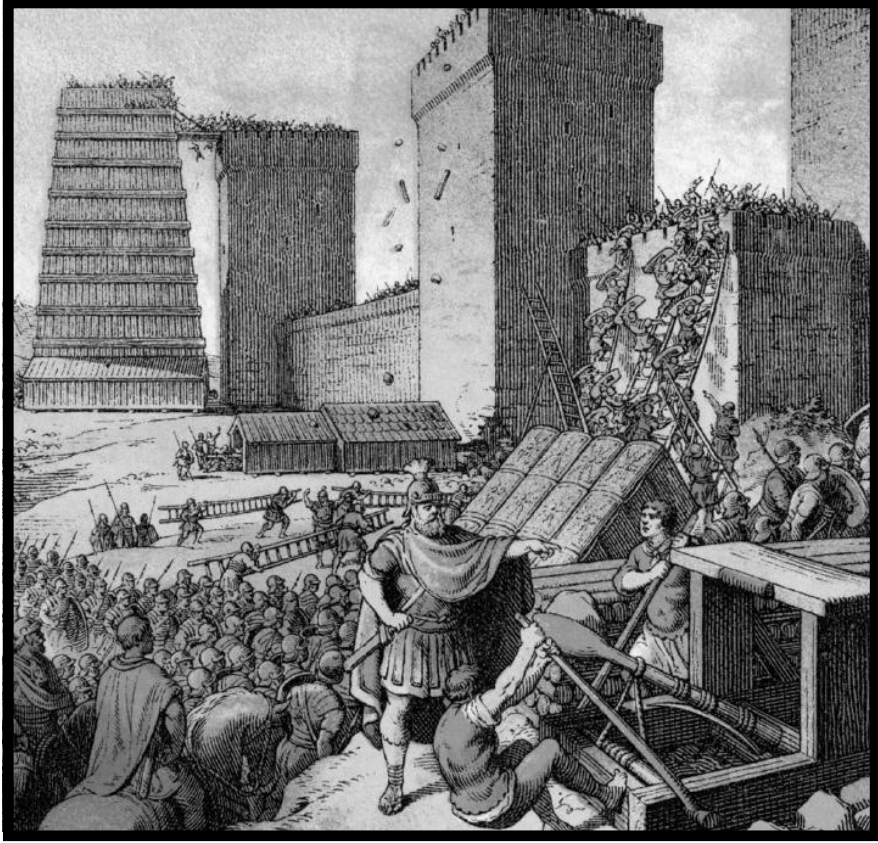
England to Lebanon, and so on. Roman architecture was truly a worldly affair. Stones were imported from all over the world. Marble mined from Greece made into columns and then transported back to the Romans. Romans also imported other rocks and metals to feed the construction of the empire.



The Romans like the Greeks created many things. One invention triumphed over all, which was the invention of concrete. It was at the heart of Roman construction. This technology allowed the Romans to build much easier. Romans were now able to pour foundations, walls, ceilings, and pillars. Before materials were first excavated, cut and then shipped to the building site.



Roman Tools



Roman Art

Roman art was influenced by Etruscan art. They also borrowed from the Greeks. Original Roman art, started around 500 BC when the Roman Republic was formed. Romans were interested in the idea in making statues that resembles a real person, especially a famous person. Greeks made art to attempt to answer questions like “what is beauty ?” or “what is the perfect man ?” The Romans were more interested in art that reflected life as they saw it through the senses.



aguustus...good.jpg



*Unknown Artist
first half of the 3rd century
AD. Roman copy, original 5th
century BC*

After the Romans conquered Greece they were so impressed with the style. They would make casts of Greek sculptures and make copy of it.

Pompeii. House of the Fontana Piccola.
Painting to R. of fountain



Paul Brill 1554–1624

Wall paintings became popular during this time. Fresco painting, was painting to make it look like marble panels, found at Pompeii. The idea behind this style of painting was to depict a real scene.

In the second centuries AD Roman art started to depicted propaganda (ads) one example is the and trojans colum



In the third century art changed in three ways.



1.) The wars with the north modern day Germany gave Roman art a much more darker look. "monuments produced in the 200's AD, like the column of Marcus Aurelius, art from this period often depicted people having their heads cut off or their guts ripped out, or suffering in some other way. You can also see this on the Arch of Septimius" Severus.



2.) There was change in technology from the chisel to the drill. This allowed work to be done much faster.



3.) The change from Roman being a polytheistic empire to a primarily Christian empire made art reflect the Christian idea of the soul and heaven. This art shows eyes looking up to the sky and the idea is born that eyes are the windows to the soul.

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