

Name: Group:

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| **Prehistoric Art** | Refers to artefacts made before there was a written record. |
| **Cave Art** | Cave paintings are a type of [parietal art](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parietal_art), meaning human made markings (paintings, engravings) placed on natural surfaces, such as the walls or ceilings of [caves](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cave). Usually from prehistoric times. The oldest paintings predate 28,000 years ago, while the most recent ones were made less than a century ago. |
| **Egyptian Hieroglyphics** | Art with an afterlife focus and their religion. Tombs of the Pharaohs were filled with paintings and sculptures. Much of this artwork was there to help the Pharaohs in the afterlife. Temples were another popular place for art. |
| **Ancient Greek Art** | Development of naturalistic but idealized depictions of the human body, in which largely nude male figures were generally the focus of innovation. The surviving works are best seen in [sculpture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greek_sculpture). |
| **Celtic Art** | The sculpture, carving and metalwork of the ancient Celtic peoples. Classical Celtic art is very much about the growth of Christianity in early Britain and Ireland when the native styles combined with Mediterranean influences. The art is ornamental and shows repetitive patterns, spirals, knots, foliage, and animal forms. |
| **Tiki Idols** | The history of tiki culture dates back to ancient Polynesia. Carved wooden idols were first discovered in Polynesia, and tiki carvings are said to represent a Polynesian God. They're an integral part of South Pacific mythology, culture and history. |
| **African Art** | African art often represents vitality, power, and boldness of humanity. Elements such as clashing bold colours, geometric forms, fractured or distorted human forms and wildlife are shown in the work. |
| **Aztec Art** | Statues made of stone, as well as masks, pottery, shields, knives, carved pillars and painted walls incorporate patterns and Symbols of the sun, the eagle, the feathered serpent and cactus. |
| **Native American Indian Art** | Native American Indian art often incorporates symbols to tell stories; each one represents a unique aspect of life, the human spirit, and nature. In Native American culture, nature is particularly sacred, and the importance of being in tune with the natural world is where most Native American Indian art comes from. |
| **Heraldic Art** | Armory, the best-known branch of heraldry, is the design and display of the [heraldic (ancestry) achievement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Achievement_(heraldry)). Usually including a [coat of arms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coat_of_arms) and crest on a [shield](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Escutcheon_(heraldry)), [helmet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helmet_(heraldry)) or banners. Heraldry is still used in society by organisations, cities, towns and regions to communicate heritage, achievements and aspirations. |