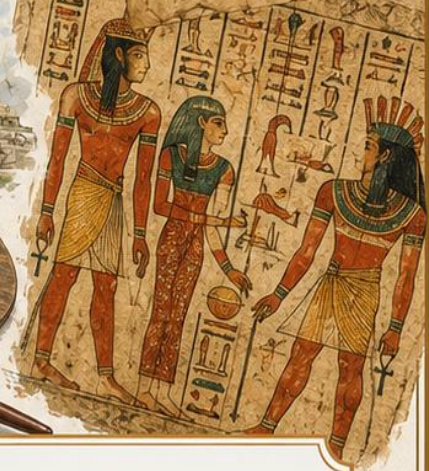
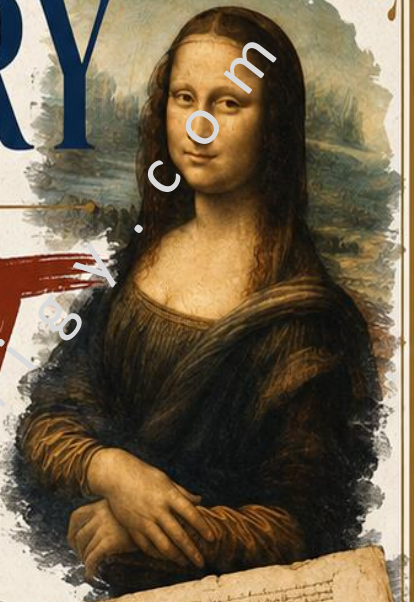


HISTORY

THROUGH

ART

Art tells stories.
Stories shape history.
Together, they inspire
our future.



NAME:



CLASS:

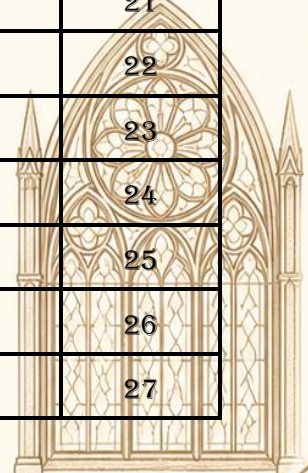
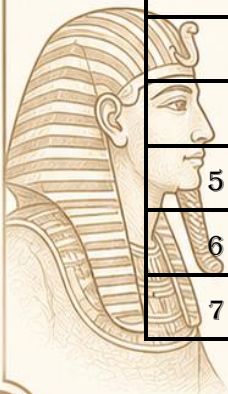


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HISTORY THROUGH ART



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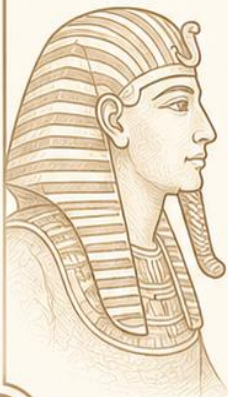


HISTORY THROUGH ART



FACTSHEETS

- HISTORY ART
- CAVE PAINTINGS
- EGYPTIAN ART
- GREEK POTTERY
- ROMAN MOSAICS
- MEDIEVAL ART



HISTORY ART

THROUGH

Art is more than beauty—it is a window into the past.
It helps us understand who we were, how we lived, and what we believed in.

WHAT IS HISTORY THROUGH ART?

History Through Art means learning about the past by exploring paintings, sculptures, architecture, crafts and other visual expressions created by people of different times and places.



WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?



It tells real stories about people, events and cultures.



It shows how people lived, dressed, worked and celebrated.



It helps us understand ideas, beliefs and emotions of the past.



It connects the past with the present and inspires our future.

ART AS A WINDOW TO THE PAST

PAINTINGS



Paintings show us portraits, daily life, battles, celebrations and important events.

SCULPTURES



Sculptures reveal artistic skill, religion, traditions and symbols of the time.

ARCHITECTURE



Buildings and monuments reflect culture, power, beliefs and engineering advancements.

CRAFTS & TEXTILES



Handicrafts and textiles show creativity, materials used and everyday life.

CAVE & ROCK ART



The earliest art gives us clues about early humans, their environment and survival.

WHAT CAN ART TELL US?



PEOPLE

Their appearance, clothing, jobs and lifestyles.



PLACES

Towns, buildings, landscapes and how they were built.



BELIEFS

Religions, myths, values and spiritual practices.



EVENTS

Wars, celebrations, ceremonies and important happenings.



TECHNOLOGY

Tools, materials and artistic techniques of the time.

EXAMPLES FROM HISTORY

- ★ Ajanta Caves Paintings (India) – Ancient stories of Buddha's life.
- ★ The Parthenon (Greece) – A symbol of Greek culture and democracy.
- ★ Egyptian Hieroglyphs – Art that became a language.
- ★ Mughal Miniature Paintings (India) – Court life, nature and stories.
- ★ Medieval Cathedrals (Europe) – Faith, art and architecture together.

TIMELINE OF ART THROUGH HISTORY

PREHISTORIC (UPTO 3000 BCE)



Cave paintings and rock art show early human life and nature.

ANCIENT (3000 BCE – 500 CE)



Temples, sculptures and hieroglyphs reflect religion, power and civilization.

MEDIEVAL (500 – 1500 CE)



Art was deeply influenced by religion, tradition and royal patronage.

RENAISSANCE (1500 – 1700 CE)



A rebirth of art and ideas—focus on humanity, nature and realism.

MODERN (1700 – 1900 CE)



New styles and movements expressed emotions, dreams and social change.

CONTEMPORARY (1900 CE – PRESENT)



Artists use new materials and ideas to reflect today's world.

DID YOU KNOW?



Art is a universal language. Even without words, it speaks to everyone across time and cultures.

“Every painting, every sculpture, every building is a page in the book of history. Let's read it with our eyes and our hearts.”

REMEMBER

When we study art, we don't just see beauty—we discover history, culture and the spirit of human creativity.



CAVE PAINTINGS

A WINDOW TO THE PAST

HISTORY THROUGH ART

WHAT ARE CAVE PAINTINGS?



Cave paintings are some of the earliest forms of art made by humans thousands of years ago. They were painted on the walls and ceilings of caves using natural colors and materials.



Cave painting from Lascaux Cave, France

MATERIALS USED

Early humans used natural materials found around them:

- Red Ochre – from iron-rich rocks
- Charcoal – from burnt wood
- Yellow Ochre – from clay and soil
- Animal Fats – used as a binder to make the paint stick

WHAT DID THEY PAINT?

Cave paintings often show scenes from daily life, such as:

- Animals (bison, horses, deer, wild bulls)
- Hunting scenes
- Handprints
- Symbols and mystery signs

FAMOUS CAVE PAINTINGS

Some well-known places with ancient cave art:

- Lascaux Caves – France
- Altamira Caves – Spain
- Bhimbetka Caves – India
- Chauvet Cave – France



WHY DID THEY PAINT?

We are not completely sure, but experts believe cave paintings may have been used for:

- Telling stories
- Teaching about hunting
- Praying for a successful hunt
- Recording important events



WHY ARE THEY IMPORTANT?

Cave paintings help us understand how early humans lived, what was important to them, and how they expressed their ideas and creativity.



They are over 10,000 years old!



They are valuable clues to history.



They show the beginning of art.



They connect us to our ancestors.

FUN FACTS!



Some cave paintings use 3D shapes on the walls to make animals look real!



Artists used torches to see in dark caves while painting.



Handprints were made by blowing paint around the hand on the wall using a hollow bone.



Many animals painted in caves are now extinct, like the woolly rhinoceros.

“Cave paintings are the first stories ever told on walls.”



EGYPTIAN ART

— ART OF AN ANCIENT CIVILIZATION —

Egyptian art is one of the oldest and most influential art forms in human history. It was created over 5,000 years ago along the Nile River and reflects the beliefs, culture and daily life of the ancient Egyptians.



KEY FEATURES OF EGYPTIAN ART

SYMBOLIC AND MEANINGFUL



Egyptian art was more than decoration. It was used to express religious beliefs, honor the gods and prepare for the afterlife.

FORMAL AND STYLIZED



Figures were shown in a formal style. People were often painted in profile with eyes, shoulders and legs shown from the side, but the body from the front.

USE OF SYMBOLS AND COLORS



Symbols like the ankh (life), the eye (protection) and the scarab (rebirth) were common. Bright colors had special meanings.

ORDER AND HARMONY



Art followed rules of balance, symmetry and proportion to create a sense of order and eternity.

MADE TO LAST FOREVER



Artworks were made in tombs, temples and on monuments so that they would last for eternity and serve in the next life.

TYPES OF EGYPTIAN ART



TOMB PAINTINGS

Colorful scenes on tomb walls showed daily life, hunting, farming and preparations for the afterlife.



SCULPTURE

Statues of pharaohs, gods and officials were made from stone or wood. They were placed in temples or tombs.



RELIEF CARVINGS

Carvings on temple walls and tombs told stories, showed victories and honored the gods.



POTTERY AND CRAFTS

Beautiful pots, jewelry, furniture and small objects were made for daily use and for burial.



PAPYRUS PAINTINGS

Paintings on papyrus showed scenes from books of the dead, prayers and important events.



SIGNIFICANCE OF EGYPTIAN ART



RELIGION AND BELIEFS

It was deeply connected to religion and the belief in life after death.



RECORD OF HISTORY

It provides valuable information about events, rulers, daily life and customs.



CELEBRATION OF POWER

It glorified pharaohs and gods, showing the power and achievements of Egypt.



CULTURAL LEGACY

Egyptian art influenced many other civilizations and continues to inspire artists today.

FAMOUS EXAMPLES



Tomb of Tutankhamun



Bust of Nefertiti



Abu Simbel Temples



Mask of Tutankhamun



Hieroglyphic Inscriptions

DID YOU KNOW?

- The Great Pyramid was once covered with polished stone that shone like a mirror.
- Egyptian artists used natural materials like minerals, plants and metals to make colors.
- Some colors had special meanings:
Blue – protection Green – rebirth
Gold – eternity Red – power



IN A NUTSHELL

Egyptian art was created not just to be seen, but to live forever. It was the expression of a great civilization that valued beauty, order, spirituality and timelessness.



GREEK POTTERY

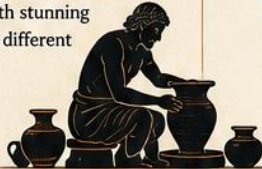
ART • STORY • HISTORY

Greek pottery is one of the greatest surviving treasures of the ancient world. It shows us the daily life, myths, beliefs and values of the ancient Greeks through beautiful designs and scenes.



WHAT IS GREEK POTTERY?

Greek pottery refers to ceramic vessels made by the ancient Greeks, mostly from around 900 BCE to 300 BCE. These pots were used in daily life and in special ceremonies. They were also decorated with stunning images using different techniques.



WHO IS IT IMPORTANT?

- It helps us understand ancient Greek life, culture and beliefs.
- It provides information about mythology, history, sports, war, music and daily activities.
- Many details in writing from that time are lost, but pottery images still survive!
- It shows the great artistic skill and creativity of the Greeks.

TYPES OF GREEK POTTERY AND STYLES

1. GEOMETRIC STYLE

(900 – 700 BCE)



- Early style with patterns made of lines, triangles, circles and squares.
- Human and animal figures were simple and made of shapes.

2. BLACK-FIGURE STYLE

(700 – 530 BCE)



- Figures were painted in black on the red clay background.
- Details like muscles, clothes and hair were added using fine lines.

3. RED-FIGURE STYLE

(530 – 300 BCE)



- Figures were left red (natural clay color) and the background was painted black.
- This style allowed more details and natural movements.

COMMON SHAPES AND THEIR USES



Amphora
Used to store wine, oil or grain.



Kylix
Drinking cup used in symposium (drinking parties).



Krater
Mixed bowl used to mix wine and water.



Lekythos
Small oil flask, used for perfume or oils.



Hydria
Water container used mainly by women.

WHAT DO THE SCENES SHOW?



Myths and Legends
Stories of gods, heroes and monsters.



Daily Life
People working, travelling, fighting, dancing and playing.



Sports and Games
Events like the Olympics and training scenes.



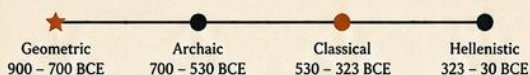
Music and Theatre
Musicians, actors and performances.

AMAZING FACTS

- ★ Pottery was often signed by artists who were very famous!
- ★ Some pots were buried with the dead as part of their belongings.
- ★ Broken pieces of pottery help archaeologists learn about the past.
- ★ The shapes of pots were beautiful and balanced, showing both function and art.



A TIMELINE OF GREEK POTTERY



Greek pottery styles changed and improved over time, reflecting the growth of Greek art and culture.

LET'S PRESERVE OUR HERITAGE

Greek pottery is a precious part of our world heritage. Let's respect, protect and learn from it so future generations can also be inspired.



Visit museums



Learn and explore



Respect artifacts



Be proud of our heritage

ROMAN MOSAICS

PIECES OF ART, STORIES OF THE PAST

Roman mosaics are beautiful pictures made from small pieces of stone, glass, ceramic or shell called tesserae. They were used to decorate floors, walls and ceilings in homes, public buildings and important places.



WHAT IS A MOSAIC?



A mosaic is an artwork created by arranging thousands of tiny pieces (tesserae) to form a picture or pattern.

MATERIALS USED



STONE

Marble, limestone and granite were commonly used.



GLASS

Small (coloured glass) was used for bright and vibrant colours.



CERAMIC

Tiles and pottery pieces (terracotta) were also used.



NATURAL MATERIALS

Shells, pebbles and other natural materials were used.

WHERE WERE THEY USED?



HOMES

In villas and rich homes to decorate floors and walls.



PUBLIC BUILDINGS

In baths, temples, theatres and government buildings.

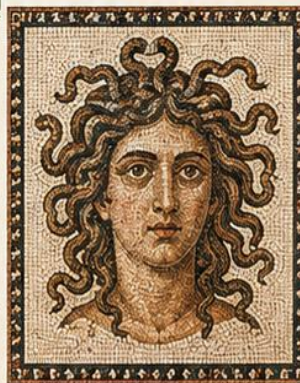


OUTDOOR SPACES

In courtyards, gardens and entrances.

HOW WERE MOSAICS MADE?

- Design** – The artist first created a design or picture.
- Prepare the Surface** – The base (floor or wall) was made of layers of stones, sand and lime.
- Set the Tesserae** – Small pieces (tesserae) were placed one by one on the wet layer.
- Fill the Gaps** – The gaps were filled and the surface was smoothed.
- Let it Dry** – The mosaic was left to dry for several days.
- Polish** – The surface was polished to make it shiny and durable.



WHAT DO THEY DEPICT?

- Scenes from daily life (hunting, farming, feasts, music, sports)
- Mythological stories (heroes, gods and legends)
- Animals and birds
- Beautiful patterns and decorative designs
- Plants, sea creatures and geometric shapes



FAMOUS EXAMPLES



Battle of Issus Mosaic
Found in Pompeii, Italy.
It shows Alexander the Great in battle.



Beware of the Dog
A famous floor mosaic found at the House of the Tragic Poet, Pompeii.



Dolphin Mosaic
From a Roman villa in Tunisia.
It shows sea life in beautiful colours.



Geometric Patterns
Many Roman buildings had amazing geometric designs on their floors.

AMAZING FACTS

- Some mosaics are over 2,000 years old and still look beautiful today!
- Roman mosaics were very durable and could last for centuries.
- The word "mosaic" comes from the Greek word *mousaikos*, meaning "belonging to the Muses".
- Mosaics were not only art but also a way to show wealth and status.



DID YOU KNOW?

The largest Roman mosaic ever found is the Mosaic of the Nile from Palestrina, Italy. It is about 5.8 metres wide and shows the Nile River and the animals around it!



WHY ARE THEY IMPORTANT?

Mosaics help us understand Roman life, art, beliefs and creativity. They are valuable historical treasures that connect us to the people and stories of the past.





MEDIEVAL ART

FAITH • SYMBOLISM • CRAFTSMANSHIP

Medieval art was created in Europe during the Middle Ages, from about 500 to 1500 CE. It was deeply connected to religion, culture and daily life. Artworks were meant to teach, inspire and glorify God.



MAIN FORMS OF MEDIEVAL ART

ARCHITECTURE



Churches, cathedrals, castles and monasteries were built with grand designs. Gothic cathedrals had tall arches, ribbed vaults and stained glass windows.

PAINTING AND ILLUMINATION



Manuscripts were handwritten and decorated with beautiful illustrations and gold details. Paintings in churches told Bible stories.

SCULPTURE



Sculptures decorated cathedrals, doorways, tombs and altars. They often showed religious figures, saints and biblical scenes.

MOSAICS



Tiny pieces of coloured glass, stone or tile were used to create bright images in churches and public buildings.

METALWORK AND CRAFTS



Artists made beautiful objects like chalices, reliquaries, crosses, ivory carvings, enamels and textiles using fine craftsmanship.

KEY FEATURES



Religious Themes – Most art focused on Christian stories, saints and symbols.



Symbolism – Every colour, shape and figure had a deeper meaning.



Detail and Craftsmanship – Artists were highly skilled and used many hours to create their works.



Storytelling – Art was used to teach people, especially those who could not read.

GOTHIC CATHEDRALS – MARVELS OF THE MIDDLE AGES



Cathedrals were the greatest artistic achievements of the medieval period. Stained glass windows, stone carvings and vaulted ceilings created a sense of heaven on Earth.

EXAMPLES OF MEDIEVAL ART

• Chartres Cathedral (France) – famous for its stained glass windows.



• Bayeux Tapestry (England) – an embroidered story of the Norman Conquest.



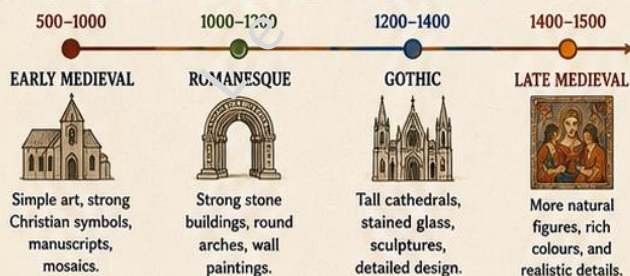
• Book of Kells (Ireland) – a beautifully illuminated manuscript.



• Siena Cathedral Mosaics (Italy) – intricate floor mosaics showing bible scenes.



A TIMELINE OF MEDIEVAL ART



DID YOU KNOW?



- Many medieval paintings and sculptures were brightly coloured, not plain stone!
- Stained glass windows were like "picture books" that let light into the church.
- Building a Gothic cathedral could take over 100 years!



MEDIEVAL ARTISTS

Most medieval artists were not famous by name. They were monks, craftsmen and builders who worked together on large projects.



Their goal was not fame, but devotion and service to God and their communities.

WHY IS MEDIEVAL ART IMPORTANT?



- It shows the faith, values and daily life of medieval people.
- It teaches us about history, culture and technology.
- It inspires artists and creators even today.
- It connects us to a rich and creative past.

"Through faith and art, the medieval world built a legacy that still inspires us today."

HISTORY THROUGH ART

Art tells the story of humanity—our beliefs, cultures, achievements and daily life across time.



PREHISTORIC ART

30,000 – 3000 BCE

Early humans expressed ideas, animals, and stories through cave paintings and carvings.

Examples:



Cave Paintings,
Lascaux, France

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

3000 BCE – 500 CE

Art was used in temples, tombs, and pottery to honor gods, rulers, and daily life.

Examples:



Egyptian Wall Painting,
Tomb of Nebamun

CLASSICAL AGE

500 BCE – 500 CE

Art celebrated beauty, harmony, and human achievements in Greece and Rome.

Examples:



Sculpture of Venus
de Milo, Greece

MEDIEVAL PERIOD

500 – 1400 CE

Art was inspired by religion and used in churches, manuscripts, and stained glass.

Examples:



Stained Glass Window,
Chartres Cathedral

RENAISSANCE

1400 – 1600 CE

A rebirth of art and ideas focused on humanism, perspective, and realism.

Examples:



Mona Lisa,
Leonardo da Vinci

MODERN ART

1600 – 1900 CE

Artists explored new techniques, emotions, and ideas about the changing world.

Examples:



The Starry Night,
Vincent van Gogh

CONTEMPORARY ART

1900 CE – PRESENT

Art reflects today's society, diverse cultures, technology, and global issues.

Examples:



Street Art,
Banksy

Through art, we connect with the past, understand the present, and imagine the future.

Art is not just beautiful—it is history you can see, feel, and understand.





HISTORY THROUGH

ART

VOCABULARY CHART



WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE IN HISTORY
 Artifact	An object made or used by people in the past that helps us learn about their lives.	Ancient pottery and tools found at archaeological sites. 
 Cave Painting	Drawings or paintings made on the walls of caves by early humans.	The Lascaux Cave Paintings in France show animals and hunting scenes from long ago. 
 Mosaic	A picture or design made by putting together small pieces of colored glass, stone, or tile.	Mosaics were used in ancient Greece and Rome to decorate floors and walls. 
 Sculpture	An artwork that is three-dimensional (3D) and made by carving, modeling, or shaping materials.	The statues of Greek gods and the Terracotta Army in China are famous sculptures. 
 Fresco	A type of painting done on wet plaster that becomes a part of the wall when it dries.	Frescoes in ancient Roman buildings and the Ajanta Caves in India are well-known examples. 
 Symbol	A picture or sign that represents an idea, belief, or culture.	The Ankh in Ancient Egypt symbolized life. 
 Heritage	The traditions, art, monuments, and culture that are passed down from the past.	Monuments like the Taj Mahal are part of our rich cultural heritage. 
 Perspective	A technique artists use to show depth and distance in their artwork.	Renaissance artists like Leonardo da Vinci used perspective to make their paintings look realistic. 



Art is a window to the past. It tells stories, preserves culture, and helps us understand history in a colorful way!

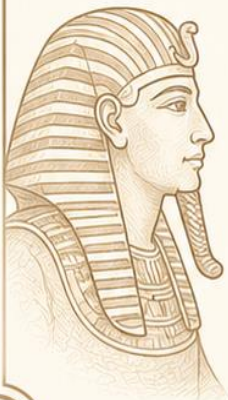


HISTORY THROUGH ART



FACTSHEETS

- WORD SEARCH
- QUIZ
- CREATE YOUR OWN ARTIFACT
- DESIGN A MOSAIC
- CAVE PAINTING PROJECT
- COLOURING
- MAP





HISTORY THROUGH ART

WORD SEARCH



Find the words hidden in the grid.
Words can go across, down, forward or backward.

C	A	V	E	P	A	I	N	T	I	N	G	S	E	R
G	R	E	E	K	P	O	T	T	E	R	Y	C	L	T
P	H	A	R	A	O	H	Y	F	R	E	S	C	O	A
R	O	M	A	N	M	O	S	A	I	C	S	D	I	I
S	T	A	I	N	E	D	G	L	A	S	S	N	N	N
M	E	D	I	E	V	A	L	A	R	T	Y	G	T	G
S	C	U	L	P	T	U	R	E	W	S	B	I	U	S
H	I	E	R	O	G	L	Y	P	H	S	D	F	M	W
T	E	M	P	L	E	C	O	L	U	M	N	S	U	A
P	A	L	E	O	L	I	T	H	I	C	D	R	R	L
F	R	E	S	C	O	P	A	I	N	T	I	N	G	A
A	R	C	H	I	T	E	C	T	U	R	E	B	L	L
M	Y	T	H	O	L	O	G	Y	I	C	O	N	S	R
B	L	A	C	K	F	I	G	U	R	E	D	P	O	Y
T	E	S	S	E	R	A	E	S	C	E	N	E	S	Z

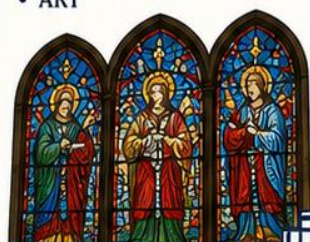
WORD LIST

- CAVE PAINTINGS
- GREEK POTTERY
- ROMAN MOSAICS
- STAINED GLASS
- MEDIEVAL ART

- SCULPTURE
- HIEROGLYPHS
- TEMPLE
- COLUMNS
- FRESCO

- ARCHITECTURE
- MYTHOLOGY
- ICONS
- BLACK FIGURED
- TESSERAEE

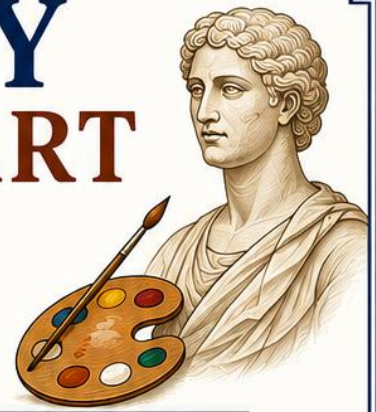
- PALEOLITHIC
- SCENES
- PHARAOH
- ART





HISTORY THROUGH ART

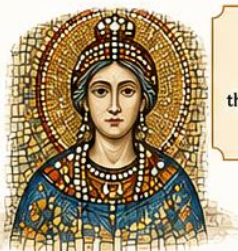
WORD SEARCH ANSWER KEY



C	A	V	E	P	A	I	N	T	I	N	G	S	E	R
G	R	E	E	K	P	O	T	T	E	R	Y	C	L	T
P	H	A	R	A	O	H	Y	F	R	E	S	C	O	A
R	O	M	A	N	M	O	S	A	I	C	S	D	I	I
S	T	A	I	N	E	D	G	L	A	S	S	N	N	N
M	E	D	I	E	V	A	L	A	R	T	Y	G	T	G
S	C	U	L	P	T	U	R	E	W	S	B	I	U	S
H	I	E	R	O	G	L	Y	P	H	S	D	F	M	W
T	E	M	P	L	E	C	O	L	U	M	N	S	U	A
P	A	L	E	O	L	I	T	H	I	C	D	R	R	L
F	R	E	S	C	O	P	A	I	N	T	I	N	G	A
A	R	C	H	I	T	E	C	T	U	R	E	B	L	L
M	Y	T	H	O	L	O	G	Y	I	C	O	N	S	R
B	L	A	C	K	F	I	G	U	R	E	D	P	O	Y
T	E	S	S	E	R	A	E	S	C	E	N	E	S	Z

WORD LIST

- CAVE PAINTINGS
- GREEK POTTERY
- ROMAN MOSAICS
- STAINED GLASS
- MEDIEVAL ART
- SCULPTURE
- HIEROGLYPHS
- TEMPLE
- COLUMNS
- FRESCO
- ARCHITECTURE
- MYTHOLOGY
- ICONS
- BLACK FIGURED
- TESSERAE
- PALEOLITHIC
- SCENES
- PHARAOH
- ART



FUN FACT

Art helps us understand the lives, beliefs and cultures of people from the past!



HISTORY THROUGH ART



History Through Art – Quiz

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What can art tell us about people from the past?

- A. What they ate and wore
- B. Their beliefs and traditions
- C. Their daily lives
- D. All of the above

2. Which of these is one of the earliest forms of art?

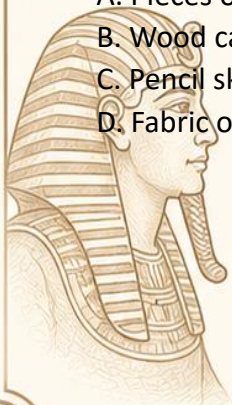
- A. Digital painting
- B. Cave painting
- C. Photography
- D. Animation

3. Ancient cave paintings were often created using:

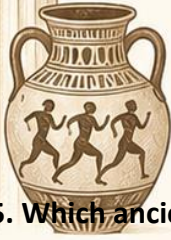
- A. Computer software
- B. Spray paint
- C. Natural pigments from rocks and plants
- D. Ink pens

4. A mosaic is a picture made from:

- A. Pieces of stone, glass, or tile
- B. Wood carvings
- C. Pencil sketches
- D. Fabric only



HISTORY THROUGH ART



5. Which ancient civilization is famous for pyramid paintings and wall art?

- A. Ancient Egypt
- B. Ancient Greece
- C. Ancient China
- D. Vikings

6. Why do historians study ancient artworks?

- A. To learn about the past
- B. To decorate museums
- C. To sell paintings
- D. To create cartoons

7. Pottery designs can help archaeologists understand:

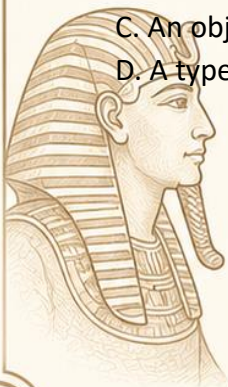
- A. Trade and culture
- B. Weather forecasts
- C. Modern technology
- D. Space travel

8. Which material was commonly used for sculptures in ancient times?

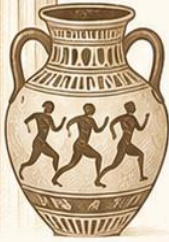
- A. Plastic
- B. Stone
- C. Rubber
- D. Cardboard

9. What is an artifact?

- A. A modern toy
- B. A natural rock formation
- C. An object made and used by people in the past
- D. A type of paint



HISTORY THROUGH ART



10. Ancient Greek pottery often showed:

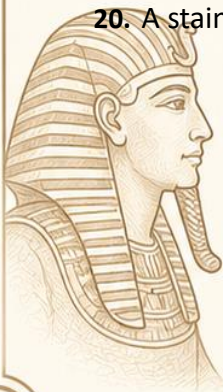
- A. Sports, myths, and daily life
- B. Cars and trains
- C. Computers
- D. Robots

True or False

- 11. Cave paintings help us learn about prehistoric life. _____
- 12. Art has no connection to history. _____
- 13. Ancient Egyptians used art to tell stories and record events. _____
- 14. Mosaics are made by painting with watercolors only. _____
- 15. Artifacts can provide clues about how people lived long ago. ____

Identify the Art Form

- 16. Murals on cave walls showing hunting scenes. _____
- 17. A painted tomb scene showing people offering food to gods. _____
- 18. A vase decorated with black figures on a red background. _____
- 19. A floor artwork made of tiny colored stone pieces. _____
- 20. A stained-glass window in a Gothic cathedral. _____



HISTORY THROUGH ART

Short Answer Questions

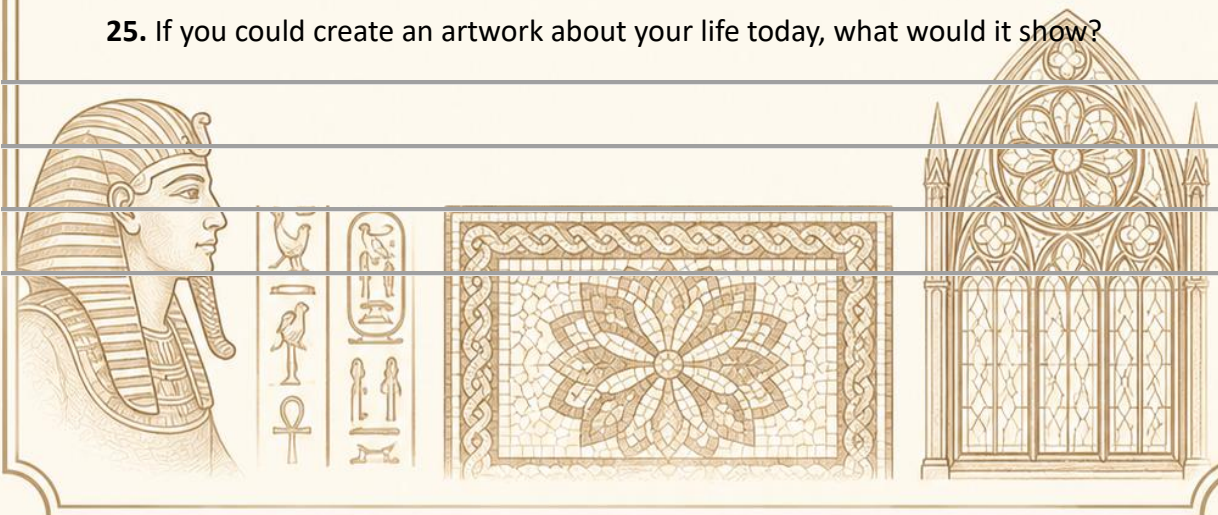
21. Name one type of ancient artwork.

22. Why is art important for learning history?

23. What can a sculpture tell us about a civilization?

24. Name one civilization known for its art.

25. If you could create an artwork about your life today, what would it show?



HISTORY THROUGH ART

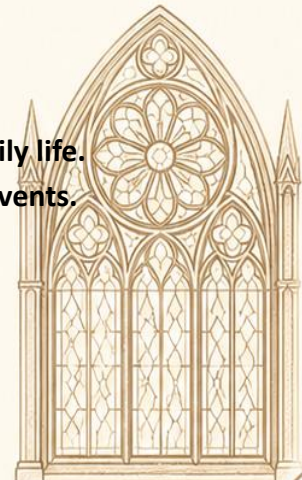
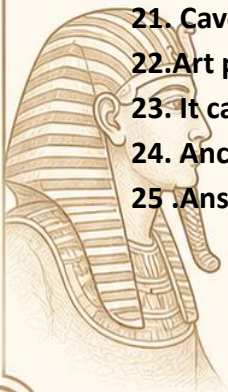


Answer Key

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. A
11. True
12. False
13. True
14. False
15. True
16. Cave Paintings
17. Egyptian Art
18. Greek Pottery
19. Roman Mosaic
20. Medieval Art

Sample Answers:

21. Cave painting, mosaic, sculpture, pottery, etc.
22. Art provides clues about past cultures, beliefs, and daily life.
23. It can show clothing, religion, leaders, or important events.
24. Ancient Egypt, Ancient Greece, Rome, Maya, etc.
25. Answers will vary.





CREATE YOUR OWN ARTIFACT



Imagine you are an ancient artist or craftsman.
Design and create your own artifact from the past!

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. DESIGN YOUR ARTIFACT

Draw your artifact in the space below.

Large dashed box for drawing the artifact.

2. WHAT IS IT?

What is the name of your artifact?

3. WHAT IS IT MADE OF?

What materials did you use?

4. WHO MADE IT?

Who do you think made this artifact?

5. WHEN WAS IT MADE?

What time period is your artifact from?

6. WHAT WAS IT USED FOR?

What was this artifact used for?

7. THE STORY BEHIND YOUR ARTIFACT

Write a short story about your artifact. Where was it found? Who used it? What is its importance?



Be creative! Your artifact is a piece of history waiting to be discovered.





DESIGN A MOSAIC



Mosaics are pictures made by arranging small pieces of stone, tile, glass or shells called **tesserae**. Create your own mosaic design below!

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Choose a design idea. It can be a pattern, an animal, a flower, a geometric shape or anything you like.
2. Use the grid below to plan your mosaic.
3. Each square represents one small piece (tesserae).
4. Color the squares carefully to create your mosaic.

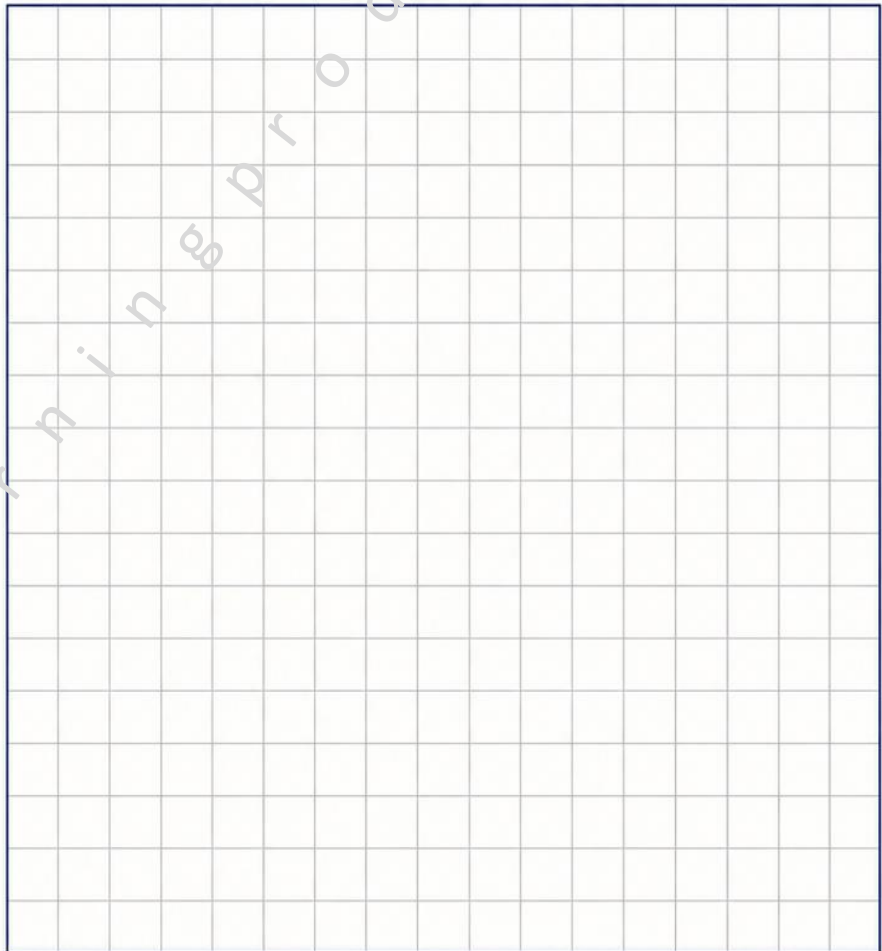
IDEAS TO TRY

- Sun or moon
- Fish or bird
- Flower or leaf
- Geometric pattern
- Your favorite symbol

TIPS

- Use different colors to make your design bright and interesting.
- Think about symmetry (balance) in your design.
- You can create a border around your mosaic for an extra touch!

YOUR MOSAIC DESIGN



REFLECTION

Answer the questions about your mosaic.

1. What is the name of your mosaic? _____
2. What does your design represent? _____
3. What colors did you use and why? _____
4. If this mosaic was found in an ancient place, where do you think it might be? _____
5. What materials would you use to make your mosaic in real life? _____

DID YOU KNOW?

Mosaics have been used for thousands of years in ancient Greece, Rome and many other cultures to decorate floors, walls and buildings.



◆ Creativity pieces together history! ◆



CAVE PAINTING PROJECT



Step back in time and create your own cave painting just like ancient people did thousands of years ago!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. LEARN

Cave paintings were made by ancient people on the walls of caves. They used natural colors and painted animals, people, and symbols. These paintings tell us about their lives and beliefs.

3. GATHER YOUR MATERIALS

Collect or use the following materials:

- ☐ Paper / Cardboard / Brown paper
- ☐ Crayons / Pastels / Watercolors
- ☐ Paintbrushes / Cotton buds / Sponges
- ☐ Natural materials (optional)
(e.g., coffee, tea, turmeric, charcoal, soil)

2. PLAN YOUR PAINTING

What will you paint? (Choose or draw your idea below)

I will paint: _____

It shows: _____

4. CREATE YOUR CAVE PAINTING

Use the space below to create your cave painting. Try using earthy colors like red, brown, orange, yellow, black.



5. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. What is the meaning of your painting? _____
2. Which animals or people did you include and why? _____
3. What colors did you use and where did you get your ideas? _____
4. What do you think ancient people wanted to tell with their cave paintings? _____

6. REFLECT

What did you learn from doing this project?

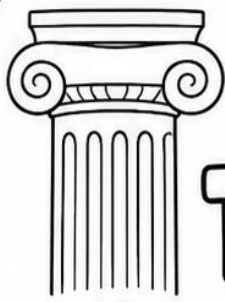
TEACHER CHECKLIST

- ☐ Creativity
- ☐ Use of colors and materials
- ☐ Effort and neatness
- ☐ Answers to questions



Be artistic. Be creative. Be a part of history!

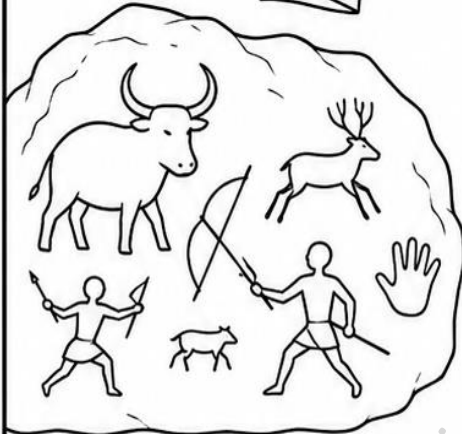




HISTORY THROUGH ART

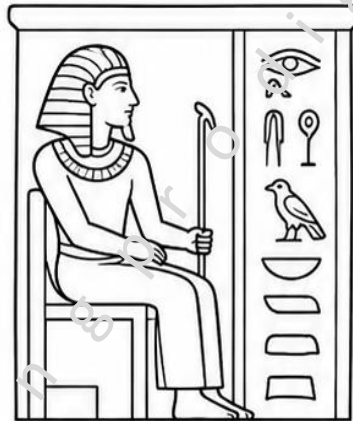


Art helps us learn about people,
their stories, beliefs and culture from the past.



CAVE PAINTINGS

Early humans painted on cave walls.



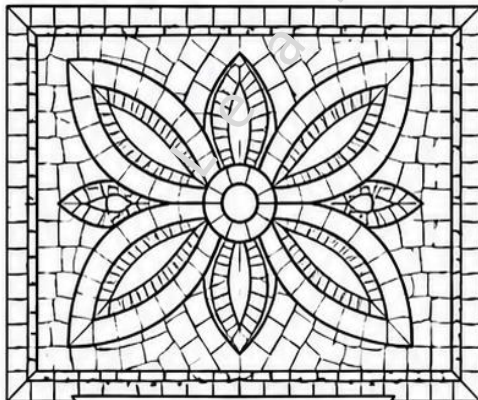
EGYPTIAN ART

Tomb paintings and hieroglyphs
told stories of life and the afterlife.



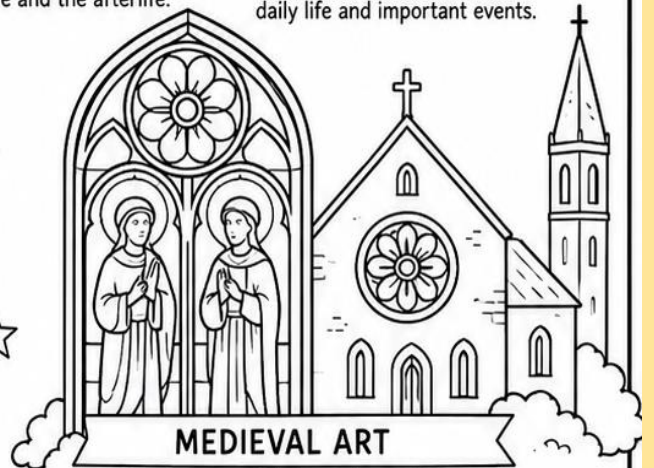
GREEK POTTERY

Pottery showed myths,
daily life and important events.



ROMAN MOSAICS

Mosaics were made of tiny pieces
called tesserae. They decorated
floors and walls.



MEDIEVAL ART

Churches were filled with beautiful art
to teach stories and inspire people.



★ DID YOU KNOW? ★

Art is a window to the past.
It helps us discover history,
one masterpiece at a time!





HISTORY THROUGH ART MAP ACTIVITY



Art helps us learn about people, their culture and their history.
Look at the map below and explore where some famous art from ancient civilizations was created.

1. LABEL THE MAP

Write the name of the ancient civilization next to each number on the map using the word bank.

Egyptians • Greeks • Romans • Chinese • Indus Valley • Cave Artists (Lascaux)



2. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

- Which civilization created art on cave walls?

- Which civilization built the Parthenon?

- Which civilization is known for pyramids and tomb paintings?

- Which civilization created the Colosseum and mosaics?

- Which civilization is known for pottery, seals and sculptures from Mohenjo-daro and Harappa?

- Which civilization is famous for calligraphy and painting on silk?



3. THINK AND SHARE

- Why do you think art looks different in different places?

- What can art tell us about the people who lived in these places?

- If you could visit any of these places, which one would you choose and why?



Art connects us to the past and shows us the creativity of people from around the world!

HISTORY THROUGH ART

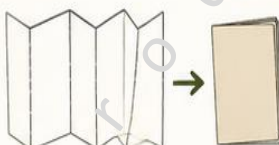
My Mini Book



Name: _____

HOW TO MAKE YOUR MINI BOOK

1. Cut along the outer solid line.
2. Fold along the dashed lines like an accordion.
3. Fold the book in half so the cover is on the front.
4. Glue or tape the back page to the inside of the cover to secure your mini book.
5. Write or draw in each section to complete your mini book!



Fold like this!

HISTORY THROUGH ART

The past comes to life through creativity.



BACK COVER

INSIDE LEFT

FRONT COVER

5

MY TAKEAWAY

What is one important thing you learned about history through art?



FOLD 4

4

ART CONNECTS TO HISTORY

How does art help us understand history in a deeper or different way?



FOLD 3

3

WHAT DID I LEARN?

What does this artwork tell you about the people, culture, or events from that time?



FOLD 2

2

WHAT DO I NOTICE?

Describe the details, symbols, colors, or emotions you see in the artwork.



FOLD 1

1

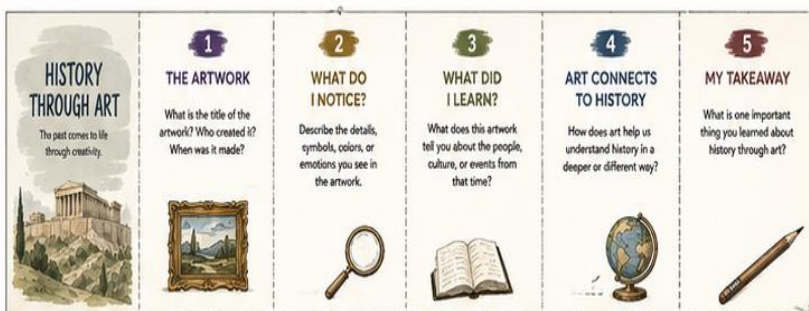
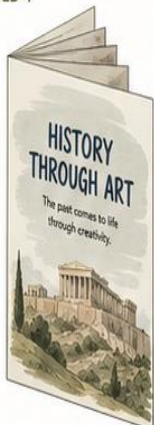
THE ARTWORK

What is the title of the artwork? Who created it? When was it made?



AFTER FOLDING

Your mini book should look like this!



TIP: Use colors, drawings, and examples from real artworks you explore in class!



Reflection Sheet

HISTORY THROUGH ART



Art tells stories. History gives them meaning.
Take a moment to reflect on what you learned through art.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1

What artwork did you explore?

Write the title of the artwork, the artist (if known), and the historical period or event it represents.



2

What did you notice?

Describe the details, symbols, colors, or emotions that stood out to you in the artwork.



3

What did you learn?

What does this artwork tell you about the people, culture, or events from that time?



4

How does art connect to history?

How does this artwork help you understand history in a deeper or different way?



5

What is your takeaway?

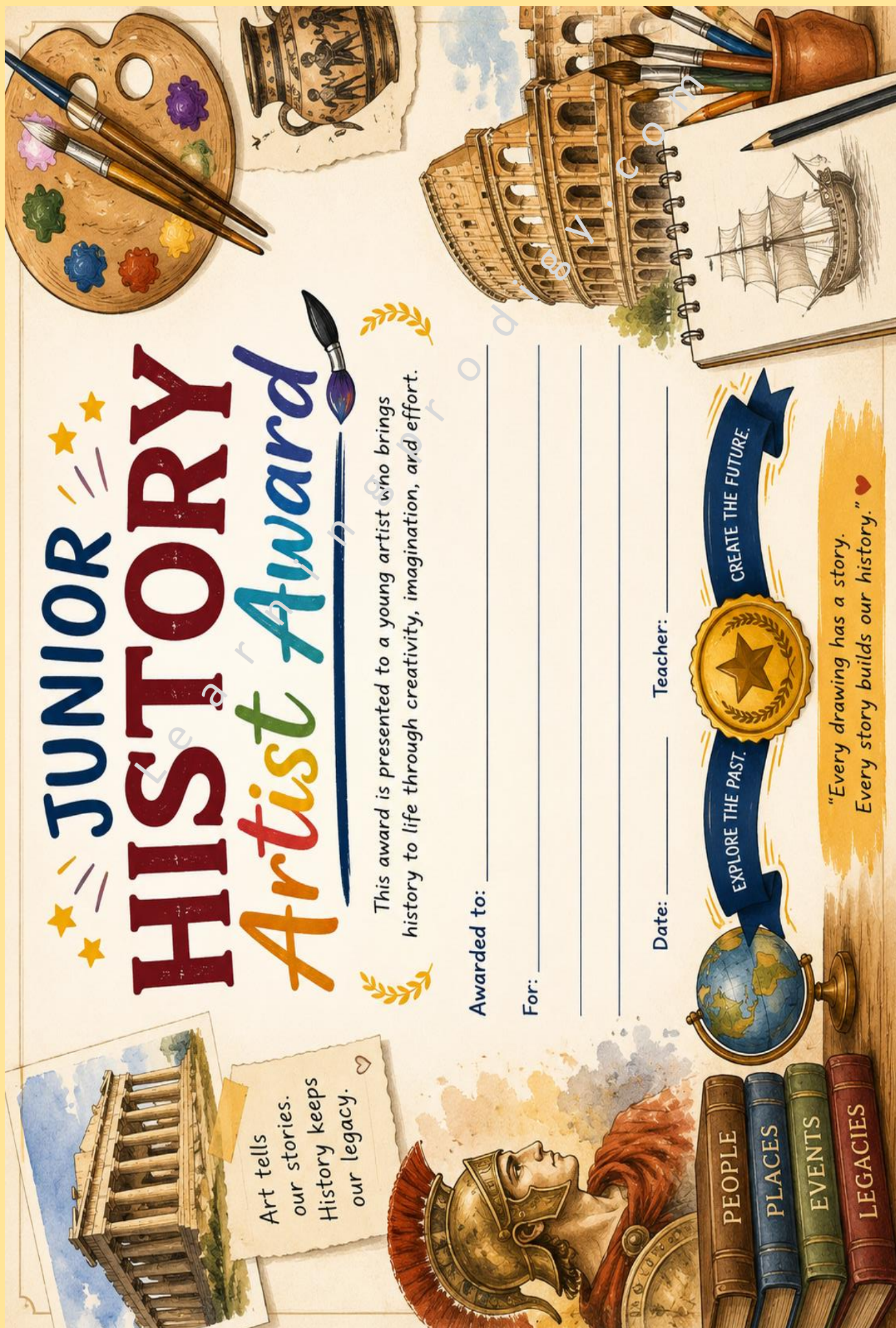
What is one important thing you will remember from learning history through art?



"Art enables us to find ourselves
and lose ourselves at the same time."

— Thomas Merton





JUNIOR HISTORY Artist Award

This award is presented to a young artist who brings history to life through creativity, imagination, and effort.

Awarded to: _____

For: _____

Date: _____ Teacher: _____



"Every drawing has a story.
Every story builds our history." ♥