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Art in neolÃtico near East owes its existence to developments in agriculture, architecture, and other Ã¡reas. Outline the phases of perÃodo neolÃtico the Middle PrÃ³ximo and identify characteristics of each £ fundiÃ§Ã the major key points that neolÃtico Ã © meaning by a £ progresses in the behavioral and cultural characteristics, including growing crops wild and tame © sticas and the use of domesticated animals. The neolÃtica culture in the Middle PrÃ³ximo Ã © separated into three phases based on agrÃcolas developments, advancements in architecture and the wax produÃ§Ã £ ¢ mica. The temple located in southeastern Turkey in Gobekli Tepe, about 10,000 BCE Ã © the oldest place of adoration £ the human. Among the findings sÃ £ arquitetÃ'nicos the pillars decorated with animal reliefs. The settlement in "Ghazal at the time of current Jorda ¢ Ã © nia better known as the oldest culture to produce human figures on a large scale. No details © Ala face m and intended to be seen only from the front, they probably served funerÃ¡ .. rivers figures wax ¢ mica and fertility Terra Cotta were found at Tell-Halaf in northern Saria and Tell-Al-Ubaid on the Gulf coast PÃ © rsico the main terms tame:. Tame, naturalized the neolÃtica age or new stone was a perÃodo in human development around 10,000 BC ATA © 3000 BC. Considered the Ãºltima of the stone age, the perÃodo neolÃtico Ã © meaning by Progresa £ the behavioral and cultural characteristics, including the cultivation of wild crop and gentle © sticas and the use of domesticated animals. the ancient East PrÃ³ximo was the home of the first civilizations in a regal £ roughly corresponding to the MÃ © dio Middle Modern, including MesopotÃ ¢ mia, ancient Egypt, Iran £ old, Levante and ArÃ¡bica peninsula. Sites such sites dating back to approximately 9500 BC sÃ £ o considered the comeÃ§o the perÃodo neolÃtico. The culture in the Middle neolÃtica PrÃ³ximo Ã © separated into three phases: 1 neolÃtico (PRA © -potteria neolÃtica a) neolÃtico 2 (PRA © -pottery neolÃtico B) and 3 neolÃtico (wax ¢ mica neolÃtico). NeolÃtico 1 (PPNA) Gobekli Tepe View: Located in the southeast of the royal £ AnatÃ³lia Turkey, this Ã © recognized as the oldest known human religious structure. The neolÃtica phase probably comeÃ§ou with a temple in southeastern Turkey in Gobekli Tepe Circa 10,000 BC. The Ã © structure as the oldest place of worship known human. Has seven circles of stone covering 25 acres contÃªm calcÃ¡rio pillars carved with animals, insects and Birds, believed to serve as roof support. The complexity of the temple and the esforÃ§o involved in its construction the £ imply that he was ConstruÃdo by long-term settlers. The main advancements of the first phase neolÃtica revolve around developments in prÃ¡ticas agrÃcolas as crop, the seeds Selecting £ and £ domesticaÃ§Ã the plants and animals. In the oldest layer Göbekli Tepe, mud bricks of T-shaped pillars sÃ £ decorated with the abstract pictograms, and enigmÃ¡ticas alÃvio of carved animals. The pictograms may represent commonly understood sacred Symbols of neolÃticas cave paintings elsewhere. The reliefs depict leÃµes as mammals, bulls, boars, foxes, roes, and donkeys; snakes and other reptiles frog ©; artrÃ³podes such as insects and aracnÃdeos; and Birds, especially vultures. The deceased was probably exposed for consumption by vultures and other Birds of carniÃ§a. Pillar with low reliefs believed to be a bull, fox and crane .: alÃvio Although the pillars are abundant in animal Tepe Gobleki, very few representations of human figures and humanÃ³ides found. When edifÃcio was ConstruÃdo the surrounding country was forested and probably able to sustain this wild variety of life before milÃªnios of £ liquidaÃ§Ã the cultivation and led Ã s Conditions of nearly prevalent dust bowl today. NeolÃtico 2 (PPNB) The NeolÃtico 2 comeÃ§ou Lathe from 8800 BC and is characterized by settlements constructed with rectangular mud brick houses with single or multiple rooms, higher use of domesticated domesticated and advances in the tools. These developments in the architecture point to the liquidation in permanent places. As a mud brick is perishable, the investment of time and effort in the construction of houses indicates the desire to remain in a long-term site. Findings burials and the preservation of the deaths of the dead, often towed with mud to create facial features, suggest an ancestral worship. A settlement of 3,000 inhabitants was found on the outskirts of Amman, Jordan. Considered one of the largest proprietary settlements in the next East, "Ghazal was continuously inhabited from approximately 7,250" 5,000 AC. This settlement produced what is believed to be the first large human figures. Modeled plaster, they consist of complete statues and busts, some of which are two heads. Great effort was placed in modeling the heads, with open eyes and inris outlined by bitumen. Statues represent men, women and children. Women are recognizable by characteristics similar to breasts and slightly expanded beings, but neither male or female sexual characteristics are emphasized, and none of the statues have genitals. Only the faces have details. Figures of "Ghazal (c. 7.500-5,000 AC): plaster and bitumen. Amman, Jordan, although they were produced to be free, they probably wanted to be seen only from the front, of their disproportionate planning. The manufacture The statues would not have permission to last for a long time. Since they were buried in immaculate conditions, they may have been produced for intentional funeral purposes and have never been displayed. Neolithic 3 (PN) I walk around 6400 BC, this period is characterized by the emergence of distinct cultures throughout the growing fans, such as Halafiano (Turkey, Syria, Mesopotamia of the North) and Ubaid (Southern Mesopotamia). Ceramic was produced For the first time and used in this age, a direct effect of agriculture and permanent settlements that have emerged as a result. No more not, individuals used ceramic vessels to store foods they grew or increased and are collected of local fountains. In addition, surgi u The need for plates, cups and additional objects used in the consumption of food and beverages. Halafian Period Say Halaf is an archeolegic location in the northeast of Syria, near the Turkish border, which flourished from about 6100 to 5400 BC. It was the first site of neolithic culture, subsequently dubbed by Halafian culture, characterized by glazed ceramic painted with geometric and animal drawings. View of the ruins excavated in Say Halaf, Syria: It was the first meeting of neolithic culture, subsequently dubbed the Halaf culture. The best known and most characteristic ceramic of Halaf, called Halaf Ware, was produced by Potters experts. Sometimes it was painted with one or two colors (this last polychrome called) with geometric and animal motifs. Other types of Halaf ceramic include utensils and utensils not painted with polished surfaces. There are many theories about the development of this distinct ceramic style. Halaf Painted Polymatic Ceramic was proposed to be a ceramic â € â € ¢ â € € ", produced for exporting export" However, the predominant Ceramic Painted in locally produced in all areas of Halaf sites calls this theory in question. That said, Cerâmica Halaf was found in other parts of Northern Mesopotania and in many Locations in Anatólia (Turkey) Suggesting that it was widely used in the region. Example of Halafian Ceramic: These were produced by specialized potters. Some were painted with geometric and animal motifs. In addition to Ceramic, the Culture Halhaphad produced female clay and stone figures partially baked. Because of the prominence of her breasts and abdomen and subordination of her facial features, are probable fertility. As the bands in the figure below suggest, these figurines were painted to some point. Say the figure of Halaf fertility (c. (C. ECB): This figurine is sitting with the legs extended, the arms packing her salient breasts. Pigment bands emphasize the complete, rounded forms of their members and suggest facial features, a necklace and thong. Ubaid Period Culture Ubaid bloomed from about 6,500-3,800 BC in MesopotÃ ¢ Mia and is characterized by large settlements village that multi-room employed rectangular clay brick houses. The appearance of the first temples in the mesopotanic, as well as greenish ceramic decorated with geometric designs in brown or black paint, are important developments of this period. Say-al-Ubaid is low, relatively small local hill that extends about two meters above the ground level. The lower level was a place where large amounts of Ubaid Ceramic, ovens, and a cemetery were discovered. Ceramic of the Ubaid Late Period: Ubaid ceramic style was found in several places along the south coast of the Gulf Porterico. Neolithic art in Western Europe is best represented by its megalotics (large stone) monuments. Describe the cultural characteristics of the neolithic in Western Europe, particularly passing passes and particular megaliths. Key conclusions key points the neolithic or new stone age was a period in human development of about 10,000 AC to 3000 BC. Stonehenge and Avebury, both located in Wiltshire County, England, are the best known megalotal henges. Both were built in steps along various séneros. Your exact purposes continue to be a matter of debate. Passage from the tuins or graves consist of narrow passages made of large stones and one or several mortuary câms were covered with land or stone. A common layout is the cruciform passage grave. Slots in Newgrange and Knowth are separated in categories ten consisting of curvy and rectilian forms. Monuments in both sites are aligned with solstices and equinocios. Megalotal temples Ggantija, Malta, were theorized as possible places of worship of fertility due to innumerable figures found on the spot. Main Rectilant Terms: In a straight line. Henge: A premium enclosure in the form of an arc, defined by a circular raised bench and a circular ditch inside the bench, with one or more entries to the closed open space. Trilithon: A structure consisting of Twoã, Stonean, Pillarsan, support a horizontal stone. Cruciform: Having the shape of a cross. SerpentiForm: Having the shape of a snake. curvy: formed by curved lines. Term Passion: The Funberry Câmara consisting of a narrow passage made of large stones and one or several fun-covered earth or stone câms. Also known as the new stone age, the neolithic perigement in human development lasted from about 10,000 AC to 3000 BC. Considered the last part of the age of stone, the neolithic is represented by a progression in behavioral and cultural characteristics, including the cultivation of wild and domestic cultures and the use of domesticated animals. Agricultural societies appeared for the first time in Southeast Europe in the Milhanthine AC Seventhã ,. Through the migration and cultural diffusion, neolithic traditions spread to the northwest of Europe in about 4500 BC. The development of agriculture allowed groups of people to form larger permanent settlements in individual places, in short places to live as hunters-collectors not. Permanent settlements resulted in the construction of megalotal monuments that require a considerable time and effort that was not available for nons. Megalithic Henges Neolithic societies produced female statues and animals, engravings and ceramic decoration elaborate. In Western Europe, although this period is best represented by the megalotal (large stone) monuments and structures thoroughly encountered by Malta to Portugal, through And from Germany, and throughout the south of England to most Wales and Ireland. Stonehenge Perhaps the best known megalotic henge is Stonehenge, located on the plain of Salisbury, Wiltshire County in Central-South of England. Archaeblogues believe that it was built from 3000 BC ac 2000 BC. The surrounding circular land bench and ditch, which constitute the first phase of the monument, were dated from about 3100 BC. Doction with suggests that the first dimensions in Stonehenge's interior ring were raised between 2400 and 2200 BC, although they may have been on the spot, already in 3000 BC. Stonehenge Plan: Key to the plan of: (1) The stone altar, (2) of the stroller, without a burial, (3) a barrewsion ¢ without burials, (4) The fall Slaughter stone, (5) The stone heel, (6) two of the originally four stations, (7) ditch, (8) of the inner seat, (9) of the outer bank, (10) the Avenue, (11) the 30-poous ring Calling the Yoles Y, (12) of the 29-pocket ring called the Z holes, (13) of the 56-poços circle, known as the aubre holes, (14) smaller southern entry. Although human remains were found on the spot, the archaeoplogs are uncertain if the site served funeral purposes, ritual purposes, or both. Your alignments with the Solsta Solstance Sunrise and Winter Solstance Sunset Present The possibility that the place served as a rudimentary astronacteric calendar for aid early Socials Agricultural Socials for this Growth approaching and harvesting. Stonehenge: Plancie of Salisbury, England. Even the smaller bluestones weigh several tons each. These stones, called because they appear in blue when wet, were extracted about 150 miles of distance in the Prescelli mountains in southwest Wales. Even more impressive, the exploration of quarries and transport of the stones occurred without the help of the wheel, which requires a sophisticated transportation and construction method, involving knocked trees and land . The larger sarcen stones that form the pale and-lintel ring and it free-standing trilitos were extracted about 25 miles north of Salisbury Plain, requiring the same system of transporting trees turbids and lands. Avebury One of the United Kingdom's best-known properties of the United Kingdom, Avebury contains the largest circling of stones in Europe. Located in the same county as Stonehenge, Avebury is north of the best known place. Building on several hundred years in the third Milan BC, the monument comprises a large henge with a large outdoor stone circle and two separate minor stone circles located inside the center of the monument. Its original purpose is unknown, although archaeoplogs believe that it has probably been used for ritual or ceremony. The Monument Avebury was part of a landscape-histórica larger that contains several older monuments. Avebury: part of the southern southern circle. The chronology of the Avebury ¢ S is is clear. He was not designed as a single monument, but it was the result of several projects performed at different times during the end of -Hystem. Experts at the date, the construction of the central cove for 3000 BC, the stone interior circle at 2900 BC, the outer circle and Henge at 2600 BC, and the routes for 2400 BC. The construction of Avebury and Stonehenge indicate that an estable agile economy had developed in this Region of England by 4000 to 3500A ECB. Passage Tombs passage from the tuins or graves consist of narrow passages made of large stones and one or several fun-covered lands covered with earth or stone. Megalitos were used â € â € â € œ in the construction of passage graves and typically date of the neolithic. A common provision is the cruciform passage grave, characterized by a cross-shaped structure. Newgrange, Ireland Newgrange is part of the Bru neolotal in the complex boinne, a collection of mounted passing passage constructed around 3200 BC and located in Meath County in Ireland. View of the Newgrange, Ireland: Newgrange is more than five hundred years older than the Great Pirch of GizÃ ©, in Egypt and Primed Stonehenge for about a thousand years. Newgrange monument is composed of a large hill constructed layers of land and stones, covered with growing grass and with flat stones White quartz studded around the circumference. The hill covers 4500 square meters of land. ground. A passage extends through the structure that ended in three small câms. Newgrange contains several examples of abstract neolithic art carved on your rocks. These are separated in 10 categories consisting of curved forms such as circles, spirals, arches, serpents and spots in circles, as well as rectilanic examples such as chevrones, lozengos, radials, parallel lines and compensation. There is no agreement about what the site was used, but it was speculated that it had some form of religious meaning due to its alignment with the rising sun that floods the stone room with light in the winter solstice. Knowth, Ireland Knowth is a neolithic passage grave and monument located in the Boyne River Valley in Ireland. Located in the vicinity of similar places such as Newgrange, the advisor consists of a great cruciform passage and 17th minor satellums, estimated until the date between 2500 and 2000 BC. View of the Eastern Pass, Knowth, Ireland: The east-west orientation of passages in knowledge suggests astronomic alignment with the equines. In addition, the monument contains three recesses and basin stones in which the cremated remains of the dead were placed. The right recess is larger and more elaborately decorated than others, a typical trait of Irish passing graves. The reason, however, remains unknown. Many monuments in assembled megalotal threesomes and archaeons speculate that most have religious meaning. The seat is reputed to have about a third of all megalotic art in Western Europe carved on their rock faces. Typical motives include spirals, lozengos and serpentiform brands. Much of the art was carved in the back of stones, a phenomenon known as hidden art. There are many theories about the function of hidden art, including the desire to hide images or recycling of stones in order to use both sides. Ggantija, Malta The complexes of Ggantija Megalotal Temple in the Mediterranean Islands of Gozo and Malta are notificated â € â €

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