

More Human Than Human

How Art Made The World (Vol. 1)

Directions: Pay attention to the following video clip. The questions below are in sequence with the content delivered from the film clip.



1. The **name** of the narrator is Dr. N _____ Spivey.
2. What is that **thing** that people see dozens of times a day? It inspires us and manipulates us. What is it? The H _____ B _____
3. What is that **one thing** that all of these images have *in common*?

(check off **one** below)

All have a big head

All have tall frame

None resembles a real person

All look like people you see everyday

4. What was the startling thing a worker, of three Austrian archeologists, found in 1908? This 25,000 year old object was The V _____ of W _____. It is worth \$60 million dollars!
5. Humans have been around for 150,000 thousand years. Humans began to make art around 80,000 years ago. 30,000 years ago we began to make S _____ and images of the human body. For 20,000 years, humans would still exaggerate the same features!
6. These V _____ were found in the following places:

(check off **ALL** that apply)

Russia

France

Slovakia

Czech Republic

Italy

7. A brain scientist by the name of Professor V.S. Ramachandran connected what was going on in the minds of ancient artists that created such images and those of S _____, researched in Oxford about 50 years ago. (*Name the type of animal that was researched*)



8. As soon as these animals hatch, they tap the _____ of their mother to ask for food.
9. What happens when they are shown both? A stick with a single red stripe AND a stick with three red stripes?

(check off **ONE** answer)

- They prefer the color blue
- They ignore the single red stripe
- They ignore the three stripes
- They get confused and ignore both sticks
- They begin to fly away



10. What is the connection between the animal mentioned (#7) and those of the nomadic people that created (#4)? In other words, why did early man create the same type of art in all different parts of the world? (You must use and underline ALL of the following vocabulary words: **harsh**, **survival**, **reproduce**, and **weather**)
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11. Hunters and gathers gathered along the N _____ R _____ as the climate changed drying up the lands and driving off the animals of Africa.
12. While in the tomb of Ramses VI, the narrator is surrounded by thousands of figure drawings that do NOT have swollen hips and breasts. Instead the Egyptians wanted to show each part of the human body from its C _____ A _____.
13. The style in which the Egyptians depicted the human body hadn't changed for 3,000 years. Archeologists found the reason why Egyptian style never changed within the tomb of Ramose, not far from the temple of Carnac.

(check off **ONE** answer)

- The very first Egyptian statue of a man
- The very first Egyptian statue of a woman
- The very first ruler used to measure the temple
- The very first grid used to measure the human body



14. The Egyptians created images of the body not based on how their brains were hard-wired (like the nomads who created #4) but because of their C _____.

15. The reason why Egyptians created such stylized figures could reflect a particular aspect of our culture. "Culture is K_____."

16. In 1972, Stefano Mariottini discovered two ancient Greek S_____ while diving.

17. The Greek ideal for the human body was A_____ because they believed that their gods had human bodies.

18. The most rapid artistic transformation in the history of mankind occurred in Greece because they went from making small figurines to full life-size statues within a matter of a few generations. Within the oldest history book, written by Herodotus, a Grecian by the name of Samitocus invaded Egypt and seized control of it. How would this "spark an artistic revolution"?

19. The Kritian Boy was so special to the Greeks because for the first time they were able to create a human figure that was truly life-like. Yet, within a generation, the Greeks stopped making realistic statues because all humans wish to E_____ the human form!

20. Greek sculptor and mathematician, Polykleitos, wanted to create a figure that looked both relaxed and ready-to-move. How does an artist like Alex Ross achieve the same result?



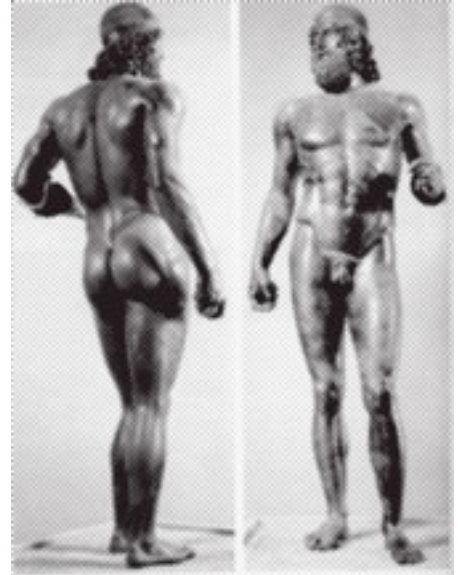
Relaxed _____

Ready for action _____

21. In the opinion of the narrator, the “Riace bronzes”, were:

(check off **ONE** answer)

- The best statues ever made
- The most realistic statues in all of Greece
- The most realistic statues in all of Rome
- The heaviest statues ever made in Greece
- The heaviest statues ever made in Rome



22. You’ve just experienced a compelling argument for our need to be “more human than human”. Discuss within your group why people today are so fixated on being more than who they really are.
