This Temporary Course Packet will only get you through the first week or two of class. Buy the regular Course Packet in the bookstore as soon as possible!
This temporary *History of Art I Course Packet* (Fifth Edition) was researched and produced by Professor Mark Hudelson at Palomar College in San Marcos, California (©2012). It is intended as a supplement to Adams’ *Art Across Time, Volume I* (Fourth Edition). Please purchase the COMPLETE course packet in the bookstore as soon as you can.

In this temporary course packet, there are four types of materials: chapter guides, study guides, video guides and test guides.

Chapter guides parallel the chapters in Adams. In class, when your instructor shows you a work of art listed in a chapter guide, put a check mark by it. Now you have all of the facts about that work (its correct spelling for artist and title, its size, its material, etc.) and you can focus your note taking on the lecture. This also saves your instructor from having to write everything on the board.

Study guides summarize major art concepts or periods. Your instructor may have you fill a study guide out in class or you may be assigned to fill in the answers as homework. The answers to the study guides are on my website: [http://www2.palomar.edu/users/mhudelson/](http://www2.palomar.edu/users/mhudelson/) From my homepage, click on “Art 165” and then on “study guides.”

Video guides correspond to videos you may see in class. Just answer the questions in the video guide as those points are addressed in the video. Your instructor may have you fill out these guides together in class or assign the questions as homework. The answers to the video guide questions are on my website. Again, click on “Art 165” and then on “video guides.” Many of these videos can also be found on my YouTube channel: [http://www.youtube.com/arthistoryprof](http://www.youtube.com/arthistoryprof)

Test guides provide you with terms to study for the quizzes, as well as hints on how to prepare for the midterms and final exam.

All of these items (chapter, study, video and test guides) will help you in taking notes and in preparing for the tests. I hope you find this temporary course packet useful.

-Prof. Mark Hudelson
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works of art and architecture

the stone age in western europe

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upper paleolithic (c. 50,000/45,000 - c. 8,000 B.C.)

upper paleolithic sculpture

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2. **medium** or **vehicle** or **binder**
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4. □ incised
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**upper paleolithic painting in spain and france (c. 30,000 - c. 10,000 B.C.)**

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18. △ Axial Gallery, Lascaux, Dordogne, France, c. 15,000-10,000 B.C.
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21. □ Ceiling view, Altamira cave, Spain, c. 12,000 B.C.
22. △ Wounded Bison, Altamira cave, Spain, c. 15,000-10,000 B.C.
23. □ Standing bison, Altamira cave, Spain, c. 12,000 B.C. 6 x 5'.

**window on the world one**

**rock paintings of australia (c. 75,000/50,000 B.C.)**

24. □ Wandjina, Rowalumbin, Barker River, Napier Range, Kimberley, Australia.
28. □ polychrome

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mesolithic (c. 8,000-c. 6,000/4,000 B.C.)
1. ○ Mesolithic
2. □ Saharan rock painting, Tassili, Algeria, Cattle or Pastoralist period, 5th-4th millennium B.C.

neolithic (c. 6,000/4,000 - c. 2,000 B.C.)

malta
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# paleolithic vs. neolithic

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<td>Sculpture material:</td>
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archaeology: “cave beneath the sea”

1. The underwater Cosquer cave was named after __________.
   A) The prehistoric painter who signed the works, Gorg Cosquer.
   B) The French president, François Cosquer.
   C) Its discoverer, Henri Cosquer.
   D) The nearby body of water, the Cosquer Sea.

2. When was Cosquer cave discovered?
   A) 1897.
   B) 1907.
   C) 1985.
   D) 1996.

3. Many of the painted animals in Cosquer cave, such as horses, deer and bison, were familiar. Others were more exotic, such as the long-extinct giant, Irish elk and the Auk, a __________.
   A) Giant, Irish Setter.
   B) Saber-toothed chipmunk.
   C) Woolly pig.
   D) Flightless sea-bird.

4. The crystallized, calcite drippings that cover the lines of etchings and paintings in Cosquer cave prove that the paintings __________.
   A) Were painted by left-handed artists.
   B) Are genuine.
   C) Are fakes.
   D) Were covered by calcite for protection by the prehistoric painters.

5. Radiocarbon dating shows that the animal paintings in Cosquer cave were created after the __________ paintings.
   A) Landscape.
   B) Naked.
   C) Foot.
   D) Hand.

6. During the __________, people were primarily hunters and gatherers.
   A) Ice Age.
   B) Dinosaur Age.
   C) Cave Age.
   D) Egyptian period.

7. One of the theories put forth to explain cave paintings is that prehistoric men would cast spells on animals by __________ on the cave walls.
   A) Killing their symbols.
   B) Urinating.
   C) Pasting animal skins.
   D) Painting their pets.
8. What else may the painted animals on cave walls have represented, besides just a meal for prehistoric people?
   A) Animals that had been domesticated.
   B) The various seasons in which the animals first made their appearance.
   C) The various emotions associated with the animals.
   D) Prehistoric sports teams, such as the Cosquer Auks and the Lascaux Bison.

9. By observing __________, French prehistorian Michel Lorblanchet gained insights into the technique of blowing pigment onto the wall to create paintings.
   A) Politicians.
   B) Abstract Expressionists.
   C) Blowfish.
   D) Australian, aboriginal rock painters.

10. What is the site of the greatest cave art sanctuary of them all?
    A) Lascaux.
    B) Cosquer.
    C) Egypt.
    D) Stonehenge.

11. Some 275 cave painting sites are known, concentrated mainly in southern France and northern __________.
    A) California.
    B) England.
    C) Spain.
    D) Russia.

12. Some people believe the missing finger joints visible in some prehistoric hand prints are the result of disease or frostbite, while others believe the “missing” fingers are really __________.
    A) A form of hunting sign language.
    B) Part of a mutilation cult.
    C) The result of machinery accidents.
    D) Evidence of carnivorous cave plants.

13. Most Ice Age people were lucky to survive into their __________.
    A) 30s.
    B) 40s.
    C) 50s.
    D) 60s.

14. The French Navy has blocked the entrance to Cosquer cave to protect both the fragile art and __________.
    A) The priceless calcite drippings.
    B) Henri Cosquer’s privacy, since the cave is now his home.
    C) Those attempting the deadly underwater entry.
    D) The nuclear weapons the Navy now stores there.
1. Where is Stonehenge?
   A) Southern California.
   B) Southern England.
   C) Southern France.
   D) Southern Spain.

2. At Stonehenge, the horizontal stones, or lintels, are __________.
   A) Covered with graffiti.
   B) Held in place with modern supports.
   C) Almost perfectly level.
   D) Angled toward the constellation of Orion.

3. The largest stone at Stonehenge has about 25 feet showing above ground, and about __________ feet underground.
   A) 2.
   B) 4.
   C) 6.
   D) 8.

4. There is no natural source for large stones near Stonehenge. True or false?

5. What is the term for the very hard sandstone blocks that were used at Stonehenge?
   A) Hardus Blockus Sandstonus.
   B) Concrete.
   C) Steelstone.
   D) Sarsens.

6. What is the problem with moving large stone blocks on log rollers?
   A) The blocks always roll off the logs.
   B) The logs make the blocks move too fast to control.
   C) The blocks would crush the logs.
   D) Too many logs would have been needed to move the many blocks at Stonehenge.

7. Instead of using log rollers, the builders of Stonehenge may have greased wooden rails with __________ to move the stones.
   A) Blood.
   B) Animal fat.
   C) Saliva.
   D) Crisco.

8. What did the builders of Stonehenge use to make rope for pulling their stones into position?
   A) Wood bark fibers.
   B) Horse hair.
   C) Strong wheat shafts.
   D) Bison ligament.
9. What may have been used as a counter-weight to tip the larger stones into slanted pits?
   A) A woolly mammoth.
   B) The Venus of Willendorf.
   C) Smaller stones.
   D) Log rollers.

10. Which of the following used to be near Stonehenge?
    A) Tombs for rich people.
    B) A Paleolithic cave with paintings.
    C) A pit for catching bison.
    D) A cliff wall from which the stones were quarried.

11. How are the stones at Stonehenge held together?
    A) Rope binding.
    B) Cement.
    C) Animal fat used as glue.
    D) Projections on the uprights fit into holes in the lintels.

12. Stonehenge is arranged around a central axis that points toward __________.
    A) The North Star.
    B) The rising sun on the summer solstice.
    C) Palomar College.
    D) The Great Pyramid in Egypt.

13. On the summer solstice, the sun rises above the __________ at Stonehenge.
    A) Heel stone.
    B) Sun stone.
    C) Limestone.
    D) Rolling stone.

14. Stonehenge may align with the moon and stars. True or false?

15. Stonehenge may have served as a kind of crude __________ for Neolithic farmers.
    A) Irrigation system.
    B) Animal pen.
    C) Corn silo.
    D) Calendar.

16. Stonehenge was likely built as a __________.
    A) Palace.
    B) Temple.
    C) Tomb.
    D) Amphitheater.

17. How were the crossing lintels likely put into place?
    A) Using a steep ramp.
    B) Using pulleys.
    C) Using a kind of conveyor belt.
    D) Using a big catapult.

18. Archaeology can help us answer all of the following questions about Stonehenge except:
    A) When was it built?
    B) What was the society like that built it?
    C) What kind of engineering was used to build it?
    D) Why is there such a mystique to Stonehenge?