THEY DREW THESE PICTURES 20,000 YEARS AGO

By PHILIP HOWSE

In south-western France not far from Toulouse there is a hillside cave called the Cave of Montеспan. To explore it is an exciting and dangerous task, for a subterranean river flows through its tortuous passages.

Only a strong and courageous swimmer dare make the attempt, as the water sometimes touches the roof, and he must dive and swim beneath the surface for some distance, to avoid a rock that blocks the way. When he is safe within the roof will have lifted.

After penetrating nearly a mile into the hillside he will find the tunnel widens, and a cave that he is called the Valley of the Cliffs. Here he can scramble up the clay banks of the stream, to stand in a large cavern.

The sight that meets his eyes as he sprints his lamp round the cave well repays him for the risks he has run.

Clay models of animals are strewn about the floor. Most are horses, but one is a headless bear, between whose outstretched paws lies the skull of a real bear.

Against the wall are five-foot-long models of horses and an attempt at an image of a woman.

The walls are covered with engravings of animals, with which the finest that fashioned them.

Who were the mysterious individuals who chose this unlikely place to create an art gallery?

What the Schoolboy Found

From the nature of their tools and the style of their work, archaeologists say they belonged to the Old Stone Age. Living possibly 20,000 years ago or more, when mammoth and cave-bear roamed Europe, and life was one long—or perhaps short—precipitous struggle against Nature.

In France and Spain there are a number of caves decorated by the hand of prehistoric man. Many of the drawings are crude, lacking in proportion, rather like the work of small children of today, where are extraordinarily fine, ranking among the best animal studies of all time.

A French schoolboy of fourteen with a passion for engraving and a little girl of five were responsible for revealing the art treasures of the entrance to one of the richest caves.

One is a dark cavernous gallery with walls and ceiling covered with polychrome paintings and engravings of mammals, horses and fish.

Bulls! Bulls!

One can imagine the testing of one which came over the head of his father as they sought the great caves of thousands of years ago and long in the earth at their feet, the footprints of the cave bear and the mammoth.

The other cave, at Altamira, in Spain, was explored by a Spanish archaeologist accompanied by his son, who was then only six years of age. The boy, who had been told to expect nothing but rubbish, found the delight of his life. Bulls, bulls! And deer, deer, and the footprints of bears and mammoths. A discovery that brought him something as prize.

Deer, deer, deer, and the footprints of bears and mammoths. A discovery that brought him something as prize.

In deep recesses of the caves, often difficult of access.

Why should the artist risk his personal safety and work by the inadequate glow of a tiny primitive lamp when at the mouth of the cave daylight would have solved his lighting problem, and he could have drawn or painted in comfort?

Why, also, should paintings of animals be well proportioned and life-like, while the rare early attempts at human portraiture are merely childish caricatures of men and women?

The answer is thought to be this.

Prehistoric man, however much we should like to think the contrary, did not draw for his own amusement or to satisfy some aesthetic craving, but for purely utilitarian reasons.

They Feared Starvation

Early pictures are solely of animals used for food. Man's whole life was concerned with hunting and little else; success or failure in the chase meant food in plenty or starvation. Then to secure good fortune in hunting was the prehistoric man's chief desire.

To help him achieve his object he turned to magic, the product of primitive logic.

Draw your quarry in its death throes with an arrow piercing its heart and you gain some magic power which will help you in the actual chase.

It is significant that even 20,000 years ago man realised the importance of the heart and accurately placed it in his drawings.

The likenesses in the cave of Montespant were simply covered with gashes caused by spears.

Did the ancient hunter go through the act of killing the clay models and then set out for the chase, confident of success when his live prey was encountered?

Was this the practice the origin of sticking pins in a wax model of one's enemy to cause him pain?

There are several types of primitive art, executed by different civilizations.

20,000 Years Ago

A peculiarity of Magdalenian art (also called from the discovery at La Madeleine, in France) and also of South African art is that the earliest pictures are usually the finest.

Something, as time went on, the artists grew more skilled, and natural, living pictures gave place to stiff, crude, conventionalised art.

If age were the only measure of value, how great were the works of twenty thousand years ago, which would be 1,000 years in the history of art. When one considers the fluid marble sculpture of the statues, the nobility of their forms, it seems incredible.

The mammoth or bison mastodon was far more noble but freshly polished, and one thinks how little modern animal painters can represent this type of art.

"Prehistoric Man, Bow, Artist."
Stone Age man

Flint stone-headed axe
1191. Crusade of Richard I.
1216. Great Charter.
1226. Saint Francis of Assisi died.
1265. Simon de Montfort's Parliament.
1282. Wales conquered by Edward I.
1314. Battle of Bannockburn (Scottish Freedom).
1315. Battle of Morgarten (Swiss Freedom).
1346. Battle of Crecy (Hundred Years' War).
1349. Black Death
1377. Pope returns from Avignon to Rome.
1381. Wat Tyler and the Peasants' Revolt.
1429. Joan of Arc saves Orleans.
1453. Constantinople taken by the Turks.

In the beginning of the world, when men were little better than apes, forest fires, started by lightning, were a source of great terror to the wandering tribes. They probably thought it was a terrible monster.

Filled with curiosity, the boldest men, after a forest fire, returned to the smoldering embers, found the warmth good, and, picking up burning sticks, returned with them to their camping grounds.

Now the first man knew the fire, then, with fuel and dry and out these fires, man's years man lost...
History is the true and exciting story of man on earth.

Early man had no clothing, no tools, no fire, no speech.
He looked like an ape.

Old Stone Age (50,000 B.C.)

Last Great Ice Age—Britain became an island.

New Stone Age (10,000 B.C.) men had huts, polished weapons, cloth, pottery, lake dwellings, and fields.

Bronze and Iron ages we still live in. The Celts first used metal in Britain—about 2,000 B.C.

The Celts are called ancient Britons. They built stone-henges.
Ancient civilizations grew up in the warm river valleys, e.g.
Nile - Egypt
Tigris - Babylon
Euphrates - Assyria
Men learned to write (in Egypt on papyrus, in Babylon on clay) to have a calendar, to build cities, to have laws and obey them, to have temples, tombs, pyramids; kings, armies, slaves, schools, doctors, etc. Hammurabi was a wise king of Babylon who made a set of good laws for his people 2,000 BC.

A Persian King and his Councillor

Babylonian writing: cuneiform symbols
100,000 slaves worked 20 years to build one pyramid. 2,500,000 blocks, average weight 2½ tons each.

A Mummy

Egyptian Writing
(Cleopatra)

The Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Luxor, on the banks of the Nile, can be seen from the air. The Temple of Luxor was built fifteen years before the birth of Christ by Amenhotep III.
In Alexandria—the age of the Pharaohs lives yet in the chess-board pattern of its streets—there is a street called the Mole.
EGYPT

Egypt is a Sovereign State in north-east Africa with an area of nearly 490,000 square miles and a population of 41,000,000.

Most of Egypt is largely desert, but in the valley of the Nile due to the famous Aswan and other dams which provide water for hundreds of acres. Important crops are raised of wheat, maize, sugar and cotton.

In the north-east is the Suez Canal, 190 miles long, joining the Mediterranean with the Red Sea.

The Pyramids and the Sphinx are impressive reminders of Egypt's ancient civilization.

Present in the capital, Alexandria (550,000) on the Mediterranean is the chief seaport.

The present flag differs from the one used under the Turks so that the background used to be red and there were three crescents instead of one. The number of stars has remained.

GREECE

Greece, a Republic since 1924, consists of mainland and island territories in the Ionian and Aegean Seas in the Mediterranean and is essentially a mountainous country. Its area is about 30,257 square miles, the population over 9,600,000.

Agriculture, including wheat, olives, barley, sugar beets, and tobacco, form the principal exports. Grapes, olive oil, and tobacco, form the principal exports.

Greece had a civilization highly influenced by culture, philosophy, art, and literature. The country abounds with classical associations.

The ancient city of Athens, the capital, has a population of about 1,200,000.

Light blue was adopted by the Greeks as the national flag in 1821. This was later abolished in favour of black, but the present Republic reverted once again to the capital blue.
Babylon Falls before Persia
About 600 B.C. Belshazzar, King
of Babylon was defeated and
killed by Cyrus, king of Persia.
We read this story in the
Old Testament. (Daniel, Chap.
5).
Gautama Buddha lived in India about 500 B.C. He was a prince who hated to see sorrow, so he gave up his life to seeking the secret of happiness. He found that it was unselfishness. He was called Buddha the Enlightened One. Millions of people still believe in his teaching in Burmah, China, and Japan.
THE HILLS AND FAR AWAY. Four Hawker Harts over the Indus Valley.
A remarkable photograph taken at 13,000 feet.
All the King's leaves and all the King's men
are only stones of sixpence.
Athens defeats Persia

The men of Athens and Sparta refused to send earth and water to the King of Persia. King Xerxes determined to punish these cities, and gathered a huge army. Leonidas and 300 Spartans were killed in the Pass of Thermopylae. But the ships of Athens defeated the Persian fleet at the Battle of Salamis because Themistocles made a wise plan.
The Greeks were wonderful people. They were famous for 3 things:
1. Love of beauty, in buildings, bodies, carvings.
2. Clever minds, always asking questions.
3. Their beautiful language.
Some famous Greeks are:
Homer (850 B.C.), poet who wrote Tales of Troy and Ulysses.
Thales (600 B.C.), wise man, measured a pyramid and cured a lazy mule.
Alexander the Great ruled Greece, and loved all Greek things. He conquered the huge empire of Persia, and even reached India. He tried to spread Greek learning wherever he went. He died at Babylon 323 B.C.

Archimedes was another clever Greek. He lived in Sicily. 3 things he did:

1. Emptied water from a boat by means of a screw in a tube.
2. Moved a loaded boat by means of levers and rollers.
3. Measured the king's crown by seeing how much water it upset.

The crown that Archimedes measured.

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The Romans

Rome was founded about 750 B.C. by Romulus. The Romans did not like kings, but were ruled by two consuls and a Senate. They were brave fighters and loved their city. We must remember:
1. How Horatius kept the bridge.
2. How Cincinnatus saved Rome and then went back to his ploughing.
Julius Caesar

Gradually Rome became the ruler of a vast empire; she called herself “Mistress of the World.”

One of her greatest generals was Julius Caesar, born 100 B.C. He conquered Gaul and visited Britain twice, 55 and 54 B.C. After his return, he was murdered by jealous men.

Then Rome was ruled by an Emperor (Emperor).

Caesar ruled before the time of Rome’s decline and fall; He came and conquered Britain And he thrice divided Gaul.

Nero was a tyrant With most unpleasant ways, It’s said he fiddled daily While Rome was all ablaze.
The Romans in Britain

43 AD - 400 AD

Famous Britons who fought the Romans were Caradoc and Boudicca.

When the Romans had given our land PAX they taught the Britons:

1. to build roads (see map)
2. " walls (Hadrian's)
3. " houses (villas)
4. " public baths
5. to make mosaic tiled floors
6. " heat rooms
7. " read and write Latin, know about Jesus.

Note: Chester - castra - camp (Latin)
The Barbarian Invasions

From outside the Roman Empire about 400 AD, the wild barbarian tribes (Goths, Huns. Franks, Vandals) broke in and conquered the Empire and divided it up among themselves.

Two barbarian chiefs were:

1. Alaric, the Goth
2. Attila, the Hun

The Angels Saxons and Jutes conquered Britain, and set up several heathen kingdoms. New name for our land was Anglelaand (England).
SAINT AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY

He was the first Archbishop of Canterbury and arrived in England on the 28th of May, 597, in a ship called the "St. Augustine." He was welcomed by King Ethelbert, who established a See at Canterbury. Augustine's mission was to spread Christianity among the Anglo-Saxons. He established a monastery at Canterbury and built a church, which still stands today.

The coming of Christianity was not an easy transition for the Anglo-Saxons. They were polytheists and worshiped gods like Odin, Freya, etc. (day and week) and their religion was based on the worship of the Sun and the Moon.

Augustine brought the Christian faith to England and established the first Christian church in Britain. He converted many people, and many monasteries were built. One famous monk was Bede, translator and historian. (St. John's Gospel)

Mohammed was a teacher of a new religion, like Jesus and Gautama Buddha. He lived away in Mecca in Arabia about the same time.
THE BERGERGNER GOES BACK 3,000 YEARS

THE BOY DAVID
In the First
BARRIE PLAY
for 16 Years

David kneels for his golden head to be anointed by the
prophet Samuel (Sir John Martin-Harvey).

The meeting of David and the prophet Samuel.

The Boy David, a much awaited biblical play, "The Boy David,"
which had its premiere at Edinburgh on Saturday night.

Elizabeth Bergner in the title role and Godfrey Tearle, a splendid
tall figure, as King Saul, dominate the play, Sir James
Barric's first for sixteen years.

These pictures, taken during the performance
by ordinary stage lighting, convey a vivid impression
of the power of Elizabeth Bergner as "God's
child with His dew on the glorious gold hair" and
something else of the majority of the play's setting.
time as Augustine lived. He preached about Allah. His followers are called Mohammedans. Their churches are called Mosques. Their Bible is the Koran. There of world Norsemen invaded England about 800 A.D. There was much fighting. The Viking who fought the Dane Nest was Alfred the
Great, King of Wessex. At last he made a treaty allowing the Danes to live in the Northern half of England.

Great things Alfred did were:

1. Built a navy
2. Built schools
3. Translated books into Anglo-Saxon
4. Made new laws
5. Ordered Anglo Saxon Chronicle to be kept
6. He made a be Candle cock or lantern

He was called well beloved and trusty. He died 901 AD

The Danish King

After Ethelred the Unready

Danute (Einu) the Dane

D.D. 897

Hæsæræ ælf beæhælfælæg, ælf æræ esæ Ælfælæg. Wæs
pæor wære on ælfælæg, on ælfælæg.

Hence out of under under under under under under
D.D. 901
Great, conquered, and ruled England very well.
Then Edward the Confessor became king.

The Norman Conquest
When Edward the Confessor died, the Witan chose Harold, Earl Godwin, to be king. William, Duke of Normandy also claimed the throne. He invaded England with an army and defeated and killed Harold at the Battle of Hastings, 1066.

We can see the story embroidered on the Bayeux Tapestry.
1. Our language gained new words, e.g.
   pig A.S. *þag*
   cow A.S. *bēaf*
   king A.S. *sōwiran*

2. We linked us closely with France and the rest of Europe.

3. They had a new style of architecture (see diagram).

4. They changed our way of government. They held the feudal system.
   The king owned all land. He gave some to his great barons in return for soldiers; they gave some to the lesser barons. Tenants in chief and sub-tenants.

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Life in a Manor in The Middle Ages

1. Romans 43 A.D. - 400 A.D.
2. Angles, Saxons, Jutes 450 A.D. (eared)
3. Vikings 850 A.D. (circa)
4. Normans 1066 A.D.
Round Norman Arch with Zig-Zag Ornament

Norman Ship (from the Bayeux Tapestry)

Plan of a Norman Castle

Keep

Moat

Outer Courtyard (for Bailie)

Inner Courtyard

The Normans Built: Rother Castle

Moat

Ornamental Bridge
Chief people

Lord & Bailiff, Reeve & Freeman, Villains, Serfs, Parishioner, Miller, Hayward, Surphechead

The villeins "paid" for their strips by working on the lord's land and paying certain goods. Money payment "farm" grew up later.

The Manor Court settled all local affairs. Many Manor Rolls still exist.

The Church in the Middle Ages was very important because:

1. It was only one church
2. All the learned people were churchmen
3. Kings' advisors: churchmen, eg. Lanfranc, archbishop
4. All churchmen spoke Latin and
1. The church had its own law courts.
2. The church was rich, of all the land in England belonged to it.
3. The Pope claimed to be the head of the church, and above all kings; they must obey him.

Life in a Monastery

The monks were busy and important people.

- copied and wrote books
- taught children
- nursed the sick
- entertained guests
- cared for the poor
- built churches
- kept fine herds of cows, sheep etc.
- cooked, washed, cleaned, etc.
- grew crops, fruit, etc.
The Norman Kings
William I (the Conqueror) stern and just.  Faithful to the Church of Canterbury

William II (Rufus) a bully

Anselm, Archbishop

Henry I (Lion of Justice)

married an English princess

Stephen 19 yrs civil war with

Matilda

The Plantagenet Kings

Henry II and Becket

Henry was a great and busy king.
The Kings of England

William I
William II
Henry I
Stephen

Plantagenet Kings

Henry II Henry III had remember
Richard I Henry II help just
John Henry II help just

Henry III
Edward I
Edward II
Edward III
Richard II

Death of Becket, 1170

Murder of Thomas a Becket - 1170

Henry II 7

Transept of Martyrdom, Canterbury Cathedral
It ruled most of France as well as England.

He began the use of jury, and sent out travelling judges.

Henry quarrelled with the Church because he thought it had too much power. Thomas à Becket, his Archbishop, was murdered. Henry was sorry, and did penance.

Richard I

The Third Crusade

The Crusades were Holy Wars fought to regain Palestine from the Turks.

Richard I

Philip Augustus of France

Friedrich II of Austria.

He led the Third Crusade. The Crusade failed because
The leaders quarrelled.
Also the Turks had a great leader called Saladin.

The Crusades are important because:

1. Trade grew up with the East.
   Cities like Genoa and Venice became rich.
2. Luxuries became known such as silk, muslins, carpets, mirrors, melons, lemons, etc.
3. Knowledge grew up e.g. in medicine, paper, windmills.
4. Many men wanted to explore new lands e.g. Marco Polo.

Robin Hood lived in the reign of King Richard Lion-Heart and John. When Richard came back from the Crusades he knighted Robin as his old title Sir Robin. The real name for Robin was the Locksley.