

The ancient history of the egyptian, assyrians, babylonians, medes and persians, ...

[History](#)



Art History Naturalism stands for the set laws which are believed to operate in the entire universe. Ideally, the rules affirm that there is no existence of other beings or things beyond the natural universe; however, if they might exist, their existence has no greater effect on the entire natural universe. On the other hand, naturalism tends to hold strongly that both structure and behavior evident on the natural universe are governed by natural laws and rules. Theoretically, abstractionism refers to the manner in which the human mind has the ability to capture a number of concepts through abstraction from previous experiences or from concepts already obtained.

Pre-historic art was commonly done in the cave; therefore, it is not considered to be a movement by human beings but a period of artistic evolution and development. It comprises the whole painting and forms of drawings which were evident in caves. In addition, human sculptures are part of these ancient or prehistoric arts. In the current world, most information, ideas, or feelings are expressed in artistic form, and these expressions did not start with the modern world; they were prehistorically expressed by ancient people. On the other hand, this was considered to be their main way of expression and preserving of certain information. Prehistoric people also decorated themselves with particular coloring matter to enhance beauty.

The ancient Near East is commonly remembered for the earliest civilization which developed in Mesopotamia. This was a region between two rivers, the Euphrates and Tigris, currently called Iraq. The major civilization landmarks evident in this place were the mushrooming of urban centers, resulting in the title "Cradle of Civilization". Mesopotamia is commonly known also for

the greater inventions of agricultural related machines and technologies. More so, the main reason why the region was named as near Middle East was due to its strategic position in the middle or near to the countries to the immediate west. The historical art of the ancient eastern has been largely related to the western art although the west was more inclined to the biblical land thus rendering the eastern historical art meaningful to their art history.

The historical art of the ancient Greece is greatly remembered for several reasons and a number of historic contributions they added to the world of history. The most significant historical archaic and artistic work of the western world was adamantly created and finalized in the 16th century as free paintings of Kouroi and the Korai; these two artistic materials were mounted on rocks as displays. Additionally, there were other forms of art which were portrayed in several historical places, for instance the sculptures. The charioteer of Delphi is regarded as one of the oldest and greatest form of art history presented in sculpture in the history of Greece. The major reason behind it is that it stands for a historical transition from the archaic form of convention to the classical ideas. It clearly represents the best example of a balance stroked between realism and geometric thus portraying the steps made in the western world historically.

Work Cited

Rollin, Charles. *The Ancient History of the Egyptian, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians*. New York: FQ Books, 2010. Print.