

Lascaux Cave paintings

On 12 September 1940, the entrance to the Lascaux Cave was in the south of France by 18-year-old Marcel Ravidat when his dog, Robot, investigated a hole left by an uprooted tree. Inside he found a cave painted with pictures of animals.

This is viewed as one of the earliest pieces of art ever made. Evolutionists like to claim the pictures were painted by neanderthal man over 40,000 years ago.

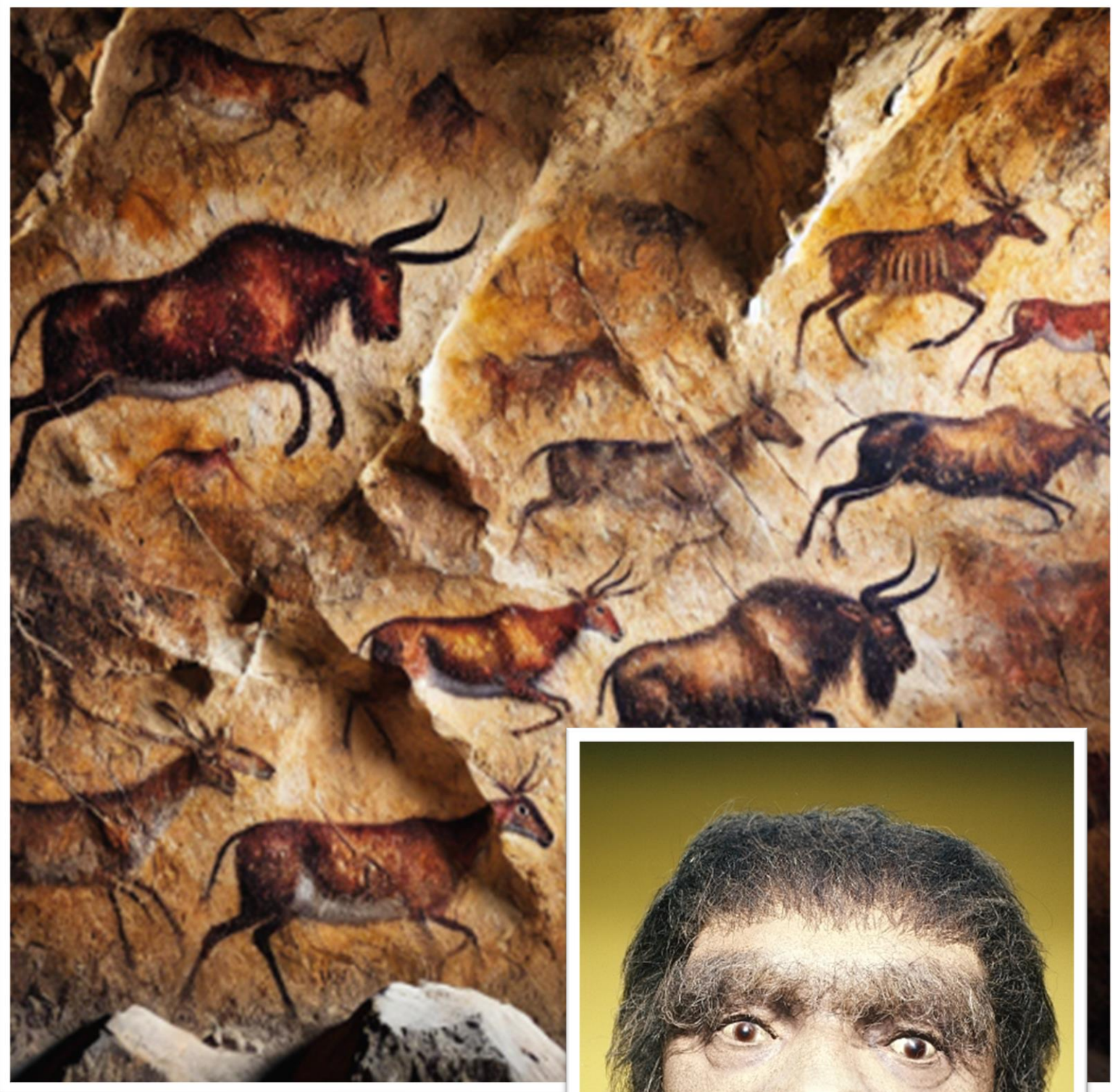
But how do we know this is not true?



How old are they?

Well, firstly the Bible tells us the first man, Adam, was made 6000 years ago, so no man was alive 40,000 years ago, and second; evolutionists describe Neanderthal man as ape-like, with few skills and abilities. Well, these pictures clearly show skills and ability. Look at the shading!

In fact, great debate continues about these painting as carbon dating of the paint places these pictures only older than 3000BCE – that's around the time of the flood. So, for us, the real question is... were these painting done before Noah's flood? Or after it? Well... we just don't know.



What evolutionists say Neanderthal man looked like.

FYI The flood was in 2,370BCE that's 4,395 years ago

Our lesson today; A Historical Journey Through Art.

Since the dawn of time (or at least since our ancestors figured out how to smear stuff on cave walls), humans have painted. But why? To tell stories, express emotions, or because Jehovah made it fun! From ancient murals to modern digital art, painting has remained a key part of human expression. But what if we had never started? Imagine a world without paintings – kind of dull, right?

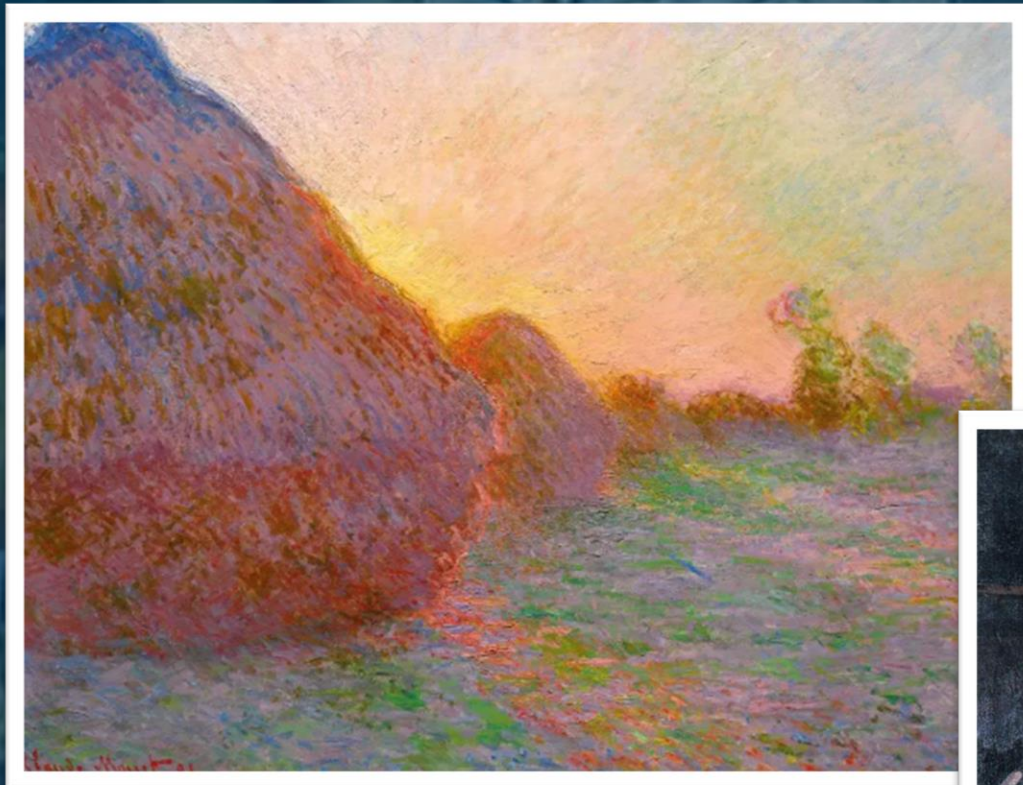


Famous Paintings Through History.

Ever wonder why people line up for hours to see tiny, pictures behind glass? That's the effect of how people view famous works of art! In fact, people with millions will spend millions just to say they own certain works of art! Let's have a game. How much do you think each of these painting sold for? And what makes these paintings stand the test of time?

"World Savior" by Da Vinci

\$559.7m US, £448.3m UK, 537m EURO



"Grain Stacks" by Monet

\$110.7m US,

£88.6m UK,

106.2m EURO



"Card Players" by Cézanne

\$339m US,

£271m UK,

325m EURO



Those Prices are CRAZY!

How much would you pay for a painting? A few dollars? A hundred? \$559 million for “World Savior”, that painting by Leonardo da Vinci, seems very difficult to fathom. Surely no piece of canvas with splodges of paint can be worth that?! Yet some paintings do sell for these crazy prices. Why? Because they’re rare, famous, or have a mysterious past. For example, “Interchange”, a weirdly simple abstract painting, sold for \$386 million! But does a painting’s price actually mean it’s better than others? Not really—some famous works were once considered worthless! Art prices are a mix of talent, hype, and millionaire one-up-man-ship! Even if money wasn’t an issue, would you spend so much on a painting?



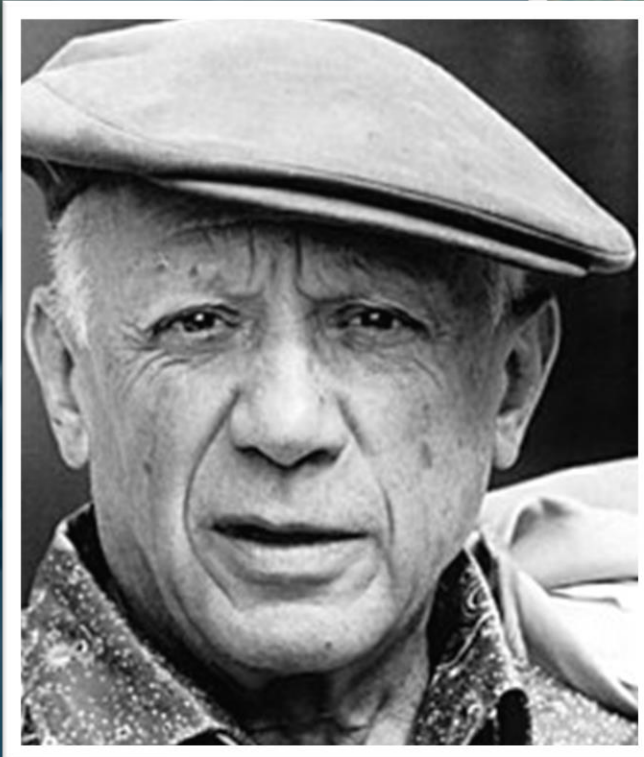
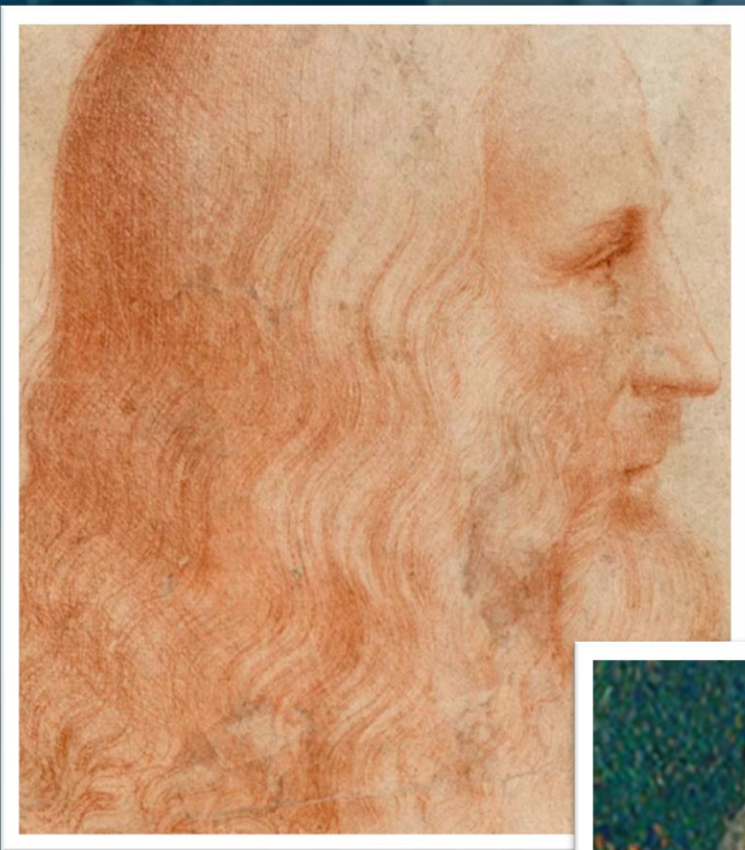
“Interchange” by Kooning
\$386m US, £309m UK, 370m EURO

The cost is more about the artist

As we discussed paintings can fetch millions, and a lot of this is because who painted them!

Famous artists like Da Vinci, Van Gogh, or Picasso changed the game in the art world, and their works are iconic, representing major historical cultural shifts. Also, there's the fact that most of these masterpieces are one-of-a-kind, which makes them pretty rare, – and we all know rare stuff is super valuable.

Add to that the cultural importance of these paintings and how they represent moments in history, and you've got some serious value. Who owned them also matters—art with a cool backstory tends to cost more! Finally, as time passes, these paintings become even more precious, and people start seeing them as both art and an investment – because they never lose value, it only increases! So actually, it's a good place to store your money!

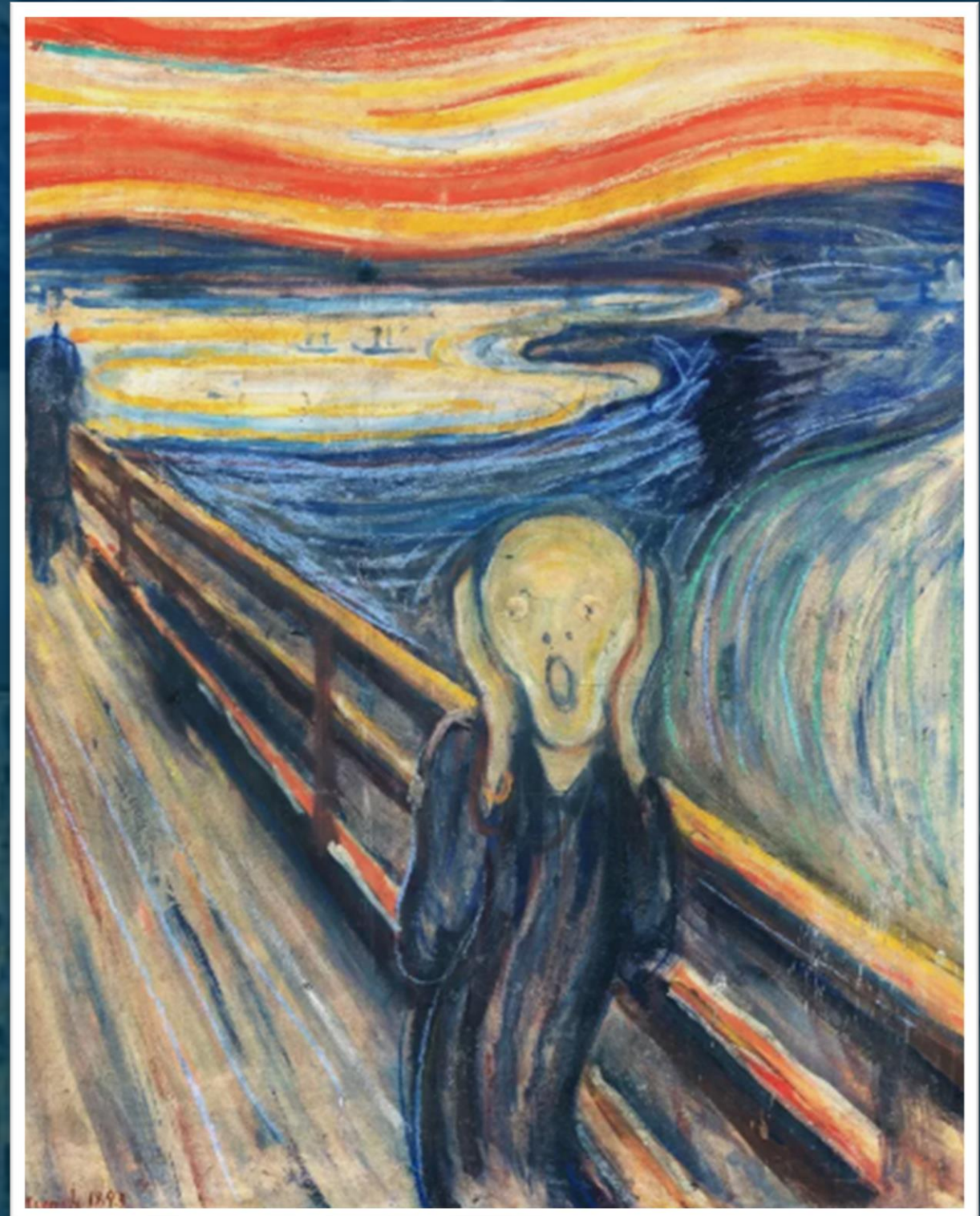


Top: Da Vinci, Middle: Van Gogh, Bottom: Picasso

Back story adds value!

One fascinating backstory involves "The Scream" by Edvard Munch. This iconic painting has been owned by several notable individuals, including a Norwegian collector, Thomas Olav Kluge. Back then worth about \$10m US. But In 1994, "The Scream" was stolen from the National Gallery in Oslo, Norway, during the Winter Olympics in Lillehammer.

The painting was taken by thieves who broke into the museum, but it was recovered just a few months later in a dramatic twist. The painting's dramatic theft and recovery became part of its history, and in 2012, it was sold at auction for a record \$119.9 million US, largely because of the thrilling backstory. The painting's wild adventure in the hands of criminals, made it even more legendary. So, theft is a good thing! If you get it back... Risky!



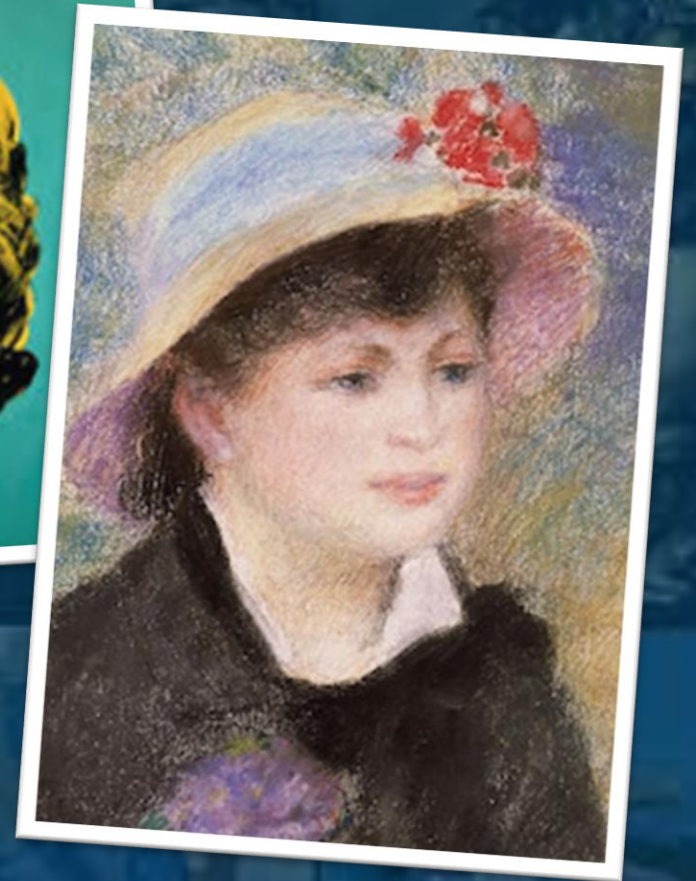
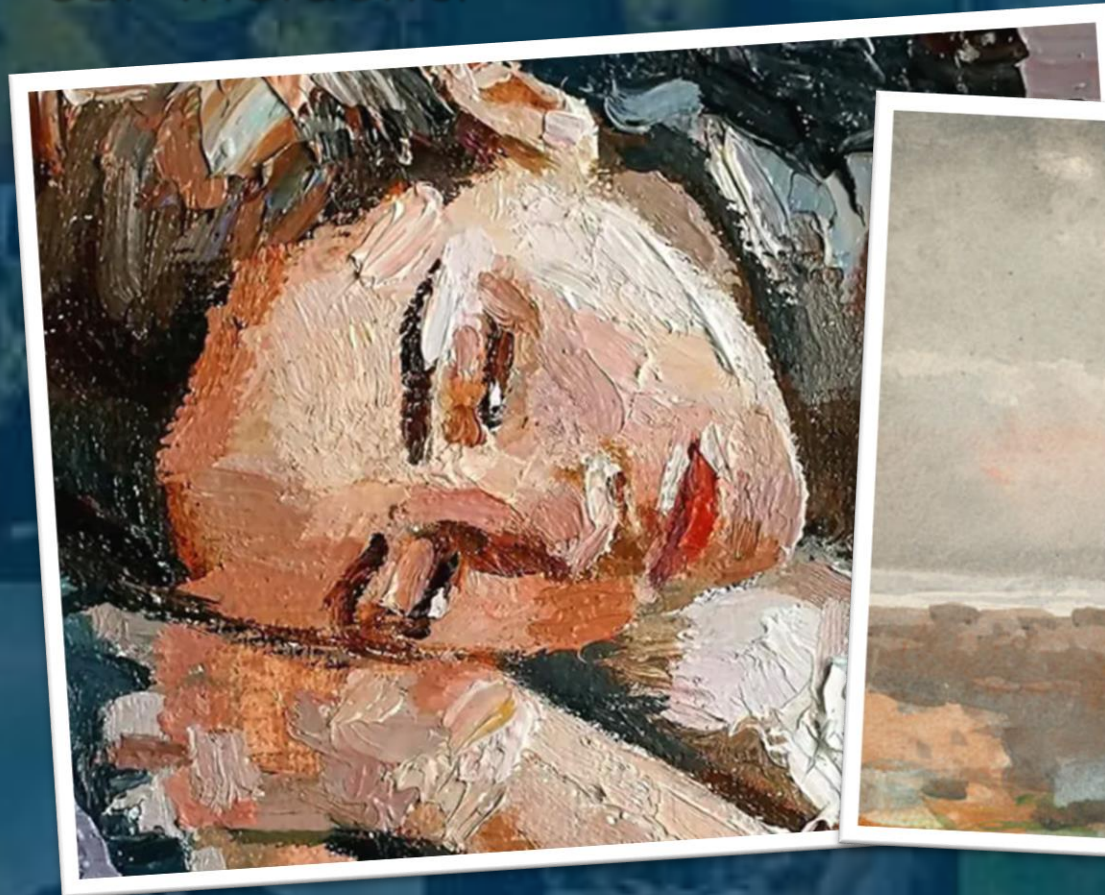
"The Scream" by Edvard Munch

Before theft: \$10m US, £8m UK, 9.5m EURO

After theft: \$119m US, £95m UK, 114m EURO

What medium?

When it comes to painting, there's more than one way to make a masterpiece! First, we've got *Oil Paints* – classic and rich, they're like the comfy sweater of the art world. Then there's *Watercolor*, which is perfect for when you want to create a soft, dreamy vibe, but be careful—watercolors don't like to be rushed! *Acrylic* paints are like the energetic little sibling of oils and watercolors. They dry quickly and can be used on all kinds of surfaces. And let's not forget *Pastels*, which are perfect for when you want to get a little smudgy with your creativity. Each medium has its own charm and challenges, but they all lead to one important truth: every brushstroke is a step closer to being the next Van Gogh – minus the ear incident!





Techniques and Styles

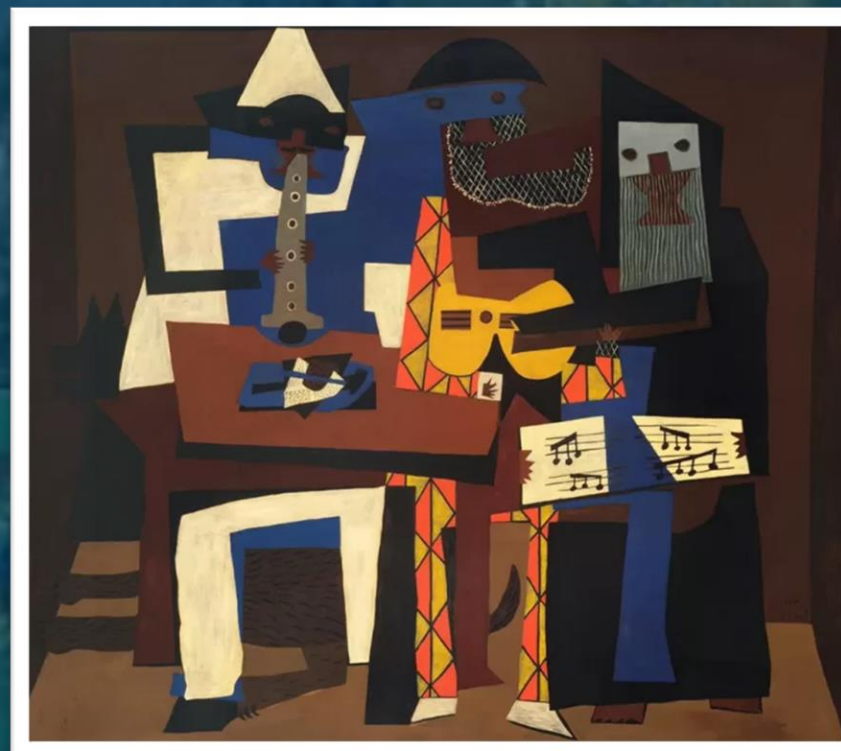
Some artists aim for *realism*, meticulously painting every tiny detail to capture the world exactly as it is. Then there are artists like the *Impressionists*, who focus more on light, colour, and movement than precise shapes, creating a sense of the moment. *Abstract* art, on the other hand, doesn't resemble anything recognizable, but instead, it evokes emotions and ideas through shapes, lines, and colors. *Surrealism* takes things even further, with dreamlike scenes where clocks melt and fish take flight. Each style has its own magic. Do you have a favourite?



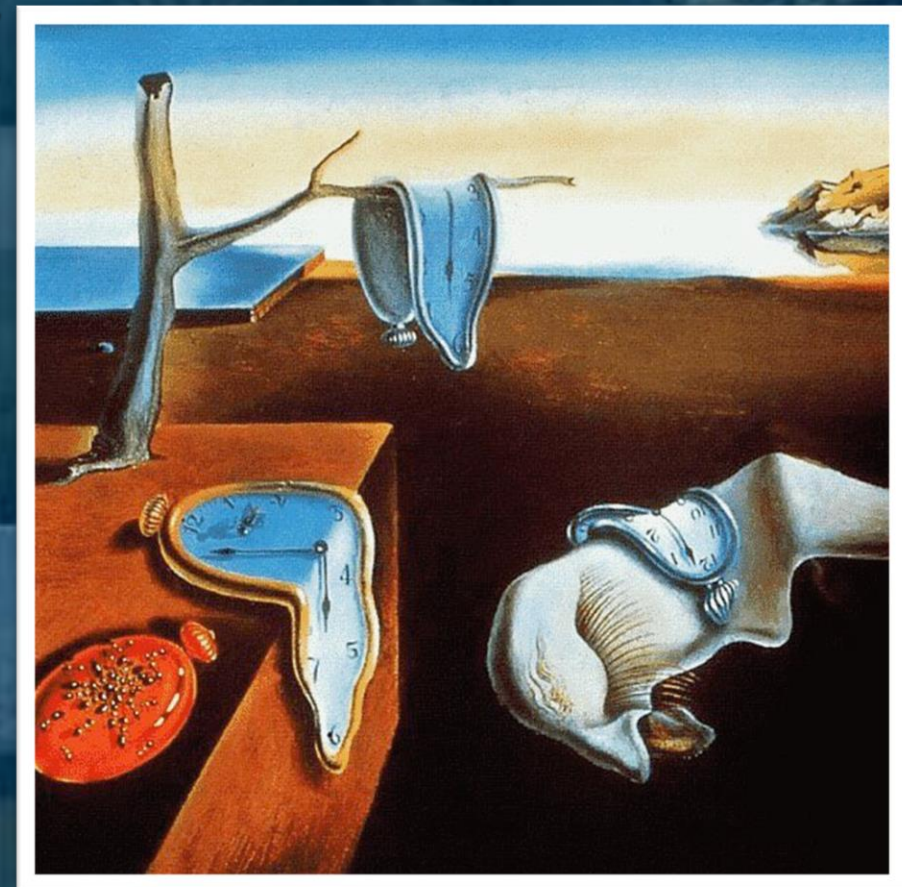
Realism - "October" Lepage



Impressionism - "Sun Rise" Monet



Abstract - "3 Musicians" Picasso



Surrealism - "The Persistence of Memory" Salvador Dali



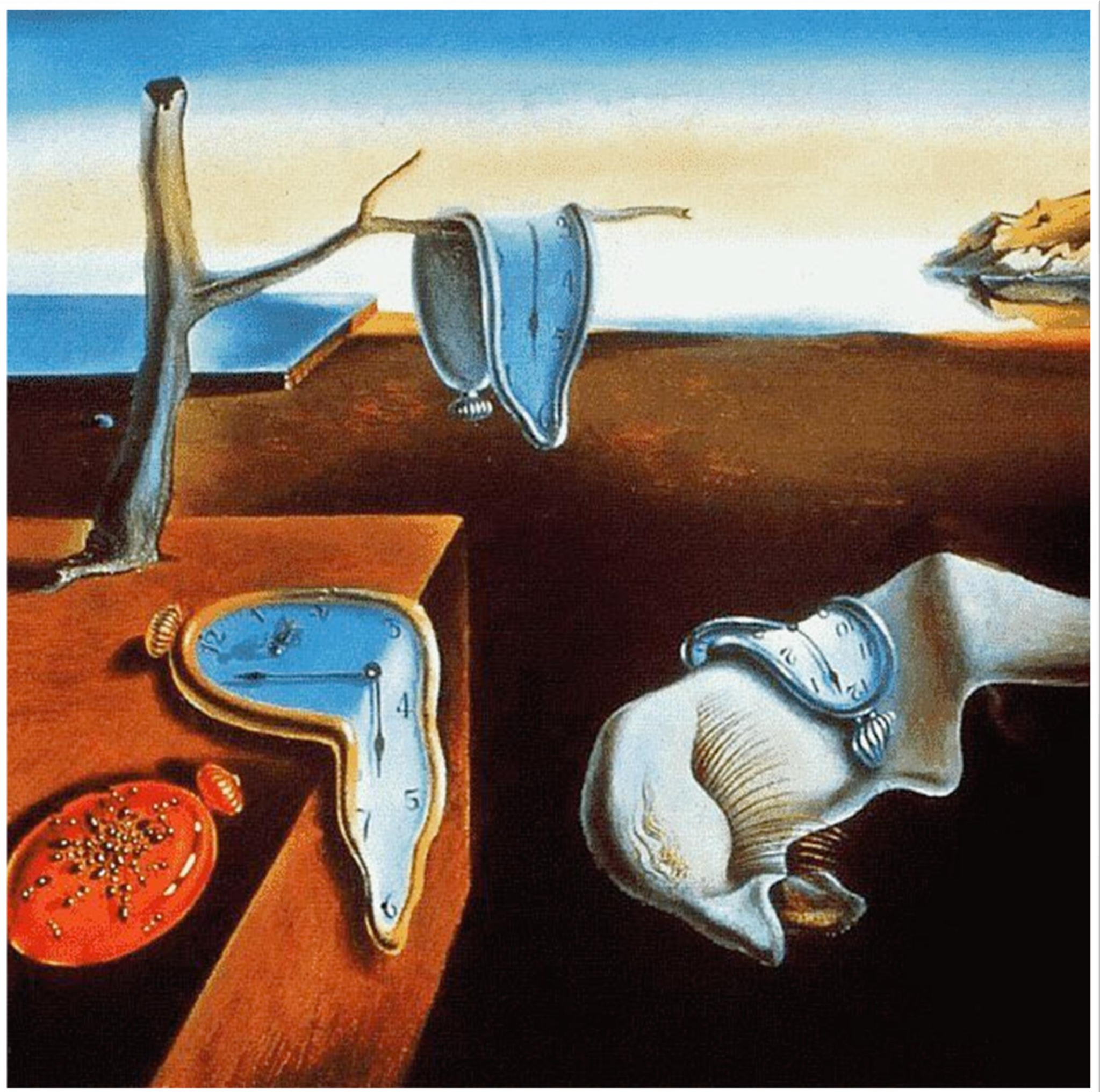
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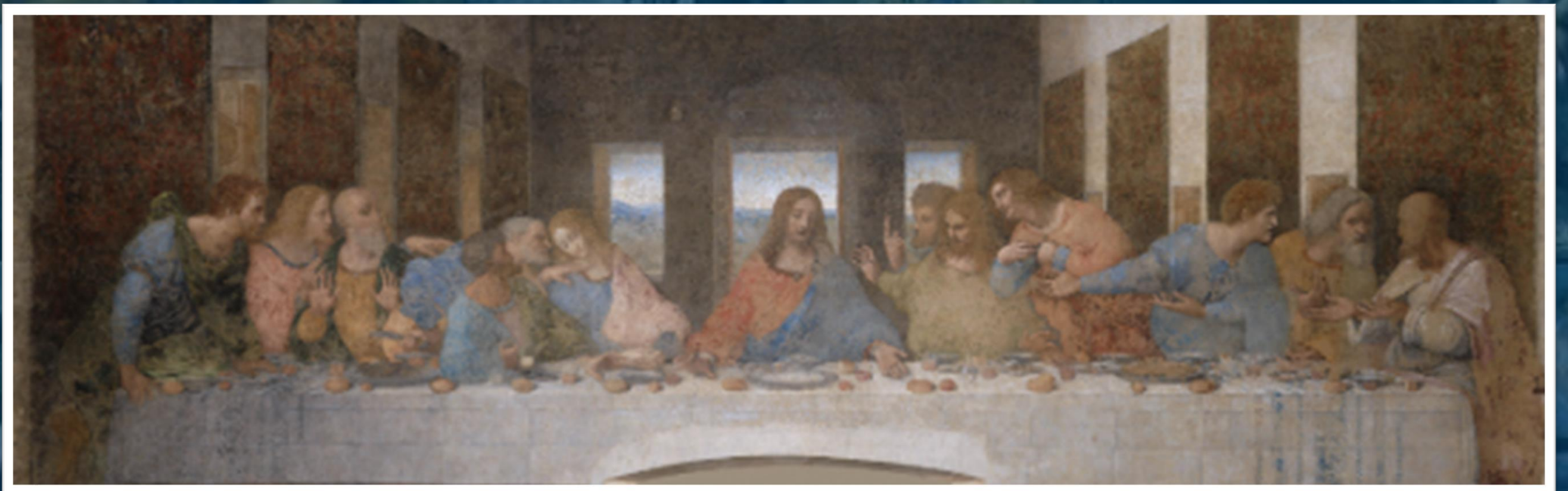
But how are we to Appreciate a Painting?

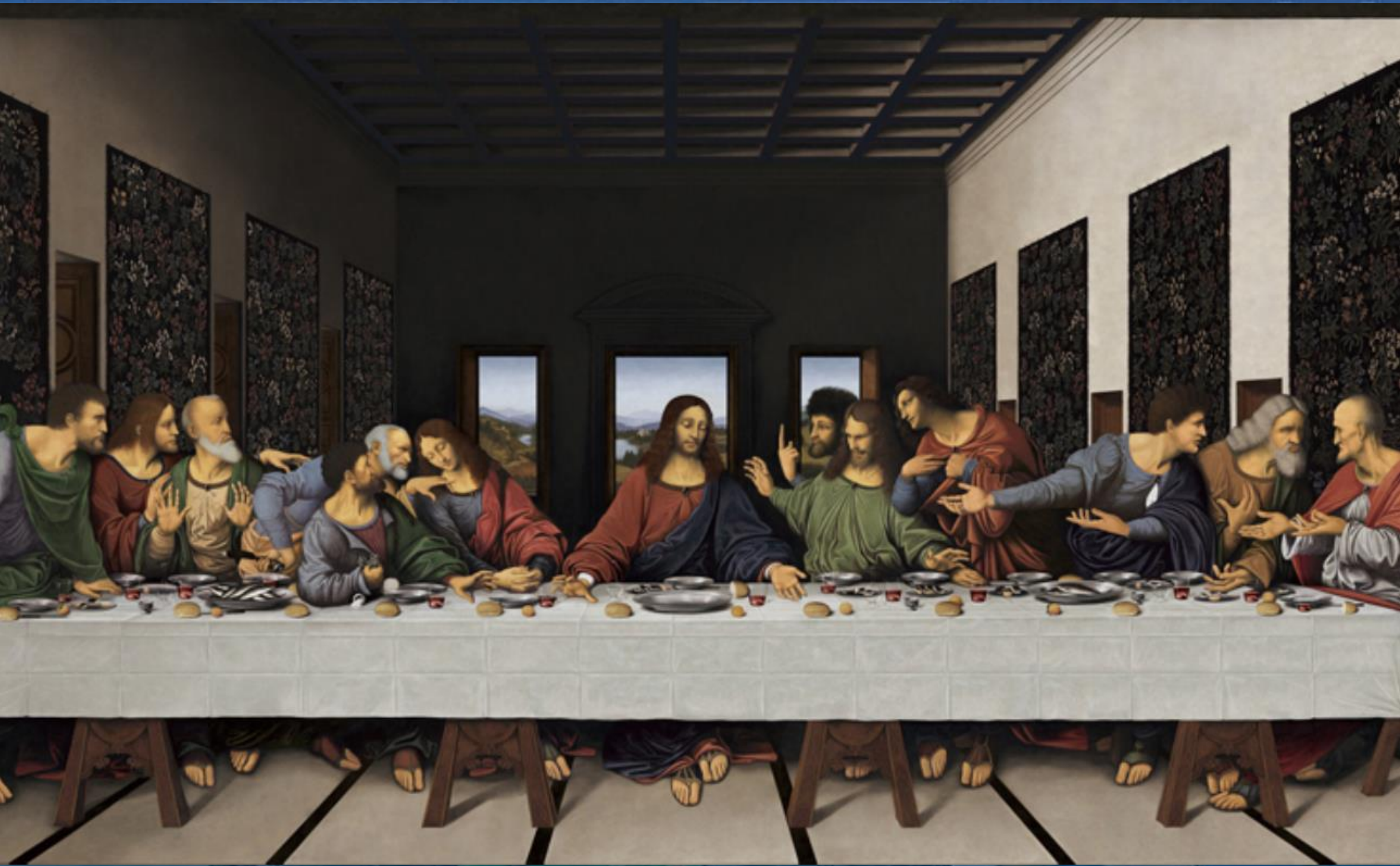
When you look at a painting, it's like opening a book – always more than meets the eye. First, think about your initial feelings: What emotions does it stir in you? Then, take a closer look at the details: the brushstrokes, the colors, and the lighting. These elements are key to understanding the artist's technique and message.

Often, artists hide deeper meanings in their works, leaving clues for us to find. Da Vinci, for example, was known for embedding subtle symbols and messages into his paintings.

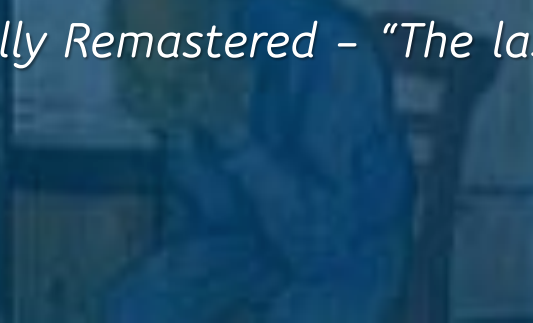
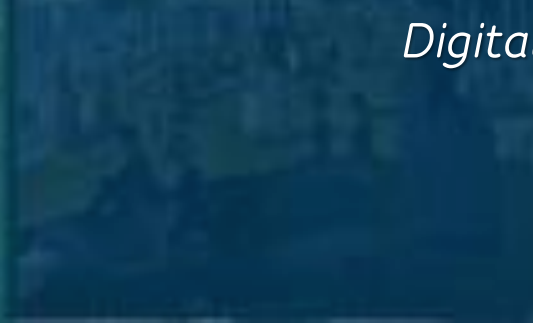
Now, think about this: Does knowing the story behind a painting change the way you see it? Do the hidden meanings become more apparent when you know the artist's intent? Art is a journey of discovery, so take your time exploring!

OK, lets see if you can spot any hidden meaning in Da Vinci's "Last Supper."





Digitally Remastered - "The last supper" Da Vinci



Some of the most famous ever paintings.



Recap Quiz! Did we really learn something?



Scan the code or go to: nathanandhazel.com and click on the quiz button.





Congratulations!
You have completed the history of:
Great Art!

Homework.

What's your favourite painting? Why not recreate it? Or tell us why you like it.

Send in your thoughts to history@nathanandhazel.com