



Mandible of the first Lantian Man, found at Chenjiawo, China.
Lantian Man in the Lower Paleolithic period lived by collecting fruit and hunting with chipped stone tools.
Ca. 500000~650000 B. C.



One of the gǔ dí flutes excavated at Jiahu, Henan. The Jiahu gǔ dí is not only the oldest known but also the most intact musical instrument in the world. Those bone flutes can still be played now.
Ca. 7700~9000 B. C.



Skull of Peking Man discovered at Zhoukoudian near Beijing, China.
Peking Man lived in the Upper Paleolithic period, knowing the use and control of fire.
Ca. 250000~400000 B. C.



One of the Human faced-fish decorated bowls recovered at Banpo village, Shaanxi. The bowls are regarded as the representations of the Yangshao culture in Neolithic period, classified as the first grade cultural relics in China.
Ca. 6000 B. C.

PRE-HISTORY

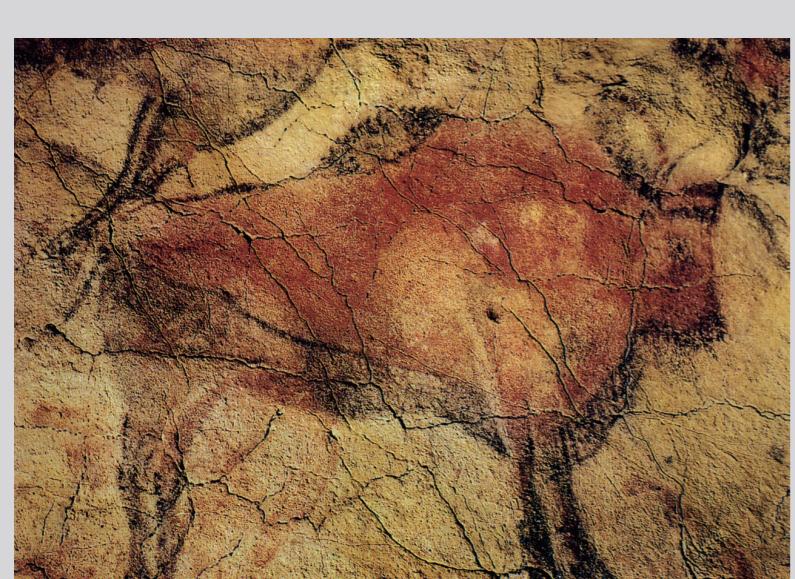


Venus of Willendorf, a figurine carved from an oolitic limestone, was found in Willendorf, Austria. The figure was carved during the European Upper Paleolithic. With the exaggerated sexual features of women, the figurine represented an early fertility fetish.
Ca. 25000~30000 B. C.

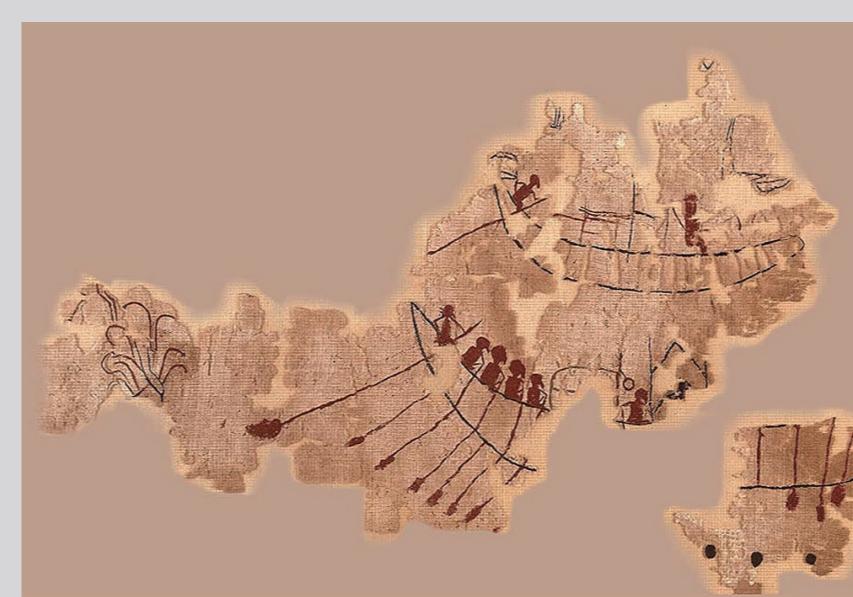
10000 B. C.



The Bushel with ibex motifs is an artwork originating from Susa, located in modern-day Iran. The piece was made during the Neolithic period. The figure on it can present the sense of speed of animals on the move.
Ca. 4000~5000 B.C.



Bison (reproduction) in the great hall of polychromes, being one of the Altamira cave paintings, was discovered at Cantabria, Spain.
The parietal cave paintings are created to ensure the success of hunting during the Upper Paleolithic.
Ca. 13500 B. C.



Gebelein Painted Textile was discovered at Nekhen. Nekhen was the religious and political capital of Upper Egypt during the Early Dynastic Period. The painting on the linen depicted the life near the Nile.
Ca. 3600 B. C.



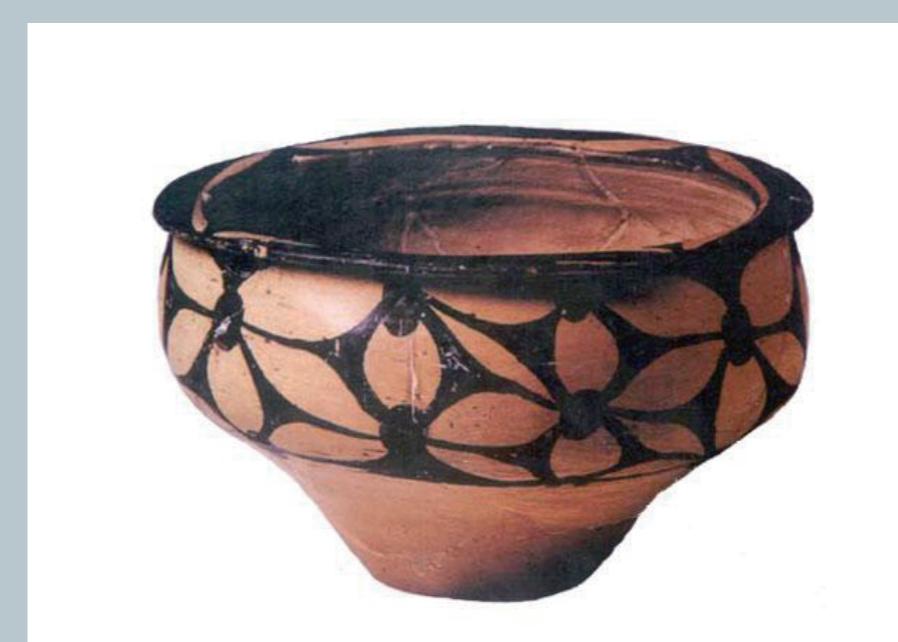
A bronze knife made in the Late Paleolithic was found at Majiayao site in Dongxiang, Gansu. It was the oldest bronze object found in China, implying the coming of the Early Bronze Age.
Ca. 5000 B. C.



Small mouthed peaked bottom bottles were found at Ginger village site in Shannxi. Those bottles were made in the Paleolithic period and were the most typical utensil in Yangshao culture.
Ca. 3500~4000 B. C.



The cord-marked pottery was discovered at Dakeng site located in eastern Taiwan. The culture of cord-marked pottery existed in the Middle Neolithic.
Ca. 3500~4500 B. C.

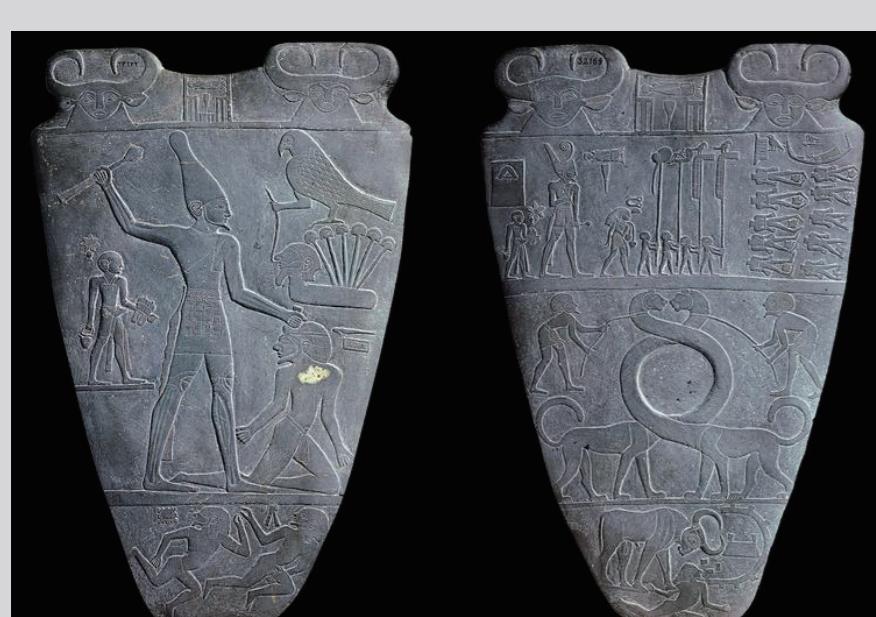


The pedal decorated basin is one of the pottery unearthed at Miaodigou site in China. It was made in Neolithic, and the geometric patterns on it show that people at that time had the understanding of mathematics and geometry to some extent.
Ca. 3000~3900 B. C.

PRE-HISTORY



Ötzi the Iceman was excavated in the Ötztal Alps. The body was well-preserved due to the fact that it was frozen in ice.
Ötzi is the oldest known natural human mummy in Europe.
Ca. 3300 B.C.



Palette of Narmer was made in the First Dynastic Period of Egypt. The ceremonial engraving depicts the First Dynasty king Narmer conquering his enemies and uniting Upper and Lower Egypt.
Ca. 3000 B. C.



The stela of King Djed, an iconic monument, was discovered at Abydos in Middle Egypt. It was created in the Early Dynastic Period in Egypt and is one of the examples of monumental hieroglyphs.
Ca. 3000 B. C.



On the stele is Cuneiform, one of the earliest systems of writing invented by the Sumerians. It is made by means of a blunt reed for a stylus. Citizens recorded business documents or wrote letters through Cuneiform.
Ca. 3000 B.C.