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Contributor Daniel T. Potts, Hasan Ali Naboodah, Peter Hellyer; Published 2003. Trident Press Ltd. ISBN1-900724-88-X. The pottery trail from Southeast Asia to Archaeology. Edited by Daniel T. Potts, Hasan Ali Naboodah, Peter Hellyer, 2007. 207. S-hunh Related Pottery in Southeast Asia/WG Soelheim Artibus Asiae, 1959. The Kulayan pottery complex in the Philippines/WG Soelheim Artibus Asiae, 1957. "Metropolitan Museum of Art. Metmuseum.org. Archived from the original on 2019-04-22. Retrieved 2019-04-26." Cooper (2010), pp. 1920. Cooper (2010), pp. 2024. D. W. Anthony, The Horse, the Wheel, and Language, P. 149. Cooper (2010), pp. 3637. Cooper (2010), p. 42. "Deutsches Museum: History". Archived from the original on 2016-07-07. Richard Whipp, Patterns of Labour Work and Social Change in the Pottery Industry (1990). 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ISBN0-226-71118-8.Savage, George, Pottery Through the Ages, Penguin, 1959, ISBN978120063317Wikiquote has quotations related to Pottery.Wikimedia Commons has media related to Pottery.Pottery manufacture in recent pastStoke-on-Trent Museums Ceramics Collections OnlineUK Pottery ResourceCeramics everywhereRetrieved from "Pottery has been a part of human history for thousands of years. Its craft that has evolved over time, from simple clay pots to beautiful works of art. Pottery has played a significant role in the development of civilizations around the world, serving practical purposes as well as being used in religious ceremonies and trade. In this article, we'll take a journey through the history of pottery, from its earliest beginnings to its place in the modern world. The earliest known pottery dates back to around 10,000 BCE, during the Neolithic era. At this time, humans were beginning to settle in permanent communities and develop agriculture. Pottery was created out of a need for storage containers and cooking vessels. The first pots were made by hand, using a technique called coiling, where long, snake-like rolls of clay were coiled together to form a vessel. These early pots were simple in design and were likely used for storing food and other goods. The introduction of the potter's wheel, which was invented in Mesopotamia around 3,500 BCE, revolutionized pottery production. With the wheel, potters could create more symmetrical and standardized vessels in a fraction of the time it took to hand-build them. This led to an increase in production and a decrease in the price of pottery, making it more widely available to the general population. There have been many famous pottery styles throughout history, each with its own unique characteristics and techniques. Some of the most well-known include Chinese porcelain, Greek black-figure and red-figure pottery, Japanese raku ware, and Mexican Talavera pottery. In modern times, pottery has evolved from a primarily functional craft to a highly valued art form. While pottery is still used for practical purposes like cooking and storage, it is also widely collected and displayed as decorative art. Many contemporary potters are pushing the boundaries of the medium, experimenting with new forms, glazes, and concepts. The most common material used in pottery production today is clay, which can be found in a variety of forms and colors. Other materials commonly used include porcelain, stoneware, and earthenware. Some potters also experiment with alternative materials like paper clay, glass, and even concrete. According to Oxford Languages, pottery is the art or technique of making artifacts of earthenware, clay, and porcelain of every kind and quality. In other words, pottery is the manufacturing of objects from different types of clay or earthenware such as porcelain, stoneware, and others. Some items made of ceramics can be considered art, while other items are for everyday use and decoration. Among the artistic objects made of ceramics, we can find, for example, antique pieces such as vases or sculptures of gods. Everyday objects like plates, bowls, and cups are also made of ceramics. The technology used to create pottery has evolved over time, from simple hand-building techniques to the use of the potter's wheel and modern kilns. The rise of industrialization in the 19th century also saw a significant change in the pottery industry, with the introduction of mass-produced pottery and the use of new materials and techniques. Today, pottery continues to be an important part of the art world, with contemporary potters exploring new forms and concepts while still maintaining a connection to the rich history and traditions of the past. As we look to the future, it is clear that pottery will continue to evolve and change. With new technologies and materials constantly emerging, the possibilities for pottery are endless. Pottery, as a craft, has inspired generations of people. The oldest known pottery in the world dates back to around 20,000 years ago, during the Paleolithic era. These early pots were simple in design and were likely used for storing food and other goods. The introduction of the potter's wheel, which was invented in Mesopotamia around 3,500 BCE, revolutionized pottery production. With the wheel, potters could create more symmetrical and standardized vessels in a fraction of the time it took to hand-build them. This led to an increase in production and a decrease in the price of pottery, making it more widely available to the general population. There have been many famous pottery styles throughout history, each with its own unique characteristics and techniques. 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