Terracotta female figurines were uncovered by archaeologists in excavations of Mohenjo-daro, Pakistan (3000â€“1500 BC). Along with phallus-shaped stones, these suggest some sort of fertility cult and a belief in a mother goddess.[10] The Burney Relief is an outstanding terracotta plaque from Ancient Mesopotamia of about 1950 BC. In Mesoamerica, the great majority of Olmec figurines were in terracotta. Later Buddhist figures were often made in painted and glazed terracotta, with the Yixian glazed pottery luohans, probably of 1150â€“1250, now in various Western museums, among the finest examples.[14] Brick-built tombs from the Han dynasty were often finished on the interior wall with bricks decorated on one face; the techniques included molded reliefs. Historical Figures are the famous people in history who have played a significant role in shaping human progress. Philosophers over the past several centuries have debated upon the roles played by historical figures in influencing the history of human civilization and progress. While Scottish philosopher Thomas Carlyle felt that the study of legendary figures is a key to understanding history, English philosopher Herbert Spencer was of the belief that historical individuals were of little importance. Irrespective of the philosophical debates on the subject, it cannot be denied that studying ab He often cuts a rather effeminate figure and is sometimes shown riding an ithyphallic mule or in a languid, reclining pose such as the celebrated sculpture on the east pediment of the Parthenon (447-432 BCE). Another famous representation is as an infant in the arms of the Hermes of Praxiteles (ca 330 BCE). Coins from Naxos and Mende depicted the god from the 6th to 4th century BCE, and in the 5th century BCE he appeared on the coins of Crete, Thebes, and Thasos. Dionysos also plays a central role in Euripides' tragedy the Bacchae, which is set in Thebes. Editorial Review This Article has been...Â First evidence of a cult to Dionysos in Mycenaean culture. 700 bce - 600 bce.