

# Prehistoric art

Cycle B

# Key facts

<i>Cave artists</i>	<i>Painted on cave walls and ceilings in prehistoric times, around 10,000 to 20,000 years ago.</i>
<i>Charcoal</i>	<i>A black crumbly drawing material made of carbon and often used for sketching.</i>
<i>Geometric shapes</i>	<i>The form or outline of a 2D shape.</i>
<i>Iron Age</i>	<i>A time in early human history when people began to use tools and weapons made of iron.</i>
<i>Line drawings</i>	<i>The outline of a shape without any tone.</i>
<i>Native</i>	<i>A person who was born in or comes from a particular place.</i>
<i>Prehistoric</i>	<i>The time before written history began.</i>
<i>Proportions</i>	<i>The scale and size of an object.</i>
<i>Stone Age</i>	<i>The oldest time when humans are known to have existed. They used tools made of stone.</i>
<i>Texture</i>	<i>The way a particular objects feels.</i>
<i>Tone</i>	<i>Shading using areas of dark and light to create a 3D effect.</i>

*Charcoal is made from thin peeled willow twigs which are heated without oxygen.*



*Crushed charcoal can be used to create different textures.*

*Charcoal smudges easily. Fixing spray can be used to stop it smudging any further.*

*Large wild animals, such as bison, horses, aurochs, and deer were important to people in prehistory.*



*The earth colours which prehistoric people painted with were: red, yellow and umber pigments, black charcoal from the fire, burnt bones (bone black) and white.*

*The process of making art in prehistory was to tell stories and record history.*



*Early man created art to communicate.*

**Previous Learning:** Using different mediums for effect, such as paint, pencil charcoal.

**Next step:** To develop their use of tints and shades in art work.