

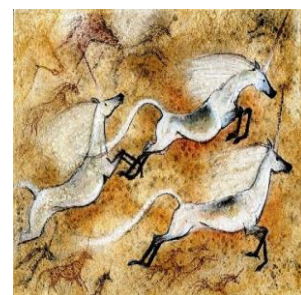
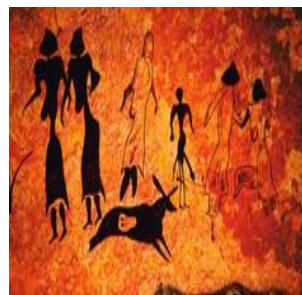
Learning Objectives

- To learn how prehistoric man made art, painting with muted earth colours and reflecting this style in their work
- To be able to scale up drawings, identifying key 2D shapes within an image and applying and blending charcoal to create tone and texture
- To experiment with the pigments in natural products to make different colours, identifying which natural items make the most successful colours
- To develop painting skills, mixing paint to create a range of natural colours and experimenting with techniques to create different textures
- To Collaborate in group to create a large piece of artwork, creating designs using both positive and negative impressions and creating natural colours using paint



Key Facts: Charcoal

- Charcoal is made from thin peeled willow twigs which are heated without oxygen.
- Charcoal smudges easily. Fixing spray can be used to stop it smudging any further.
- Crushed charcoal can be used to create different textures.



Key Facts: Prehistoric Art

- 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.

Holy Family Halewood

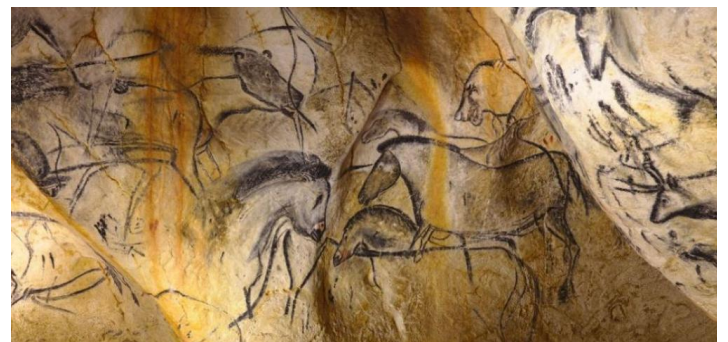
Year 3 and Year 4 Art & Design Prehistoric Art

Key Vocabulary:

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

Key Facts: Prehistoric Art

- Early man created art to communicate.
- Animals such as large wild animals, such as bison, horses, aurochs, and deer were important to people in prehistory.
- The process of making art in prehistory was to tell stories and record history.



Materials used: Charcoal, coloured pencils and crayons, chalk, natural resources.