

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Cave Artists	Prehistoric humans who painted on cave walls and ceilings around 10.000 to 20.000 years ago
Charcoal	A black crumbly drawing material made of carbon and often used for sketching.
Geometric shapes	The form or outline of a 2D shape
Line drawings	The outline of a shape without any tone
Proportions	The scale and size of an object
Sketching	A fast, light drawing which is often made as a plan for drawing or painting
Style	The way in which something has been drawn
Texture	The way a particular object feels
Tint	The adding of white to make a colour lighter
Tone	The lightness and darkness of a colour
Evaluate	Review and identify strengths and weaknesses.

'Prehistoric Art'

Knowledge Mat

Year 3/4 – Year 6 – Summer



'Sticky Knowledge' about Prehistoric Art

Cave Artists were prehistoric humans, who painted on cave walls and ceilings in prehistoric times around 10.000 to 20.000 years ago.

Prehistoric is the time before written history began.

Stone Age is the oldest time when humans are known to have existed. They used tools made of stone.

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 or hairspray can be used to stop any further smudging once you are happy with your texture or smudging.

Skills to be taught:

Designing, analysing and planning ideas.

- Investigating sculptures and patterns by different artists. (What can you see?, how does it make you feel?, What is the artist saying about him/herself?)
- Investigating how objects and collage can be used to add detail in sculptures (asking and answering questions about famous sculptures)

Working with tools, equipment, materials and components

- Experimenting with lines and etching marks to show pattern and texture
- Collaborative design of a large sculpture using careful observation (Exploring mark making and etching techniques)
- Exploring colour to show natural forms using paint and colour mixing to lighten and darken.

Evaluating processes – Verbal and written

- Evaluate their work – who is it influenced by
- Identifying strengths and areas for development. I like... I dislike... I think ... went well because... I think ... did not go well because ...
- I think Would like to see my self portrait

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.