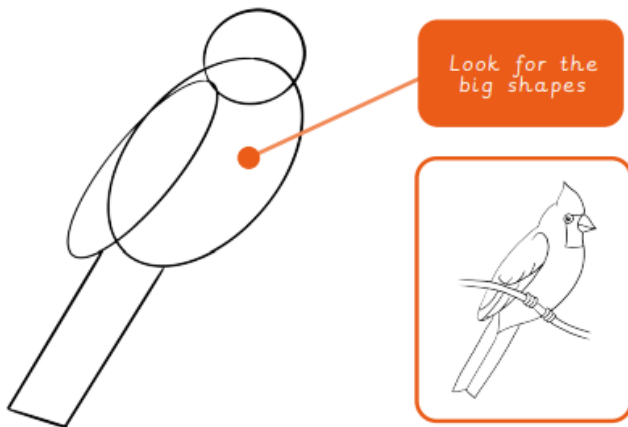




Key Vocabulary

Prehistoric	A time in the past before humans wrote things down to record history
Stone Age	The oldest period in which humans are known to have lived
Drawing medium	Different materials used to draw e.g. pencils, charcoal, pastels
Pigment	The colour in a natural object
Charcoal	Burnt wood that we can draw with
Smudging	Blending a soft drawing material on a surface
Proportion	How big a part of something looks compared to the rest of it
Scale up	Enlarge a drawing so the proportions stay the same

Scaling up drawings



Knowledge



Exploring prehistoric art

- People living in the Stone Age drew and painted animals because they were an important food source
- They also painted symbols using bold black outlines, shapes, patterns and dots
- Prehistoric people painted in the dark



Charcoal animals

- Most prehistoric art was created using charcoal
- Using different tools, in different ways can create different types of lines
- Smudging can help me to sketch light and dark shades



Prehistoric pallet

- Artists have different materials to use depending on when they live in history
- Prehistoric people didn't have access to paints, so they had to use natural objects to create marks and shapes, e.g. crushed berries, burnt wood, plants, animal fats



Painting on a cave wall

- Texture in artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like)
- Historians think paint was applied using natural objects like animal hair brushes, or was sprayed on using hollow bones



Hands on a cave wall

- Negative print is where the artist paints around and between objects, e.g. a hand
- Positive print is where the object is dipped in paint and applied to the background



Negative print



Positive print