

The Knowledge

Supporting the National Curriculum



Knowing More

Remembering More

Learning More

Prehistoric Art



ARDLEIGH GREEN
JUNIOR SCHOOL

Year 3
Art

Key Knowledge

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.

Key Facts

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.

Key Vocabulary

Charcoal: black crumbly drawing material made of carbon and often used for sketching.

Geometric shapes: The form or outline of a 2D shape.

Iron Age: A time in early human history when people began to use tools and weapons made of iron.

The drawings: The outline of a shape without any tone.

Native: A person who was born in or comes from a particular place.

Prehistoric: The time before written history began.

Proportions: The scale and size of an object

Tone: Shading using areas of dark and light to create a 3D effect.



Test Yourself

- How many years ago was the Prehistoric times?
- What was the Iron Age?
- What is charcoal?
- Why would we use charcoal?
- What are proportions?
- What is a 'native'?



Gallery

