

Knowledge Organiser

Prior Learning

Developing work:

Use a variety of tools, e.g. pencils, rubbers, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal, chalk and other dry media

Ask and answer questions about the starting points for their work and the processes they have used.

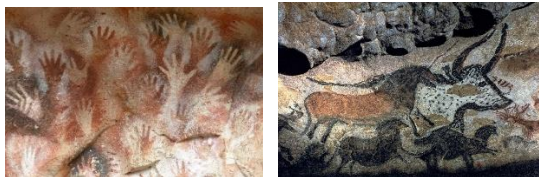
Painting:

Mix and match colours to artefacts and objects.
 Use different types of paint

Year 3 & 4 - Art

Autumn 1

Prehistoric Art – Cave Paintings



Key Skills Taught

- To use sketch books to gather visual imagery, experiment with techniques and develop ideas and designs.
- To explore working in different times and cultures.
- To use different implements to achieve variations in texture, shape and pattern.
- To experiment with different effects and textures, creating their own paints using natural forms and pigments
- To work confidently on a range of scales.

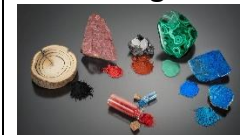
Vocabulary

Reverse handprints



Hand silhouettes surrounded by colour created with a blowpipe.

Natural Pigments



Natural pigments are colorants that come from natural sources such as minerals, plants, and insects.

Ochre



A natural pigment made from iron oxide, used by artists for thousands of years.

Charcoal



Charcoal is made from burning wood and is usually a black stick.

Key Knowledge Taught: *by the end of the unit pupils are expected to know that / be able to:*

- Cave paintings are examples of prehistoric human communication and storytelling.
- Paints were created from natural pigments like charcoal and ochre.
- Prehistoric cave art discoveries began back in the 19th century and are located all over the world.
- Some of the oldest cave paintings have been discovered in Indonesia and approximately 45,000 years old.

Extra Information:

Lascaux Cave Paintings, France

First discovered in 1940 by a group of children and their dog. It has been called "The Sistine chapel of prehistory"



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