

Prehistoric art

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 an object feels.
Charcoal	A black crumbly drawing material made of carbon and often used for sketching.
Proportions	The scale and size of an object.



Key Facts

Cave artists painted on cave walls and ceilings in prehistoric times, around 10,000 to 20,000 years ago.

Early man created art to communicate.

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.

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.

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.