

Grange Park Primary School Year 3 Autumn 1 Art and Design

Hunter gatherers: Cave paintings

| Key Facts | | Key Skills | | Key Vocabulary | |
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| Cave paintings are paintings on cave walls and ceilings. | | Paint techniques | Experiment with and use a variety of techniques including, creating own paints from natural materials and mixing tints and tones to match own observations. | origin | The point or place where something begins, arises or comes from. |
| Usually these paintings were made in prehistoric times. Most cave paintings date from 10,000 to 20,000 years ago. The oldest are from about 32,000 years ago, but scientists still disagree if this dating is correct. | | Composition | Think carefully about how elements are placed or arranged to create a final image. | figure | A person or animal's body shape. |
| Most often, animals or hunting scenes were painted. These paintings tell a story. | | Drawing | Draw figures accurately using a range of materials, line and form, from imagination and memory. | natural resource | Materials or substances found in nature. |
| The paintings were drawn with red and yellow ochre, hematite, manganese oxide and charcoal. | |  | | scene | A representation of a story being told by the picture. |
| Today, there are about 350 caves known which have paintings in them. Many are in France, Spain and southern Africa. | | | | wash | An art technique resulting in a semi-transparent layer of colour. |
| Some of the most impressive and famous cave paintings in the world are to be found at Lascaux in southwestern France. Here the largest animal to be discovered so far in any cave, a 5.2 metre long bull, can be seen in The Great Hall of the Bulls. | | | | depth | The distance created in an artwork that shows front to back or near to far. |

