



Hello everybody! Welcome to



This term we're heading back in time to explore the prehistoric world.

We will be making our very own zentangle dinosaurs, drawing cavemen and making our own cave art.

Your box contains the things you need but there are some crafts which may require you to bring materials in. Don't worry, there'll be a reminder at the bottom of the page the week before!

There is a video provided each week explaining a little bit about the topic and what the craft is. **Molly**, the presenter, will cover the basic learning objectives and rules each week and demonstrate how to make that week's creation. The main thing is that the quick builds are done as described on the correct week as this forms the basis of the inter-school competition where your school can earn points for the national leaderboard.

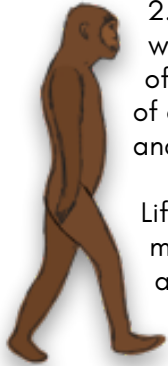
Usually the teacher will choose the best craft from each table and get the children to show their creations at the front. The rest of the children can then vote for who they want to win. You should then take a photo of them with your phone and upload it to the competition page at www.artikids.co.uk/myclub. Parents and children can then vote for their favourites online.



1. **DO NOT WALK OR RUN WHEN USING SCISSORS**
2. **USE A SMALL AMOUNT OF PAINT-** Everybody needs to share it and we don't want you to run out!
3. **TAKE TURNS AND SHARE-** If somebody is using the resource you want, be patient. You'll get your turn! You may also need to share some of the resources.
4. **CLEAN THE PAINTBRUSHES-** To make sure that you can get started on your crafts as soon as possible, keep the paintbrushes clean. Once you're finished with them, give them a little wash so that they are ready for the next week.
5. **HAVE FUN! The most important rule by far!**

ANY TEMPLATES ARE AT THE END
OF THIS DOCUMENT

WEEK 1 - THE STONE AGE



2.6 million years ago a new age began, the Stone Age! This was a period of time when early humans mainly used **stone** to make their tools and weapons instead of animal bones, vegetable fibres and wood. There were several different species of early humans living during the Stone Age including homo habilis, homo erectus and homo sapiens.

Life during the early Stone Age was hard. Humans were nomadic which meant that they were constantly on the move, following migrating animals and resources. There were no permanent settlements. Many people lived in caves but they also created shelters using animal bones, sticks, soil, clay and animal hides.

DID YOU KNOW?

Dogs were the first animals to be domesticated! They weren't exactly like the pet dogs we know and love today but they were very important during the Mesolithic period (the middle period) of the Stone Age. They provided warmth and even warned people of danger!



CRAFT

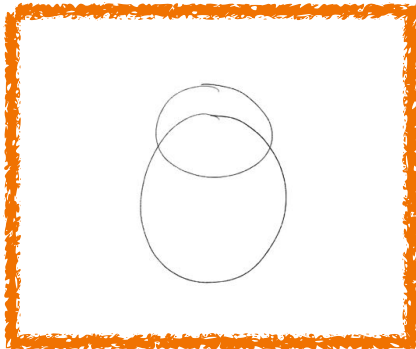
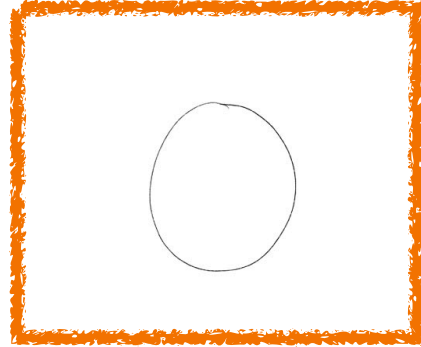
Today you're learning how to draw cavemen!

You are going to need;

- Your sketchbooks
- A pencil
- A felt tip pen/marker
- An eraser
- Colouring pens/pencils

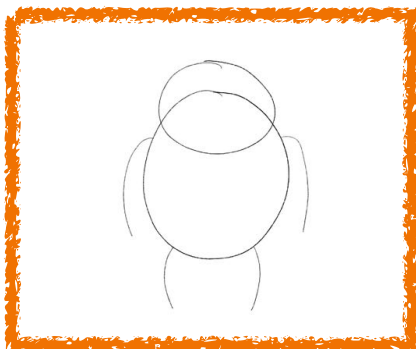
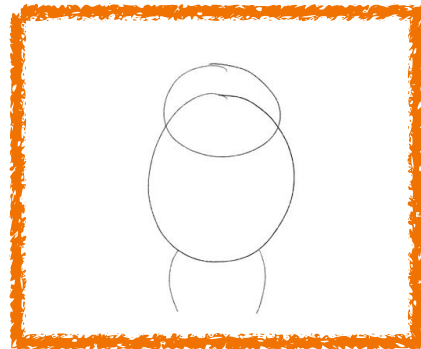
CAVEMAN DRAWING INSTRUCTIONS

STEP 1: Draw an oval. This the body.



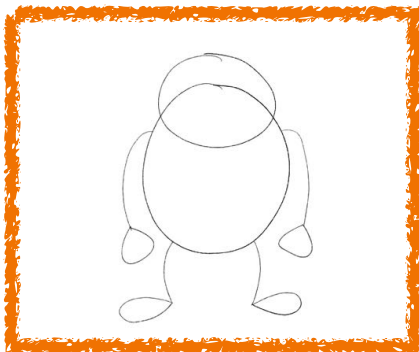
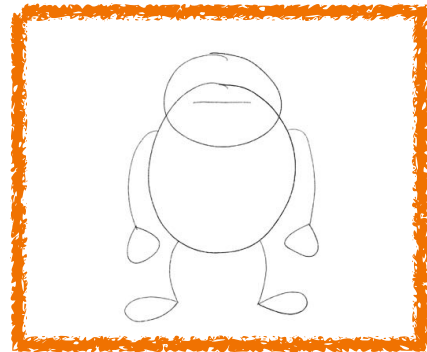
STEP 2: Draw a second, smaller oval on top, overlapping the first. This is the head.

STEP 3: Add two small lines at the bottom of the large oval. These are the legs.



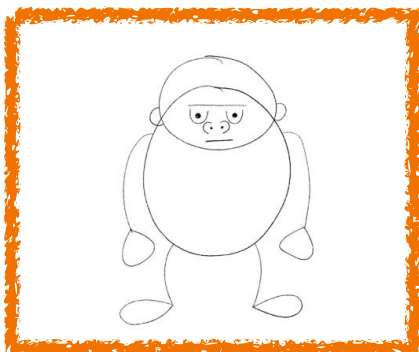
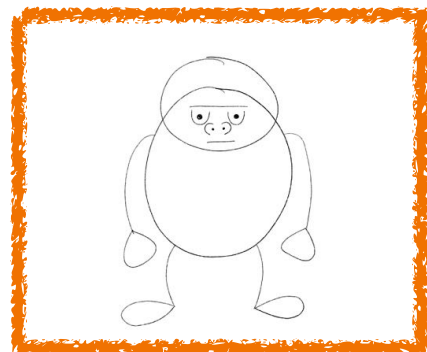
STEP 4: Add one line either side of the large oval close to where the head meets the body. These should be a bit longer and should almost reach the top of the legs.

STEP 5: Add rounded triangle shapes to the arms to create hands and sideways teardrops to the bottom of the legs to create feet.



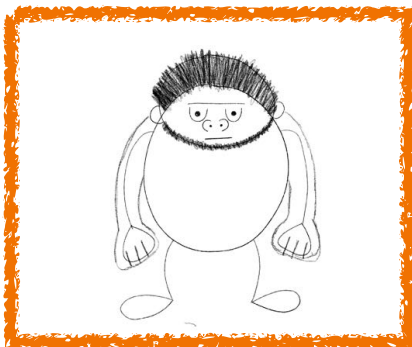
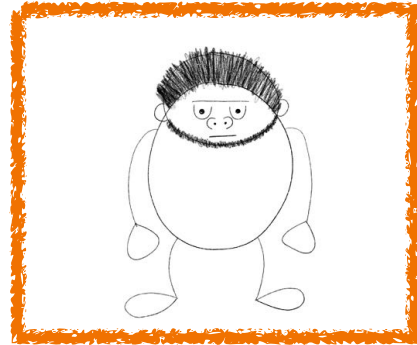
STEP 6: Halfway down the head, draw a horizontal line in the middle. Make sure it isn't connected to the sides.

STEP 7: Add the face. To create the eyes draw two 'U' shapes below the horizontal line. Then draw two 'C' shapes below them, one should be backwards, with dots in the middle of them to create the nose. Add a small horizontal line below for the mouth.



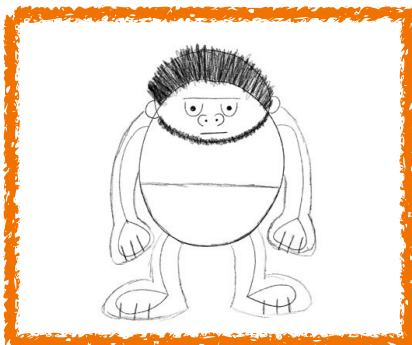
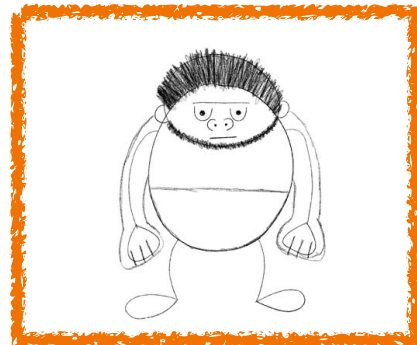
STEP 8: Draw two 'C' shapes on either side of the head just above where it meets the body. One should be backwards. These are the ears.

STEP 9: Add in some hair. You could also add in a beard if you want!



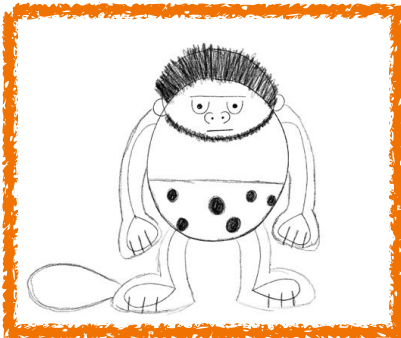
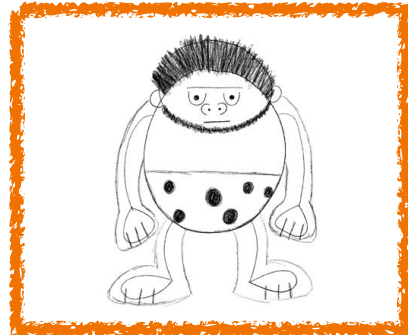
STEP 10: Now it's time to draw in the arms. On either side of the left arm line, draw a curved line down to just above the hand. The outside line should start halfway up the ear and the inside line should start just below halfway down the body. Then draw around the hand and connect the two lines together. Add three lines to the hand to create fingers. Do the same for the other arm.

STEP 11: Add some pants! Draw a horizontal line across from one side of the body to the other just below the arms.



STEP 12: Now draw in the legs. Draw around the leg lines and feet shapes like you did with the arms. Make sure the bottom lines of the feet are slightly flattened. Add three lines to each foot to create toes.

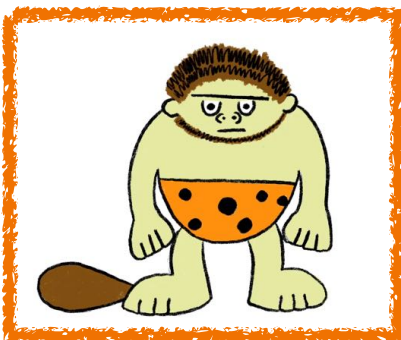
STEP 13: Add some spots to your caveman's pants!



STEP 14: By the left foot, draw a club coming out from behind it.



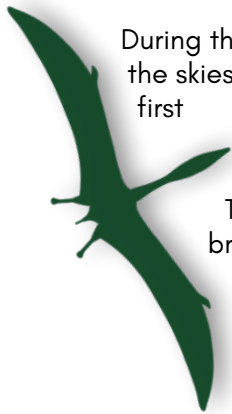
STEP 15: Add some colour!



STEP 16: Go over the lines with a black marker. Remember to go over the face to bring out your caveman's features.

If you have any time after finishing your caveman, why not give him somewhere to shelter?

WEEK 2 - PTEROSAURS

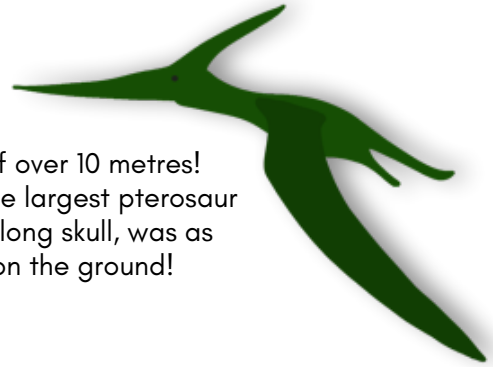


During the Late Cretaceous period around 100 million years ago, flying reptiles ruled the skies. These pterosaurs weren't dinosaurs but close relatives. Pterosaurs were the first vertebrates to evolve to be able to fly although there is some debate about how they flew. Some people believe that they needed a run up (a bit like a jet on a runway) and other people believe that they jumped into the air. They laid soft eggs like turtles and it is thought that some may have had brightly coloured feathers.

Around 66 million years ago, pterosaurs became extinct around the same time as the T-Rex. They left no descendants and very few fossils and so it is hard to know how they evolved, which was the biggest, what they looked like and even why they died out.

DID YOU KNOW?

Some pterosaurs were tiny, with wingspans of about 10 inches in length, and others were huge with wingspans of over 10 metres! The **Hatzegopteryx** is currently believed to have been the largest pterosaur though discoveries are being made all the time. It had a long skull, was as tall as a giraffe and it may have hunted small dinosaurs on the ground!



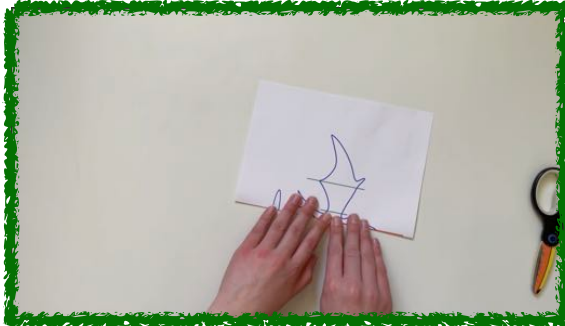
CRAFT

This week you're going to be making your very own folded, flying pteranodon, a species of pterosaur.

You are going to need;

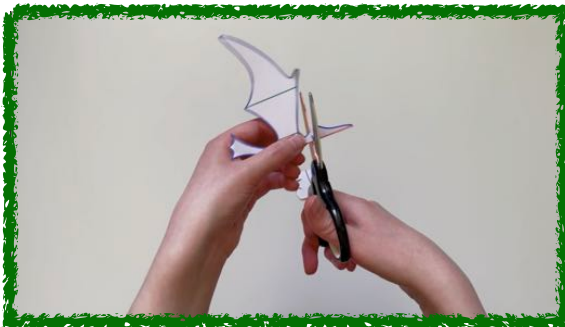
- A copy of the folding instructions to share
- A blank template
- A pair of scissors
- String
- A small piece of plasticine
- A pencil
- Coloured pens/pencils

FLYING PTERANODON CRAFT INSTRUCTIONS



STEP 1: First, fold your template in half along the red line. Make sure you can still see the pteranodon shape!

STEP 2: Then carefully cut along the blue line.



STEP 3: Cut along the line in the head but remember not to cut all the way through!

STEP 4: Cut out the head crest.





STEP 5: Next, fold your pteranodon in half along the red line so that the lines are on the bottom and then fold the crest in half.

STEP 6: Now fold away from you along the 2 wing lines. Do the same on the other side (this might be a little bit tricky without the lines!) Fold the head crest in half.



STEP 7: Decorate your pteranodon! Use whatever colours and shapes you like.

STEP 8: Add the crest being careful not to rip the head.





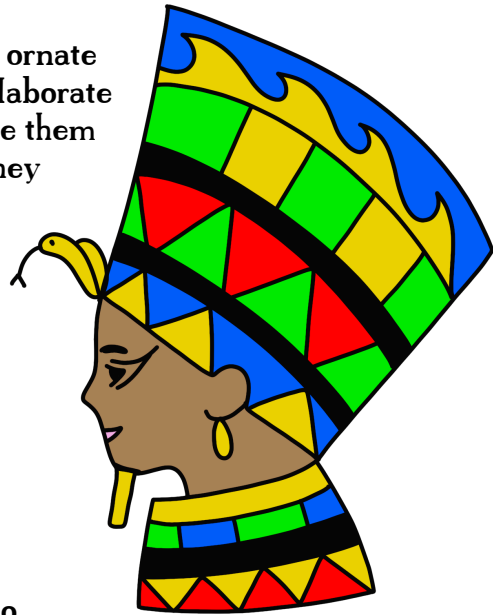
STEP 9: It's time to make it fly! Take the plasticine and place it underneath then use a pencil to gently poke a hole into it.

STEP 10: Pass a piece of string through the hole from the top to the bottom and tie a knot in it to make sure it doesn't fall off! You can always use sticky tape to secure it if you need to. Attach it to a pencil, a lolly stick or even your finger!



WEEK 3 EGYPTIAN PORTRAITS AND HEADDRESSES

The ancient Egyptians are well known for their ornate headdresses. Gods were shown to be wearing elaborate crowns to reflect their power and pharaohs wore them during ceremonies to show their importance. They were often covered in gold and jewels. Interestingly, different headdresses reflected different things. For example, if a pharaoh ruled during a war, they were shown to be wearing a war crown.



DID YOU KNOW?

Some headdresses were adorned with animals to reflect the wearer's power. The cobra or Uraeus, for example, was used to show that the wearer was ready to strike their enemies at any time!

CRAFT

Today we're going to be making our own Egyptian portraits with headdresses!

You are going to need;

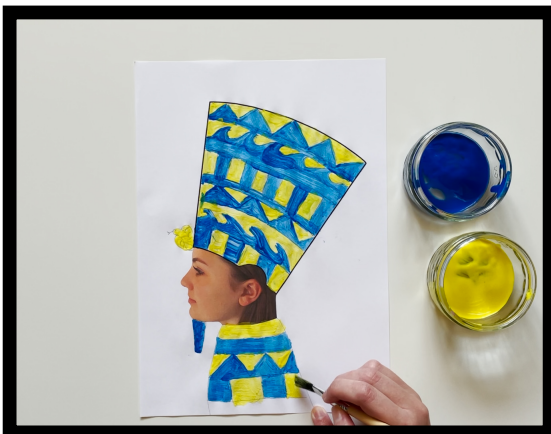
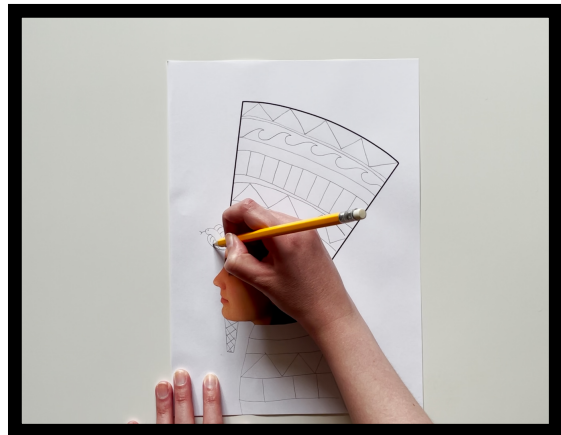
- A Profile Head Template
- A Pencil
- A Black Marker
- Paintbrushes
- A Small Amount of Paint In Different Colours
- A Mixing Tray

EGYPTIAN PORTRAITS AND HEADDRESSES CRAFT INSTRUCTIONS



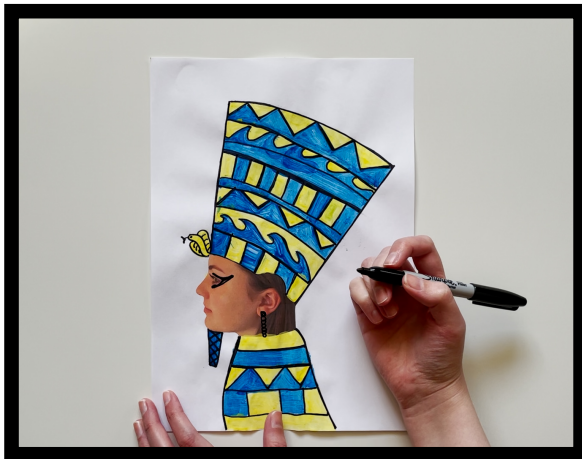
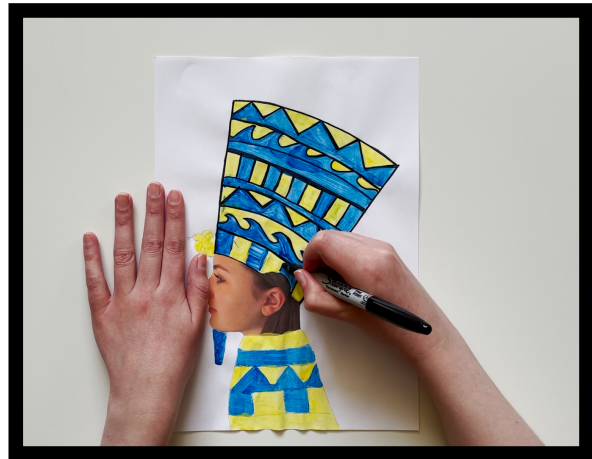
STEP 1: Design your headdress. Divide the inside into sections and add lots of different patterns. Draw whatever you like but remember, don't make the patterns too small as they will be more difficult to paint.

STEP 2: Add robes with patterns, a beard and a cobra.



STEP 3: Now it's time to start painting! You only need a small amount of paint because you don't want it to take too long to dry. Use whatever colours you want!

STEP 4: When it's dry, use a black marker to outline all your patterns and the outside of your headdress, robes and cobra.

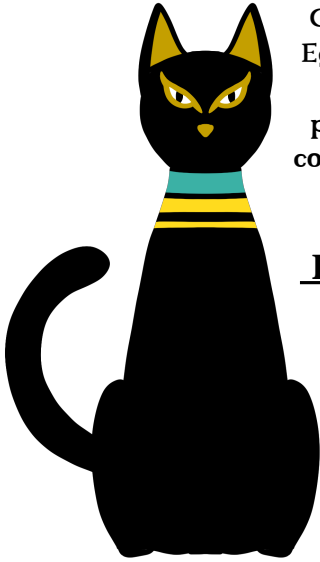


STEP 5: Add Egyptian style eyeliner and jewellery.

(Don't worry if the paint hasn't dried in time, you can always draw on the outlines at home!)

Next week the craft is creating a mummified cat using a toilet roll tube so the children will need to bring an empty tube in with them next week.

WEEK 4 - MUMMIFIED CATS



Cats played a very important role in Ancient Egypt. Egyptian people were devoted to cats and even worshipped a cat headed goddess called Bastet who they believed protected women's secrets, fertility, childbirth, cats (of course) and their homes from disease and evil spirits.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Egyptians believed that every cat carried within it a divine energy from the goddess Bastet and so it was very important that they were protected. Wealthy families fed them the finest food and dressed them in gold and when a cat died, the entire household shaved their eyebrows as a mark of respect. Some cats were even mummified!

CRAFT

Today we're going to be making our own mummified cats!

You are going to need;

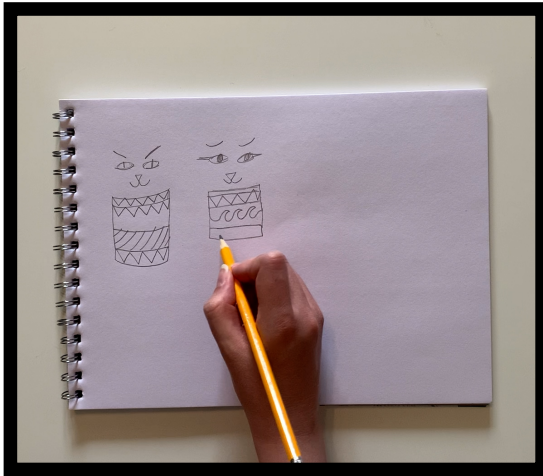
- An Empty Toilet Roll Tube
- Your Sketchbook
- A Pencil
- A Small Amount of Gold Paint
- A Mixing Tray
- A Paintbrush
- A Black Marker Pen

MUMMIFIED CAT CRAFT INSTRUCTIONS

STEP 1: First, fold two sides of one end of the toilet roll tube down together. Gently smooth out the bend but don't worry too much, it doesn't have to be perfect.



STEP 2: Paint the whole tube in gold paint. Make sure it is evenly covered and isn't too thick because it needs to dry quickly!



STEP 3: Whilst you are waiting for the tube to dry, use a pencil to draw out some cat designs in your sketchbooks ready for later. Think about using Egyptian style patterns, shapes and decorations and try a few different designs.

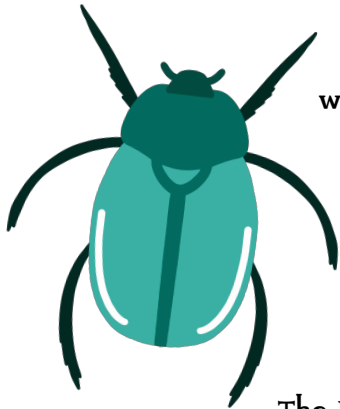
STEP 4: Once the paint has dried, use your pen to draw your favourite cat design onto your cat. It can be a bit fiddly so take your time!



If you finish early, why not decorate your cat designs? You could add lots of patterns and turn your page into a pyramid fit for royalty!

WEEK 5 - SCARAB BEETLES

5000 years ago, the Egyptian empire ruled northern Africa. Centred around the the winding River Nile, this ancient civilisation made huge leaps and bounds in things like maths and the alphabet. They are even thought to be some of the earliest people to use wigs and surgical tools in operations. They have had a huge impact on our lives today.



Scarab beetles were important icons of the Egyptian world. They symbolised hope and the restoration of life and were used in jewellery and good luck charms, for document seals and were even placed in the bandages of mummies for protection during the person's journey to the afterlife.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Egyptians worshipped a god with the face of a scarab beetle called **Khepra**. Khepra was the god of the rising sun and the Egyptian people believed that much like one of the more well known scarabs, the dung beetle, pushes a ball of dung across the sky, Khepra rolled the sun across the sky!

CRAFT

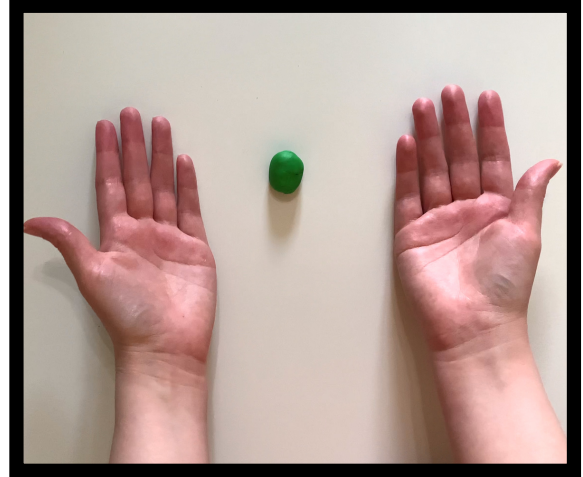
Today we're going to be making our own scarab beetles out of plasticine!

You are going to need;

- 1 1/2 strips of plasticine for the body
- 1 strip of plasticine for the head
- 1/3 of a strip of plasticine for any decoration.
- A colourful pipe cleaner for the legs
- Sequins for decoration
- Scissors
- A ruler

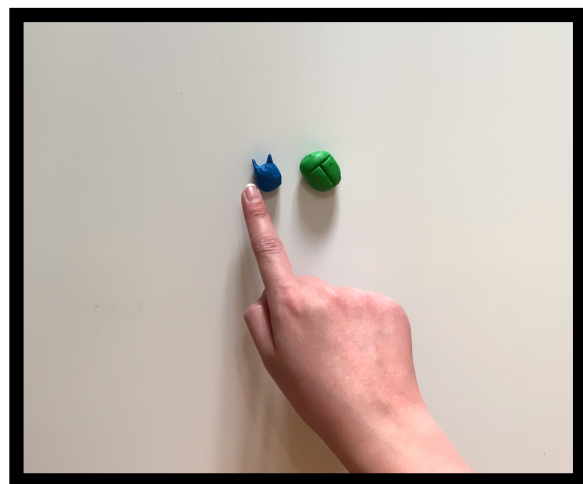
SCARAB BEETLE CRAFT INSTRUCTIONS

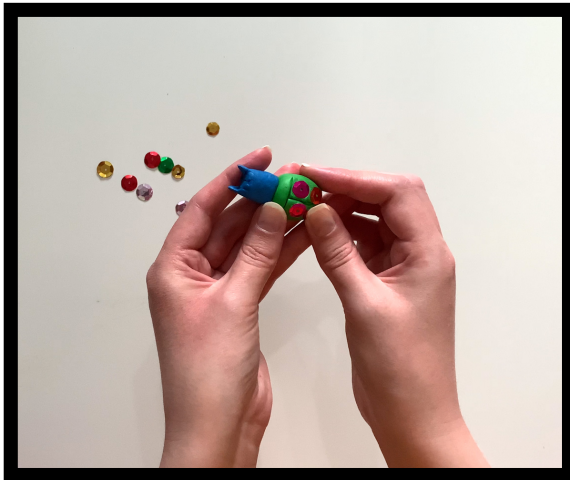
STEP 1: Roll the 1 1/2 strips of plasticine into a ball. It might take a little while! Form an oval shape.



STEP 2: Flatten the oval slightly and then use the ruler to press a line across it, around a third of the way down but don't press too hard- you don't want to go all the way through! Below this, add a vertical line down the middle.

STEP 3: Take the 1 strip of plasticine for the head and roll it into a ball. Use your ruler two imprints in the top and carefully mould them into small mandible shapes.





STEP 4: Gently attach the head to the body and get ready to decorate! Scarab beetles are very colourful so you can use different coloured plasticine or sequins (or even both!) to make them sparkle!

STEP 5: Now it's time to make the legs. Choose a colourful pipe cleaner and carefully cut it into 6 equal pieces (this bit can be tricky so perhaps see if your teacher can help!) Push 3 into each side with 2 at the line across the body, 2 above and 2 below. Bend them slightly to form little curved legs.



Don't worry if anything falls off, you can always stick it back on!

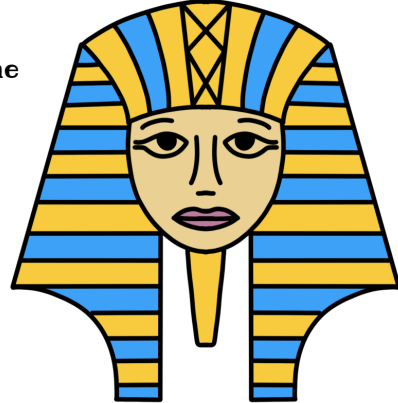
There you have it! Your very own scuttling scarab beetle!

If you finish early, why not design a maze in your sketchbooks for your beetles to scurry through then swap with a partner to see if they can make it through?

WEEK 6 - [EGYPTIAN PHAROHS](#)

Pharaohs were the kings and queens of ancient Egypt and were the most powerful people in their kingdoms. The Egyptians believed that their pharaohs were gods on Earth who acted as a bridge between the people and the gods they worshipped.

They were responsible for creating laws and making sure that there was balance and harmony throughout the land, even if that meant going to war! When they died, they were mummified and buried in beautiful tombs in pyramids, full of wonderful things for the afterlife.



DID YOU KNOW?

There are many famous pharaohs but one of the most famous is Tutankhamun, the boy king. He assumed power at the age of 9 and continued to rule for 10 years until his death. Although he didn't achieve much throughout his reign and pharaohs after him tried to remove him from the records, the discovery of his sealed tomb in 1922 catapulted him to fame. His blue and gold death mask is iconic and is known all over the world!

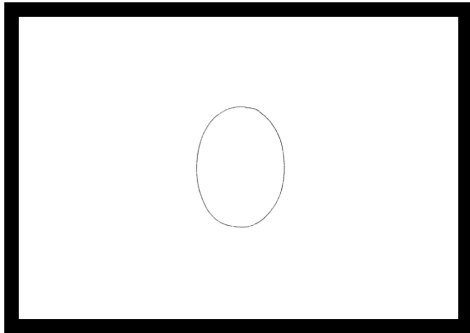
CRAFT

Today we're going to be learning how to draw Pharaohs!

You are going to need;

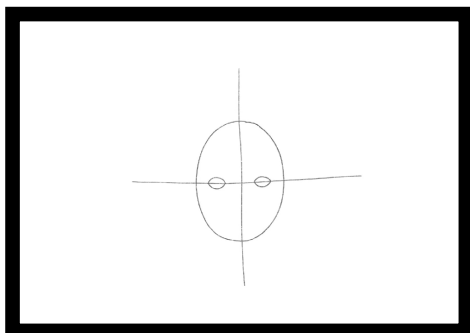
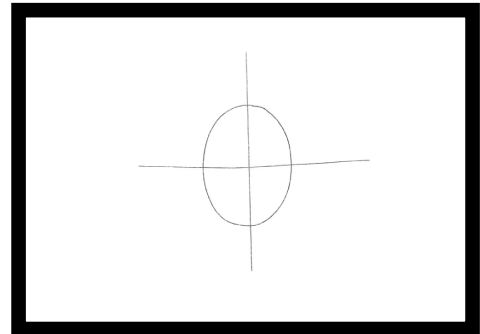
- Your Sketchbook
- A Pencil
- A Black Marker Pen
- Coloured Pens/Pencils

PHARAOH DRAWING INSTRUCTIONS



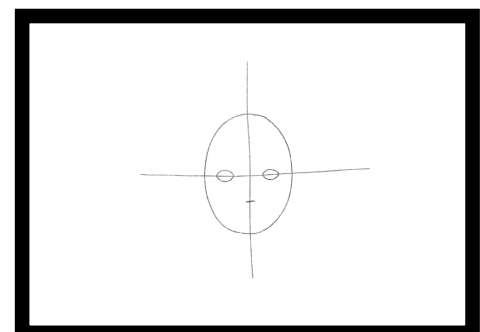
STEP 1: Draw an oval very lightly in pencil.

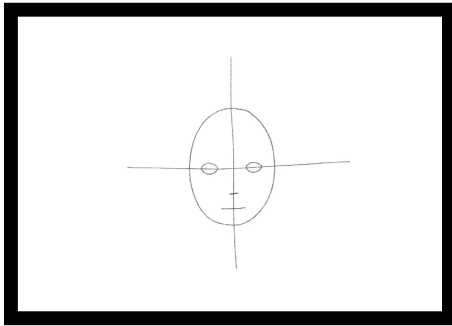
STEP 2: Draw a cross in the middle of the oval with the lines extending outside it. This is the face.



STEP 3: Lightly draw two eyes along the horizontal line in the centre of the oval.

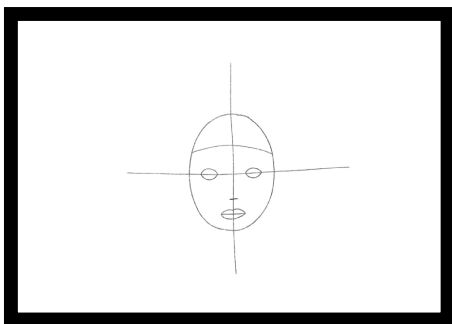
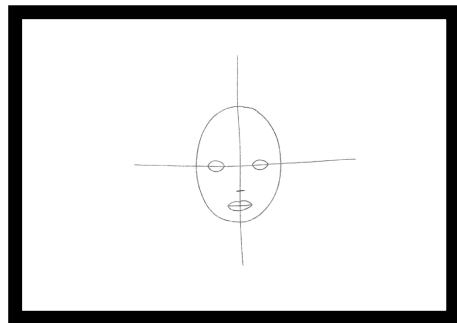
STEP 4: Halfway down the lower section of the vertical line draw a little horizontal line. This will be your nose.





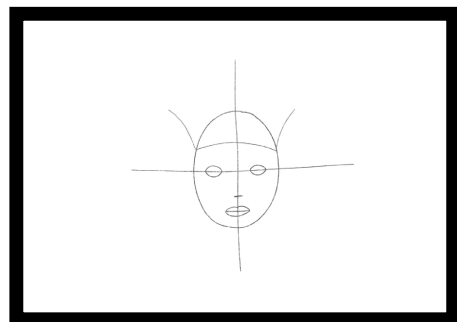
STEP 5: Halfway between the nose and the chin, draw another slightly longer horizontal faint line. This will be your lips.

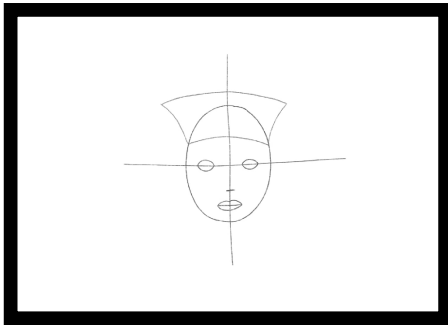
STEP 6: Draw in the lips.



STEP 7: In the top section of the cross, about two thirds down from the top of the head above the eyes, draw a curved line from one side to the other. The highest point should be on the vertical line and should slope off either side. This will be the bottom of the headdress.

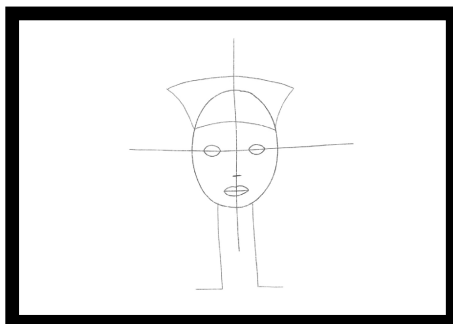
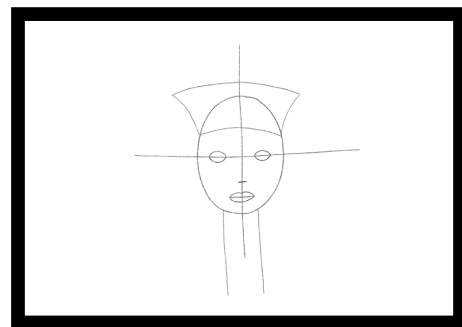
STEP 8: On the right side of this line draw a curved line up and slightly to the right. Make sure it is slightly higher than the top of your head. Do the same on the other side.





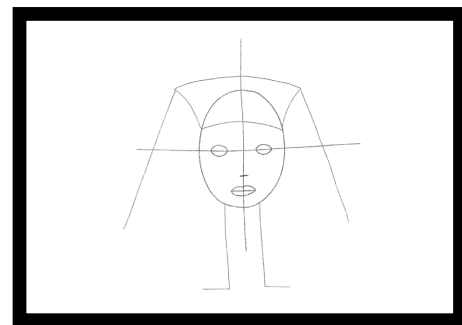
STEP 9 : Draw another curved line from the top of the left line to the right. This is the top hat section of your headdress. It should mirror the bottom line of the headdress.

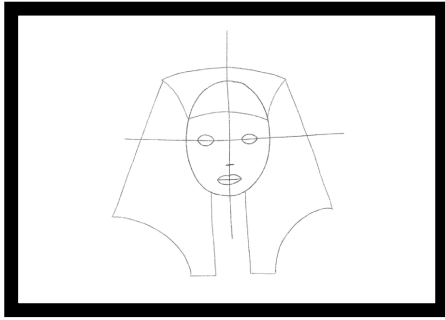
STEP 10: Draw two straight lines down from either side of the chin. These should be quite long.



STEP 11 : Add smaller lines to the bottom of each, leading outwards. They should look like narrow 'L' shapes and one should be back to front!

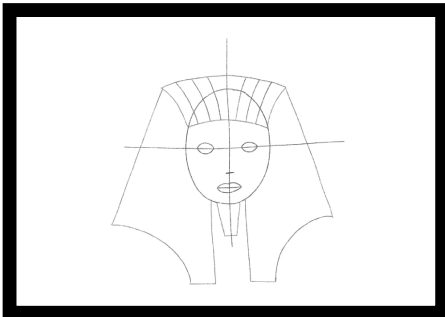
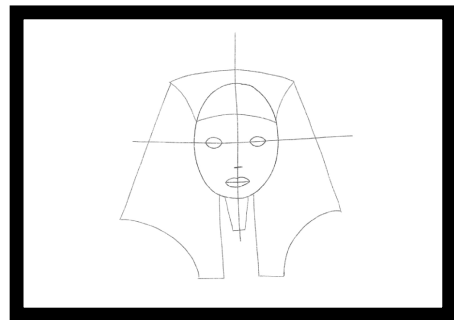
STEP 12 : From the top of the right side of the headdress draw a diagonal line sloping outwards two thirds of the way down the oval. Do the same on the other side.





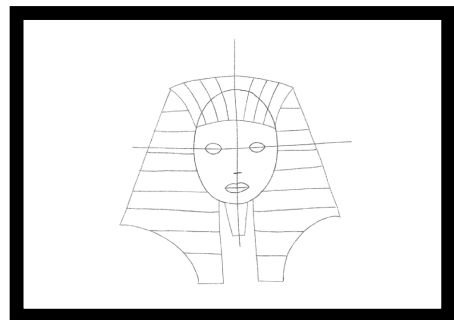
STEP 13: Draw an inward curve from the bottom of these lines to the small line of your 'L' shapes. They should look like open 'C' shapes and one should be back to front.

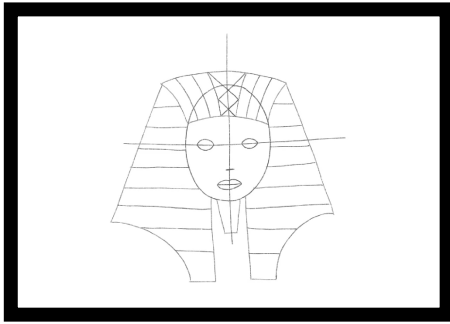
STEP 14: Now draw the beard. On either side of the vertical line of your cross, draw two slightly diagonal lines down from your chin but don't connect them just yet. Add a small horizontal line to connect them to each other.



STEP 15: It's time to decorate the headdress. In the top right section of the headdress, draw three slightly curved lines. Try to space them out evenly. Do the same in the left section.

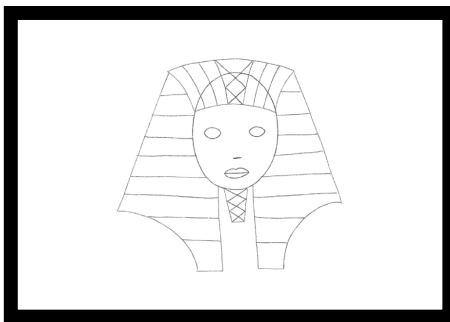
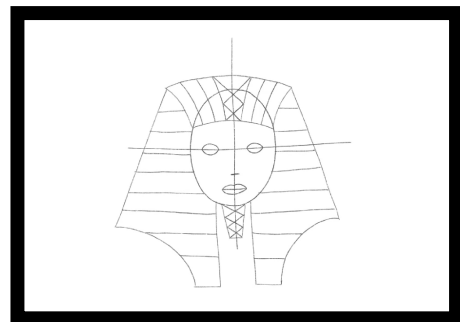
STEP 16: Draw horizontal lines across the bottom part of the headdress. Try to space these out evenly too.





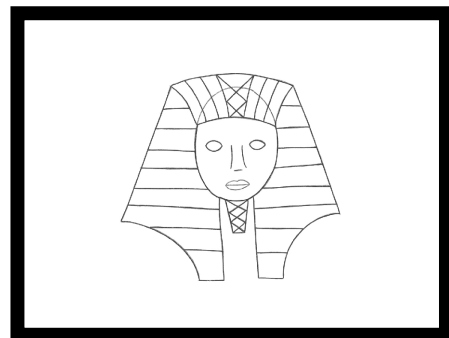
STEP 17: In the middle section of the top part of the headdress, add two 'X' shapes, one above the other.

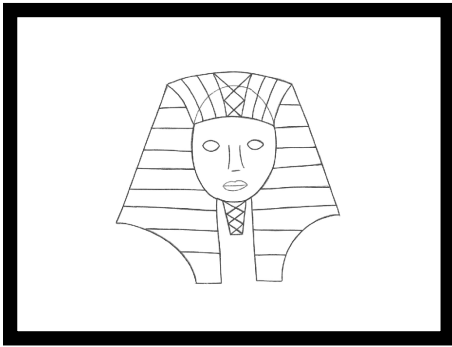
STEP 18: Draw two more 'X' shapes in the beard and add an extra one if you need to.



STEP 19: Carefully erase the cross.

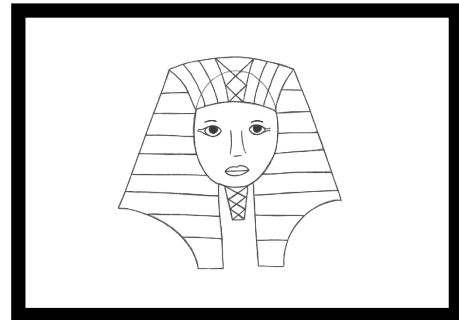
STEP 20: Draw over the pharaoh outlines in a darker pencil or pen.





STEP 21: Add details to the face. To create the nose, draw a small line curving outwards from between the eyes to just above the small nose line. Do the same on the other side with the line facing the opposite way.

STEP 22: Draw in the eyes and remember to add some Egyptian style eyeliner!



STEP 23: Add some colour! Use whatever colours you want to make your pharaoh stand out!.

If you finish early, why not design a magnificent pyramid for your pharaoh in your sketchbooks?



STEP 5: Fold along the green lines



STEP 1: Fold along the red line



STEP 4: Cut along the blue line



STEP 2: Cut along the blue line



STEP 3: Cut along the blue line



Pteranodon Folding

Instructions

ARTIKIDS

