



# DT- Year 3/4 Spring Cycle B - Materials

## Cave Men Accessories

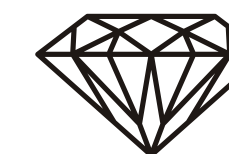


What do I already know? I know how to make an African Tribal Mask by:

- Beginning to consider how to make the mask stronger, stiffer and more stable.
- Knowing safe ways of cutting materials.
- Being able to select from a wide range of materials, to suit my mask.
- Understanding what makes my material a good choice.

I will know how to design and make accessories to dress like a caveman by:

- Exploring the works of cavemen crafts people
- Know how to measure, mark out, cut and shape a range of materials, using appropriate tools, equipment and techniques.
- Use a range of techniques to shape mouldable materials (paper Mache and salt dough)
- Apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures (joining, folding, layering/corrugated, shape and own ideas)
- Start to consider how materials have both functional properties and aesthetic qualities, and chose the most appropriate material for the project.



### Key Vocabulary:

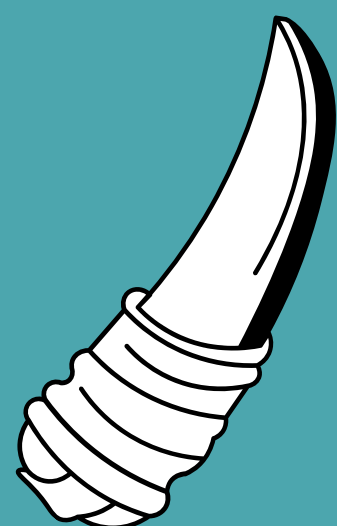
reinforce		strengthen or support (an object or substance), especially with additional material.	corrugated		Material shaped into a series of parallel <u>ridges</u> and <u>grooves</u> to give added <u>rigidity</u> and strength.
functional properties		the way something works or how useful it is	assemble		Put parts together.
paper mache		a <u>malleable</u> mixture of paper and glue, or paper, flour, and water, that becomes hard when dry.	finishing		A protective or decorative layer added to a product such as varnish or paint.
malleable		able to be <u>hammered</u> or pressed into shape without breaking or <u>cracking</u> .	aesthetic		How something looks or feels.





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### Cave men:

In the Stone Age, Cavemen first made tools. He followed these inventions with art, like cave paintings, and jewelry. Most Stone Age jewellery is simple in design, but was clearly meant as ornaments for people.

Scientists believe that the oldest Stone Age jewellery pieces found date back 100,000 years. They were found in a cave in Blombos, South Africa. Common pieces of Stone Age jewelry are beads of shell, bone, stones or animal teeth. There are a few examples of drilled metal nuggets from this period, too. Whatever the materials, the beads were normally put together in the same way. They were strung together most likely with strips of hide or twine. Some Stone Age beads were also sewn to animal hide clothing as decoration.

Cavemen needed tools during this time to hunt for food, cut trees down and protect themselves. People during the Stone Age used tools such as stone axes, rocks and wooden spears which had tips hardened with fire to kill their food. Later during the Stone Age, tools developed to include hard bones and sharpened flint. Bows and arrows were used to hunt smaller animals. Animals were also caught in snares or carefully set out traps, and nets were used for fishing.



### Allen Brown:

- Formed in 1986, Allen Brown Jewellery is renowned for its contemporary classic designs that draw on Allen's love of coloured diamonds, gems, platinum and other precious metals.
- When he first started he had a small shop, with just him with a workbench and cabinets. He had a workshop on a farm made out of an old chicken pen.

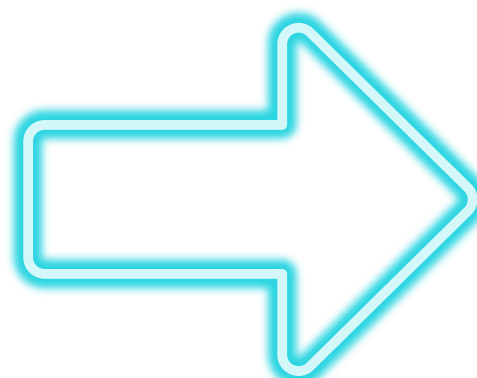


What material will you use to string your necklace together?

How will you make sure that your tools are strong and won't break?



When designing  
think about:



- User - who is the product for?
- Purpose - what task does the product need to perform?
- Functionality - will it work?
- Design Decisions - what choices do you have?
- Innovation - how is your product unique?
- Authenticity - is the product believable?

