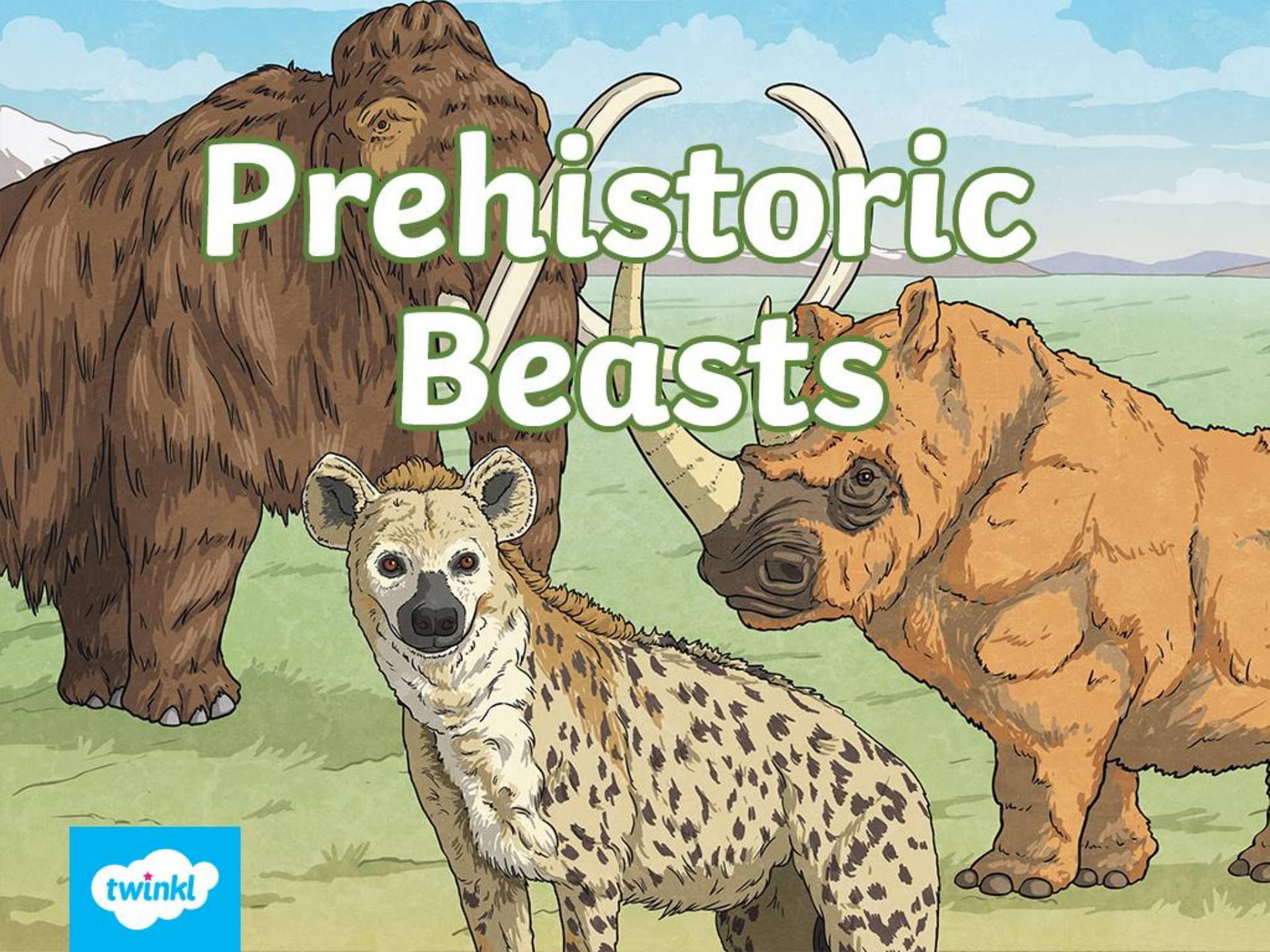


Prehistoric Beasts



L: to research Prehistoric beasts

This half term in art you are going to create a clay sculpture of a prehistoric beast. These are animals that are no longer alive today due to extinction or evolution. Using the following facts on the PPT and information from your independent research, create a double page factfile about TWO prehistoric animals.

You then need to pick one animal to base your sculpture on.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jkpqsXX92R8>

Andrewsarchus

When:

Late Eocene (the formation is dated from 38 to 33.9 million years ago)

Where:

Mongolia (Asia)

Dietary type:

Carnivore. It was a scavenger as well as a hunter and would eat things such as small mammals, shellfish and turtles.

Size:

It had a large, 83cm long skull and was 1.8 metres tall and 5 metres long. It is the largest meat-eating land mammal to ever exist.

Closest living relative:

Closely related to hippos and whales, as well as sheep, pigs, cows and deer.

Other features:

It had very strong teeth and a very strong jaw so it could eat bone and turtle shells. Its name means 'Andrew's Beast', named after explorer Roy Chapman Andrews.



Chalicotherium

When:

Middle Miocene to Early Pliocene Epochs
(16 to 3.6 million years ago)

Where:

Europe, Africa and
Asia

Dietary type:

Herbivore

Closest living relative:

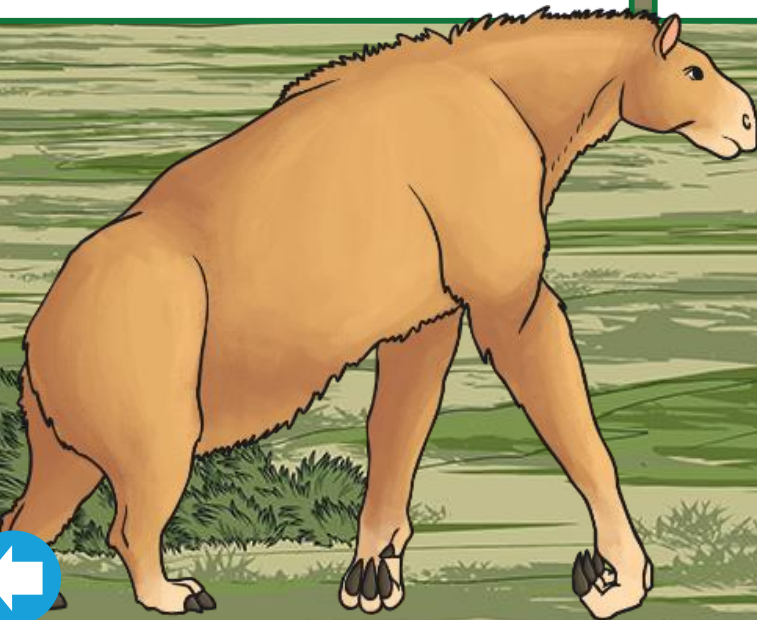
It has no living relatives, although it has similarities to a modern horse.

Size:

It was around 3 metres tall with very long limbs and claws which helped it to strip leaves from branches.

Other features:

It had a horse-like snout, clawed feet and longer front legs than back legs. It walked on all fours like a gorilla and ate like a giant panda. Its name means 'pebble beast' because of having molar teeth that looked like pebbles.



Daeodon

When:

Miocene Epoch (23.7 to 5.3 million years ago)

Where:

North America

Dietary type:

Omnivore

Closest living relative:

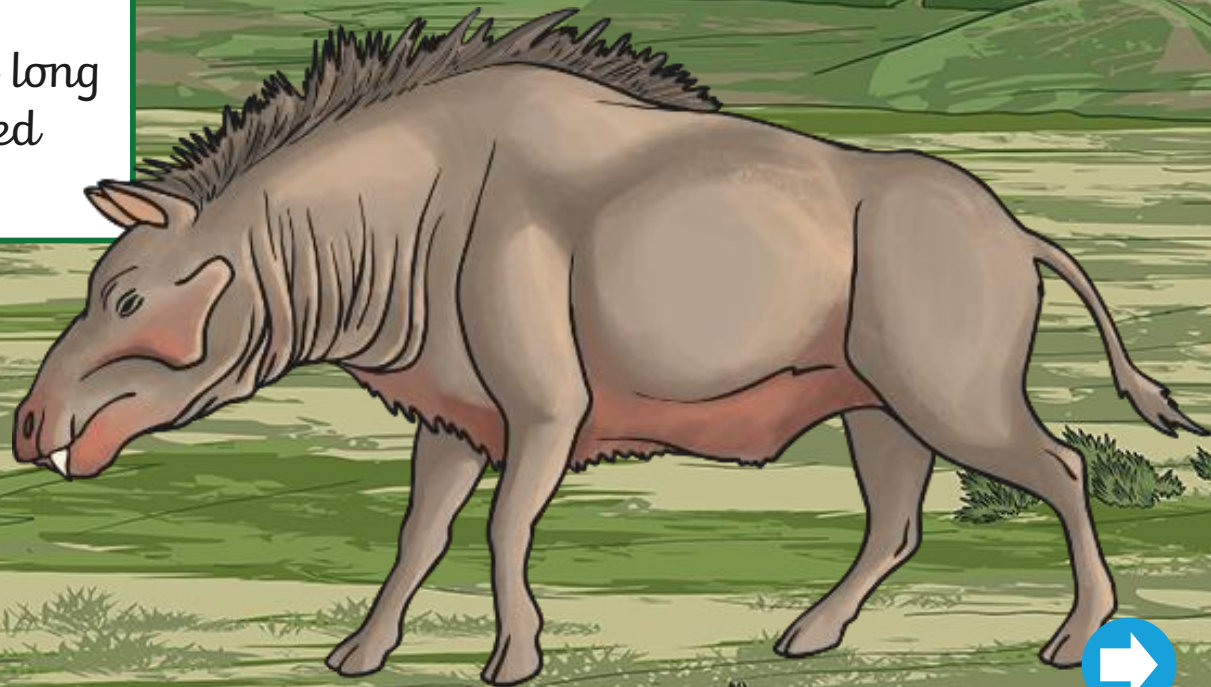
Hippos, pigs and the white rhinoceros.

Size and weight:

It measured nearly 4 metres long and 2 metres high. It weighed around a ton!

Other features:

Daeodon had a long, narrow head covered in warts. Its name means 'dreadful teeth'.



Glyptodon

When:

Pliocene and Pleistocene epochs (5.3 million to 11,700 years ago)

Where:

South America

Dietary type:

Herbivore. It fed on grasses and other plants found near water.

Closest living relative:

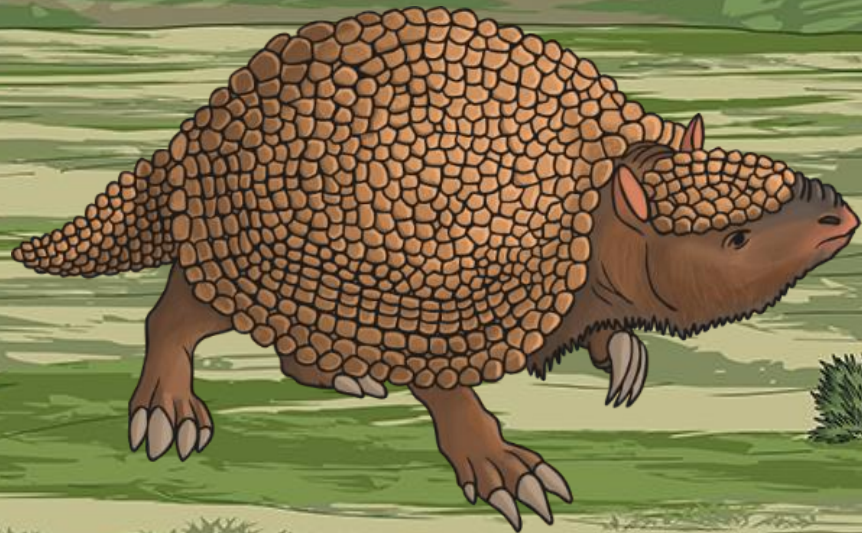
Armadillos

Other features:

They were covered in a thick, rigid, armoured shell. Its name means 'carved tooth'.

Size and weight:

They measured over 3 metres long, 1.5 metres tall and weighed around the same as a car!



Paraceratherium

When:

Oligocene epoch (30 million to 16.6 million years ago)

Where:

Asia

Dietary type:

Herbivore

Closest living relative:

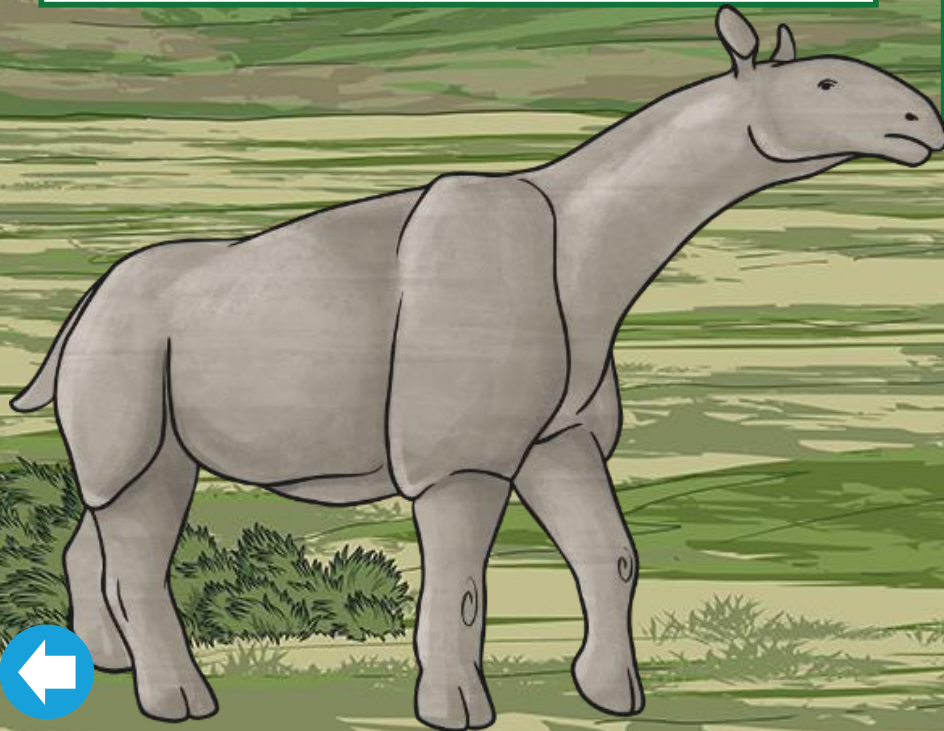
Rhinoceroses, horses and tapirs.

Size:

It is the largest land mammal that has ever lived. It was around 5 metres tall, 8 metres long and weighed around 20,000kg!

Other features:

It was like a modern rhino but had a long, domed forehead, a long neck and had no horns. Its name means 'near the hornless beast'.



Mammoth

When:

Pleistocene to the Holocene Epoch (5 million years ago to 4,000 years ago)

Where:

Everywhere except Australia and South America.

Dietary type:

Herbivore – different types of mammoth ate different plants, ranging from cacti to grasses and shrubs.

Size:

It was one of the largest land mammals. Adults were around the same size as elephants today. They were around 3 metres high and weighed around 4 tons.

Closest living relative:

Modern elephants.

Other features:

They had smaller ears than elephants today, had thick wool to keep warm and they had very long tusks about 5 metres long. Their tusks were used for fighting and digging in deep snow. The name 'mammoth' comes from the Russian word 'mammot', meaning 'earth'.



Mastodon

When:

Early Miocene to the Pleistocene Epoch
(from 2.6 million to 11,700 years ago)

Where:

Worldwide

Dietary type:

Herbivore. Fed on
conifer twigs,
swamp plants,
spruce, pine,
mosses etc.

Size:

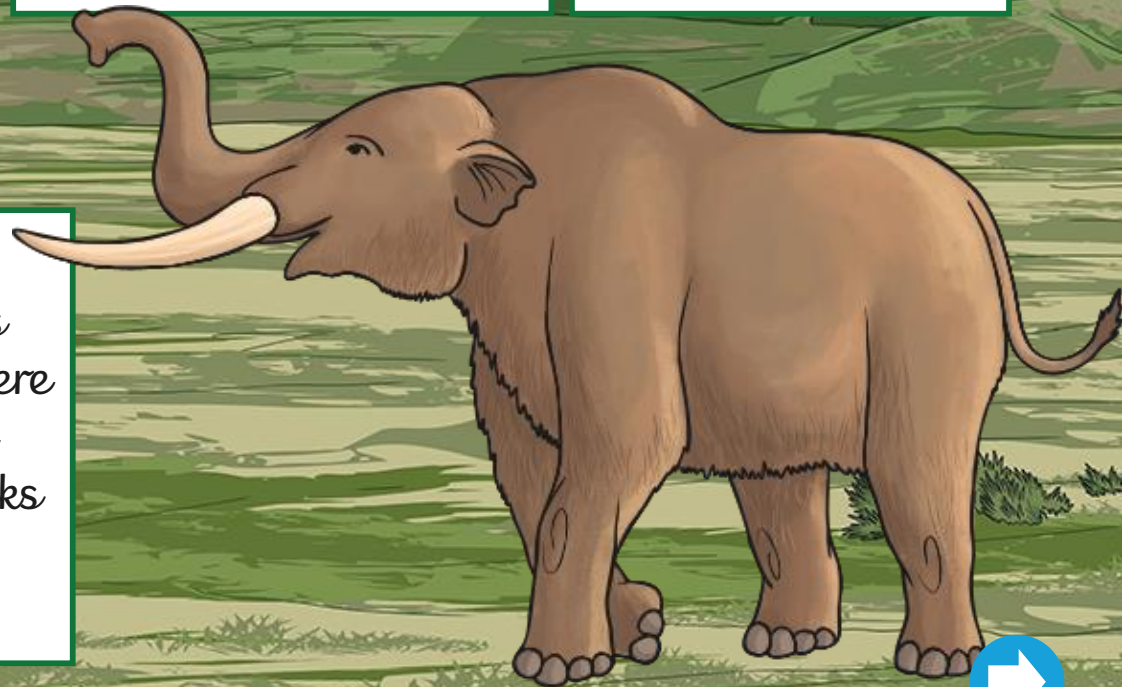
Adults were around the same
size as elephants today. They
were around 3 metres high and
weighed around 4000 kg.

Closest living relative:

Modern elephants.

Other features:

One of the largest land mammals
living during the ice age. They were
related to mammoths but not the
same animal. They had short tusks
for breaking branches to feed on.
They also had short wool.



Megatherium

When:

Middle Pleistocene to Early Holocene Epochs
(around 400,000 years ago to 8000 years ago).

Where:

South America, later
North America.

Closest living relative:

Sloth, armadillo and anteater.

Dietary type:

Herbivore. Fed on leaves and grasses.

Size:

One of the largest
land mammals. It
weighed up to 4000
kg and when it
stood on its back
legs, was 3.5 metres
tall! It was around
the same size as a
modern elephant.

Other features:

It had a muscular tail which it used to lift itself up to reach food. It had long curved claws for digging and a long tongue which it used to pull leaves into its mouth. Due to its long claws, it had to walk on the side of its feet. Its name means 'great beast'.



Sabre-toothed Cat

When:

Eocene to Pleistocene Epoch (56 million to 11,700 years ago)

Where:

Worldwide – initially North America and Europe, then later Asia, Africa and South America.

Dietary type:

Carnivore. Hunted and scavenged large mammals such as chalicotherium, mastodon and mammoths.

Closest living relative:

Modern large cats, such as lions and tigers.

Size:

They were around 4 metres long and 2.6 metres tall.

Other features:

They had long, curved, canine teeth and were built more like bears than cats. They also had leopard-like patterned fur.



Woolly Rhinoceros

When:

Pliocene and Pleistocene epochs (5.3 million to 11,700 years ago).

Closest living relative:

Modern rhinoceros species.

Where:

Europe, North Africa, and Asia

Dietary type:

Herbivore. Ate grasses and sedges.

Size:

Measured around 2 metres tall and 4 metres long and weighed about 2000kg.

Other features:

They had stocky limbs and long wool. They also had two horns which protruded from the skull. They had short ears, thick skin and a tail which was around 50cm long.

