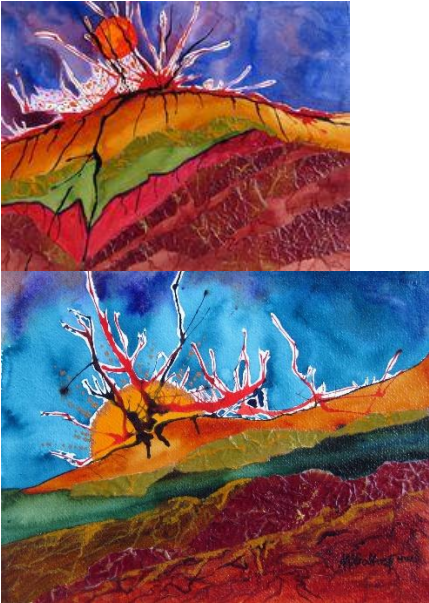



Y4 - Art and Design Coverage

Artist Knowledge	Art of.....	End Points
<p>21st Century Margaret Godfrey is an American born, self-educated artist living in McKenzie Valley. Style: Symbolic / Expressionism / Abstract Most famous artwork/s:</p> 	<p>Drawing and painting</p> <p>Focus Concepts: Line, colour, shape, texture, tone, value.</p> <p>Key lines of enquiry What is your opinion of volcano paintings? Which artists create volcano paintings? Which techniques work best for different effects? Who is Margaret Godfrey? What are some of her most famous pieces of artwork? What style of art does Margaret Godfrey produce? What sort of colours and techniques does she use? Which do you think are the most effective? What do you like / dislike about this painting? Which painting do you prefer and why? How has the artist used colour and pattern in the work? Do the colours blend or do they contrast? Which direction did the light come from? What materials were used? What techniques and skills has the artist used? Do you think the artist used sketches? Is there any feeling of life and nature in the work?</p> <p>Final Outcome Children to produce a Volcanic landscape piece of artwork, inspired by the work of Margaret Godfrey, showing an awareness of how techniques and textures can improve the aesthetics of a piece of artwork.</p> <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft • Hard 	<p>Artist style and Influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that Margaret Godfrey is a symbolic painter (believing art represents an emotion or an idea). • Know her artwork includes both representational and abstract styles. • Know she painted many volcanoes which include abstract designs. • Know she painted images including geometry, pattern, explosive colour and playfulness. <p>Drawing knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that different grades of pencils can be used to create different tones and textures to make surfaces appear rough or smooth. R • Know that different grades of pencil work better for fine detail. • Know H pencils are hard and B pencils are soft. • Know that different grades of pencil work better for shading. • Know that shading, hatching, cross hatching, stippling and stumpling can be used to create different tones and textures. • Know that using sketches can help me to develop and refine my art skills before producing a final piece of work. • Know the difference between, foreground, mid-ground and background. <p>Painting knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know all primary colours can make secondary and tertiary colours.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shading • Technique • Radiating • Pattern • Structure • Primary, secondary and tertiary colour. • Background • Mid-ground • Foreground • Landscape <p>(shading, rhythmic, linear pattern)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that different paint brushes can be used to create different effects. • Know different lines can be used to show texture when painting. • Know that a marbling effect can be created with paint or ink. • Know that bleeding is when one colour runs into another. • Know that line, shape and colour can be used to represent figure and form in movement.
<p>7th – 9th Century Medieval Period - Anglo Saxon Illuminated Letters Illuminated letters are usually the first letter of a page or paragraph. They are always enlarged and in colour with gold applied in areas. Often decorated with animals, plants and mythological creatures. Because not many people could read at this time, illuminated letters were a way of communicating a story or message without using words. Style: The Anglo-Saxons borrowed from the art styles of several different countries (Irish, Italian and Germanic) to create their own distinctive style of illuminated letters.</p>  <p>The Medieval alphabet didn't have all of the letters that we use today.</p>	<p><u>Drawing, painting and Printing</u> Focus Concepts: Line, colour, shape, form, tone.</p> <p><u>Key lines of enquiry</u> What does the word illumination mean? What is an illuminated letter? Where were/are they used/seen? What is a manuscript? How were they made? Which materials can be used for printing? What is a collagraph? How do you create a collagraph? How do you overprint?</p> <p><u>Final Outcome</u> Children to create a collagraph design for an illuminated letter of their choice. Children can use string, card etc to build up their design. This will be printed onto paper and gold or silver detail added to 'illuminate' the design. The design can be shrunk and added to a piece of writing so children understand the purpose of illuminated letters.</p>	<p><u>Artistic style and Influences</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the word 'illuminated' comes from the Latin word illuminare, meaning "light up." • Know in Medieval times, all books were hand written and decorated by hand, usually by priests and monks. They were seen as very precious works of art, and you had to be very skilled to produce them. • Know illumination means pages or letters decorated by hand with gold, silver or coloured designs. • Know the illuminated manuscripts were created in monasteries by monks or nuns and there were usually three people involved. These were the parchmenter, who prepared calf or sheep skins to be used for the pages of the book; the scribe, who wrote the words on to each page; and the illuminator, who created the decorated letters. <p><u>Drawing knowledge (Retrieval)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that different grades of pencil produce a different shade. R

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	<p><u>Vocabulary:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illuminated • Impressed • Raised • Repeat • Continuous • Manuscript • Collograph • Decorated <p>(foam tile, combinations, block, overprint)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that different grades of pencil work better for fine detail. R • Know H pencils are hard and B pencils are soft. R • Know that different grades of pencil work better for shading. R • Know that shading, hatching and cross hatching can be used to create different tones and textures. R • Know that using sketches can help me to develop and refine my art skills before producing a final piece of work. R <p><u>Painting knowledge (Retrieval)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know all primary colours can make secondary and tertiary colours. • Know that different paint brushes can be used to create different effects. • Know that metallic paints can be used to 'illuminate' parts of a painting. <p><u>Printing knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know printing makes a copy and can be created from an impressed or raised design R • Know and names equipment needed to create a print. • Know and name some of the printing techniques they have used in school already. • Know that a collograph is a raised print. • Know that to overprint means you can use more colour combinations and detail.
<p>1950 – 2016 Zaha Hadid was born in Baghdad, Iraq but moved to Europe for her education. She later settled in the UK</p>	<p><u>Drawing and sculpture (architecture)</u></p>	<p><u>Artist Style and Influences</u></p>

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in 1972 to study architecture and open her own architecture business.

Style: Architecture – known for her unusual and radical designs.

Most Famous Artwork / design: The Riverside Museum is one of Zaha Hadid's most famous designs, with its striking, zig-zagging, zinc clad roof overlooking the River Clyde.



Kazimir Malevich 1879-1935 (Russian Avant- Garde artist)



Focus Concepts: Line, colour, shape, form, texture, tone

Key lines of enquiry

Who was Zaha Hadid?

What was she famous for?

What is an architect?

What is architecture?

What inspired the designs of Zaha Hadid?

What stages does an architect have to take before their designs are turned into real buildings or structures?

Where are some of her famous buildings located?

Final Outcome

Children will produce a paper sculpture design for a building of the future inspired by the work of 'Zaha Hadid.' This could be e.g.: A school for the future.

Vocabulary:

- Architect
- Architecture
- Concept (Idea / design)
- Curve
- Construct
- Scale
- Proportion
- Perspective
- Organic / Geometric design
- Form
- Figure
- Structure

- Know Zaha Hadid was an architect known for her radical deconstructivist designs (fragments of construction).
- Know that architects plan and design the construction and development of buildings and land areas.
- Know some of the buildings Zaha Hadid designed e.g.: Heydar Aliyev Centre Baku, Azerbaijan, the MAXXI museum, Sheikh Zayed Bridge, London Aquatics Centre and Riverside Museum.
- Know Zaha Hadid was influenced by artist Kazimir Malevich.
- Know some of her famous buildings are located Abu Dhabi, London, Glasgow, Germany.

Drawing knowledge (Retrieval)

- Know that a different grade of pencil can be used for the effect, shade or tone I am trying to achieve. **R**
- Know using sketches can help me to develop, improve and refine my art skills before producing a final piece of work. **R**
- Know distance and perspective can be conveyed through the element of space, scale and proportion.

Sculpture knowledge (Retrieval)

- Know that sculptures can be created from a range of different materials.
- Know that sculptures begin from a concept (idea) that is a paper based design.
- Know can some materials are mouldable and malleable e.g.: clay, plasticine and that

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		<p>others e.g.: paper can be modelled in different ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reinforce prior Y2 knowledge paper building techniques:<ul style="list-style-type: none">-roll-loop-curl-fringe-twist-fold• Know different 3-D shapes and forms can be represented with paper• Know why a stable base is needed for a 3-D structure.
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