TERM	Summer	Cycle	Α
CLASS	Oak		
SUBJECT	Art		
Subject Area	Sculpture and Architecture Through the ages Inc. Early Civilizations c.2000BC- 500CE		
	Teacher notes		
	Sculpture and architecture were keen art forms in Early Civilisations. Sculpture is making statues by carving or chiselling (in wood or stone), be modelling in		
	clay and casting in metal.		
	Architecture is the art of designing buildings. Architects express themselves through, the		
	size, shape, colour, material and style of the buildi	ng. Buildings typic	ally have a specific
	purpose.		

Prior knowledge

Art knowledge

- To know two three different art periods from the past Art Nouveau, Art Deco and Pop Art
- To name artists from the past: -
 - ❖ William Morris, Charles Rennie Mackintosh and Clarice Cliff (Art Nouveau and Art Deco)
 - Andy Warhol (Pop Art)

Art skills - to be able to: -

Generic skills

- Record and explore ideas from first hand observations.
- Ask and answer questions about starting points for their work.
- Develop their ideas by trying things out, changing their minds.
- Explore the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, making links to their own work.
- Look and talk about own work and that of others and the techniques they had used.
- Identify what they might change in their current work to develop their future work.

Drawing	Painting
 Use appropriate language to describe colour media, equipment and textures. Experiment with a variety of media e.g. pencils, rubbers, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal, pen, chalk. Begin to control types of marks made with the range of media. Observe and draw shapes. Draw shapes in between objects and invent new shapes. Draw on different surfaces with a range of media. Produce an expanding range of patterns and textures. 	 Experiment with a variety of media; different brush sizes and tools. Begin to control the types of marks made with the range of media. Start to mix a range of secondary colours, moving towards predicting resulting colours. Ensure children know names of all basic colours.
3D Sculpture	
Experiment with constructing and joining	

recycled, natural, and man-made materials. Shape and model materials for a purpose from observation and imagination. Use simple 2-D shapes to make a 3-D form. • Impress and apply simple decoration techniques (impressed, painted, and applied). Use tools and equipment safely and in the correct way. Core knowledge that will be learnt in this unit Art knowledge To know that sculpture and architecture were forms of art in Early Civilisations. To name 4 iconic buildings/structures: -Sydney Opera House (Australia) The Eiffel Tower (France) The leaning Tower of Pisa (Italy) Tower Bridge (London) Art skills - to be able to: -Generic skills Record and explore ideas from first hand observations. Ask and answer questions about starting points for their work. Develop their ideas by trying things out, changing their minds. Explore the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, making links to their own work. Look and talk about own work and that of others and the techniques they had used. Identify what they might change in their current work to develop their future work. **Drawing Painting** Use appropriate language to describe colour • Experiment with a variety of media; different media, equipment and textures. brush sizes and tools. Experiment with a variety of media e.g. • Begin to control the types of marks made with pencils, rubbers, crayons, pastels, felt tips, the range of media. charcoal, pen, chalk. Start to mix a range of secondary colours, Begin to control types of marks made with the moving towards predicting resulting colours. range of media. Ensure children know names of all basic Observe and draw shapes. Draw shapes in colours. between objects and invent new shapes. Draw on different surfaces with a range of media. Produce an expanding range of patterns and textures. **3D Sculpture** Experiment with constructing and joining recycled, natural, and man-made materials. Shape and model materials for a purpose from observation and imagination. Use simple 2-D shapes to make a 3-D form. Impress and apply simple decoration techniques (impressed, painted, and applied). Use tools and equipment safely and in the

correct way.

Vocabulary		
Abstract	Has colour, lines and shapes but they do not represent objects or living things.	
Shape	A shape is a flat, enclosed area created through lines.	
Square	A plane figure with four equal straight sides and four right angles.	
Circle	A round plane figure.	
Triangle	A plane figure with three straight sides.	
Line	Lines are used by artists to describe (draw) an object.	
Pattern	A repeated design, using repeated colours and shapes.	
Primary colours	Colours that can't be made using other colours – red, yellow and blue	
Mix	Combine or put together different colours.	
Light	A brighter colour than the colour you start with.	
Dark	A duller colour than the colour you start with.	
2D	Two dimensional. A 2D shape is any shape that has two dimensions – length and width.	
3D	Three dimensional. 3D shapes are solid shapes that have three dimensions - length, width and height.	
Recycled	Making an old, used material into something new.	
Natural	Something produced by nature; not made by humans.	
Man-made	Something made by humans; not produced by nature.	
Environment	All our surroundings including the air, soil, water, plants, and animals make up the	
	environment.	
Sculptor	An artist who creates a sculpture.	
Sculpture	3D art that can be made by carving, modelling or placing materials together. They can be made out of stone, wood, clay or any other material the artist wants to use.	
Carving	Using tools to shape something	
Modelling	To shape something into a form	
Equipment		
Pencil	An instrument for writing/drawing, consisting of a thin stick of graphite.	
Felt tip pen	A pen with a writing point made of felt or other tightly packed fibres.	
Chalk	A piece of limestone in the shape of a crayon; comes in different colours.	
Pastel	Crayons made of powdered pigment, softer than wax crayons.	
Crayon	A pencil or stick of coloured chalk or wax, used for drawing.	
Different media	Using different types of art materials (paint, crayon, chalk etc.)	
Ready mixed paint	A ready to use, water based poster paint.	
Materials	The substance used to make something.	
Modelling clay	Clay that can be shaped into models	

Art History Timeline

-Art includes Egyptian frescoes, metal work and pottery.

-Work was recently found in tombs.

-Early art often favored

15,000 B.C. Ancient Art



-Encouraged by the Catholic Church -Less complex, more realistic, and more emotionally affecting than Mannerism.

-Began as a reaction against the intricate and formulaic Mannerist 1600's

Baroque



-Most artists began as Impre

Represented an extension of Impressionism and a rejection of that style's inherent limitations.

Late 19th Century/Early 20th

Post-Impressionism



-Used an analytical system in which 3-D subjects were fragmented and redefined from several different points of view.

-Began in Paris in 1907.

Led by Pablo Picasso and Georges

1908-1914 Cubism

Brooklyn Bridge 1983



-Used bright, solid colors with no variation.

-Celebrated everyday objects such as coke bottles, comic strips, and soup cars. -Most prominant in American art.

-Marked by the fascination with popular culture reflecting the affulence of post-war society.

Pop Art

Renaissance Began in 1300's

Revival of interest in the artstic achievements of the classical world -Began in Italy

 degan in Italy
 de Vinci expressed humnaistic values in his work from this period. -Some of the world's most famous artists were from this time period.



Impressionism 19th Century

-Break from tradition in Europen -Break man-paintings.
-Achieved a more exact representation of color and tone.

-Applied paint in small touches of pure color rather than broader strokes.

-Captures the image as if it were seen by a



Claude Monet 1872

Expressionism Early 20th Century

-Denoted the use of distortion and exaggeration for the emotional effect.

-Also effected dance, cinema, literature, and the theatre.

-Artists tries to depict the subjective emotions and responses that objects and events arouse in him.



Dada 1916-1920's

-Reveiled absurdity -Emphasized the role of the unpredictable in artistic creation.

-Irreverence was a key feature.



Op Art 1960's -Paintings or sculptures which seem to swell and wibrate through their use of optical effects

-Abstract art

Fashionable in the US and

