

# ART- French Sculpture



## Topic Overview

In this topic, we will observe and study a range of French buildings and sculptures. We will create our own research and design a French building. The design will be constructed from a malleable product (clay), complete with engraving and painting. The product will be evaluated and support our Geography Topic. France.

Word	Definition
Marquette	A sculptor's small model or sketch
Decoration	Detail on a piece of 3D art
Scale	The size of the artwork
Fine	Artworks which are there to look good rather than for a purpose.
Assemble	Putting together different components to make a piece of art.
Modification	To change something to improve it.
Form	The visible shape of something.
Stability	How solid something stands without wobbling or falling over
Artefact	An object from a particular period in history.
Depict	Represent something by drawing, art



A range of tools and equipment can be used to cut, imprint and alter the clay to aid design and creation.

## Key (sticky) Knowledge – Art

- Shape, form, model and construct a French model's or buildings from observation and research.
- Use a range of materials including recycled, man-made or natural (clay) to create a sculpture.
- Create plans and complete preparation work for individual sculptures.
  - Develop skills using clay including slabs, coils, slips
- Produce intricate patterns and textures in a malleable media (clay)

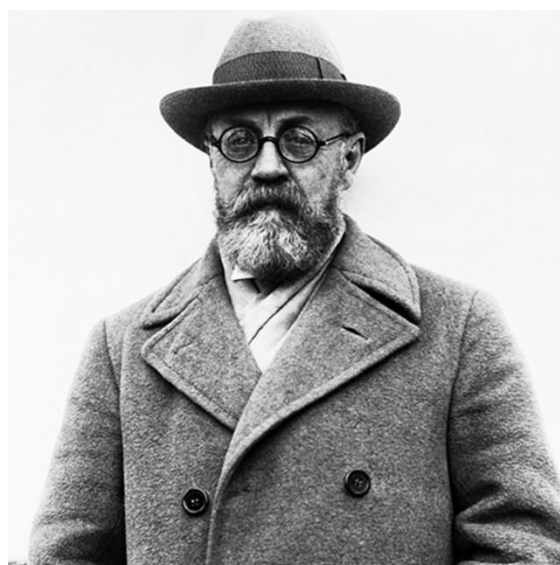


# ART- Collage

## Topic Overview

In this topic, we will create collage by adding materials to an existing painted, printed or drawn background. Different medias will be used to create the collages including using a range colours and forming different textures. The work of artists Henri Matisse will be researched to complement our studies.

Word	Definition
<b>Layering</b>	Having several layers of paint or collage to create a finished piece of art.
<b>Dimension</b>	In art this relates to if something is flat or 3D
<b>Collage</b>	The word comes from the French term papiers collés (or découpage), used to describe techniques of pasting paper cut-outs onto various surfaces. It was first used as an artists' technique in the early twentieth century.
<b>Overlap</b>	When one thing lies over, partly covering something else. Depicting this can convey an illusion of depth
<b>Composition</b>	the plan, placement or arrangement of the elements and objects in a work of art
<b>Balance</b>	The ways in which the elements (lines, shapes, colours, textures, etc.) of a piece are arranged (symmetrical & asymmetrical)



## Who is Henri Matisse?

Henri Matisse was a **French artist, born in the late 19th century**. He was well known for his bold use of colour and distinctive, fluid painting technique.

## Key (sticky) Knowledge – Art

- Understand the skills and techniques involved in creating a collage.
- Know about the work of Henri Matisse.
- Experience creating a collage over a painting/drawing.
- Understand and identify tessellation art.



# ART- Printing (Repeated Patterns)

## Topic Overview

In this topic, we will create repeated patterns via printing. Different mediums will be used to create repeated patterns, including using a range of colours and materials to create patterns in. (Different fabrics, fruits and textures.) We will link this to our topic on the Ancient Egypt and our final piece will be to create an Egyptian-themed pattern.

Word	Definition
<b>Print</b>	A process of transferring a text or design onto fabric or paper.
<b>Woodcut, linocut</b>	A sketch is drawn onto the surface of the matrix and then specialist tools are used to remove parts of the block that are not to receive ink. Raised parts of the block are inked, then paper is placed over the block. Paper is then rolled with a roller. If in colour, separate blocks are used for each colour.
<b>Engraving</b>	The engraved plate is inked all over, then the ink is wiped off, leaving ink only in the engraved lines. Plate is put through a high pressure press with paper. The plate can be used hundreds of times.
<b>Screen printing</b>	An image is drawn onto paper or plastic or film. The image is cut out to create a stencil. The pieces that are cut away are the places where the ink will go. A screen is made from fabric, originally silk, and stretched over a wooden frame - an old picture frame will do. The stencil is then fixed to the screen. The screen is then placed on top of a piece of paper and ink is squeezed across the top of the frame. A rubber blade is used to drag the ink across the screen, allowing the ink to seep through the silk onto the paper where there are gaps in the stencil. Colours are added layer by layer, using different stencils.



First, etch your design onto a Quickprint foam board.



Then, rollover the Quickprint foam with the ink.



After that, place the inked foam over the paper, using a clean dry roller to apply even pressure.



Next, roll out ink onto a tray.



Finally, take off the paper to reveal your print.

### What is printing?

Making a print involves transferring an image from one surface to another.

### What is a repeating print?

This printing process can result in repeated identical images over and over again.

### What are the different types of printing?

There are four main types of printmaking: relief, intaglio, lithography, and screen printing. Each colour in a print usually requires a separate stone, plate, block, or stencil, and any of these basic processes might be combined in the creation of a finished work.

# ART- 3D Sculpture

## Topic Overview

In this topic, we will create different 3D models. This will be done through a variety of different mediums including Lego and natural, recycled and man-made materials to create different shapes and models. We will explore how to join different materials together through trial and error, focusing on evaluation of our own work.

Word	Definition
<b>3D</b>	Three-dimensional.
<b>Model</b>	A three-dimensional representation of a person or thing or of a proposed structure, typically on a smaller scale than the original.
<b>Recycled</b>	Convert (waste) into reusable material.
<b>Man-made</b>	Made or caused by human beings (as opposed to occurring or being made naturally).
<b>Sculpture</b>	The art of making two- or three-dimensional representative or abstract forms, especially by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster.
<b>Form</b>	The visible shape of something.



The Angel of the North

## Did you know?

Shapes are an important part of sculpture. They can be natural or man-made, regular or irregular, geometric or organic, coloured, patterned or textured.

## Key (sticky) Knowledge – Art

- Shape, form, model and construct model's or buildings from observation and research.
- Use a range of materials including recycled, man-made or natural (clay) to create a sculpture.
- Create plans and complete preparation work for individual sculptures.
  - Develop skills using clay including slabs, coils, slips.
- Produce intricate patterns and textures in a malleable media.



# ART- Painting/ Water Colour

## (Italian Artists)

### Topic Overview

In this topic, we will experiment with different effects and textures including blocking in colour, washes and thickened paint creating textual effects. We will explore a significant individual, Leonardo da Vinci. We will look at this artist in detail and will replicate one of his famous paintings.

Word	Definition
<b>Painting</b>	The action or skill of using paint, either in a picture or as decoration.
<b>Artist</b>	A person who creates paintings or drawings as a profession or hobby.
<b>Paint</b>	A coloured substance which is spread over a surface and dries to leave a thin decorative or protective coating.
<b>Tone</b>	Refers to the relative lightness or darkness of a colour.
<b>Inspiration</b>	Inspiration is a feeling of enthusiasm you get from someone or something, which gives you new and creative ideas.



### Technique:

The artist dips a wet brush into the paint and applies it to the paper. The amount of water on the brush determines the lightness or darkness of the colour. If more water is used, the colour will be lighter. If less water is used the colour will be darker. Water colour dries very quickly. An artist's brushstroke need to be quick!



### TOP TIPS

Always clean your brush when using a new colour!  
Use a paper towel to get rid of excess water!

### Mona Lisa Facts

- 1 Mona Lisa is the most famous and most valuable painting in the world.
- 2 It is a portrait painting of a woman that is considered a masterpiece in the world of art.
- 3 It is the most visited painting in the world.



# ART- Still Life Drawing

## Topic Overview

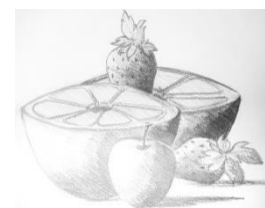
In this topic, we will look at line and mark making. We will make marks and lines with a wide range of drawing implements such as charcoal, pencil, crayon and chalk pastels. We will begin to show awareness of objects having a third dimension. Finally we will begin to look at texture. We will create textures with a wide range of drawing implements and will use pattern and texture in drawing.

Word	Definition / Explanation
<b>Drawing Mediums</b>	Drawing materials for example pencil, chalk and pastels.
<b>Shades</b>	The darkening or colouring of an illustration or diagram with parallel lines or a block of colour
<b>Textures</b>	One of the seven element of art that refers to the visual "feel" of a piece.
<b>Tone</b>	Tone shows lightness and darkness of colour. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object. The parts of the object on which the light is strongest are called highlights and the darker areas are called shadows.
<b>Shading</b>	- Shading is showing levels of darkness on paper by applying media more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter area.



## What is "Still Life Drawing"?

Still life drawings are **drawings of non-living objects, arranged in a specific way, to create meaning or a visual effect.** Common still life objects include things like flowers, fruits, vegetables, and other foods and beverages.



Caravaggio

hatching



scumbling



stippling



cross-hatching



blending/smudging



## **Tonal Shading**

Make sure you have a sharp pencil before you start.

