

Painting- Italian Artists

Topic Overview

In this topic, you will develop their ability to observe, draw and paint with increasing accuracy and control. We will focus on Leonardo da Vinci: master of observational drawing. We will use his paintings to studied anatomy, nature and objects in detail. We will focus on Giorgio Morandi. We will use subtle tone and composition to create mood. We will use their styles of painting to replicate their work.

Word	Definition
Paint	A coloured substance which is spread over a surface and dries to leave a thin decorative or protective coating.
Tone	Refers to the relative lightness or darkness of a colour.
Observational	The active, conscious, and detailed study of reality, translating three-dimensional subjects into two-dimensional art with accuracy and personal interpretation.
Texture	The feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or substance.
Media	The materials, tools and techniques used to create a work of art.
Atmosphere	The emotional, sensory or mood of a piece of work created through techniques like lighting, colour and perspective.
Contrasting	A principle of design that uses the juxtaposition of different, opposing elements



Leonardo da Vinci



Work of Giorgio Morandi



Sticky Knowledge

- State examples of Leonardo da Vinci and Giorgio Morandi's work and the techniques used.
- Know how to use techniques such as blocking in colour, washes and thickened paint to create visual effect.
 - Explore different colours to give different "moods".
- To make a colour lighter, you don't add white paint—you add more water. This spreads the tiny bits of colour (pigment) further apart so the white paper shines through.

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.



Still Life Drawing/ Digital Media

Caravaggio

Topic Overview

In this topic, we will focus on the Artist Caravaggio. We will learn that he is known for his dramatic lighting, creating a strong contrast between light and dark. We will replicate drawings which are realistic still life and human subjects. We will create observation drawings of still life objects creating light, mid-tone and shadows. We will use photography skills to create still life arrangement using digital tools to adjust brightness and contrast.

Sticky Knowledge

- Still life is the careful arrangement of drawing/painting of objects.
- Artists observe objects closely before drawing or painting.
- Digital tools can be used to edit, enhance and recreate artwork.
- Art can be created in both traditional and digital forms.
- Contrast between light and dark is called chiaroscuro.



Work of Caravaggio

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.

Word	Definition
Drawing Mediums	Drawing materials for example pencil, chalk and pastels.
Shades	The darkening or colouring of an illustration or diagram with parallel lines or a block of colour
Textures	One of the seven element of art that refers to the visual "feel" of a piece.
Tone	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.
Digital Media	Digital media is any form of media content—text, audio, image, or video—encoded in a machine-readable format and distributed via electronic devices, the internet, or networks
Blend	The technique of smoothly merging two or more colours, tones, or values to create a seamless, gradual transition, removing hard edges.
Layered	The process of applying materials in separate, stacked stages to build depth, texture, and complexity.

Collage- Henri Matisse

Topic Overview

In this topic, we will be inspired by Henri Matisse. We will design and create bold, abstract collages using cup paper and mixed materials. We will develop skills in composition, layering and visual balance focusing on how colour and shape can communicate mood and ideas.

Sticky Knowledge

- Matisse was the "Master of Colour." When he got older and couldn't paint with a brush, he started "Painting with Scissors" to create giant, glowing artworks. The technique is called "collage".
- To make a Matisse-style collage, we Rip, Snip, and Layer.
- Matisse didn't use "real life" colours—he used 'Happy Colours'. He chose textures that made his paper look like dancing shapes or tropical plants.



Word	Definition
Layering	Having several layers of paint or collage to create a finished piece of art.
Collage	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.
Overlap	When one thing lies over, partly covering something else. Depicting this can convey an illusion of depth
Balance	The ways in which the elements (lines, shapes, colours, textures, etc.) of a piece are arranged (symmetrical & asymmetrical)
Texture	One of the seven element of art that refers to the visual "feel" of a piece.

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.



French Sculptures

Topic Overview

In this topic, we will be inspired by the work of Niki Saint Phalles. We will design and create sculptures using media such as wire, Paper Mache, clay and mixed media focusing on expressive, colourful forms rather than realistic representations. This topic will link to our Geography Topic, France.

Sticky Knowledge

- State examples of Niki De Saint Phalle's work and techniques.
- Know how to manipulate and shape malleable materials (clay).
 - Know how to join clay using slip.
- Give detailed evaluation of own designs highlighting strengths and areas to develop.



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



Niki De Saint Phalle



Repeated Patterns- Egyptian Art

Topic Overview

In this topic, we will study the Ancient Egyptian decorative art and work of Koloman Moser to understand how symbols, geometry and repetition create visually striking designs. We will produce our own repeated pattern prints using relief and stamp techniques.

Sticky Knowledge

- Ancient Egyptians used a mathematical grid to make sure every person and pattern they drew was perfectly in proportion.
- In Egypt, art was about balance. If they drew a pattern on one side of a tomb, they almost always mirrored it on the other!
- "The Wave" (1903): Unlike a realistic photo of the sea, Moser used repetition and rhythm to show the movement of water. He used curved lines to make the flat painting feel like it was swirling.
- Impression Printing: you can press an object (like a seashell or a carved block) into a soft material like clay to leave a physical mark.
- Create repeated patterns by using any type of mediums.



"The Wave" by Koloman Moser

Word	Definition
Print	A process of transferring a text or design onto fabric or paper.
Repeating Pattern	A sequence of events, behaviours, shapes, or numbers that repeats consistently over time or space.
Texture	Physical, three-dimensional surfaces that can be felt by touch, such as impasto paint, canvas, wood, metal, or mixed media materials.
Overlay	A technique where a layer of material, colour, or texture is placed on top of an existing artwork to enhance depth, texture, or to modify the colour composition.

What is printing?

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

What is a repeating pattern?

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.

Portraits- Drawing, Printing and 3D

Topic Overview

In this topic, we will be creating observational portrait drawings. We will be created 3D facial forms using texture to show mood. We will explore the work of Max Beckmann looking at his bold and emotional portraits and the strong lines he uses. We will also explore the work of Kathe Kolwitz focusing on her powerful prints and sculptures,

Sticky Knowledge

- Portraits show a person's face, expression or identity.
- Artists use lines, shapes and marks to show emotion.
- Printing creates repeated images from a carved or pressed surface.
- 3D portraits can show form, depth and expression.



The work of Mac Beckmann

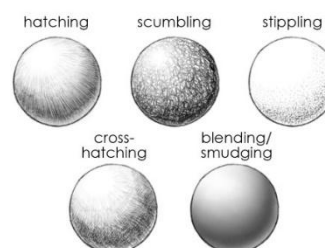


The work of Kathe Kolwitz

Word	Definition
Sculpture	A three-dimensional art form created by shaping, carving, casting, or assembling materials like stone, metal, clay, or wood
Design	The deliberate arrangement, structure, and organisation of visual elements.
Adapt	The process of transforming a creative work from one medium, style, or culture to another, altering its form while preserving its essence.
Architects	A creator who merges aesthetic vision with technical skill to design structures.
Intricate detail	Detailed and precise.
Observational	The practice of creating art—drawing, painting, or sculpting—by directly looking at a subject, such as a still life, landscape, or model, rather than relying on imagination or memory.
Mould	To manipulate and construct a material into different shapes.

Tonal Shading

Make sure you have a sharp pencil before you start.



Pencil Techniques