



# Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan



Subject : Art

Year : 4

Term : Autumn



## Vocabulary

Define the word and include etymology if useful.



## Knowledge

What children will know

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Remembering	Telling	Testing



## Understanding

What children will understand

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Practising	Coaching	Observing



## Skills

What children will be able to do

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating

**Printmaking** – The field of art concerned, roughly, with the transfer of ink or paint from a plate or block or through a screen mesh to paper.

**Block (relief) print** – Creating an image from a single block e.g. gluing string, textured paper or small objects to card to create a relief surface to take a print from.

**Block (incised/ intaglio) print** – Drawing or engraving into a block to create a printed image.

**Pop Art**- An art movement that emerged in the 1950s and flourished in the 1960s in America and Britain, drawing inspiration from sources in popular and commercial culture.

**Complementary colours**- Complementary colours are pairs of colours that contrast with each other more than any other colour, and when placed side-by-side make each other look brighter.

**Printmaking** is a branch of art.

Andy Warhol was born in 1928 in America.

Andy Warhol was a leading figure in the **Pop Art** movement.

Warhol produced a series of prints based on the volcano 'The Mount Vesuvius'.

The historical significance of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in art and the other artists it inspired such as Jacob More and Joseph Turner.

Warhol was inspired to create the 'Vesuvius' series due to its impact on the artists at the time (18th century).

How to produce a pattern using a simple print technique.

Know how to create a 3-layer print inspired by Warhol.

Warhol was a 'POP artist' who was inspired by commercial culture in the 50s-70s.

Know what **complementary colours** are.

What is printmaking?

Printing involves transferring an image from one surface to another.

Printmaking involves either ink or paint.

Printmaking tools are used to aid printing such as a roller.

The Printing process can result in repeated images.

How to design a print inspired by Warhol.

How to design and cut out a 3 layer print.

Understand how to use layers to create a 3-layer print inspired by 'Mount Vesuvius'.

Build an understanding of the colour wheel by learning the meaning of complementary (AKA Contrasting) colours.

Observing and understanding that a block print is a mirror image of the block used to make it.

Create a pattern using an intaglio (drawn into) block print process e.g drawing into styrofoam/ pizza bases

Create a piece of work in the style of POP art.

Design a drawing that can be turned into a printing template of 3 or more layers (Based on a volcano or another natural disaster).

Cut out a template using an original design that can be used to block-print 3 or more layers (relief print).

Experimenting with block printing techniques, for example rolling ink onto a flat surface and printing.

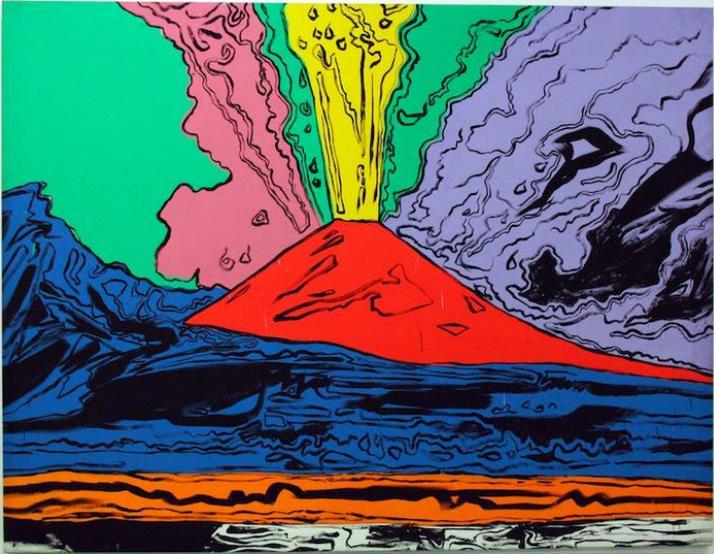
Ink a smooth surface using a printing roller.

Experiment in complementary colours in a sketchbook.

Use a sketchbook to experiment with colours and printing techniques.

Evaluate their own work.

## Useful information



Mount Vesuvius by Andy Warhol



Joseph Turner

### Art and Mount Vesuvius

<http://wanderingvertexes.blogspot.com/2016/08/mount-vesuvius-painted-by-andy-warhol.html>

<https://las.illinois.edu/news/2019-03-14/art-mount-vesuvius>

<https://www.artic.edu/articles/707/mount-vesuvius-and-the-dark-romance-of-disaster>

### Jacob More's 'Mount Vesuvius'

<https://www.nationalgalleries.org/art-and-artists/5205/mount-vesuvius-eruption>

### Pierre-Jacques Volaire's 'The eruption of Mount Vesuvius'

<https://www.artic.edu/artworks/57996/the-eruption-of-vesuvius>

### Joseph William Turner's 'The eruption of Mount Vesuvius'

<http://interactive.britishart.yale.edu/critique-of-reason/352/vesuvius-in-eruption>

<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/joseph-mallord-william-turner-558>

## Printmaking Theory

Printmaking examples and ideas



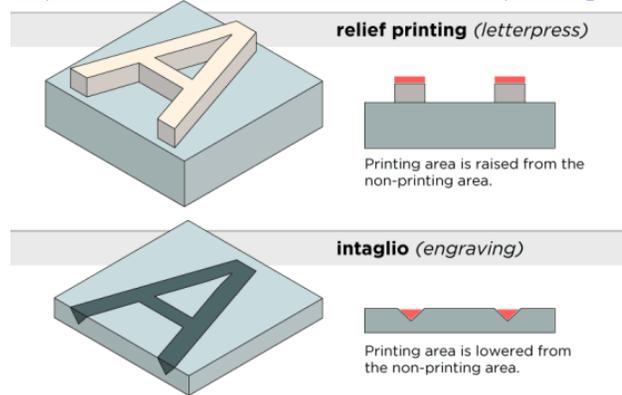
<https://www.accessart.org.uk/curriculum-planning-printmaking/>

## Intaglio

<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms/i/intaglio>

## Relief

<https://www.britannica.com/art/relief-printing>



## Colour Theory

### Information on complimentary colours

<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms/c/complementary-colours>

### Colour Theory KS2

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/au-t2-a-6-3-6-colour-theory-powerpoint>

## Library Resources

SPLAT- Mary Richards

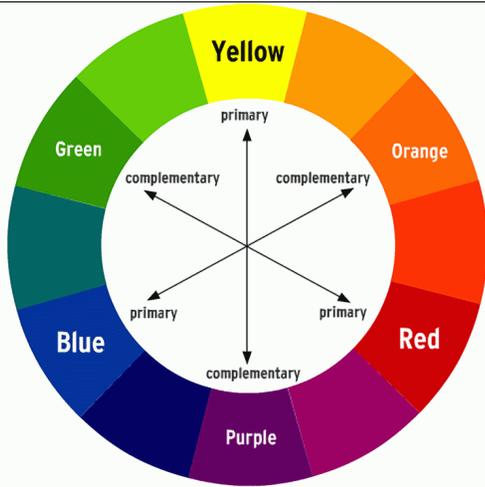
Why is art full of naked people? Susie Hodge

The Story of Paintings- Mick Manning and Brita Granstrom

## Drawing Skills:

- Use pencils of different hardness to show line, tone and texture.
- Annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas.
- Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes).
- Use shading to show light and shadow.
- Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture.





Children have learnt about primary and secondary colours in KS1. In KS2 Children learn about the theory of colour.

**Complementary Colours:** Colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel are considered to be complementary colours for example, red is from the warm half of the colour wheel and blue is from the cool half. High contrast of complementary colours creates a vibrant look especially when used at full saturation.



# Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan

Subject : Art

Year : 4

Term : Spring



## Vocabulary

Define the word and include etymology if useful.

**Weaving** – Weaving is a method of textile production in which two distinct sets of yarns or threads are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric or cloth. Other methods are knitting, crocheting, felting, and braiding or plaiting. The longitudinal threads are called the warp and the lateral threads are the weft or filling.

**Mayan Weaving** – Maya textiles are characterized by bright, vivid colours and patterns.

**Weft** – The horizontal threads that are interlaced through the warp in a woven fabric.

**Warp** – This is the thread that is strung over the loom vertically, and holds the tension while you weave.



## Knowledge What children will know

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Remembering	Telling	Testing

**Weaving** is a branch of Textile art.

Know how to use wool to create a woven artwork.

What is '**Mayan Weaving**'?

The colour significance to the Mayan people.

Imagery was significant to the Maya.

Know wool/ fabric can be dyed using natural materials.

Know how Mayan's dyed wool using natural materials i.e red onions.

Gunta Stozl is a female textile artist.

Know Stozl was born in Germany in 1897.

Know the meaning of **weft** and **warp**.



## Understanding What children will understand

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Practising	Coaching	Observing

The significance of weaving to the Maya.

Women weave in the Mayan culture.

How to create a Mayan inspired cardboard loom?

How to use wool to create a woven artwork?

How to create different woven effects.

The use of the **weft** and the **warp** to create a pattern.

Understand how to create a woven pattern using a cardboard loom.

Material can be dyed using natural materials such as onion skin and beetroot.

Gunta Stozl was an influential female textile artist.



## Skills What children will be able to do

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating

Develop weaving skills using a cardboard loom.

Compare two the works of Gunta Stozl with the work of historical Mayan weaving.

Design a woven pattern.

Include significant colours to the design.

Make a cardboard loom.

Weave a Mayan inspired piece.

Develop experience in weaving.

Use a sketchbook to experiment and develop ideas.

Develop ideas and improve on them through trial and error.

Dye fabric using natural materials.

Evaluate work and the work of peers through critical and positive feedback.



## Useful information



### Mayan Textiles

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-ks3-fashion-in-maya-civilisation/zjnd7n>

### Mayan Textile History

<https://study.com/academy/lesson/mayan-textiles-history.html>

### Mayan Colour Significance

<https://www.travesiasagradamaya.com/en/mayan-symbolism.php#:~:text=Meaning%20of%20the%20Maya%20colors&text=It%20was%20a%20symbolic%20color%20for%20priests,it%20was%20used%20to%20paint%20the%20stone%20used%20for%20sacrifice,&text=Red%20and%20Black%20were%20related%20to%20warriors.&text=Red%20and%20Black%20were%20related%20to%20warriors>

### Mayan Glyphs

<https://mayaarchaeologist.co.uk/2016/06/01/maya-words-glyphs-colours/>

### Gunta Stozl

<https://www.moma.org/artists/5675>

<https://artsandculture.google.com/entity/gunta-st%C3%B6zl/m02a9bws>

## Weaving Techniques

### Weaving on a cardboard loom

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Byj5G4-Hc>

### A range of weaving techniques children can explore (part 1-5)

[https://www.youtube.com/results?search\\_query=weaving+for+beginners+part+1](https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=weaving+for+beginners+part+1)

### Mayan colour significance

**Green:** used by kings. It was a symbol of power.

**Blue-Green:** common between priests and associated with death. The ones who were about to be sacrificed and the stone used for it, were painted in blue.

**Red and Black:** related to warriors.

**Yellow:** used by sorcerers and fortune tellers.

**White:** related to the people from the village.

### Colours related to the cosmic directions.

- Red: East.
- Black: West.
- Yellow: South.
- White: North.
- Blue-Green: Benter.

### Ritual Colours

Participants used to paint their bodies according to the rituals.

- Black for fasting.
- White, yellow or blue for sacrifice acts.
- Red for war.





**Gunta Stözl**, *Slit Tapestry Red-Green*, author:  
Gunta Stözl, 1927–1928.

#### **Drawing Skills:**

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# Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan



Subject : Art

Year : 4

Term: Summer



Vocabulary

Define the word and include etymology if useful.

Sculpture – A branch of visual art that operates in three dimensions. Latin 'to cut out, to carve in stone'.

Illustrator – A person who draws or creates artwork for pictures for magazines, books, advertising.

Clay slip – A slip is a liquid mixture or slurry of clay and/or other materials suspended in water. It has many uses in the production of pottery and other ceramic wares.

Malleable – (of a metal or other material) able to be hammered or pressed into shape without breaking or cracking. Capable of being shaped or extended by hammering or rolling," from Old French *malleable* and directly from Medieval Latin *malleabilis*, from *malleare* "to beat with a hammer," from Latin *malleus* "hammer".

Score – To score a pot or piece of clay means to scratch hatch marks on it as part of joining clay pieces together. This is done before brushing on slip and joining the pieces together.



Knowledge  
What children will know

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Remembering	Telling	Testing

What is an illustrator?

J.R.R. Tolkien created dragon illustrations for his stories.

**Sculpture** is a branch of art.

Clay can be used to create sculptures.

Clay needs air or heat to dry and this change is irreversible.

Storing clay in an airtight container will stop the drying process.

Other media can be added to dried clay using joining methods.

Vanish will protect the colour and enhance the shine and colour of the clay.

Illustrators create artwork for book covers.

Anglo-Saxons artwork was inspired by dragons.



Understanding  
What children will understand

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Practising	Coaching	Observing

Know the difference between an illustrator and an artist.

Sculpture is a 3D branch of art.

Clay can be manipulated using a range of techniques e.g. smoothing, rolling.

How to score clay before joining?

How two pieces of clay can be joined using a **slip**.

Clay is a **malleable** natural material that can be manipulated and changed.

'Warming up' the clay makes it easier to use.

Other materials (such as wood) can be used to embellish clay.

Clay can be painted to add colour to dried clay.

Why should vanish be used on clay?

Use complementary colours that suit a theme to decorate work.



Skills  
What children will be able to do

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating

Manipulate clay using a range of techniques such as rolling, pinching, smoothing.

Use tools to carve and engrave clay.

Score and use slip to join two pieces of clay.

Secure the clay to use at a later date.

Add other materials to clay to embellish clay.

Paint and varnish the finished product.

Use a sketchbook to experiment and explore ideas.

Compare artworks with a similar theme.

Choose colours that compliment a theme.

Evaluate work.



Anglo-Saxon stories are full of dragons guarding wonderful treasure. The Anglo-Saxons believed that it was a dragon's task to seek out such treasure and guard it fiercely. They thought that dragons lived underground beneath hills, and many place-names like Dragley (meaning Dragon's Mound) in Lancashire or Drakelow in Derbyshire show this. Place-names with 'Worm' in them may also show that the people living nearby once feared that a dragon had its home there.

The Anglo-Saxons liked to use the twisting shapes of dragons to decorate jewellery, armour and other objects.



## Useful information

### What is the difference between an artist and an illustrator?

An artist is a person who is involved in works that are done as an expression of emotion. An illustrator's work is to make promotions for a particular product, or a concept, or a theme. **Artistic works do not need to be commissioned, whereas an illustrator works for a particular idea in mind.**

<https://www.vam.ac.uk/blog/museum-life/here-be-dragons-2>

### The final piece and ideas

<http://gomersalprimaryschoolart.blogspot.com/2020/11/dragon-eyes-year-4.html>

<https://lottiemakes.blog/2019/08/20/clay-dragon-eyes/>

### Sculpture

<https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/what-is-sculpture-6186462>

## Clay Techniques

### Making slip

<https://ravenhillpottery.com/2014/03/06/making-slip/>

### Clay techniques

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t-ad-90-clay-techniques-to-try>

## Drawing

<https://thatartteacher.com/2021/03/16/how-to-draw-a-dragon-eye-with-color/>

<https://anitasagastegui.com/2020/06/10/5th-grade-the-eye-of-the-dragon/>



## Amazon- Dragon Eyes

<https://www.amazon.co.uk/dragon-eyes/s?k=dragon+eyes>

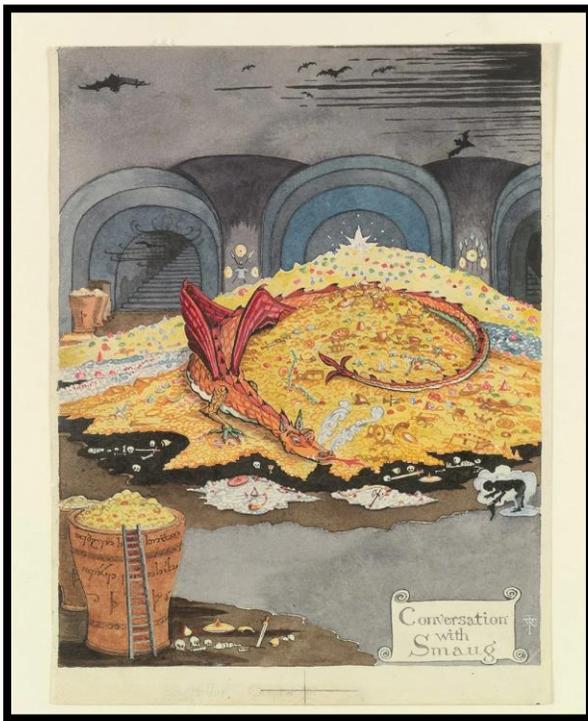
## Dragons Books and Illustrators

<https://www.booktrust.org.uk/news-and-features/features/2018/october/10-best-childrens-books-about-dragons-chosen-by-liz-flanagan/>

## Comparison Opportunity

Children to compare an illustration by an illustrator (dragon book- See links above) with the famous author who illustrates J.R.R. Tolkien, *Conversation With Smaug*, July 1937.

<https://www.tolkienestate.com/painting/the-hobbit/>



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