



Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan



Subject : Art

Year : 5

Term : Autumn



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'.

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.

Ceramicist- A craftsman who shapes pottery on a potter's wheel and bakes them in a kiln. ceramist, potter, thrower. artisan, journeyman, artificer, craftsman



Knowledge

What children will know

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Remembering	Telling	Testing

Know that sculpture is a branch of art.

Know that clay is 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 used added to dried clay using joining methods.

Newspaper or other materials can be used as an armature.

'Viking Chessmen' are also known as the Lewis chessmen or the Berserkers.

The Lewis Chessmen were made in the 12th century in Norway.

They are made from sperm whale teeth and walrus ivory.

They were found in the 18th Century in Scotland.

Antony Gormley is a British sculptor.

Gormley was born in London in 1950.



Understanding

What children will understand

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Practising	Coaching	Observing

Sculpture is a 3D branch of art.

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

Clay needs to be scored before joining.

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 newspaper) can be used to support clay sculptures. This is called an armature.

Once the clay is dried it can be carved and patterns can be created.

The Lewis chessmen were a set of chess pieces made in the 12th century and found in the 18th century in Scotland.

They have been carved into teeth and ivory.



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 add support.

Carve dried clay to create patterns and detail.

Use a sketchbook to experiment and explore ideas.

Develop ideas and improve on them through trial and error.

Look and evaluate the work of other artists.

Compare the work of Perry and Gormley.

Evaluate work.

Give critical and positive feedback to peers.

									
Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
Define the word and include etymology if useful.	Learning Remembering	Teaching Telling	Assessment Testing	Learning Practising	Teaching Coaching	Assessment Observing	Learning Reflecting	Teaching Facilitating	Assessment Evaluating
<p>- a skilled worker who practices some trade or handicraft.</p> <p>Armature – In art, an armature is an underlying, unseen, supporting component (usually of wood or metal) for something else.</p>	<p>Grayson Perry is a British ceramicist and artist.</p> <p>Perry was born in Chelmsford in 1960.</p>			<p>Gormley created the sculpture 'Field' in 1993 which features 36,000 clay figures.</p> <p>Perry created a sculpture called 'No 3 Melanie, Georgina and Sarah' using clay.</p>					

Useful information

Antony Gormley

<https://www.tate.org.uk/whats-on/tate-liverpool/exhibition/antony-gormley-field>

Grayson Perry

<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/grayson-perry-4657>

The final piece and ideas

http://www.schools2.cic.ames.cam.ac.uk/jb_clay_lesson.html

Sculpture

<https://www.nms.ac.uk/explore-our-collections/stories/scottish-history-and-archaeology/lewis-chess-pieces/>

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 Skills:

- Use a variety of techniques to add interesting effects (e.g. reflections, shadows, direction of sunlight).
- Use a choice of techniques to depict movement, perspective, shadows and reflection.
- Choose a style of drawing suitable for the work (e.g. realistic or impressionistic).
- Use lines to represent movement.



Clay Techniques to Try

- Rolling a ball of clay
- Rolling snakes with clay
- Squeezing the clay
- Pulling and pinching the clay with your fingers
- Carving details into the clay with tools
- Smoothing out the clay with your fingers
- Creating holes or hollows in the clay with tools
- Joining pieces of clay together



Grayson Perry's 'Number 3, Melanie, Georgina and Sarah'



Antony Gormley 'Field'



Lewis chess piece fact file

- Date** Late 12th – early 13th century
- Found in** 1831, on a beach at Uig, Lewis, Scotland
- Made in** Probably Trondheim, Norway
- Made from** Walrus ivory and sperm whale tooth
- Height** 60-100mm
- Museum reference** H.NS 19-29
- On display** Kingdom of the Scots, Level 1, National Museum of Scotland
- Did you know?** Up to four chess pieces could be carved from one walrus tusk



Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan



Subject : Art

Year : 5

Term : Spring

Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know	Understanding What children will understand	Skills What children will be able to do						
Define the word and include etymology if useful.	Learning Teaching Assessment	Learning Teaching Assessment	Learning Teaching Assessment						
	Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
<p>Textiles Art- Art created using fiber materials, whether made by weaving, knitting, bonding, laminating, felting, or other processes.</p> <p>Felting – a fabric made from wool by using friction, moisture and heat, without the use of stitching, sticking or weaving.</p> <p>Wet Felting - A process that involves a loose pile of wool fibres, the addition of soapy water, massaging the fibres until they hold together (felting) and then shocking the cloth to shrink and strengthen it (fulling).</p> <p>Fibre - Wool or other material you are using to felt with – different from raw fleece or yarn.</p> <p>Fleece –The wool straight from the sheep (or other animal)</p> <p>Wool – a natural fibre produced by sheep. Sheep grow wool on their bodies in the same that way people grow hair; each year a sheep produces a new fleece thus making wool a renewable fibre source.</p>	<p>Textiles is a branch of art.</p> <p>There is a form of textile art called felting.</p> <p>Wool is used to create felt.</p> <p>Felt is a form of fabric.</p> <p>Felt can be manipulated through the process of felting.</p> <p>Textile artist Hannah Arnold uses felt in her work.</p> <p>Greek women produced felt for clothing.</p> <p>Symbolism was used in Ancient Greece art.</p>	<p>Textile art includes felting and is used to portray pictures.</p> <p>Felting is an old technique that uses wool to create a fabric.</p> <p>To create felt you will need to follow a certain process.</p> <p>Wet felting uses friction and soap to create a fabric.</p> <p>Layers can be added to felt to create a design.</p> <p>Felting can be embellished using stitching.</p> <p>Arnold is inspired by the 'aging' of the effect of time.</p> <p>Ancient Greek culture believed symbols offered protection.</p>	<p>Develop control of tools and techniques.</p> <p>Compare Arnold's artwork to ancient textiles.</p> <p>Design a felt piece of art using Greek symbolism.</p> <p>Ancient Greeks used symbolism to inspired a pendant.</p> <p>Use wool and colour to 'age' a design.</p> <p>Use a sketchbook to develop ideas.</p> <p>Gain experience in felting.</p> <p>Design an artwork using an initial inspiration.</p> <p>Recreate a design using felting.</p> <p>Evaluate their own work.</p>						



			
Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know	Understanding What children will understand	Skills What children will be able to do
Define the word and include etymology if useful.	Learning Remembering	Teaching Telling	Assessment Testing
	Learning Practising	Teaching Coaching	Assessment Observing
Embellish - decorative detail or feature added to something to make it more attractive.			

Useful information

Symbols were used in Ancient Greece for protection of evil, to find love or to help feel brave.

Ancient Greek Symbolism

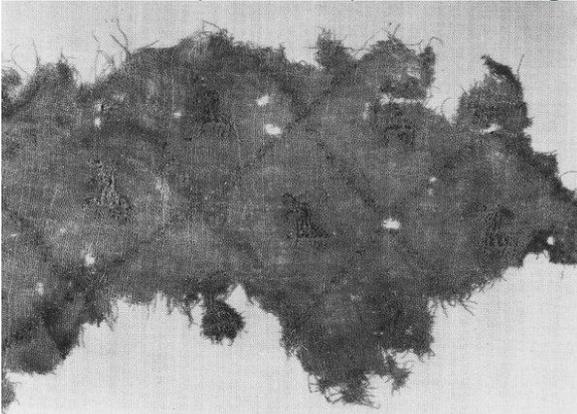
<https://www.yoair.com/blog/anthropology-popular-ancient-greek-symbols-and-their-meanings/>

We do not have many examples of Ancient Greek textile examples, but from the pieces we have we know they were bright and would have features symbolism telling a story or offering protection or good fortune to the person wearing this or hanging in their home.

Example of Ancient Greek Fabric

<https://www.trc-leiden.nl/trc-digital-exhibition/index.php/ancient-greek-loom-weights/item/134-6-ancient-greek-textiles>

This early 5th century BCE textile fragments came from Koropi, near Athens.



It's now in the Victoria & Albert Museum, London:



Textile Information

A history of felting

<https://www.montessorihandwork.com/post/a-story-of-the-history-of-felt>

Flat lay felting

<https://www.fionaduthie.com/workshops/introduction-to-flat-feltmaking/>

<https://purrandwagit.com/history-of-felt-and-how-its-made>

<https://www.tts-group.co.uk/blog/2016/02/09/how-to-make-felt-in-3-easy-steps.html>

Felting Glossary

<https://www.fabulousfeltings.co.uk/glossary-of-terms>

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Examples of Greek protective symbols in felt.

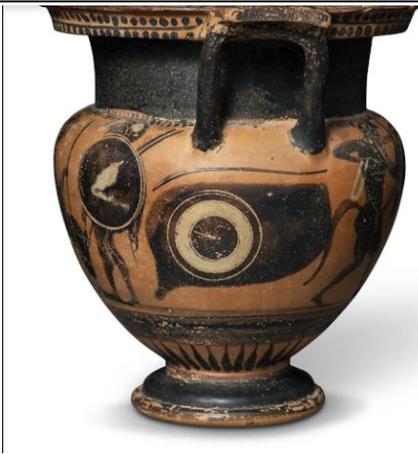
The Greek traditional belief of the evil eye dates back to at least the 6th century BC, the Classical Antiquity, or the time period that encompassed the Classical Era in Ancient Greece, when it commonly appeared on drinking vessels. During this time, the Greek civilization was at its intellectual peak. A common theme in literature at the time was that the eyes were a source of deadly rays that could bring harm to others. Plutarch, the Ancient Greek writer, is one of those who wrote about this concept. The belief in the evil eye tended to spread as Alexander the Great brought the Greek culture to the East.

Pomegranates already symbolised fertility, beauty and eternal life, in Greek and Persian mythology. The seeds inspired the secret rites of the Eleusinian mystery schools in Greece, circa 1500 BCE. These initiatory rites were based on the Greek mythology of Demeter and her daughter Persephone (Kore/kernel).





Ancient Ruby eye pendant



On Vessels

The primary function of the painted eyes was of course apotropaic; as the drinker raised the vessel the exaggerated eyes would protect them from evil spirits, and also perhaps from the envious gaze of other guests. Eye-cups were not just protective talismans however, as they transformed into a mask when the drinker raised it to his lips, keeping guard over the drinker even when their vision became impaired

Contemporary artist:

Hannah Arnold

<https://hannahrae.co.uk>



Hannah Arnold- Inspired by Ancient Textiles

'My personal intuitive responses to the environment and the effect of time on surface are pieced together through stitch, rust and eco printing, dyeing, painting, and applique. Inspired by the beauty of antique textiles, faded and weathered by use and the elements, fragments of past times, I give my work a worn and aged quality. My work is characterised by a use of used and repurposed materials which are revived with dye and printed elements and detailed stitching.'

Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan

Subject : Art
Year : 5
Term : Summer

Vocabulary

Define the word and include etymology if useful.

Street Art- A form of artwork that is displayed in public on surrounding buildings, streets, trains and other publicly viewed surfaces (this can be sculpture, textiles, painting).

Graffiti- writing or drawings scribbled, scratched, or sprayed illicitly on a wall or other surface in a public place

Tagging- The writing of a nickname or mark on a surface by a graffiti artist

Expressive- Effectively conveying thought or feeling

Contrasting Colours- Two colours from different segments of the colour wheel.

Colour/ Emotions- Colours are linked to emotions.

Acrylic paints- A fast-drying paint made of bright pigment.

Satirical - The use of humour to mock others.


Knowledge
 What children will know

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Remembering	Telling	Testing

Graffiti is written, painted or drawn on a wall or other surface, usually without permission and within public view.

Banksy is an anonymous British street and graffiti artist.

Nathan Murdoch is a graffiti artist from Peterborough.

Graffiti is a form of vandalism.

Graffiti art uses satire to express an opinion.

Art can be used to express a view.

Know which drawing techniques to use when creating a sketch.

How does a colour wheel work?

Colours have meaning and have links to emotions.

Acrylic paint can be used to create a vibrant piece of art.


Understanding
 What children will understand

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Practising	Coaching	Observing

Painting is a form of art.

How to sketch in a 'graffiti' style.

How do you use a colour wheel to find contrasting colours?

Understand how to express a view using art.

Understand how to create a sketch to inform an artwork.

Understand Banksy is a leading figure in graffiti art.

Understand why Banksy is anonymous.

Understand Graffiti can be achieved legally.

Know which colours are associated with which emotion.

How to use a colour wheel to find contrasting colours.


Skills
 What children will be able to do

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating

Use a paintbrush correctly (size) for their painting.

Confidently control the types of marks made.

Use the appropriate drawing skills (light sketch) to create a sketch based on a written description.

Develop ideas and experiment using a sketchbook.

Explore colours linked to emotions.

Experiment with different effects and textures e.g. blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint creating textural effects.

Use **acrylic paints** to paint a picture over a number of lessons.

Compare different artists.

Develop ideas and improve on them through trial and error.



Useful information

Banksy



Banksy Timeline

1973-1974 Banksy is believed to have been born in Bristol.	Early 1990s His graffiti work begins appearing around Bristol, UK.	Late 1990s Banksy moves to London. His work appears around the city.	2002 Banksy's first exhibition in LA.	Early 2000s Banksy becomes a household name for his striking images and underlying social/political messages.	2004 Creates spoof £10 notes with Princess Diana on front.	2006 'Barely Legal' exhibition.	2010 'Exit through the Gift Shop' film released – nominated for Oscar.	2015 Opens <i>Dismaland</i> park in Weston-super-Mare.	October 2018 Sold a <i>Balloon Girl</i> painting at auction, which self-shredded shortly after being auctioned.
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Graffiti

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/ks2-ages-7-11-art-creating-a-graffiti-tag-video-lesson-t-ad-1360>

<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/games-quizzes/street-art>

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/all-about-graffiti-and-street-art-powerpoint-t-ad-416>

<https://kids.kiddle.co/Graffiti>

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/teaching-wiki/graffiti-art>

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/nz2-t-75-street-art-powerpoint>

Literacy Links

<http://www.keystage2literacy.co.uk/graffiti-debate.html>



Painting techniques video

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/art-and-design-painting-techniques/z7h76v4>
<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-a-022-ks2-art-painting-lesson-teaching-pack>

Nathan Murdoch

<https://www.trtworld.com/art-culture/british-street-artist-murdoch-destroys-own-mural-to-create-cryptoart-46500>

<https://creativefolk.co.uk/artists/nathan-nycles-murdoch/>



<https://primaryschoolart.com/2022/02/21/graffiti-initials-street-art-year-3-4/#>

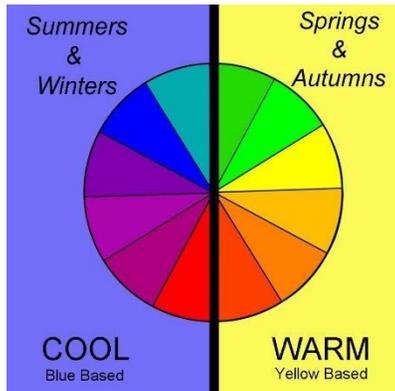
Painting techniques video

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/art-and-design-painting-techniques/z7h76v4>

Colour Theory

A colour quiz to assess previous knowledge

<https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks1/art-and-design/colours/>



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