Walk On Water

St. Paul's C of E VA Primary and Nursery School

Art Curriculum Coverage Year 5

Columns and Mosaics





With God ALL THINGS ARE possible MATTHEW 19:26

Key Vocabulary

arch
architect
Baroque
construction
design
dome
Gothic
pillar
Regency
Roman
tower
Victorian

Skills

- Use a sketchbook page to record notes and annotations on different architectural styles.
- Draw details from these designs.
- Identify architectural features around the school building
- Use details of these to develop ideas in the sketchbook. Use photos of these features as stimulus in sketchbooks
- Develop own design techniques and imitate Gaudi

Knowledge

Know that an architect is a person who designs buildings and understand the role
Know that architects must consider :
· What will the building used for? · How many people will be using it? · What type of activity will take place in the building (function)?
· How will it be safe to use? · How will it last for a long time? · What will it be made from? · How will it look? ·
· How will it fit into the buildings in the surrounding area?
Know some of the key features of architecture - a dome (a rounded roof of a building with a circular base), a pillar (a tall, straight part of a building that often holds up another part of the building) an arch (a curved part of a building that you can walk under and sometimes holds up a bridge/roof), a tower (a tall, narrow building, or part of a building)
Know the work of the following architects - • Sir Christopher Wren (b. 1632) -St Paul's Cathedral London • Antoni Gaudi (b. 1852) – Sagrada Familia Church in Barcelona • Zaha Hadid (b. 1950) – London Aquatics Centre • Frank Gehry (b. 1929) – Guggenheim Museum Bilbao, Dancing House Prague

What Does an Architect Do?

Architects design all kinds of buildings—schools, skyscrapers, hospitals, hotels, churches, train stations and houses.
Before constructing a building, an architect needs to draw a plan of the building. Sometimes architects will make a cardboard or plastic model of the building. The building is then built by a construction company which follows the directions of the plans for the building. The architect will closely supervise the construction company to make sure that the building is built according to the plans. Architects have to think of many things before they draw up the plans for a building. First, they have to think about what the building will be used for. How many people are going to use the building at the same time? What types of activities will these people do in the building? An office building will need lots of small rooms for offices. A school will need many medium-sized rooms for classrooms and a train station will need one larger room for hundreds of people to pass through at the same time. All of these buildings must be built so that they can be used efficiently by everyone who walks through their doors. When architects discuss what the building will be used for, they talk about the "function" of the building. But the function of a building is just one of many things an architect has to think about when designing a building. Good architects also spend a lot of time making sure a building is safely designed, and making sure the building will last for many years. A building that is not safely designed could catch on fire or fall down on itself. Architects have to design buildings so that people can escape from the building in an emergency. Of course, some emergencies, such as earthquakes or tornadoes, destroy even the safest buildings. Besides thinking about the function and safety of a building, architects also spend time creatively thinking about how they want the building to look. Just as a painter decides which paints to put where in a painting, an architect decides where to put the rooms, walls, and open spaces in a building. Just as different painters have different styles of painting, different architects have different styles of designing. One architect might like to use a lot of circles and curves in his or her buildings. Another architect might like to design buildings that look sleek and flat. So, architects have to be good artists and good scientists when they design a building. The building must be pleasant to look at, pleasant to work in and strong enough to be safe from most natural disasters. Trying to do all these things at the same time is part of the challenge and excitement of being an architect.

Recognise styles of architecture and identify the main features

Know that although these architectural styles originate in specific time periods it is possible that they were built after then using that style as inspiration

- Gothic 12th to 14th Century Medieval period Painted arches Large individual windows Tall tower/ spire Flying buttresses Gargoyles Ornate decorative style
- Baroque (buh·rok) 17th Century 17th Century style (1601 - 1700) Highly decorated Pediments on top of doors and windows Chunky sash windows Symmetrical buildings Dome features
- Regency 19th Century Windows gradually get smaller as you move up the building. Large windows at the bottom, smaller windows at the top (where the servants would have lived) Front doorway elevated with steps leading up to it Doorway usually arched
- Victorian mid 19th Century Decorated roof line and slates Porches A date stone Houses built in terraces with the kitchen at the back Triangular wooden panels on the roof Bay windows
- Roman Originating from 500BC to 4th Century AD Domes Columns Arches Know that although these architectural styles originate in specific time periods it is possible that they were built after then using that style as inspiration

End of Unit Outcome

- Use ripped coloured paper to imitate details of Gaudi's work in Park Guell, Barcelona. Then design and make a mosaic tile in style of Antoni Gaudi's work. Create a clay mosaic tile to build the mosaic on and use assorted tumbled glass pieces (see blog post – http://experimentsinarteducation.blogspot.com/2013/04/clay-tile□mosaics.html)

All About The Artist - Gaudi

Gaudi was a Spanish architect famous for his designs for buildings.
Born in 1852 and died in 1926
Each of Gaudi's buildings has a distinct design so that each building is unique.
Work to study - The church of the Sagrada Família, Casa Milà, Casa Batlló
His most famous design the Sagrada Família in Barcelona is Spain's most visited monument.
Influenced by the shapes and patterns of nature.
Developed a technique called trencadis which used broken ceramic pieces to create mosaics.
Know that a mosaic is a design which consists of small pieces of coloured glass, pottery, or stone set in concrete or plaster. Know that Gaudi was run over by a tram one night on his way to visit the Sagrada Família. He died later in hospital from his injuries. His funeral was held at the Sagrada Família and thousands of people turned up to the ceremony lining the streets of Barcelona.



National Curriculum—Key Stage 2

Key Stage 2

Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.
Pupils should be taught:

- to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.
- to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
- about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Blue	Indigo	Turquoise	Azure	Cobalt	Navy
Purple	Violet	Mauve	Lavender	Lilac	
Green	Lime	Emerald	Mint	Olive	
Pink	Peach	Magenta	Rose	Coral	
Red	Ruby	Scarlet	Crimson	Maroon	Burgundy
White	Cream	Pearl	Ivory	Alabaster	
Brown			Caramel		Brunette
Orange	Bronze	Rust	Ginger	Apricot	
Yellow	Gold	Lemon	Mustard	Butterscotch	Blonde
	Tan	Beige	Sand	Fawn	Sepia
Grey	Silver		Charcoal	Pewter	
Black	Pitch	Jet Black	Ebony	Coal	Soot