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

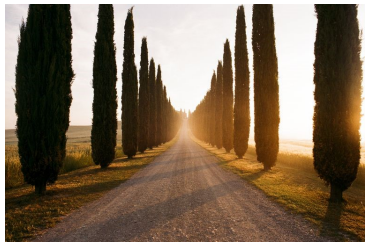
Year 5

Subject: Art

Key Vocabulary

Pop Art grew in popularity in the 50s and 60s. It's bold and bright and uses images that everyone is familiar with.

Perspective is what gives that 3D feeling to an image on a flat piece of paper. It's an important feature of drawing and painting because it's how to represent the way objects appear to get smaller and closer together the further they are from the viewer.



The **vanishing point** is where receding parallel lines meet on the horizon.

The first ever **stencil** was when a caveman put his hand against the cave wall, blew ash and dried blood on it and removed it to leave the image of his hand.



DORIC



IONIC



CORINTHIAN

Greek architecture is characterized by tall columns and symmetry. There are 3 'orders' of columns in Greek architecture. Doric is the simplest, Ionic has scrolls at the top and Corinthian are the most decorative.

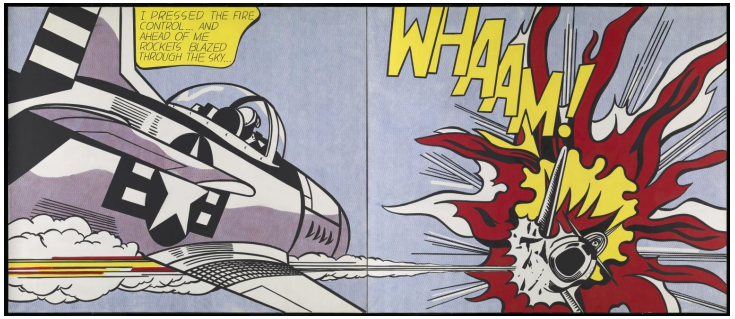
Tapestries were popular in the Middle Ages because they made rooms warmer, more beautiful and less damp. The Lady and the Unicorn is actually 6 tapestries which were designed in Paris and woven in Flanders with wool and silk around 1500.





The Parthenon was built 25000 years ago using 22000 tons of marble. It has 46 Doric columns supporting the roof.





Roy Lichtenstein is a famous American Pop Artist who based his work on comic books and used dots and dashes to build up colour and texture.



Andy Warhol was also an American Pop Artist. He uses paint, screen printing and sculpture.

Printing

Printing creates multiple images of the same piece of work. The **matrix** is the original surface which the image is made from.

Woodcut, linocut and block printing all involve the same steps:

*Sketch your design.

*Draw it onto the matrix.

*Remove the parts that won't receive ink.

*Rollover the block with ink.

*Place paper over it and use a clean dry roller to apply even pressure.

*Use a separate block for each new colour.

Screen printing is an ancient art that involves making a stencil of an image and putting it on a silk screen. The stencil only allows the ink to go through to certain areas. It's still widely used today, although any open mesh material can replace the silk. It's great for producing bold colours like in Pop Art. Every time you want to use a new colour you just wipe the plastic stencil clean.

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The Anglo Saxons were great craft workers. This buckle and helmet were discovered in a seventh century cemetry at Sutton Hoo in Norfolk.







Notice Giotto's shading on the clothes in his Ognissanti Madonna in 1310.





The Lindisfarne Gospel is an illuminated manuscript made on the island of Lindisfarne off the north east coast of England in 700AD.

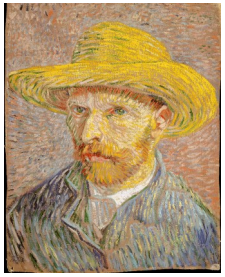


Rembrandt used light and shade to draw your attention to the most important parts of the picture in The Return of the Prodigal Son in 1661—9.

Caravaggio used light and shade dramatically too in the Supper at Emmaus in 1601.



Vincent Van Gogh: Self portrait 1887



Rembrandt: Self portrait 1634



Romero Britto: Queen Elizabeth I 2011





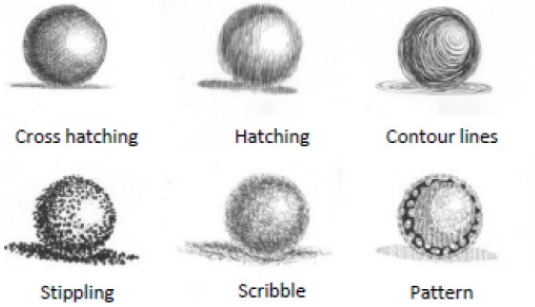
Romero Britto is a Brazilian **Pop Artist** who paints, prints and makes sculptures.

Marks and lines produce texture and shading



Tonal shade

Produce a range of tones by varying the pressure and layering – consider using softer pencils for darker shades





Durer did this pen and ink drawing in 1508, it's called Praying Hands.