

Year 4 Knowledge Objectives and Knowledge Goals – ART

	Autumn 1 Light	Autumn 2 Space	Spring 1 Design	Spring 2 Anglo-Saxon Art	Summer 1 Needlework, Embroidery and Weaving
Week 1	<p>To understand that artists can use tone to show form and drama</p> <p>Artists use tone to show form Artists can use tone to show drama Chiaroscuro is a technique which means light/dark where artists show clear tonal contrasts</p>	<p>To understand that artists can create the illusion of three dimensions</p> <p>Understand the following terms: two-dimensional (height, width), and three-dimensional (height, width, depth) Observe the relationship between two-dimensional and three-dimensional shapes: square to cube, triangle to pyramid, circle to sphere and cylinder Artists can make what they depict look three-dimensional, despite working in two-dimensions, by creating an illusion of depth.</p>	<p>To understand the meaning of design in art</p> <p>The elements of art are colour, light, line, shape, form, space and texture The elements of art work together to make successful design Another word for design is composition</p>	<p>To know the Anglo-Saxons created art from metal</p> <p>The Anglo-Saxons created art from metal A ship was found at Sutton Hoo that contained decorated metal objects King Raedwald’s shoulder clasp is decorated with detailed, symmetrical and interlocking patterns</p>	<p>To understand that needlework is the art of sewing or embroidery</p> <p>Sewing is making stitches with a needle Embroidery is the art of making patterns or pictures by sewing stitches directly onto cloth with a needle Cross-stitch is a stitch made of two stitches crossing over each other</p>
Week 2		<p>To understand how artists use foreground, middle ground and background to create depth</p> <p>Understand the following terms: foreground, middle ground, background Artists can use foreground, middle ground and background to create an illusion of depth</p>	<p>To understand that Matisse carefully considered the design of his cut outs</p> <p>Matisse made collages in his old age when he was ill and unable to paint He called his collages ‘cut outs’ and referred to how he made them as ‘painting with scissors’ Matisse carefully consider the design of his cut outs rearranging the pieces again and again</p>	<p>To know that the Anglo Saxons created interlaced designs</p> <p>Interlaced means crossed together The Anglo-Saxons used interlaced designs on their metal work and jewellery Anglo-Saxon designs often included birds and animals woven into the patterns</p>	<p>To understand that embroidery is the art of making pictures or patterns by sewing onto cloth</p> <p>Embroidery is the art of making patterns or pictures by sewing stitches directly onto cloth with a needle Norman Hartnell was the Queen’s designer and designed her coronation dress which used embroidery Cross-stitch is a stitch made of two stitches crossing over each other</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">Week 3</p>	<p><i>To compare how Caravaggio and Vermeer use tone</i> Caravaggio is known for using strong contrasts of tone to create dramatic paintings Vermeer is known for using strong contrasts of tone to create realistic paintings</p>	<p><i>To identify foreground, middle ground and background</i> Understand the following terms: foreground, middle ground, background Artists can use foreground, middle ground and background to create an illusion of depth</p>			<p><i>To understand that cross-stitch is one embroidery stitch</i> The Duchess of Cambridge’s Wedding Dress used embroidery, lace and appliqué Cross-stitch is one embroidery stitch There are many other embroidery stitches</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Week 4</p>	<p><i>To understand how to use a ground and underpainting using acrylic paint</i> Old Master painters used a technique of applying a ground and underpainting to add their paint in layers</p>	<p><i>To create foreground, middle ground and background</i> Understand the following terms: foreground, middle ground, background Artists can use foreground, middle ground and background to create an illusion of depth.</p>	<p><i>To know that expressionism is a type of art where design shows strong emotion</i> Expressionism is a type of art where the elements of art combine to show strong emotions Munch’s The Scream of Nature is an example of expressionist art Contrasting lines and colours in The Scream of Nature provoke an emotional reaction in the viewer</p>	<p><i>To paint an illuminated letter</i> Illuminated letters are decorated with pictures and patterns Some illuminated letters feature animals or birds Illuminated letters use colour to make the design eye-catching</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Week 5</p>	<p><i>To understand that artists use tints and shades to show form</i> Form is shown by the different ways light falls on an object Artists use tints and shades to show form</p>		<p><i>To know that colour is an element of art that can affect emotion</i> Colour is an element of art that can affect emotion Munch used complementary colours in The Scream to show strong emotions</p>	<p><i>To understand that the Bayeux Tapestry shows the events of 1066 and the Battle of Hastings</i> The Bayeux Tapestry shows the events of 1066 and the Battle of Hasting It is an embroidery, not a tapestry It was made in England but designed by a Norman It shows Harold dying with a spear in his eye</p>	<p><i>To understand what weaving is</i> Weaving is a way of making fabric by crossing over threads A warp thread is a length of thread on a loom. A weft thread is a length of thread which under and over a warp thread A tapestry is a thick piece of fabric, with patterns and sometimes, pictures on it, made by weaving Charles I commissioned tapestries based on paintings by Raphael</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">Week 6</p>	<p><i>To understand that artists can use and show light in different ways</i></p> <p>Goncharova made pictures which show rays of light</p> <p>This was called rayonism</p> <p>Begum uses light like a material in her sculptures</p>	<p><i>To understand that artists can use colour and detail to show depth</i></p> <p>Artists can use colour to show depth in a picture</p> <p>Artists can use detail to show depth in a picture</p>	<p><i>To understand that lines can be used to show emotion</i></p> <p>All previously covered</p>		<p><i>To study the work of Anni Albers</i></p> <p>Albers studied weaving at the Bauhaus art school in Germany</p> <p>She believed textiles were as important as painting and sculpture</p> <p>She designed and made many abstract, woven textiles</p>
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