Year 5 Knowledge Objectives and Knowledge Goals – ART

	Autumn 1 Style in Art	Autumn 2 Islamic Art and Architecture	Spring 1 Art from Western Africa	Spring 2 Chinese Painting and Ceramics	Summer 1 Photography
Week 1	To compare two different styles Style means the way a piece of art looks Style can mean the technique an artist has used to make a painting Stubbs used a smooth style in Whistlejacket Munch used a rough style in The Scream	To know that Islamic art and architecture relate to the religion of Islam or the Islamic world Islamic art/ architecture relates to the religion of Islam or the Islamic world The Dome of the Rock is an Islamic shrine in Jerusalem The Dome of the Rock shows examples of Islamic style including calligraphy, geometric and vegetal patterns	To know that the Bamana people from Mali carve antelope headdresses to use in the Chiwara ceremony Mali is a country in West Africa. It is known for carved, wooden antelope headdresses made by the Bamana peoples The headdresses are used in a ceremony to honour the spirit, Chiwara	To understand which materials are used to make Chinese calligraphy paintings The same materials are used to make Chinese paintings and calligraphy. Chinese paintings and calligraphy are traditionally painted on paper or silk They are painted with brushes made of animal hair and solid ink which is ground on a stone Chinese paintings are rolled into scrolls and displayed either horizontally (hand) or vertically (hanging) Chinese paintings often contain seals and Chinese writing	To understand how the art of photography began 'Camara obscura' means 'dark room' The camera obscura was used to create the first photograph This technique was developed by the French man Daguerre The daguerreotype was very popular for taking Victorian portraits.
Week 2	To understand that Rococo was a style of art and design from the 1700s Rococo was a style in art and design in the 1700s Rococo furniture used elaborate decoration, often based on asymmetrical curved natural forms Rococo painting used light colours, curved lines and was light-hearted.	To understand that Islamic art uses calligraphy, geometric and vegetal patterns Islamic art uses calligraphy, geometric and vegetal patterns In religious buildings Islamic art does not show humans or animals	To understand what Malian antelope headdresses represent Malian antelope headdresses show shapes which represent the antelope, aardvark and pangolin The antelope, aardvark and pangolin are revered by the Banana culture as examples of animals who demonstrate skills relating to farming The shapes of the animals are simplified in the headdresses.	To understand the importance of calligraphy in Chinese art There are many spoken Chinese languages, but only 1 written language. Written Chinese symbols are called characters Chinese writing is done in columns, from the right-hand side of the page Calligraphy is a very important form of Chinese art and uses the same materials as Chinese painting. Chinese calligraphy takes practise and control	To understand how photography has changed since it was invented George Eastman developed the roll-film in the late 1800s He developed a small box camera called the Kodak The Kodak meant photography was more accessible and ordinary people could buy a camera and take pictures A 'carte-de-visite' was a small photograph on paper which was very popular in Victorian times

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	To compare two different styles in art and design	To know common features of Islamic architecture	To know that the Benin Plaques are cast brass	To understand what makes up Chinese painting style	To understand how a camera works
Week 3	Modernism is a style of art and design which started in the 1850s	Islamic architecture is often referred to as hidden, or "architecture of the veil"	plaques made to decorate the royal palace in Benin City Benin City is a city in southern Nigeria which flourished from the 14th - 17th centuries as the centre of the Benin Kingdom and home to the Edo peoples The Benin Plaques were mostly made between 1550 and 1650 to decorate pillars	Chinese paintings often use only black ink and are usually of things found in nature They often do not show anything in the background and include lots of space They often have an asymmetrical design and are not supposed to look real, but ideal and simplified Clear and simple brushstrokes are very important in Chinese painting Landscape and flower and bird paintings are two important types of Chinese painting	A traditional camera records images on film and has a lens and a shutter. Exposing a film means letting light shine on it A film is developed to produce a negative. A negative is turned into a print A digital camera doesn't use photographic film but stores photographs electronically on a card, computer or phone Man Ray developed photography as a means of artistic expression. Dorothea Lange used documentary photography
	Modernist art was often abstract. Abstract art is art that doesn't try to look like something, but uses shapes, colours, lines and form to achieve an effect	Common types of Islamic buildings are mosques, palaces and tombs			
	Modernist furniture design rejected the use of decoration, favouring simplicity and made use of new materials		of the royal palace in Benin They are reliefs made from cast brass and are sometimes called the Benin Bronzes		
	To know that abstract art is art that doesn't try to look like something	To understand the Alhambra shows features of Islamic art and architecture	To know that trade between the Edo peoples and the Portuguese is shown in Benin	To understand the importance of Ming ware in Chinese porcelain production	To explore how photography can be used for different purposes
Week 4	Abstract art is art that doesn't try to look like something, but uses shapes, colours, lines and form to achieve an effect Some abstract artists thought	The Alhambra is a group of buildings including a fortress, palaces and gardens built by Muslims in Spain over many years The Nasrid Palaces in the	The Portuguese started trading with the Edo peoples of Benin City from the 15th century The Edo peoples traded brass with the Portuguese Images of the Portuguese are found in brass and ivory artworks made in Benin City	Porcelain is a white, translucent ceramic, fired at a high temperature It is often decorated with cobalt blue Porcelain was first made in	Photography can be used for different purposes In his photographs in the series 'Strictly' Jason Evans explores the different purposes of photography and contemporary social issues
	that art should be like music Some abstract artists wanted art to show emotions	Alhambra show examples of arches, muqarnas, courtyards and fountains The Court of the Lions is a famous courtyard in the Nasrid Palaces The decoration of the Nasrid Palaces shows common features of Islamic art.		China about 2000 years ago. During the Ming dynasty porcelain production increased	

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	To know that artists can use	To understand the Taj Mahal	To understand that British	To understand the influence	To understand photography
	colour theory to create an	shows features of Islamic art	forces took artworks from	of Chinese porcelain in	can be used to create
	effect in abstract paintings	and architecture	Benin City and some people	Europe	ʻabstract' images
Week 5	Colour theory is information about how to create different colours by mixing and the effect of different colour combinations Kandinsky believed colour combinations could effect our emotions Rothko used colour combinations to create a calm feeling.	The Taj Mahal is a mausoleum built by Shah Jahan for his wife Mumtaz Mahal in the 17th century It is made of white marble and precious stones and is based on the shape of a cube and is symmetrical It shows features of Islamic art/design including calligraphy geometric and vegetal patterns. It shows features of Islamic	think they should be returned In 1897 British forces captured the Benin King, destroyed the royal palace and took large quantities of Benin artwork When the artwork was seen in Britain it changed people's views about African art Some of these artworks are now in the British Museum Some people argue that the	During the Ming dynasty the Chinese made porcelain for export to Europe Porcelain was traded with the Portuguese and then the Dutch and transported to Europe by boat In the early 1700s Chinese trade of porcelain with Europe diminished because Europeans started to make porcelain themselves	Keetman and Siskind are known for taking close-up photographs of objects to create 'abstract' images Photographers can use different compositional devices when taking photographs such as the rule of thirds, leading lines and negative space
		architecture.	artworks should be returned to Benin City		
Week 6		To understand Begum's work is influenced by Islamic art and architecture	To show what I know about African art All previously covered	To show what I know about Chinese art All previously covered	To show what I know about photography All previously covered
		Islamic art and architecture has influenced art throughout history	7 iii previousiy covered	7.11 previously covered	7.11 p. eviously covered
		The work of Begum is influenced by Islamic art and architecture			
		This is shown in her use of geometric patterns			