

Year 6 Knowledge Objectives and Knowledge Goals – ART

	Autumn 1 Art in the Italian Renaissance	Autumn 2 Renaissance Architecture and Sculpture	Spring 1 Victorian Art and Architecture	Spring 2 William Morris	Summer 1 Impressionism
Week 1	<p><i>To understand that the Renaissance was a new style in art and culture that started in Italy</i></p> <p>Renaissance is a French word which means re-birth</p> <p>The Renaissance was a word used to describe a new style in art and culture that started in Italy around 1400, after the medieval age</p> <p>Renaissance art and culture was influenced by classical art and culture</p> <p>Vitruvian Man is a sketch by Leonardo da Vinci which shows the balance and proportions of the human body</p>	<p><i>To understand what is special about Brunelleschi's design for the dome of Florence Cathedra</i></p> <p>Brunelleschi designed Florence Cathedral (Il Duomo)</p> <p>It is famous for the design of its dome, which is the largest brick dome in the world</p>	<p><i>To understand that Victorian architecture used architectural styles from the past</i></p> <p>The Houses of Parliament are an important example of Victorian architecture</p> <p>The style of the Houses of Parliament is influenced by classical and gothic architecture</p> <p>Characteristics of classical architecture are pillars, porticos, sculptures and symmetry</p>	<p><i>To understand William Morris was a Victorian designer</i></p> <p>William Morris was a Victorian designer</p> <p>He was friends with artists associated with the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood</p> <p>His designs include designs for wallpaper, textiles, embroidery, stained-glass windows and books</p> <p>His designs often showed observation of nature, in a stylized form His designs were influenced by Islamic art</p>	<p><i>To understand that the impressionists were a group of painters from France in the 19th century</i></p> <p>The impressionists were a group of painters in France who exhibited pictures together in the 1870s and 1880s</p> <p>They captured transient effects of nature by painting en plein air rather than in the studio</p> <p>Their brushwork was often fast and put on in broken dabs to show the changing quality of light</p>
Week 2	<p><i>To understand Leonardo da Vinci did anatomical drawings</i></p> <p>Leonardo da Vinci was famous in his own lifetime and was good at many different things</p> <p>He did anatomical drawings by dissecting dead bodies. These drawings helped him produce realistic paintings and make discoveries about the human body</p> <p>He did these drawings, thousands of which survive, in notebooks</p>	<p><i>To understand Ghiberti used relief sculpture and linear perspective in The Gates of Paradise</i></p> <p>Ghiberti made doors for Florence Baptistery which Michelangelo called the "Gates of Paradise"</p> <p>Ten panels in the doors show different scenes from the Old Testament</p> <p>The panels in the doors were made by casting</p> <p>The panels are examples of relief sculpture which use linear perspective</p>	<p><i>To understand that the design of the Houses of Parliament shows gothic and classical features</i></p> <p>The Houses of Parliament are an important example of Victorian architecture</p> <p>The style of the Houses of Parliament is influenced by classical and gothic architecture</p> <p>Gothic architecture was produced in medieval times and is characterised by stained-glass windows, ribbed vaulted ceilings, pointed arches and ornamentation</p>	<p><i>To understand how William Morris' wallpapers were printed</i></p> <p>Morris' wallpaper was made by block printing</p> <p>Block printing is where multiple separate woodblocks can be used to print onto the same design</p> <p>Reduction printing is a multicoloured print where the separate colours are printed from the same block, which is reduced each time the block is used to print</p>	<p><i>To understand that the impressionists used developing scientific knowledge about the way we see</i></p> <p>The impressionists often made use of complementary colours</p> <p>They often used a lack of detail to try and reproduce the way we see</p> <p>They often used broken brushstrokes to show changing effects of light</p>

Year 6 Knowledge Objectives and Knowledge Goals – ART

<p>Week 3</p>	<p><i>To understand different painting techniques used by Leonardo</i></p> <p>Leonardo painted a portrait called the Mona Lisa</p> <p>In the Mona Lisa Leonardo uses the Sfumato technique to make the woman look real</p> <p>Leonardo painted a mural called The Last Supper</p> <p>The Last Supper is not a fresco because it was not painted on wet plaster</p>	<p><i>To know that Donatello carved a sculpture of St George</i></p> <p>Donatello carved a stone sculpture of St George for the sword maker's guild in Florence</p> <p>The main sculpture is a sculpture in the round and shows St George holding his shield</p> <p>The bottom of the sculpture is an example of flattened relief and shows St George killing the dragon</p>	<p><i>To understand we can see Victorian architecture in our local environment</i></p> <p>In many towns/cities in Britain there are examples of Victorian architecture</p> <p>This Victorian architecture can show both gothic and classical influences</p>	<p><i>To understand Morris decorated his own houses and sold his designs from his own company</i></p> <p>William Morris decorated his own houses</p> <p>He was inspired by medieval art and architecture</p> <p>He created his own company to produce his designs</p> <p>He sold his work from a shop in Oxford Street, London</p>	<p><i>To understand the impressionists painted scenes of modern life</i></p> <p>The impressionists painted scenes of modern life</p> <p>This included paintings of people in such places as beaches and cafés</p> <p>Degas and Renoir painted café scenes</p>
<p>Week 4</p>	<p><i>To understand Michelangelo painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel</i></p> <p>Michelangelo painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican in Rome</p> <p>The paintings are frescoes and took four years to complete – Michelangelo worked on scaffolding</p> <p>One of the paintings is of the prophet Jeremiah and is thought to be a self-portrait</p> <p>The painting styles of Michelangelo and Leonardo are different.</p>	<p><i>To understand Michelangelo was one of the architects for St Peter's Basilica in Vatican City</i></p> <p>St Peter's Basilica in Vatican City is the largest church in the world and is thought to be the burial place of St Peter</p> <p>The present design for the church was started in 1505 and finished 120 years later</p> <p>The design is a combination of designs by different architects, including Michelangelo</p>	<p><i>To understand who the Pre-Raphaelites were and what they stood for</i></p> <p>The Pre-Raphaelites were a group of young artists founded in London in 1848</p> <p>They were against the promotion of paintings that showed ideal human forms and settings, as shown in the work of Raphael</p> <p>They wanted to make what they painted look real. Millais made his painting of Ophelia look real by careful observation</p>	<p><i>To understand William Morris was a key figure in the Arts and Crafts movement</i></p> <p>Morris was a key figure in the Arts and Crafts movement</p> <p>The Art and Crafts movement placed value on traditional craftsmanship and rejected Victorian industrialization</p> <p>The Arts and Crafts Movement elevated the status of the decorative arts</p>	<p><i>To understand who the post-impressionists were</i></p> <p>Post-impressionism describes a change in impressionism around 1886</p> <p>Artists associated with post-impressionism were Cezanne, Van Gogh and Gauguin</p> <p>Cezanne didn't like the impressionists' lack of structure and wanted to treat nature in terms of 3d shapes</p> <p>He painted Mont Sainte-Victoire numerous times using constructive brushstrokes</p>

Year 6 Knowledge Objectives and Knowledge Goals – ART

<p>Week 5</p>	<p><i>To understand painters in the renaissance made their portraits realistic</i></p> <p>In the renaissance painters wanted to make their paintings realistic</p> <p>Jan van Eyck was a renaissance artist who lived in Bruges</p> <p>He painted a portrait of a couple called the Arnolfini Portrait, which shows real people</p> <p>The Arnolfini portrait is a masterpiece in visual texture.</p>	<p><i>To study Michelangelo's sculpture, the Pietà</i></p> <p>The Pietà is a sculpture made by Michelangelo which is now in St Peter's Basilica</p> <p>It shows Mary holding Jesus after the crucifixion</p> <p>It is known for the realistic way Michelangelo has carved Mary, Jesus and Mary's clothes</p>	<p><i>To understand the Pre - Raphaelites wanted to make what they painted look real</i></p> <p>Rossetti painted The Annunciation showing a realistic depiction of Gabriel and Mary</p> <p>Rossetti's painting was different to traditional depictions of the same scene</p>	<p><i>To understand that William Morris was a writer and created his own printing press</i></p> <p>William Morris wrote poetry, narratives and political writings</p> <p>He set up his own printing press in Hammersmith called the Kelmscott Press</p> <p>Morris designed books that used methods from the first days of printing in the 15th century</p> <p>He produced a book which reproduced the works of Chaucer and his own novel News from Nowhere which expressed his socialist views</p>	<p><i>To understand Van Gogh and Gauguin were post-impressionist artists</i></p> <p>Van Gogh and Gauguin were post-impressionists and lived and worked together in Arles, France in 1888</p> <p>Van Gogh painted from nature and used colour and brushwork to express and convey emotions</p> <p>Gauguin used intense light and colour in his paintings but rejected painting from nature and used his imagination instead</p>
<p>Week 6</p>	<p><i>In the renaissance painters made their paintings realistic by using linear perspective</i></p> <p>In the renaissance painters wanted to make their paintings realistic</p> <p>A way of doing this was by using linear perspective, where lines and shapes are used to show three-dimensional space in a two-dimensional work of art</p> <p>Linear perspective was demonstrated by the architect, Brunelleschi. Leonardo and Raphael used linear perspective</p>	<p><i>To understand how classical sculpture influenced Michelangelo's sculpture, David</i></p> <p>David is a sculpture by Michelangelo which shows David before his fight with Goliath</p> <p>The sculpture is huge and is carved out of marble</p> <p>The Belvedere Torso was a classical sculpture rediscovered during the renaissance and demonstrates how classical sculpture influenced the sculpture of the renaissance</p>	<p><i>To show what I know about Victorian art and architecture</i></p> <p>All previously covered</p>	<p><i>To show what I know about William Morris and his work</i></p> <p>All previously covered</p>	<p><i>To understand that the impressionists were influenced by Japanese design</i></p> <p>The impressionists were influenced by Japanese prints</p> <p>Mary Cassatt was influenced by Japanese prints and wanted to imitate Japanese design</p> <p>Cassatt's prints, like some Japanese prints, often show a mother and child</p>