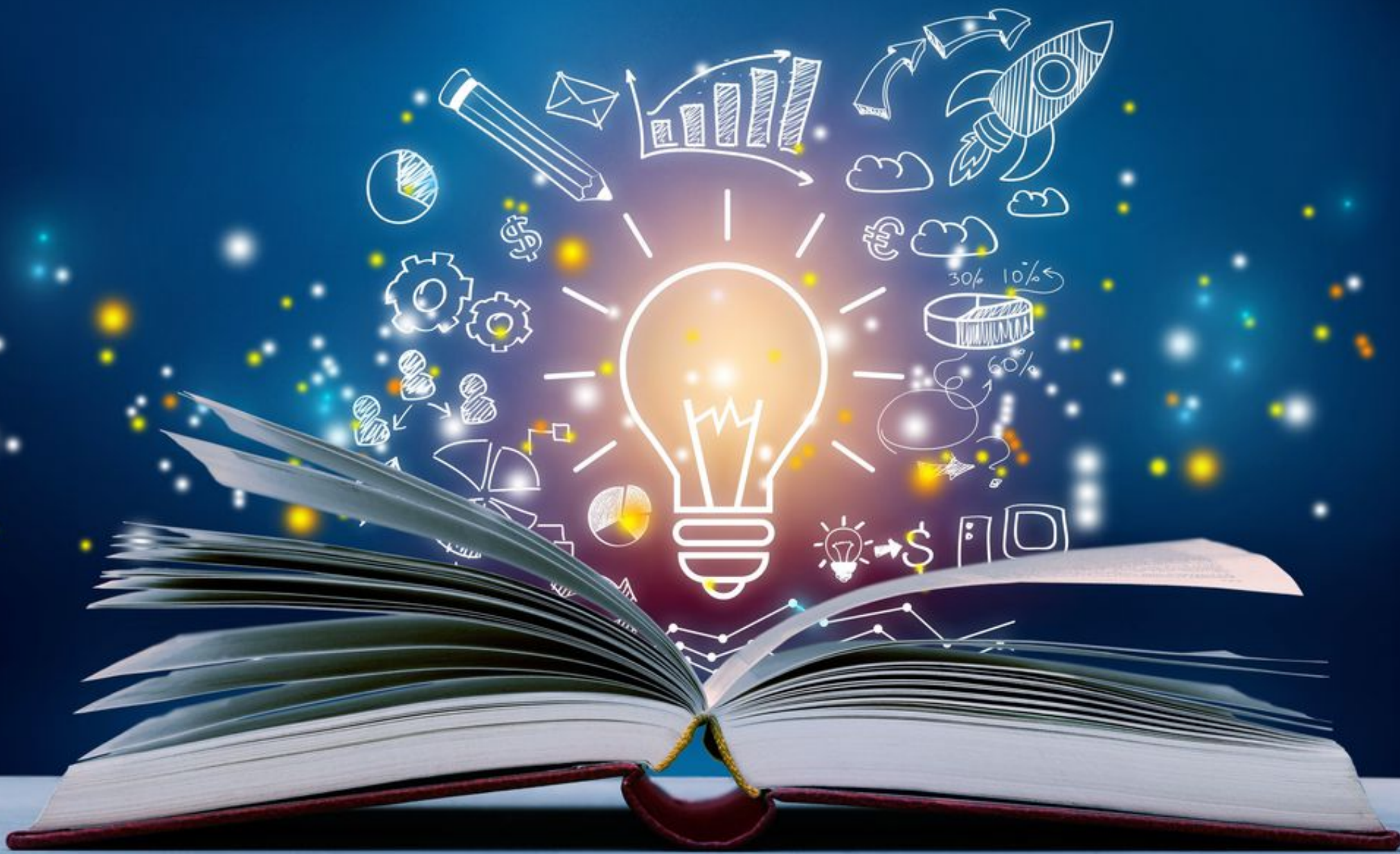


ART
SUMMER
KNOWLEDGE
ORGANISERS



Silhouette Art

Keywords

The Blitz

BATTLE OF BRITAIN

The Blitz was an intense bombing campaign that Germany launched against Britain in 1940, during World War II. For eight months German air-planes dropped bombs on London, England, and other strategic cities where factories and other important industries were based. The attacks were authorized by Germany's chancellor, Adolf Hitler, and undertaken by the Luftwaffe, the German air force. The offensive came to be called the Blitz after the German word "blitzkrieg," meaning "lightning war."

Elements/ concepts of Art

Line	Space
Shape	Tint
Tone	Blend
Colour	Outline



Silhouette	The dark shape and outline of someone or something visible in restricted light against a brighter background.
Background	At the back (distance) of the artwork.
Foreground	At the front of the artwork.
Warm Colours	Red, orange and yellow.
Blending	Mixing two colours together.
Skyline	A skyline is the outline or shape viewed near the horizon.
Colour Wash	A colour is applied over a large area of a painting to help create backgrounds or build layers of colour.

History of Masks

The earliest well-documented masks come from the Judean Desert in the Middle East about 9,000 years ago. The first masks may have been in the form of branches, mud, and leaves strategically placed on the face to provide camouflage during a hunt.

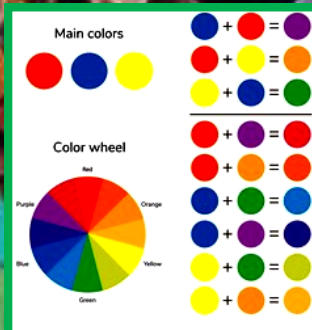
Masks have been an important cultural phenomenon for tens of thousands of years. All cultures make (or made) them. Some, like ancient Egyptians, made funerary masks to hide the face of the deceased and prepare her or him for the afterlife. Others make and use the masks to transform the wearer from one being to another during ritual ceremonies.

Mixed Relief Masks



Colour Mixing

Using primary colours to mix into secondary colours.



Egyptian Masks

Different Types of Masks around the world



YR5 Spring 1&2: Egyptian Art



Keywords

Form	3D shape
Egyptian mask designs	Symmetry, bright primary and secondary colours, gold, and gems. They often featured hieroglyphics. For the richest and most important Egyptians, the death mask would have been made of gold!
Line	Straight, curved and diagonal lines.
Shape	3d human faces with head-dresses that looked liked the person it was for.
Texture	Using layers of card and materials to make a relief mask.
Pattern	A repeated design of lines and shapes.
Hieroglyphics	Earliest known writing system used by Egyptians

When a pharaoh or queen died in Ancient Egypt, their body would have been preserved by being mummified for their journey into the afterlife. A death mask was created so that the soul would recognize its body, and return to it safely. Death masks were also believed to help to guard a dead person from evil spirits in the afterlife. If the dead person was important, their mummified body would have been put into a special wooden coffin called a sarcophagus. These were highly decorated with bright paint, gold and gems, and often featured hieroglyphics. Death masks were made for common people and were probably stolen by grab robbers to be sold.

Yr.6. Summer 1 and 2 Roman Art

Roman Art

The Romans were well-known for their artistic style and much of their art survives and is popular even in modern times. Centred around Rome in central Italy, ancient Roman Empire ruled over much of Europe and parts of Africa and Asia for over 1000 years. The arts were important to Romans and many wealthy, powerful people used the arts to promote wealth and status. Roman artists used many varied materials, like marble, paint, gems, silver, bronze, terracotta and created sculptures, mosaics and frescos.

Shape Tone Value
Form Pattern

Our Clay Statue Based on Pompeii



How to Draw a Simple Body



Pompeii Roman Art

Roman Designs



Mosaic Art



Fresco Art



Keywords

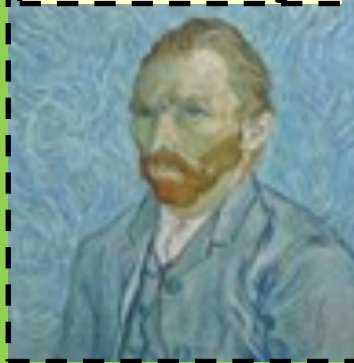
Mosaic	Is a piece of art made from small pieces of glass or stone.
Fresco	Applying paint on to walls.
Clay contours	Short or continuous marks or contours made using a tool.
Texture	How something feels.
Clay	Comes from the ground where streams or rivers once flowed.
Slip	A thin watery liquid used to join clay together.
Kiln	An oven where a clay object is fired.

YR7 Summer 1: PORTRAITS

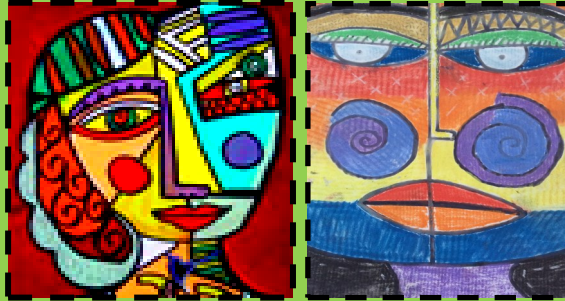
Leonardo Da Vinci



Vincent Van Gogh



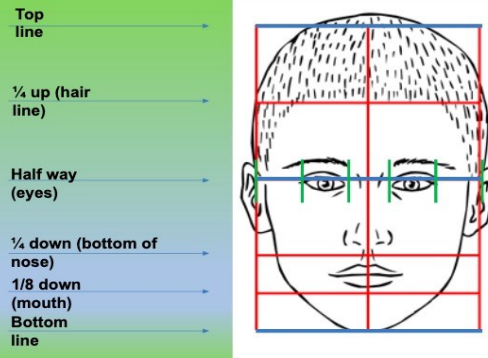
Sandra Silberzweig



How to Draw a Portrait

HISTORY OF PORTRAITS

Portraiture is a very old art form going back at least to ancient Egypt, where it flourished from about 5,000 years ago. Before the invention of photography, a painted, sculpted, or drawn portrait was the only way to record the appearance of someone. Important people such as kings, queens or rich merchants paid artists to paint their portrait. These portraits not only showed what people looked like: they were also full of clues about their lives. For example, rulers were often showed with their crowns & robes & sometimes portraits often gave an insight into people's occupations.



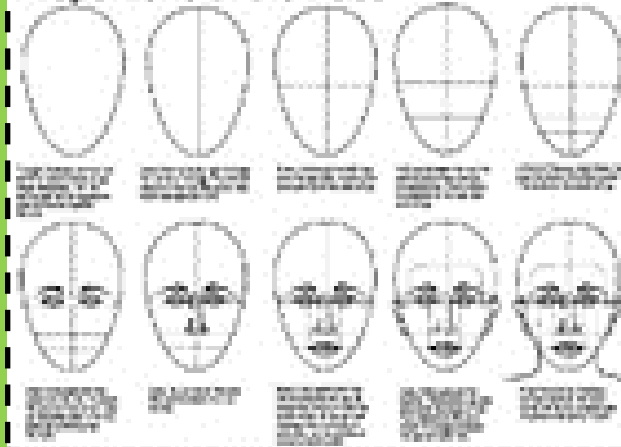
Pablo Picasso



Elements of Art

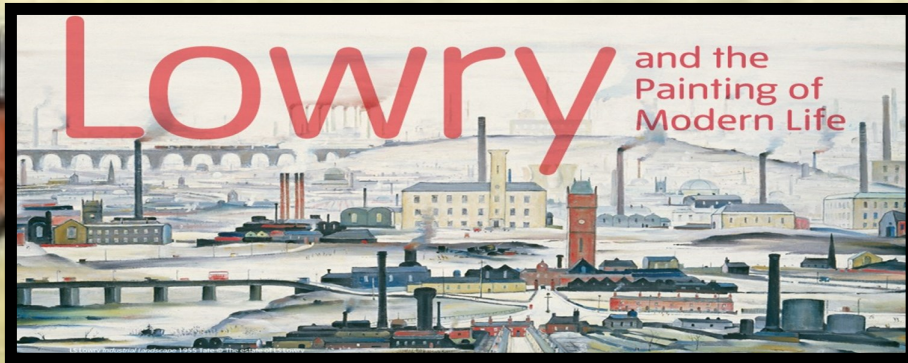
Tone
Line
Shape
Colour

Proportions of the Face



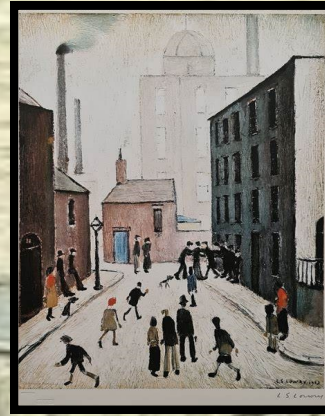
KEYWORDS

Portrait	A painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person, that depicts mostly the face or head and shoulders.
Proportion	Proportion refers to the relative size of parts of a whole object; nose, mouth and eyes.
Scale	Scale refers to the size of an object in relationship to another object.
Abstract	Is a non-lifelike portrayal of real world objects, people and scenes that are usually difficult for other people to recognise.
Expressive	To show feelings or emotions.
Ratio	Where features are placed and sized in relationship to each other.
Cubism	The subject (face) is broken up into many different shapes, blocks and angles.
Observational Drawing	Drawing what you can see.
Mixed Media	Different art materials.
Top Line	The highest point in a portrait.



Laurence Stephen Lowry (1887- 1976)

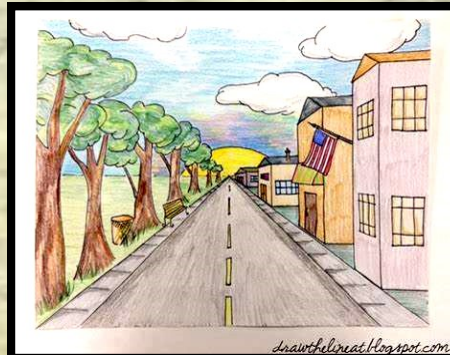
He was an English artist and his drawings and paintings mainly depict Pendlebury, Greater Manchester (where he lived and worked for more than 40 years). Lowry is famous for painting scenes of life in the of North West England in the mid-20th century. He developed a distinctive style of painting and is best known for his urban landscapes peopled with human figures, often referred to as "matchstick men". He painted mysterious unpopulated landscapes, brooding portraits and the unpublished "marionette" works, which were only found after his death.



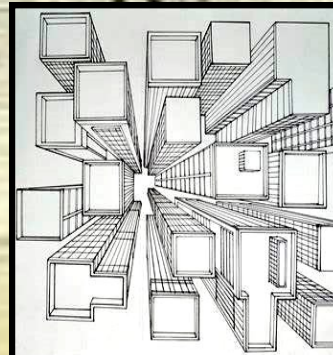
Two-Point Perspective



One-Point Perspective



High Perspective



KEYWORDS

Analogous colours	Colours next to each other on the colour wheel.
Positive Space	Part of a drawing with an image in it.
Negative Space	Part of a drawing with no images in it.
Vanishing point	A point on the horizon line where all perspective lines meet.
Depth	.The illusion of 3 dimensional art.
Plane	
Lines of perspective	Lines that meet at a central point on the horizon- vanishing point.
Horizon	In the middle / halfway of the drawing, usually where the sky meets the land.
Perspective	
One- point perspective plane	A type of linear perspective that uses one vanishing point to create the illusion of depth.
Two- point perspective plane	A type of linear perspective that uses two vanishing points to create the illusion of depth.
Viewer's eye	What the viewer can see, a certain angle.

Art Yr.8. Summer 1: Illusional Lines

Optical Illusions can use colour, light and patterns to create images that can be deceptive or misleading to our brains. The information gathered by the eye is processed by the brain, creating a perception that in reality, does not match the true image. Optical illusions occur because our brain is trying to interpret what we see and make sense of the world around us. Optical illusions simply trick our brains into seeing things which may or may not be real.

Elements of Art

LINE
SHAPE
FORM
PATTERN
VALUE
SPACE

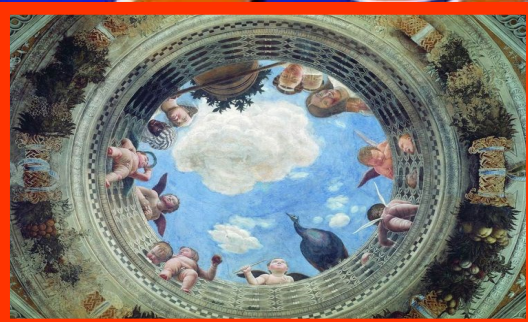
Key Words

Perspective	A technique that enables artists to add the illusion of depth, changing a drawing from 2D to 3D.
One- point perspective	Where lines meet in front of the viewers eyes.
Space	Can be positive and negative.
Depth	Creating an illusion of 3D. Depth moves towards the back of the picture.
Volume	Creating an illusion of 3D using depth.
Value	How light or dark a colour is.
Vanishing point	Where all lines meet at one point
Technique	A way something is done .
Form	A form is a 3-D object, it contains volume and three dimensions.
Plane	A plane is a flat, two-dimensional surface with no thickness.

Illusional Drawing



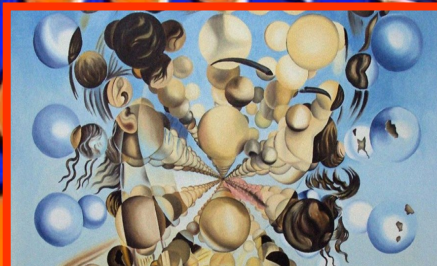
Illusional Artists



Banks



Dali



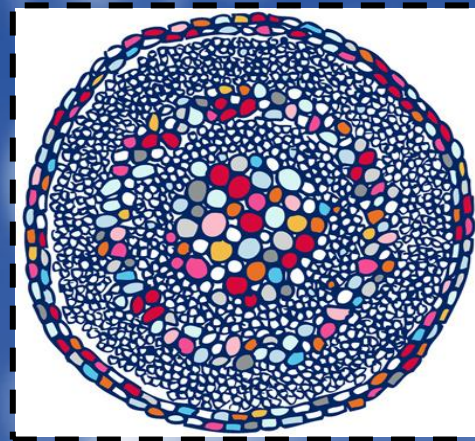
ILLUSIONAL LINES

CURVED
PARALLEL
HORIZONTAL
WAVY
THICK
THIN
VERTICAL
SLANTED
DIAGONAL
CURVED

ART YR8 SUMMER 2: CELLS / JOINT

NATALIE SPENCER

Natalie Spencer is a surface pattern designer and illustrator based in Lancashire, England. Pattern, colour and texture play a major part in her work and she creates images by hand using fine liners, stitch and scanned textures ready to develop them later using photoshop. Her abstract shapes and patterns reflect the world of cells in a simplistic way where order and symmetry give way to accidental, experimental form and colours.



KEYWORDS

cells	All living organisms are made up of building blocks called cells. Cells are too small to see with the naked eye: they are microscopic. The chemical reactions that create life itself occur within cells.
Surface pattern designer	These artists create patterns and repeats, that give life, energy, character, and movement to surfaces. They are applied to pretty much everything you see in your daily life eg. curtains, duvet covers, tableware etc. which is why it is such an important genre of art.
repetition	Repeated shapes, lines or colours.

