

Seamer and Irton C.P. School – Art Knowledge Organiser

History topic– British history beyond 1066 – WW2

Year 6

Strand: Drawing Spring term 2

Prior Knowledge

- Work in a sustained and independent way to create a detailed drawing.
- Develop a key element of their work: line, tone, pattern, texture
- Use different techniques for different purposes e.g. shading, hatching, within their own work.
- Start to develop their own style using tonal contrast and mixed media.
- Have opportunities to develop further simple perspective in their work using a single focal point and horizon.

Key skills I need to understand

- Work in a sustained and independent way to develop their own style of drawing.
- This style may be through the development of: line, tone, pattern and texture
- Draw for a sustained period of time over a number of sessions working on one piece.
- Use different techniques for different purposes e.g. shading, hatching within their own work, understanding which works well in their work and why.
- Develop their own style using tonal contrast and mixed media.
- Have opportunities to develop further simple perspective in their work using a single focal point and horizon.
- Develop an awareness of composition, scale and proportion in their drawings.

How I will show what I have learned

Henry Moore	<p><u>Be able to explain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was a British artist born in Yorkshire • He was born in 1898 • He served in the first World War • He is mostly known for his sculptures (semi-abstract) • He used drawings to develop his ideas • He became a war artist in 1941
	<p>Drawing</p> <p>Use some or all of the drawing techniques (shading, hatching) taught to create drawings in the style of Henry Moore or linked to the topic.</p>
Perspective	Use perspective in their drawing

Useful links

Henry Moore

<https://www.henry-moore.org/whats-on/2019/04/03/henry-moore-drawings-the-art-of-seeing#>


<https://www.henry-moore.org/whats-on/2019/04/03/henry-moore-drawings-the-art-of-seeing>

<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/henry-moore-om-ch-1659/henry-moores-sculptures>

Really useful timeline: <https://www.henry-moore.org/about-henry-moore/timeline#1916>

Henry Moore became an official war artist :
<https://www.henry-moore.org/about-henry-moore/timeline#1941>

Key Vocabulary

shading	Shading is the process of adding value to create the illusion of form, space, and most importantly - light in a drawing. When executed correctly, shading can make a drawing appear three dimensional and create a convincing image. When rendering a drawing that communicates volume, shading is absolutely critical.
Hatching https://thevirtualinstructor.com/hatchingcrosshatching.html	Hatching is an artistic technique used to create tonal or shading effects by drawing closely spaced parallel lines. When lines are placed at an angle to one another, it is called cross-hatching
Perspective  Henry Moore– Tube Shelter Perspective	The term perspective refers to the representation of objects in three-dimensional space (i.e. for representing the visible world) on the two-dimensional surface of a picture
Tonal contrast	Tonal contrast refers to the difference in brightness between different areas of an image. While important for all photography, tonal contrast is particularly important for black and white photography, since there is no colour contrast to be had.
Sculptor Sculptures	An artist who makes sculptures 3 dimensional art using carving, modelling, casting or constructing
Abstract Semi-abstract	Art that uses shapes, forms marks, textures and colour A sculpture what is abstract but you can still recognise what it is.

Artist

Henry Moore was an English artist best known for his bronze sculptures.

Artists often use drawings to develop their ideas. Henry Moore used drawing to work out how to transform the shapes of objects that inspired him into the strange and beautiful shapes for his

sculptures.

