

The Renaissance Artist Spotlight: Leonardo da Vinci

Term: Autumn 2

Aspect of Art: Paint & Drawing

Take Inspiration from the Greats	Develop Ideas	Master practical Skills	Produced Artwork
<p>Artists Spotlight Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) – Italian Painter and Sculptor</p> <p>Styles & Periods Explore the concept of ‘realism’ and suggest reasons why this was important during the Renaissance period.</p> <p>Other notable artists Donatello (1386-1466) – Italian Sculpture Hieronymus Bosch (1450-1516) Dutch Painter Albrecht Durer (1471-1528) – German painter and printmaker Michelangelo (1475-1564) – Italian Painter and sculptor Raphael (1483-1520) Italian painter</p>	<p>Process: Imagine you are da Vinci and explain how keeping so many sketchbooks helped you to become a talented artist.</p> <p>Visual Language: Copy the sfumato technique that Da Vinci used for the Mona Lisa to create your own painting which avoids the use of sharp outlines.</p>	<p>Techniques – Explore the technique of painting onto a wet surface, like a fresco painting</p> <p>Techniques - Draw two human bodies: one copying da Vinci’s technique, the other without the initial sketch outline. Suggest reasons why da Vinci may have found his technique effective?</p> <p>Effects – Explore using sketches how to show depth in the person or object you are depicting. Explain how you have tried to make the person or object look 3D and not flat.</p> <p>Media & Materials – Create handmade paints using pigments and oil/egg white as Da Vinci did to create tempera and oil paints. Explore the effect these have.</p>	<p>Imagine you are a Renaissance artist. Create a piece of art using a realist style thinking about the techniques explored within this unit.</p>

Art Key Vocabulary

Art Knowledge Overview

ANCHOR WORDS	GOLDBLOCKS WORDS	STEP ON WORDS	
<p>Knowledgeable: having knowledge or intelligence</p> <p>Sketch - a drawing or painting that was done in a hurry or without detail.</p> <p>Influenced: persuaded or effected by somebody or something.</p>	<p>Renaissance - rebirth, renewed popularity or success</p> <p>Frescos – pictures painted on the wall while the plaster is wet</p> <p>Classical - to do with the Ancient Greek or Roman period</p>	<p>Humanism - the quality of being human or human nature</p> <p>Perspective - the right impression of the size and position of objects</p> <p>Depth - appearing 3D rather than flat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Renaissance period started in Florence, Italy around the years 1350 to 1400 - The Renaissance means ‘coming out of the dark’ and rebirth of things like art, literature and music after many Greek and Roman art had been lost. - Leonardo da Vinci was born in Florence and lived from 1452 – 1511 - He painted the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper and was very skilled at drawing the human body and skeleton

“Bridging Back” (previous years/cross-curricular content) **(EY & Y1)**
In the Jungle (Y1)

“Bridging Forward” (future years/cross curricular content)

Myths and Legends (Artist Spotlight: Peter Paul Rubens)

Term: Spring 2

Aspect of Art: Paint & Drawing

Take Inspiration from the Greats		Develop Ideas	Master practical Skills	Produced Artwork
Artists Spotlights Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640) Flemish Artist		Process: Explore the artist Rubens and the artists who inspired him. Discuss why he is described as a “Prolific” artist Styles & Periods: Investigate the examples of fairy-tale paintings by Burne-Jones and the portrayal of Greek myths by Rossetti.	Media & Materials: Experiment with colour mixing so that your painting has a range of bright colours Techniques: Copy Jackson Pollock’s painting technique to create a piece of abstract art. Techniques: Create a finger print character (using techniques described) and add extra details. Colour Theory: Experiment with applying more layers of colour to the main feature of your painting to make it more prominent.	Copy the style of Jonas and the types of media and materials she used to produce your own piece of visual art to depict a well-known fairy tale. Create your own painting inspired by a myth or legend, using up to four different colours. Compare and contrast the effect of these two different styles of painting.
Styles & Periods Compare and contrast the style of Renaissance artists and Pre-Raphaelites. Pre-Raphaelite artists (Members of secret society founded in London) – did not like/frustrated by the Renaissance Period. Were inspired by fantasy and stories but tried to make them look real. Most is incredibly detailed, very bright coloured and uses symbols.				
Other notable artists Alessandro Botticelli (1445-1510) – Italian Painter George Frederic Watts (1817-1904) – British Painter and sculpture Dente Gabriel Rossetti (1828-82) – British Poet and painter Edward Burne-Jones (1833-98) – British artist and designer Joan Jonas (1936) – American sculptor and visual artist.				
Key Vocabulary				
ANCHOR WORDS	GOLDILOCKS WORDS	STEP ON WORDS	Knowledge Overview	
Dramatise - make more exciting or important Myths - well-known stories which were made up in the past to explain natural events or religious beliefs. Legends - old, popular stories that may be true.	Props - objects of furniture used in a play or film. Dynamic - full of energy, very active Prominent - noticeable, important	Relics - important things made or used a long time ago Pre-Raphaelite - Relating to British artists in the 19 th Century who were influenced by medieval history or old stories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Myths and legends have been used by artists as inspiration – from Greek mythology to folk tales - Pre-Raphaelite artists (members of a secret society founded in London in 1848), such as Edward Burne-Jones and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, did not like the art of the Renaissance period - Pre-Raphaelite artists were inspired to create art based on fantasy and stories but tried to make them look real. - Peter Paul Rubens (1577 – 1640) was born in Germany and lived in Belgium - He was a famous artist in the Baroque period which followed the Italian Renaissance period 	
“Bridging Back” (previous years/cross-curricular content) (EY & Y1) LS Lowry Y2			“Bridging Forward” (future years/cross curricular content)	

Animals (Artist Spotlight: Rosa Bonheur)

Term: Summer 1

Aspect of Art: Drawing & Collage

Take Inspiration from the Greats			Develop Ideas	Master practical Skills	Produced Artwork
Artists Spotlight Rosa Bonheur (1822-99) French Painter and sculptor- "The Horse Fair" 1853 Megan Coyle - collage artist			Process - Sketch your own animal alphabet in the same way that Bonheur's mother did when teaching her daughter. Visual Language - Experiment with Bonheur's use of a gradual change in the lightness or darkness of colour to create the illusion of 3D. Styles & Periods: Copy the ideas of medieval artists to sketch your own example of a mythical animal.	Effects - Investigate how other artists you have studied have used similar methods to Rosa Bonheur to capture light and achieve the effect of true likeness. Media & Materials - Explore how and why Megan Coyle cuts the paper into strips of different shapes and colours and then layers them. Technique - Practice painting animal fur using 3 top tips (from Unit overview)	Copy the sketching techniques of Bonheur before creating your own animal painting. Investigate the use of different textured materials to create your own collage of an animal. Evaluate your final pieces. What are the contrasts and connections between the work you have created and how does this link to Bonheur/Coyle.
Other Notable Artists Albrecht Durer (1471-1528) - German Painter and printmaker George Stubbs (1724-1806) British Painter; Franz Marc (1880-1916) German Painter and printmaker Damien Hirst (1965) British Artist					
Styles & Periods					
Give examples of how animals featured in art during Medieval times.					
Key Vocabulary					
ANCHOR WORDS	GOLDBLOCKS WORDS	STEP ON WORDS	Knowledge Overview		
values: moral principles or beliefs, acceptable standards	mythical: imaginary, existing only in myths anatomy: the study of the structure of bodies form: shape	illusion: a false appearance or impression of reality fascination: state of being greatly interested in or attracted to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animals have been a source of inspiration for artists for thousands of years. From showing rural life to paintings and sculptures of myths and legends. They have been painted and sculpted throughout history by Stone Age men, Ancient Egyptians, 17th Century artists and Victorians - Medieval art (from around 500- 1500 CE) is full of beasts, both real and mythical. - Rosa Bonheur was born in France in 1822 and her painting "The Horse Fair" - The effects Rosa Bonheur created by painting outdoors inspired later painters such as Claude Monet and Camille Pissarro. 		
"Bridging Back" (previous years/cross-curricular content) (EY & Y1) Use of Charcoal (Autumn term) LS Lowry matchstick men year 1 topic?? Thomas Gainsborough - Y1			"Bridging Forward" (future years/cross curricular content) Year 4 - The renaissance (Leonardo da Vinci)		