ART
SUMMER 1
KNOWLEDGE
ORGANISERS

Silhouette Art

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 airplanes 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

Background

Foreground

Keywords

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.

Yr.6. Summer 1 and 2 Roman Art

Pompeii 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.

Roman Designs

Shape Tone Value Form Pattern

Our Clay Statue Based on Pompeii

How to Draw a Simple Body

Mosaic Art

Fresco Art

Keywords

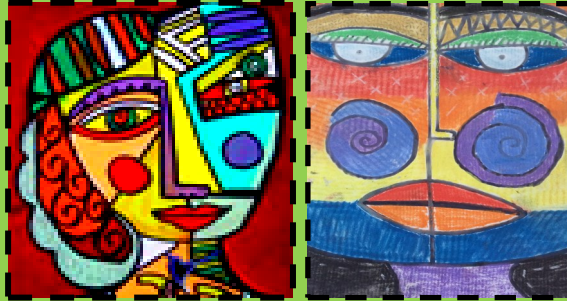| Mosaic	Is a piece of art made from small pieces of glass or stone.
Fresco	Applying paint on to walls.
Clay contours	Short or continuous marks or contours made using a tool.
Texture	How something feels.
Clay	Comes from the ground where streams or rivers once flowed.
Slip	A thin watery liquid used to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

- Top line
- ¼ up (hair line)
- Half way (eyes)
- ¼ down (bottom of nose)
- 1/8 down (mouth)
- Bottom line

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.
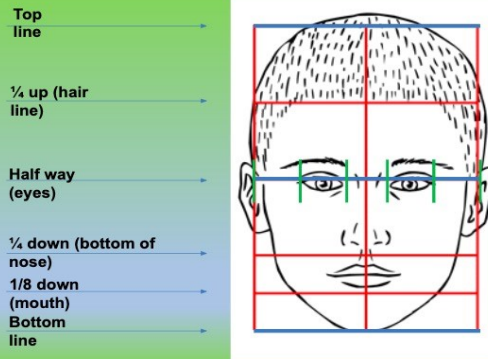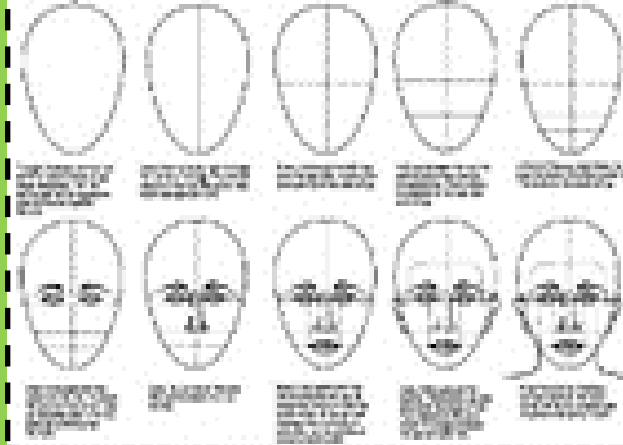
Pablo Picasso

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.

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

ILLUSIONAL LINES
CURVED
PARALLEL
HORIZONTAL
WAVY
THICK
THIN
VERTICAL
SLANTED
DIAGONAL
CURVED

Illusional Drawing

Illusional Artists

Banks

Dali

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.