

Carousel

Art Knowledge Organiser KS3

The big picture- the why behind the what

Through the study of Art you will learn to think like an artist and become an artist

- 1) Artists **discover** the world around them and take inspiration from it and others.
- 2) Artists creatively experiment with and **explore** media and techniques to refine outcomes.
- 3) Artists develop skills and mastery across media and techniques to **create** work.
- 4) Artists create personal and informed pieces of work, they **share** their ideas and intentions.
- 5) Artists enjoy experimenting and taking risks, developing resilience as they work through the process of making art to **evaluate** and develop confidence as they master skills and techniques.



Year 8

Topic 3 Charlotte Mary Pack clay

Applying hand building techniques with clay to create 3D work of endangered species.

Key words

- Endangered species
- Ceramics
- Ceramicist
- Clay
- Pinch pot
- Scratch and slip technique
- Engraving
- Moulding
- Coil
- Coiling
- Cutting tool
- Texture
- Smooth
- Form



Knowledge

- Charlotte Mary Pack is a ceramicist, she creates hand built work from clay inspired by endangered species and her work aims to build awareness of this issue.
- A design is a drawing that is labelled with the key features and allows you to visualise what your 3D work will look like and support you with making it.
- A pinch pot is created from a ball of clay and forms the base of the work.
- Coils are made to build up the pinch pot.
- The animal is made by moulding, engraving and attaching parts using the scratch and slip technique.

Skills/ Techniques

- Presentation, labelling and sketching skills are important in a design plan to communicate ideas.
- This clay work is created using hand building techniques.
- A pinch pot is created from a ball of clay, a hole is made in the middle with the thumb and it is pinched and rotated with the fingers to make a pot. The edges should be thick enough to make it strong.
- Coils are rolled and added to the pot to build it up and create a structure.
- The animal is made by moulding the clay with the fingers to make the parts of the animal into shapes.
- The parts of the animal are attached by scratching the two pieces with a clay tool and adding water and pressing them together.
- Engraving into the clay with a tool adds line details.

Resources

<https://www.charlottesmarypack.com/>

Charlotte Mary Pack demo

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SIDSnZ1HHIA>

Pinch pot tutorial

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bELgM8aSqLc>

Coiling and scratch and slip

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x1gVp7knw2Y>



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The big picture- the why behind the what



Year 8

Topic 3 JMW Turner Romanticism

Experimentation with paint and pastels

Key words

Romanticism
Expressive
Experimental
Atmosphere
Light
Tone
Blending
Mixed media
Wet on Wet
Observation

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1) Discover



2) Explore



3) Create



4 & 5) Share and evaluate



Knowledge

- JMW Turner was a landscape and seascape painter who's expressive and experimental style influenced and inspired the Modernist art movement.
- Turner lived in the early 19th Century and was part of the Romantic movement. His work was about expression and the elements of the natural world.
- Turner explored natural elements of light, weather and atmosphere in his work through his experimental and expressive use of oil paint.
- His love of painting outdoors, colour and expressive brush work inspired the Impressionist art movement.

Skills/ Techniques

- We will be creating work outside from observation and capturing the atmosphere and feel of a space through our use of materials.
- Soft pastels and oil pastels can be used to suggest atmosphere, light and tone as they can be blended. Blending colours means to merge the colours together and it can be done by physically layering colours and smudging.
- Experimental paint techniques such as wet on wet, dry brush, wax resist and spray will be used to suggest atmosphere and weather conditions at sea.
- Materials will be layered together to create mixed media work.



Resources

<https://www.tate.org.uk/whats-on/tate-britain/turners-modern-world>

Carousel

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The big picture- the why behind the what



Year 8

Topic 1 Henry Moore sheep drawing

Observational drawing- tone, line and visual texture

Key words

- Tone- light, mid and dark
- Highlight
- Shadow
- Mark making
- Line
- Visual texture
- Shading
- Pressure
- Graduated tone
- Charcoal
- Chalk
- Realistic
- Observational drawing

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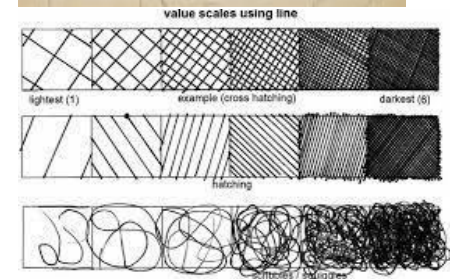


Knowledge

- Tone is the variation between light and dark.
- To suggest a range of tones with drawing pencil you vary the pressure applied.
- Tonal shading, mark making and line can be applied to paper when observational drawing to create the illusion of form and texture to create a realistic drawing.
- Observational drawing involves looking, keeping lines light and sketchy and observing different areas of tone and texture and applying the appropriate pressure and marks.
- Henry Moore was a sculptor from Yorkshire who is known for his abstract work but also his observational drawings of sheep in a range of media.

Skills/ Techniques

- Graduated tonal shading
- Varying the pressure on a pencil to suggest a range of tones.
- Presentation- small and rounded pencil strokes for smooth shading.
- Observation- looking at the image/ object and your paper in equal measure.
- Applying tonal shading, line and mark making to suggest form, visual texture and shape to create a realistic copy.
- Mark making can be applied to suggest tone, lines closer together create darker tone.
- Mark making can suggest the texture of something e.g swirly lines suggest the wool coat of a sheep.
- Lines should be light and sketchy so that they can be changed to achieve the correct shape.



The tonal value bar shows how graduated tone is created by varying the distance between the marks.