

Key Artist:

Hans Holbein

- Hans Holbein was born in 1497, Germany.
- He died in 1543, London.
- He was famous for being a painter and printmaker.
- His famous artwork includes:
 - ❖ Portrait of Henry VIII, 1536
 - ❖ Portrait of Erasmus of Rotterdam, 1523.
 - ❖ Portrait of Thomas Cromwell, 1532.

William Morris

- William Morris was born on the 24th March 1834.
- He died on the 3rd October 1896, in London.
- He was a major British textile designer. His patterns were inspired by the natural world.
- His famous artworks includes:
 - ❖ Strawberry Thief
 - ❖ Cabbage and Vine Tapestry
 - ❖ Snakeshead

Key Vocabulary:

William Morris - Best known as the 19th century's most celebrated designer.

Hans Holbein - Considered one of the greatest portraitists of the 16th century.

Printmaking - An art form consisting of the production of images, by various techniques of multiplication.

Textile - A type of cloth or woven fabric.

Pattern - A repeated decorative design.

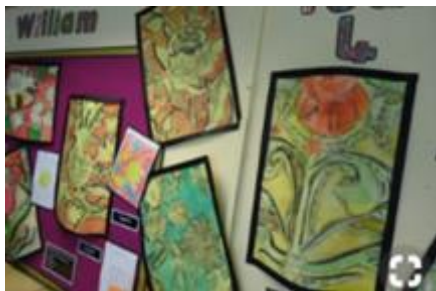
Parallel - If two or more lines, streets, etc. are parallel, the distance between them is the same all along their length.

Renaissance - The period in Europe between the 14th and 17th centuries when there was a surge of interest in and production of art and literature.

Profile - A representation of something in outline especially : a human head or face represented or seen in a side view.

Silkscreen - A stencil process in which colouring matter is forced onto the material to be printed through the meshes of a silk screen.

Key Artwork:



Key Skills:

- Develop increasing independence and creativity with the painting process.
- Learn how to experiment with styles from great artists.
- Know how to use resist printing including marbling, silkscreen and cold-water paste.
- Know how to make informed choices about the 3D technique chosen.
- Know how to use their sketchbook to adapt and improve their original idea.
- Learn how to experiment with styles from great artists.

Key Information:

- Tudor homes are characterised by their steeply pitched gable roofs, elaborate masonry chimneys (often with chimney pots), embellished doorways, groupings of windows, and decorative half-timbering.
- The Brodie helmet is a steel combat helmet designed and patented in London in 1915. It was used by many different armies in WW1 and WW2.
- Tudor four-poster beds were grandiose, with thick carved pillars up to 18-inches in diameter. They were heavily carved with the family coat of arms, knights, floral and other symbols.

Key DT Projects:

- Make a Tudor photo frame
- Make a Tudor four-poster bed or chair
- Create a Paper Mache Brodie helmet

Key Artwork/Designs:



Key Vocabulary:

Green Screen - a green background in front of which moving subjects are filmed and which allows a separately filmed background to be added to the final image.

Paper Mache—a malleable mixture of paper and glue, or paper, flour, and water, that becomes hard when dry, used to make boxes, trays, or ornaments

3D technique – Artworks that have depth as well as height and width and are three-dimensional.

Manipulate – The skilful handling, controlling or using of something

Ornate – Elaborately, even excessively ornamental; showy.

Stylised - A form that has moved away from natural forms and shapes. It takes natural forms and alters the colour, shapes, lines, and features.

Decorative - Arts or crafts whose object is the design and manufacture of objects that are both beautiful and functional.

Key Skills: Design, Make, Evaluate.

- Apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures
- Children know how to use a variety of materials.
- Children know how to make informed choices about the 3D technique chosen.
- Children know how to make a simple papier-mâché object



Paper Mache Brodie Helmet

