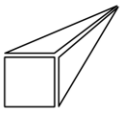


# Year 5 – How do artists use perspective?



Year 5 -How do artists use perspective?		
National Curriculum Objectives	Declarative Knowledge	Procedural Knowledge
<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.</li> </ul> <p>Pupils should be taught about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas</li> <li>to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]</li> <li>about great artists, architects and designers in history.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Lesson 1 – Prior learning –</u>            Know different styles of art and the work of a range of artists- Picasso, Renoir            Know what the <b>Renaissance</b> was  <i>To be able to draw parallel lines freehand</i>  <i>To be able to draw vertical straight lines freehand</i>  <u>Lesson 2- Who is Filippo Brunelleschi and why is he significant when learning about perspective art?</u>            Know that Filippo Brunelleschi was an Italian architect and designer who designed Florence Cathedral’s dome            Know that Filippo Brunelleschi developed the mathematical technique of <b>Linear perspective</b> in art.            Know the painting ‘The <b>Nave</b> Of The Church, 1419’ by Filippo Brunelleschi  <u>Lesson 3-4 So what is perspective?</u>            Know that the apparent line that separates the earth from the sky is the <b>horizon</b>, and that the distance between us and the horizon is determined by our height – the higher we are the further away the horizon appears            Know that the horizon is the directly in front of the viewer.            Know that points that are above the horizon are higher than the viewer’s eyes            Know that points that are below the horizon are lower than the viewer’s eyes            Know that we can represent three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface by using perspective            Know that by using perspective we can give a sense of an objects height, width, depth and position in relation to each other            Know that objects appear to get smaller as you get further away and that <b>parallel</b> lines eventually <b>converge</b> at a <b>vanishing point</b>            Know that an object may face the viewer (used in one-point perspective), or may be angled away from them (used in one-point and two-point linear-perspective)            Know that objects that share a <b>construction line</b> are the same height</p>	<p>To be able to draw straight lines converging and a point            To be able to draw cuboids in one perspective with one vanishing point from different positions (crossing, below and above the horizon)            To be able to draw cuboids in two perspective with two vanishing points from different positions (crossing, below and above the horizon)            To be able to shade a cuboid according to the light source using graphite/charcoal/single coloured pencil            To be able to draw a road in one perspective with one vanishing point            To be able to draw a road and a cuboid in one perspective with one vanishing point            To be able to draw a road and a cuboid in two perspectives with two vanishing points            To be able to add details to the cuboid to create a building            To be able to join multiple cuboids to create a building            To be able to add external details including trees, traffic lights, pavement            To be able to add colour to their drawing using coloured pencils or paint</p>



# Year 5 – How do artists use perspective?



	<p><u>Lesson 5- Which famous artists used perspective in their works?</u>          Know that Henry Moore was an English artist who produced a series depicting Londoners sheltering from The Blitz during WWII          Know the painting 'Tube Shelter Perspective, 1941' by Henry Moore          Know that LS Lowry was an English artist who drew scenes of life in the <b>industrial</b> areas of North West England          Know the painting 'A Village Square, 1943' by LS Lowry          Know the song 'Matchstalk Men and Matchstalk Cats and Dogs'          Know the painting 'Bedroom in Arles, 1888' by Vincent Van Gogh          Know that light sources affect depth of shade          Know that faces that are directed to the light source will be the lightest shade          Know that faces that are directed away from the light source will be the darkest  <u>Lesson 5/6- To create own pieces of art that uses perspective</u></p>	
<b>Prior Learning</b>	<b>Key Questions</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of shapes in the picture</li> <li>• Use of colour, shades- (primary, secondary, tertiary)</li> <li>• Mondrian, Kandinsky, Pollock, Klee- abstract painting</li> <li>• Sculpture 3D- Anthony Gormley, Henry Moore</li> <li>• Modelling</li> <li>• Impressionism- Van Gogh Sunflowers, Turner, Monet water colour</li> <li>• Renaissance art</li> <li>• Drawing of lines freehand</li> </ul>	<p>What is perspective?          Which artists used perspective?          What famous pieces did these artists produce?          What is the vanishing point?          How does the use of shading add to perspective art?</p>	<p><b>In future years our children will:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andy Warhol</li> <li>• Banksy</li> <li>• Expressionism</li> <li>• Street art</li> <li>• Printing</li> <li>• Stencilling</li> </ul>
<b>Vocabulary</b>		<b>Linked Texts</b>
<p><b>linear, perspective, horizon, parallel, vanishing point, construction lines, industrial, realism</b></p>		