



Autumn

Lostwithiel
Primary School

Year Six
Conkers Class

Overarching theme for the year -
Political Art

Art Knowledge
Organiser

Drawing

Prior Learning:

- Children will have developed drawing techniques and had previous experience of drawing self-portraits (Year 2)

Key Art knowledge and skills:

- Portraits are drawings, paintings or photographs of a person's face and expression.
- Draw grid lines to help structure and correctly position facial features.
- It is important to study each feature carefully, looking at fine details.
- Sketch outlines lightly first, gradually building definition of features.
- Apply a variety of techniques to add interesting effects (e.g. reflections, shadows). Use shading techniques and different pencils to show and emphasise features and to add detail.
- Use a style of drawing suitable for the work (emphasis on status and power).
- Use rich colours: dark blue, red, purple and gold. In the past, darker colours = expensive dyes.
- Portraits would be found decorating the walls of palaces, civic buildings and the homes of the aristocracy and gentry.
- In Western art, scholars believe portraiture began with the ancient Egyptians' stylised profile portraits, continuing through the Greeks to the Romans. Around the 1500's the sitter started to turn towards the viewer. Now more of their body, clothes and surroundings were seen. Objects with symbolic meaning are often included and perhaps most importantly for a modern audience, their eyes finally meet ours.
- The earliest known British Royal portrait painted from life is of King Henry VII from 1505.
- In early portraits, the concept of authentic likeness was less important than today.
- In the Tudor period portraits were very popular amongst the noble families and were used to pass on a particular message to people at home and abroad. They were used to show what a person's character was like, as it was thought that appearance reflected character.
- Portraits were used as a way of showing wealth, status and power. They were displayed in a similar way to today, people posting photographs of themselves on social media.



Edward VI, 1547 - painted to look like his father, Henry VIII. His importance (as the heir to the throne) - many portraits of him were commissioned.

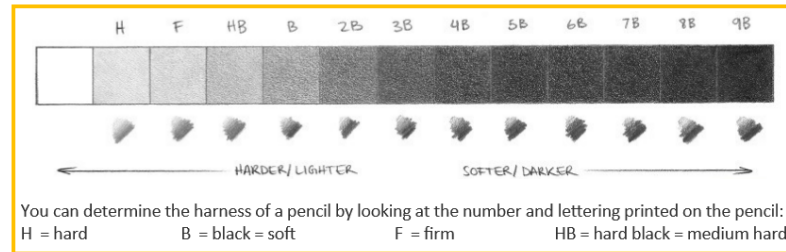
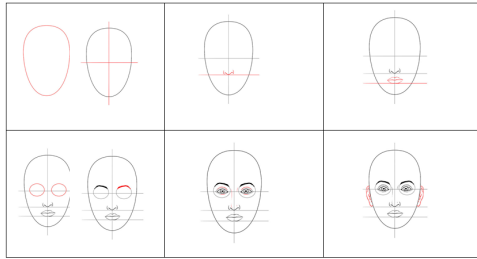


Mary I, after marrying Philip II of Spain in 1554. It is quite different from other portraits of Tudor royalty; Mary is seated and her features are realistically done.



Henry VIII 1537. Designed to make him look stronger and more powerful. His legs were much shorter in reality. Shows Henry as young and full of health (actually in his 40s and had been badly injured earlier in the year in an accident. He was also suffering from health problems).

- When sitting for a portrait people would dress very carefully, using clothing and accessories to present a carefully constructed image. Jewellery, expensive fabrics, embroidered cloth or objects beside the person were, used to suggest that the person was important or rich.



Elizabeth I - commissioned in 1592. Despite looking youthful, Elizabeth was 60. In reality, she had blemished, burned skin (from small pox and lead oxide make-up) teeth blackened by decay and a wig due to alopecia.

Key Art Vocabulary -

General Terms and Cross Curricular Vocabulary

Portrait	A painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person, especially one depicting only the face or head and shoulders	Commissioned	(Especially of a work of art) produced specially to order
Symmetry	The quality of being made up of exactly similar parts facing each other or around an axis. Correct or pleasing proportion of the parts of a thing	symbol	A thing that represents or stands for something else, especially a material object representing something abstract (wealth, status).
Proportion	The comparative measurements or size of different parts of a whole	status	Someone's importance or position in society.
Constructed	To build or make something using a plan.	complexion	Colour and texture of skin, usually on the face.

Art Outcome

Cross Curricular Links

Design own portrait of one of the Tudor monarchs to show a key event in their reign, using existing portraits as inspiration. Pay close attention to detail, proportion of features. Consider carefully the colours and symbols to include.



History

Study of monarchs throughout history. Q. Did their portraits accurately reflect their personalities?

Linked documents: [Class Overview](#), [Art Whole School Progression document](#) and [Class Medium Term Planning](#).