



RADFORD SEMELE
CoFE PRIMARY SCHOOL
A family of learners expecting the best

May we have
life to the full
John 10:10

Year 4 Art Knowledge Organisers

Art Knowledge—Year 4—Autumn—Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

Vocabulary

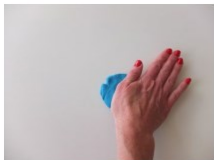
Symmetry—means that the work of art is the same on one side as the other, a mirror image of itself, on both sides of a centre line. Radial symmetry means the weight of the image or form radiates from a centre point. Anglo-Saxon shields and brooches often had symmetrical designs.

Collage—layers of different materials such as paper and fabric glued to a surface.

Shading - the use of marking made to suggest three-dimensionality, shadow, or degrees of light and dark in a picture or drawing.

Imprint—clay can be used as a medium to imprint into. An imprint is when a shape is pushed into the soft clay and then removed to make a pattern.

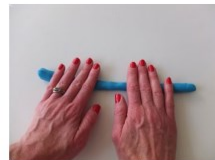
Proportion- The proportion is all about the size of what you draw compared to the other objects.



flatten



spiral



cylinder roll



indent



cut out



pierce



push



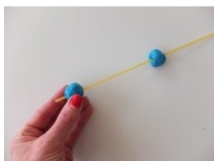
twist



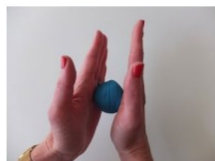
plait



squeeze



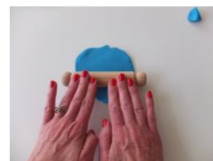
thread



roll (into a ball)



imprint



roll (with a rolling pin)



cut

Gallery



Art Knowledge—Year 4—Spring - Polar Regions

Key knowledge

Art can help us focus on, and explore, big issues.

By looking at the artwork of others, and by making our own artwork, we can feel empowered to explore topics like global warming.

Frances Hatch—a contemporary artist known for her work that explores nature and memory, particularly through painting polar landscapes. She uses various materials, including painting and drawing, to capture the unique beauty and fragility of these environments

Vocabulary

Activism: Taking action to support a cause, like the environment or social issues.

Global: Relating to the whole world.

Climate: The usual weather in a place over a long time, especially about climate change.

Stop-motion: A way to make movies by taking photos of objects in small movements to create animation.

Animation: Creating moving images using drawings, computer graphics, or stop-motion.

Sculpture: A three-dimensional artwork made by shaping materials like clay or stone.

Transform: To change something into a different form or look.

Orientation: The direction or position of something, like landscape (horizontal) or portrait (vertical).

Landscape: Art that shows natural scenes like mountains, trees, and rivers.

Manipulate: To skillfully handle or change something.

Fold: To bend or crease paper or fabric.

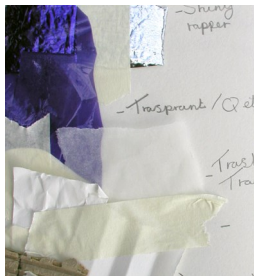
Tear: To rip or break a material.

Tone: How light or dark a color is.

Tint: A lighter version of a color made by adding white.

Opaque: A material that doesn't let light pass through.

Translucent: A material that lets some light through but not enough to see clearly



Gallery



Stop motion animation



Frances Hatch



Art Knowledge Y4 - Summer - Ancient Egypt and the Sahara

Ancient Egyptian art encompasses the visual creations of the ancient Egyptians, including paintings, sculptures, and carvings, primarily produced between 3000 BCE and 500 BCE. Much of this art was created for religious purposes, to honor gods and pharaohs, and to ensure a successful journey into the afterlife

Key Features of Egyptian Art

- **Symbolism:** Colors and shapes often held specific meanings. For example, blue and green symbolized growth, black represented fertility, gold denoted the divine, and red was associated with chaos and disorder.
- **Stylized Figures:** Human figures were depicted in a specific manner: heads and legs in profile, torsos shown from the front, and eyes and shoulders from the side. This style remained consistent for thousands of years.
- **Hieroglyphs:** Egyptians used a system of picture writing known as hieroglyphs, which were often incorporated into artwork to convey stories and messages.
- **Reliefs and Statues:** Art was commonly carved into walls (reliefs) or sculpted into statues, often found in temples and tombs. These artworks depicted gods, pharaohs, and scenes from daily life

Vocabulary

Fresco— a mural painting technique where water-based pigments are applied to wet plaster

Wash— a painting technique where a thin layer of diluted paint (usually watercolor, ink, or acrylic) is applied to a surface, creating a semi-transparent layer of colour.

Cartouche—A cartouche is an oval shaped frame with a horizontal line at one end. It surrounds hieroglyphics that make up the name of a royal (pharaoh or queen).

Hieroglyphics—a writing system using pictorial symbols to represent words or sounds.

Embossing— the process of creating a raised design or image on a surface, typically paper, leather, or metal, using pressure and heat

Pattern—a decoration that can be repeated in an artwork

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