

Willerby Carr Lane Primary School - Art

Topic:

Year: 4

Strand: Sculpture

What should I already know?

- I have used clay, dough and plasticine.
- I can roll, squeeze, and shape malleable materials into different forms.
- I can cut materials
- Sculpture is a three-dimensional art made by one of four basic processes: carving, modelling, casting, constructing. An enormous variety of media may be used, including clay, wax, stone, metal, fabric, glass, wood, plaster, rubber, and random "found" objects
- Clay can be rolled, cut, pinched, coiled, imprinted and cast in order to change its shape.

What will I know / be able to do by the end of the unit?

Use my sketchbook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick stick man sketches of humans moving – what are the stages?
What is sculpture?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sculpture is the branch of the visual arts that operates in three dimensions. It is one of the plastic arts. Durable sculptural processes originally used carving and modelling, in stone, metal, ceramics, wood and other materials but, since Modernism, there has been an almost complete freedom of materials and process. A wide variety of materials may be worked by removal such as carving, assembled by welding or modelling, or molded or cast.
How does a sculptor capture movement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick sketching of stick men completing different actions – how are the simple lines different? • Study Giacometti's work. How does he capture movement? • Notice how textured the figures are. Think about how the thin, elongated arms and legs of the people contrast with the strong metal that they are made of. • What words would you use to describe the people? Elongated, •
How can I use foil to create figures in the style of Giacometti?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take our exploration of stick figures and the inspiration from Giacometti to now create some metal people of our own. • Tear, roll, twist, bend, shape, pose the foil.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a mannequin to pose actions to copy.
How does an athlete move?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sequence of movements such as scoring a goal or the long jump, can be broken down into a series of movements. • Represent these movements using five identical figures posed to show the sequence.
How have other sculptor represented the body? E. g. Barbara Hepworth & Henry Moore.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry Moore / Barbara Hepworth were British artists, famous for their sculptures of people with bumpy forms and hollow spaces in their bodies. Their sculptures also sometimes have holes right through them. As well as bumps and hollows they used flowing, abstract shapes in their sculptures.

Vocabulary	
3d	a solid object which you can see all the way around
abstract	abstract art uses visual language of shape, form, colour and line to create a composition which may exist with a degree of independence from visual references in the world. by the end of the 19th century many artists felt a need to create a new kind of art which would encompass the fundamental changes taking place in technology, science and philosophy.
coil	3d form made by arranging long strips wound in a joined sequence of concentric rings
imagination	when you imagine something, you make a picture of it in your mind.
imprint	a mark or outline made by pressing something on to a softer substance
modelling	making a 3-d shape.
organic form	the structure of a work that grows naturally from the artist's subject and materials
representative	art which shows things as they are.
roll	to shape clay by moving in a circular motion
sculptor	an artist who makes sculptures
sculpture	sculptures are 3-d models created from a range of different materials. they can be two- or three-dimensional representative or abstract forms.
shape	to create form
willow sculpture	manipulating a basic willow rod into a thing of beauty and form.

Artist or Art Movement
<p>Modernism / Formalism</p> <p>Alberto Giacometti was Swiss. He was born in 1901 and died in 1966. Giacometti was one of the most important sculptors of the 20th century. His work was particularly influenced by artistic styles such as Cubism and Surrealism.</p> <p>He began painting, drawing, and sculpting from a very early age and explored many art forms throughout his life. Between 1938 and 1944 Giacometti's sculptures had a maximum height of seven centimetres (2.75 inches).</p> <p>Modernism</p> <p>Barbara Hepworth was an English artist and sculptor was born on 10 January 1903 in Wakefield, Yorkshire. She was part of the modernism movement – a group who wanted to experiment with new techniques and draw attention to the process involved in making a work of art. She is one of the most famous women artists and is known all over the world. She is known for her modern sculptures, made from materials such as stone, wood and bronze.</p> <p>Henry Moore (30 July 1898 – 31 August 1986) was an English artist. He is best known for his semi-abstract monumental bronze sculptures which are located around the world as public works of art. As well as sculpture, Moore produced many drawings, including a series depicting Londoners sheltering from the Blitz during the Second World War, along with other graphic works on paper.</p>

Art Skills and Techniques

- Cut and shape a range of materials
- Make nets of shapes to create recognisable forms.
- Join together to create abstract forms.
- Take inspiration from work from different cultures and the past.
- Use tin foil to create forms (armature), (link to the drawing unit / proportions etc) cover with newspaper
- Use a stimulus as the starting point for my own 3D work, with a particular focus on form, shape, pattern, texture and colour

Pictures

Sculpture takes many forms:



Easter Island



21stC wood / willow sculpture



Molecule Man

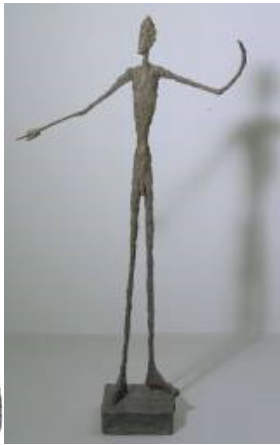


Bratislava Bronze



Mount Rushmore

Giacometti



Man pointing 1947

Henry Moore



Large Reclining Figure



Mother and Child
Block Seat

Barbara Hepworth



Mother and Child



Family of Man