

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: Art & Design – Year: Phase 3 – Year A- Unit 3/4

Sculpture & Drawing

Form- space- shape- line

NC/Pos:

Art, craft and design embody some of the highest forms of human creativity. A high-quality art and design education should engage, inspire and challenge pupils, equipping them with the knowledge and skills to experiment, invent and create their own works of art, craft and design. As pupils progress, they should be able to think critically and develop a more rigorous understanding of art and design. They should also know how art and design both reflect and shape our history, and contribute to the culture, creativity and wealth of our nation.

Aims

The national curriculum for art and design aims to ensure that all pupils:

- produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.
- become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques.
- evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.
- know about great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms.

Key stage 2

Pupils should be taught to 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.

Pupils should be taught:

- to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.
- 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]
- about great artists, architects and designers in history

Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)

Make clay thumb pots and coil pots. Attach pieces of clay using slip and cross hatching. Use papier mache construction techniques to make sculpture. Use a simple armature.

End Points (what pupils MUST know and remember)

Know that sculptors create sculptures in different poses for different meanings and to show different emotions.

Know how to create a figure of a person and the idea of it being in proportion.

Know how to sculpt using silver foil and wire, and how to use an armature.

Know that they can measure shapes from observation using a scaling method using their thumb and pencil – relates this method to scaling of human figure – 7 ½ head lengths.

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Know how to draw a human face in proportion.
Know that the Romans made busts of gods and emperors.
Know that Edgar Degas & Auguste Rodin were sculptors fascinated by movement
Know how to create reliefs, indentations, impressions and how to smooth clay with clay tools.
Know how to draw the human figure in proportion
Know how composition is applied to sculpture
Know how to appreciate, appraise and compare the work of Edgar Degas & Auguste Rodin

Key Vocabulary

Sculpture, bust, form, relief, impression, scaling, proportion, pose, movement, armature, foil, wire, surrealism, expression, texture.

Recommended Resources

- Clay, clay mats, batons, slip, tools
- Silver foil, wire, masking tape
- Papier mâché or wet strength tissue paper and PVA
- Water-based pens, sketchbooks, charcoal or graphite
- Mannequins or life drawing references
- Visuals of sculptures by Degas, Rodin, Giacometti, Messerschmidt, Michelangelo

Curriculum Connections

- **History:** Roman culture, Renaissance art, and modern sculpture.
- **Science:** Anatomy and proportions of the human body.
- **PE:** Observation of movement, poses and physical form.
- **English:** Expression through visual storytelling and annotation.

Career Opportunities

- Sculptor
- Set Designer
- Special Effects Artist
- Model Maker
- Museum Curator
- Public Art Installer

Session 1: **Artist Study-Messerschmidt/ Michealangelo/ Sculptors/ sculptures/Renaissance/form/facial expressions/emotion/**

Draw a simple face without input from the teacher. Add all facial features so this work can be compared when artists examples are viewed and drawing faces is taught.

Observational Drawing-

Artist Study-Messerschmidt- 6. Feb.1736 – 19.8.1783. German Austrian Sculptor famous for character heads contorted into extreme facial expressions. Neo Classicism. & **Michealangelo** - Italian Sculptor, painter, architect, of the Renaissance. 6.March.1475 – 18. Feb.1564.

Analyse and annotate their sculpture and look for light and dark, perspective, how they used pencil marks to create depth and form. Sculptors compose sculptures in different poses for different meanings and to show different emotions. Altering the proportions of features in drawing can achieve emotion in a drawing.

Draw a face in proportion as preparation for sculpture work. Draw hair style and other facial features. Add emotion within the expression of the face. How will this impact on the viewer?

Know how to use a sketchbook to collect ideas, practice drawing techniques and refine & develop designs and starting points for sculptural form.

Session 2: **Clay construction/ Emperor/ clay bust/ reliefs/ indentations/ impressions/ score/ indent/**

Clay construction.

Why did Roman sculptors start to make clay busts of Gods & Emperors?

Create a bust of a person from clay.

Create reliefs, indentations, impressions and how to smooth clay.

Shape, score, indent facial features.

Shapes can be made by scoring with thicker or thinner tools. Thinner, lighter tools can be made to look like fine hairs in hair or eyebrows. Thicker scoring can be used to depict and shape features on the face such as laughter lines or chins. Use slip and cross hatching to attach pieces if required.

Create proportion in faces.

Consider proportions of features and how emotions can distort them.

The Romans made busts of Emperors, and this was a way of telling people in the Empire who **was** Emperor.

Session 3 & 4: **Scaling/ Edgar Degas /Auguste Rodin/manakins/pose/ Amy Goodman Sculptor/Mick Jagger and Keith Richards/statue/**

Investigating Movement.

Artist study – Edgar Degas & Auguste Rodin- French Sculptor- Founder of Modern sculptor. 12.Nov. 1840 – 17. Nov.1917 (Dancers)

Sketchbook Study -Learn to draw the human figure in proportion.

Learn and practice scaling (thumb). Measure shapes from observation using a scaling method- using thumb and pencil – (scaling of human figure – 7 ½ head lengths.)

Use Manakins and life drawings of each other to draw figures in different poses and use scaling techniques.

Draw statues in different poses and annotate them with notes about how the sculptor is creating movement, shape, form, texture, and how they have an impact on the emotions of the viewer. (School Trip link).

Ex Amy Goodman Sculptor-Mick Jagger and Keith Richards (July 2023) Bronze statues titled The Glimmer Twins

Creative Drawing - movement

Draw a dancer inspired from the artists studies. Use free, loose lines to enhance the dancers pose and to emulate movement. Use water-based pens so a wet paint brush can be used to blur the lines to enhance the movement.

Session 5: **Alberto Giacometti/ Surrealism/ Modern Art/foil/wire/papier mache/wet strength tissue paper**

Drawing Exercise- Revisit drawing activity from previous lesson.

Study Alberto Giacometti figure sculptures. Surrealism and modern art era. Swiss sculptor and printmaker. -10. October.1901 – 11. Jan.1966. Best known for his human figure sculpture.

Measure shapes from observation using a scaling method- using thumb and pencil – (scaling of human figure – 7 ½ head lengths.)

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Giacometti figure study & make.

Sculpt using silver foil and wire, and how to use an armature. Optional to cover with wet strength tissue paper or water and flour papier mache.

Session 6: **evaluate/analyse**

Finish/revisit/evaluate.

Finish Foil Sculpture. Photograph and evaluate in sketchbook.

Evaluate Clay Bust Sculpture. Add notes and photocopies of Roman Gods and Emperors and add facts discovered.

Future learning this content supports:

Advanced clay construction & ceramics in kiln dried clay- example slab pot & glazing.

Accurate figure drawing/ life drawing.