


Art and Design Knowledge Organiser- Year 4

<p style="text-align: center;">Term: Autumn 1 ILP: Blue Abyss</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Project: Mixed Media Final outcome: Tropical fish ocean scene using the Pointillism technique</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Artist/ area: Pointillism</p>
<p>Key knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used. • Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone. • Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time. • Natural patterns from weather, water or animals skins are often used as a subject matter. • Different printmaking techniques include mono-printing, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography. • Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch. • Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects. • Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece. 	<p>Keys skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the significance of art, architecture or design from history and create work inspired by it. • Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures. • Represent the detailed patterns found in natural phenomena, such as water, weather or animal skins. • Create a series of sketches over time to develop ideas on a theme or mastery of a technique. • Combine a variety of printmaking techniques and materials to create a print on a theme. • Use a range of stitches to add detail and texture to fabric or mixed-media collages. • Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art. • Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork. 	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
	<p>Key vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pointillism • Detailed patterns • Natural phenomena • Printmaking techniques • Experimentation • Symbolism • Mono-printing • Engraving • Etching • Screen printing • Lithography • Running stitch • Cross stitch 	<p>Artist/ Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pointillism, also called divisionism in painting, the practice of applying small strokes or dots of colour to a surface so that from a distance they visually blend together. • Pointillism is an Impressionist painting technique developed by Georges Seurat, based on colour theory and the use of complementary colours in particular. • The painting is created using countless tiny dots of pure colour, placed in close proximity to each other. • When viewed at a distance, the human eye is meant to fuse the individual dots together into areas of solid colour.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Blanket stitch• Impressionist | |
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Useful websites

<https://www.nationalgallery.org.uk/paintings/glossary/pointillist>

<https://www.britannica.com/art/pointillism>

<https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/art-design/original-scheme/year-3/craft/lesson-5-sewing-a-t-shirt/>

<https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/art-design/original-scheme/year-4/formal-elements-of-art/lesson-2-texture-and-pattern-printing/>

