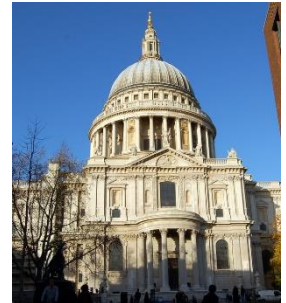




Art: Drawing			
Year Group:	6	Strand: 1	
<b>Key NC Reference and Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.</li> <li>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques for drawing with pencil and charcoal.</li> <li>To learn about great architects (Gaudi, Wren, Hadid, Gehry).</li> </ul>		
<b>Progression Learning Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify foreground, background and middle ground in landscapes/cityscapes. (Space)</li> <li>Practise drawing both positive and negative shapes/space. (Shape, Line, Space)</li> <li>Understand and use the terms scale, proportion and perspective.</li> <li>Study architectural drawings (reinforce the terms scale, proportion and perspective).</li> <li>Draw buildings using a single point perspective. (Form, space)</li> </ul>		
<b>Teaching sequence and activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore vanishing point in the local environment, e.g. Rock Street. Use photographs for children to practise exploring and drawing the vanishing point. Possibility: take pupils into local environment and experience drawing first-hand the vanishing point. Use a view of the school to observe and draw vanishing point from the far point of the playground. Pupils need to identify that when something is further away it is smaller.</li> <li>Use isometric paper to practise portraying dimension through 3D shapes.</li> <li>Teach how to create a 3D building focusing on the accuracy of key lines.</li> <li>Explore the work of key architects.</li> <li>Use a view finder to create a small part of a picture of their choosing from key architects work.</li> <li>Creative piece: Design an urban landscape picture that shows perspective.</li> </ul>		
<b>Key artists to learn about</b>	Sir Christopher Wren, Antonio Gaudi, Zahra Hadid, Frank Gehry		
<b>Previously Taught Vocabulary</b>	Shape, line, observe, tone, form, texture, hatching, cross hatching, pattern		
<b>New Key Vocabulary</b>	<p><b>Architect:</b> a person who designs buildings and in many cases also supervises their construction.</p> <p><b>Architecture:</b> the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings or the complex or carefully designed structure of something.</p> <p><b>Vanishing points:</b> the point in a perspective drawing where lines that either parallel to each other or are not parallel to the main subject of the painting come together.</p> <p><b>Perspective:</b> refers to the representation of objects in three-dimensional space (i.e. for representing the visible world) on the two-dimensional surface of a picture.</p> <p><b>Scale:</b> the size of an object in relationship to another object.</p> <p><b>Proportion:</b> the relative size of parts of a whole.</p>		
<b>Core Substantive Knowledge</b>	<p><b>What is an architect?</b></p> <p>Architects design buildings and make important decisions about how the building will look and how it will be constructed. Architects have to consider the structure of the building, the materials used to construct it and how the spaces inside the building will be organised. This is known as the design process.</p>		

**Sir Christopher Wren**

Christopher Wren was born in 1632. He graduated from Oxford University and eventually became a Professor of Astronomy. At this time in his life, he'd had no formal training in architecture but taught himself through his own interest in the subject. In 1665 he undertook his first visit abroad to France to study French architecture. With his great ability for mathematics and his keen interest in architecture, his uncle commissioned a new chapel for Pembroke College, Cambridge which was Wren's first work of architecture. After The Great Fire of London damaged most of the City of London, Christopher proposed new safety regulations for buildings. He later became the chief architect for the rebuilding of over 40 churches from which he developed the single steeple. Perhaps his most famous work is the design and construction of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, which was eventually completed in 1711.



**Antonio Gaudi**

Antonio Gaudi was a unique architectural talent. His work was very different and individual. From early on in his career, his work was very popular but he never sought attention for it. Antonio Gaudi was born in Reus, Spain in 1852. He was educated there until leaving for Barcelona to continue his studies. He was given a place at the New School of Architecture and from here, opened his own office. His first commission was for lampposts at Plaça Reial in Barcelona. He went on to design a park which is decorated with coloured tiles however it was left incomplete due to the outbreak of World War I. This is a popular tourist attraction in as Park Güell. His most famous work is Sagrada Família Church in Barcelona. He began work on the crypt which helped him to formulate his designs for the church above. The east front towers were completed after his death in 1926. The building is still being built today and final construction is not finished.



Barcelona known probably the

**Zaha Hadid**

Zaha Hadid is British and one of the world's most famous female architects, being the first woman to win the Royal Institute of British Architects' (RIBA) Gold Medal in 2016.



She has been called ‘Queen of the Curve’ in reference to her fantastic curvy designs on some famous buildings, including the London Aquatics Centre, pushing the boundaries for architecture itself and leading the way for women in the field. She was the first woman to win the Pritzker Architecture Prize in 2004 and she has won the RIBA Stirling Prize twice, which is the most prestigious award in the field. She has been given Commandeur de l’Ordre des Arts et des Lettres from France and also Japan’s Praemium Imperiale. Her design for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Stadium had to be halted due to the complexity of the building works.



Picture 1: London Aquatics Centre

**Frank Gehry**

Frank O. Gehry is the principal of the architecture firm, Frank O. Gehry & Associates which deals with the design and construction of structures proposed all over America. He has had a very successful career, winning prestigious awards to prove it. Gehry was born Frank Goldberg in Canada, in 1929 and after moving to Los Angeles, completed his architectural education. From here, he worked in Los Angeles and Paris. Throughout his career, he was enjoyed distorting shapes and light and designing buildings which reveal their structures. He was interested in using affordable materials too.



Picture 1: Guggenheim Museum, Bilbao



Picture 2: The Dancing House, Prague

**Renaissance Architecture**

During the Renaissance, architects began to look back to the Greeks and Romans for inspiration when designing buildings. Renaissance architecture is built in the style of the Ancient Greeks and Romans but altered to fit the lifestyle of the people of the time. Common features of this style of architecture include columns, arches, domes and flat ceilings.



Picture 1: Sistine Chapel, Vatican City



Picture 2: Florence Cathedral, Firenze,



Picture 3: Longleat House, Somerset

**Art Deco Architecture**

This style is seen to represent glamour and modernity. Art Deco was a reaction to the austerity of World War I.



Picture 1 and 2: The Chrysler Building, New York



<p><b>Prior Knowledge</b></p>	<p>Children will need to use skills developed in Year 5 Drawing Unit to add detail to their buildings. Using the skills of hatching, crossing hatching, shading and pattern to add texture to help add detail to their building design.</p>
<p><b>Assessment</b></p>	<p>Pupils that are secure in this unit can:</p> <p>This will be assessed through outcomes, observations and questioning in lessons.</p>
<p><b>Useful Planning Resources and Links</b></p>	<p>Gaudi, Sargarde Familia: <a href="https://sagradafamilia.org/en/antoni-gaudi">https://sagradafamilia.org/en/antoni-gaudi</a></p> <p>Drawing and painting in perspective: <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zb2hyrd">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zb2hyrd</a></p>