

# **Toynbee Curriculum**

## **KS3 Knowledge Maps**

# **ART**

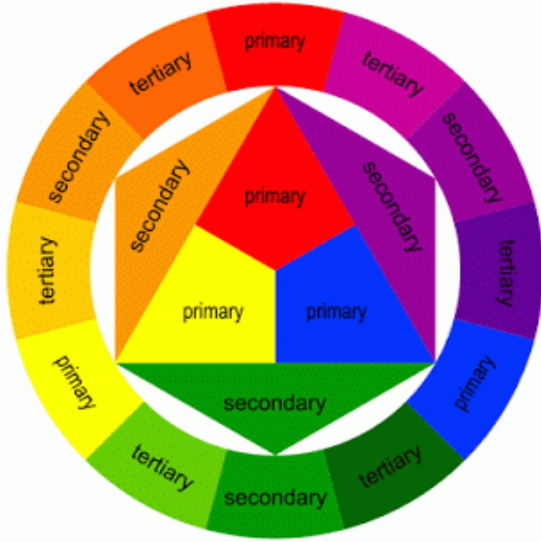
*Personal Best*

# **Toynbee School**



# Knowledge Map: Colour

## COLOUR WHEEL



2 Primary colours mixed together make secondary colours.

- Yellow + Red = Orange
- Yellow + Blue = Green
- Blue + Red = Purple

Secondary mixed with a Primary colour will make a tertiary colour.

Yellow + Orange = Yellow/Orange  
 Yellow + Green = Yellow/Green  
 Red + Purple = Red/Purple  
 Red + Orange = Red/Orange  
 Blue + Green = Blue/Green  
 Blue + Purple = Blue/Purple

If you add more of one colour that is the dominate colour in the mix.



Complementary/Contrasting colours



Complementary Colours are colours opposite to each other on the colour wheel?

Placed together in an image they make each other look brighter and more vibrant.

Harmonious Colours



Harmonious Colours look similar too each other and sit closely to each other on the colour wheel.



Colour Wheel Facts:

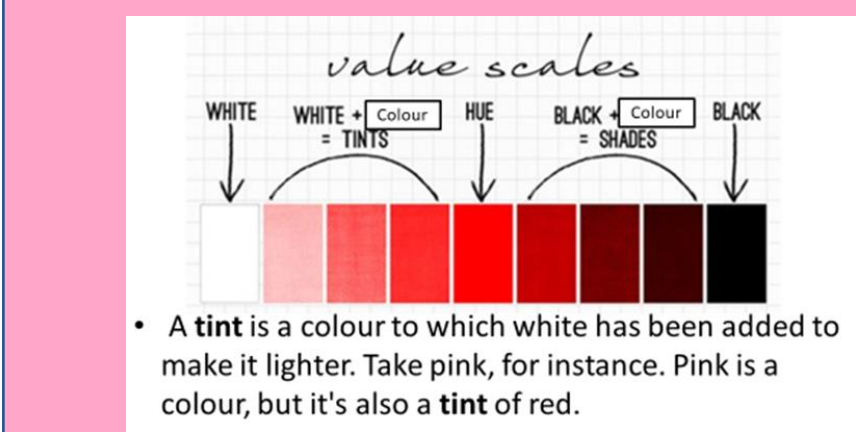
- Combinations of primary colours mixed together will make all other colours on the colour wheel.
- Primary colours cannot be made as they are the source of all other colours.
- All 3 primary colours mixed together will make brown.
- Contrasting colours mixed together will make brown.

# Knowledge Map: Tone, Tints and Shades

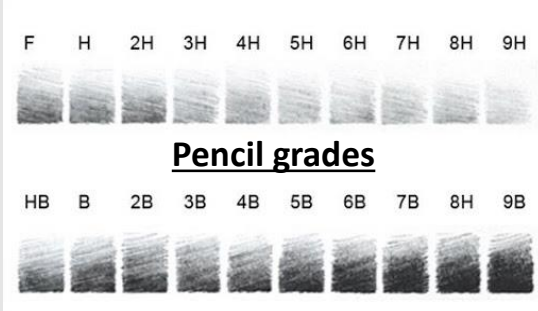
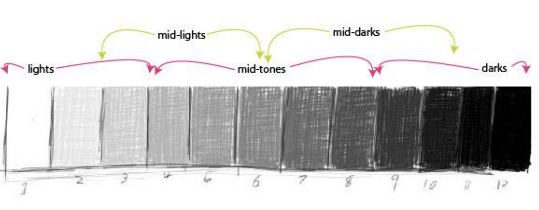


**Monochromatic**  
Containing or using only one colour:  
"monochromatic light"

- **Tone**
- This refers to the lightness or darkness of something. This could be a shade or how dark or light a colour appears.
- Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object. The parts of the object on which the light is strongest are called **highlights** and the darker areas are called **shadows**. There will be a range of tones in between the highlights and shadows.



- A **tint** is a colour to which white has been added to make it lighter. Take pink, for instance. Pink is a colour, but it's also a **tint** of red.
- A **shade** is a colour to which black has been added to make it darker.
- A **Hue** is an original colour from the colour wheel.



Artist influence

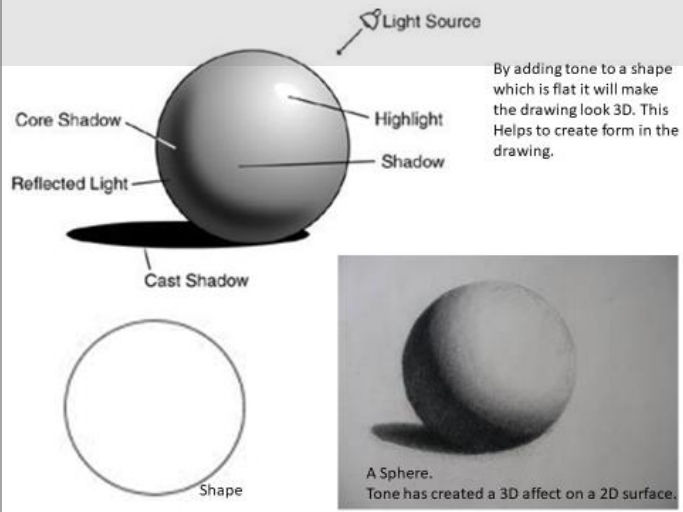


Van Gogh

A shape is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline or it could be filled in.

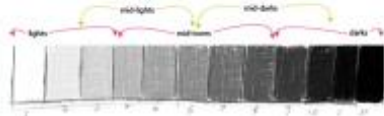
A shape with no tone is flat.

When we add tone to create a 3D effect we must follow the direction of line of the object; also know as **contouring**.



By adding tone to a shape which is flat it will make the drawing look 3D. This Helps to create form in the drawing.

Line/Shape



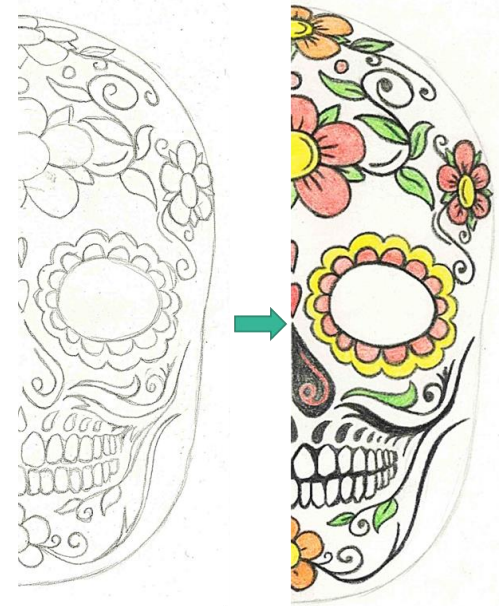
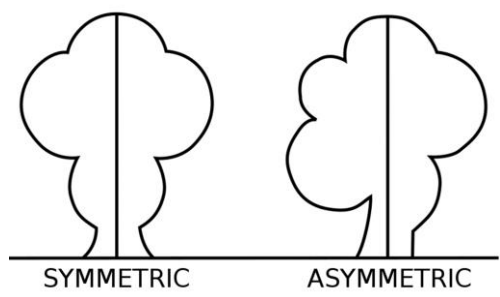
Tone

= FORM



- TINT = pure hue + white
- TONE = pure hue + grey
- SHADE = pure hue + black

# Knowledge Map: Masks Of The World



Line drawing – A drawing made from only shapes and lines, there is no tone or texture



Peel off layers of cardboard to show the texture underneath



Cardboard layered up - shapes getting smaller each time.



Adding extra shapes/details to the back of the mask in layers

Research, Design, Annotation, Analyse, Construct, Reflect

African Tribal



Mexican Day of the Dead



Venetian Carnival

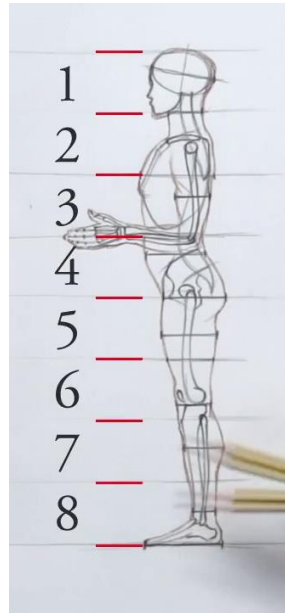


Diagram illustrating the design elements of three different masks:

- Flower patterns** (pointing to the Mexican Day of the Dead mask)
- Bright, bold colours** (pointing to the Mexican Day of the Dead mask)
- Skull** (pointing to the Mexican Day of the Dead mask)
- Carved patterns** (pointing to the African Tribal mask)
- Human features** (pointing to the African Tribal mask)
- Natural colours from the materials being used** (pointing to the African Tribal mask)
- Highly decorated** (pointing to the Venetian Carnival mask)
- Metallic/rich colours** (pointing to the Venetian Carnival mask)
- Swirls/elaborate shapes** (pointing to the Venetian Carnival mask)

# Knowledge Map: Proportions, Shape & Scale

**Proportion** is the relationship of the size of one element when compared to another.



## Scale

**For example to make an object appear small we can...**

- ... make our drawing small
- ... position the object in the bottom corner
- ... leave lots of white space around the object
- ... draw it from a bird's eye viewpoint, if we are looking down at the object that must mean that we are big and the object is small.



## Shape

A shape is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline, or it could be filled in.

A shape with no tone is flat.

When we add tone to create a 3D effect, we must follow the direction of line of the object; also known as contouring.



If you **elongate** something or if it **elongates**, you stretch it so that it becomes longer.

Changing the scale of an object can help imply the emphasis of its importance.



Vivienne Westwood



Henri Matisse



**Forced perspective** is a technique that employs optical illusion to make an object appear further away, closer, larger or smaller than it actually is.

# Knowledge Map:

# PATTERN

## Pattern

A design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours. The design used to create a pattern is often referred to as a **motif**. Motifs can be simple shapes or complex arrangements.



Most Haida objects are decorated with crests, figures of animals, birds, sea creatures and mythic beings. They immediately identify the moiety (Raven or Eagle) and often the lineage of the owner.



Bill Reid



Robert Davidson

Artist influences



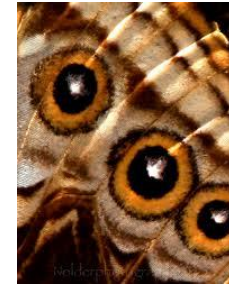
Haida patterns

Patterns can be **man-made**, like a design on fabric.

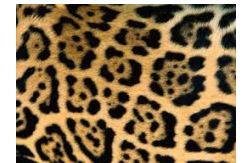
Haida crest



Relief is a sculptural method in which the sculpted pieces are bonded to a solid background of the same material.



Patterns can be **natural**, such as the markings on animal fur.



**Embellish** means to make beautiful by **ornamentation**, to **adorn** or to add fanciful details.

**Ornamentation** is decorative elements added to something to enhance its appearance.

**Adorn** means to make more beautiful or attractive.

**Haida** are an indigenous group who have traditionally occupied Haida Gwaii just off the coast of British Columbia Canada, for at least 12,500 years. The Haida are known for their craftsmanship, trading skills, and seamanship.



# Knowledge Map:

# STREET ART

## Tag

Tagging is the easiest and simplest style of graffiti; it includes one colour and the artist's name or identifier. It is considered disrespectful to write a tag over another's artists' tag or work.

## Recap: Mark Making

Mark making is a term used to describe the different lines, patterns, and textures we create in a piece of art.

## ACTIVIST ART

Activist art is a term used to describe art that is grounded in the act of 'doing' and addresses political or social issues

**Illegal Graffiti** or street art is when permission was not given to draw on the chosen surface.

**Legal Graffiti** or street art is when permission has been given and even possibly commissioned to do so.



## CRAFT KNIFE SAFETY

Do not move around the room with the blade open.

Keep the blades down and locked when not in use.

Do not put the blade up higher than the depth of the surface you are cutting.

Always use a cutting matt.

Never cut towards your hand always cut away.

Jokes about knives are not acceptable.

Inform a teacher straight away if you cut yourself.

## Negative and positive space

The positive space is space occupied by your subject/shape, and negative space is the space that is not your subject.



Balance of positive and Negative space



mostly negative



Mostly positive space

**Font** is the design of letters and contains their style details.

Example of different types of fonts:

- Verdana 12 pt bold
  - Times New Roman 11 pt italic
- Although technically a 'font' can contain many assets such as typeface/point size, weights, colour, etc, you can safely call "Verdana" a font.

# CHAR

Char BB by Blambot

# FONT

Penguin by Unidee

# FONT

Frozbite by Mzatype

# FONT

Burn by Biroakakarati

# FONT

## Artist Influence



Banksy

# Knowledge Map: Panoramic

## Panoramic

A view or picture with a wide view surrounding the observer; sweeping:  
*"on a clear day there are panoramic views"*



Henri Reichhold

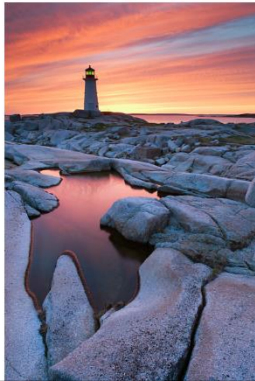


David Hockney

## Artist influences

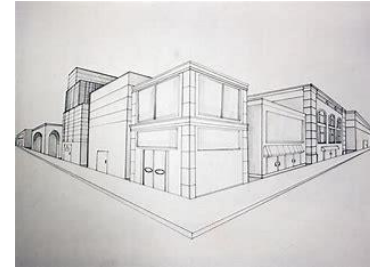
## Viewpoint

Different viewpoints can be used to focus on the main subject of the picture and get rid of any distractions. The proper viewpoint or camera angle is an important factor in creating and controlling a good composition.



## Light

An understanding of light, what it is, how it behaves and how you can learn to use it, is essential to creating good photographs. While taking a photograph you need to think about what lighting angles to use for good results, and which exposure settings will bring out the best detail and tonal shading.



Two point perspective

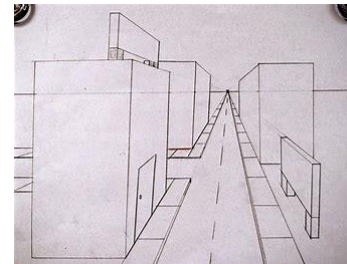
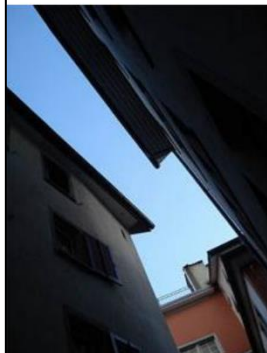
## Lines

Lines are used in photography to direct the viewer's eye and make it follow the subject of the picture. This is most commonly used with things such as railway tracks as parallel lines appear to get closer together as they move into the distance.



## Positive/Negative space

Positive space is defined as the focal point in the photograph. Negative space is the empty space around your main subject. This kind of space seems like unimportant background space but this empty space can add an important aspect to the composition; too much or too little negative space can completely ruin a photograph. If a photograph is cropped too much, it can make the subject of the photograph more difficult for the viewer to pinpoint.



One point perspective



**Concertina book**  
 Concertina means to extend, compress, or collapse in folds.



# Knowledge Map: Composition

**Observational drawing** is drawing what you see in front of you It can be a flower, a person, a still life, a landscape,

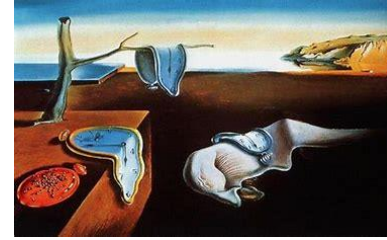
A **still life** is a work of art depicting mostly inanimate (not alive) subject matter, typically commonplace objects which are either natural (food, flowers, dead animals, plants, rocks, shells, etc.) or man-made (drinking glasses, books, vases, jewellery, coins, pipes, etc.).

## Composition

The term composition usually refers to the arrangement of the formal elements within a work of art.

An artist arranges the different elements of an artwork to bring them into a relationship satisfactory to them and, it is hoped, the viewer.

The artists thinks about the placement of colour, shape, line, tone, form, scale, texture.



Salvador Dali  
(Surrealism)

Audrey Flack  
(Realism)



Background

Arrangement of objects

Pattern

Texture

Proportions

Mid-ground

Scale

Tone

Colour

Form

Complimentary  
Colours

Shape

Orange and Blue



Foreground

## Things to think about when developing a composition:

- Does it tell a story?
- Have you created relationships?
- Consider all the formal elements of art. How you will use them in your own composition?
- Use rules of thirds if it feel appropriate to your design.
- Consider the background, mid ground and foreground or maybe your composition will be a close up?
- Design more than one composition before making an outcome.
- How can you make sure the audience looks at the main focal point?
- Could you create drama by using an unusual viewpoint?
- How can colour affect the atmosphere of the piece?
- Consider the balance of the piece.

# Knowledge Map: Shape and Form

## Shape

A shape is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline, or it could be filled in.

A shape with no tone is flat.

When we add tone to create a 3D effect, we must follow the direction of line of the object; also known as contouring.



Alberto Giacometti's studio

**Mod roc** is another name for plaster impregnated bandage, and it can be used to make sculpture. **Mod roc** starts off dry, you then dip it in water and then model with it.



Henri Matisse

**Alberto Giacometti** 1901 –1966  
He was a Swiss sculptor, painter, draftsman and printmaker. 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.

## **Henri Moore** 1898- 1986

Henry Spencer Moore 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. Moore also produced many drawings, including a series depicting Londoners sheltering from the Blitz during the Second World War, along with other graphic works on paper.

## Form

This helps artists to produce an illusion of 3D and depth on a two-dimensional surface.

Or it is the physical nature of form where you can see and feel the depth and dimensions of an object.



Umberto Boccioni



## Artist influences



**Pose-** A way of standing or sitting, especially in order to be photographed, painted, or drawn:



**Plinth-**A heavy base supporting a statue or vase:

# Knowledge Map: Analysing Art/Literacy in Art

How can I demonstrate my ideas and critical understanding?

MAKING WRITING BEAUTIFUL

ARTISTIC LANGUAGE



## Colour

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| Bright      | Dull       |
| Vibrant     | Natural    |
| vivid       | Neutral    |
| Lively      | Subtle     |
| Brilliant   | Earthy     |
| Intense     | Harmonious |
| Rich        | Inspid     |
| Deep        | Pale       |
| Strong      | Mellow     |
| Clashing    | Muted      |
| Stimulating | Subdued    |
| Garish      | Quite weak |

## Use of tone

Dark, light, mid, flat, uniform, smooth, plain, varied, broken, consistent, contrasting, linear.

## Descriptive Language

### Composition words

Horizontal, vertical, diagonal, angled  
Foreground, middle ground, background.  
Centred, asymmetrical, symmetrical.  
Balanced, unbalanced, lopsided, focal point.  
Overlapping, cluttered, chaotic.  
Separate spacious, empty.  
Free, flowing, fragmented, formal, rigid, uptight, confined.

### Form and Shape

2D, flat, abstract, simplified, stylised.  
3D, form, realistic, natural, sense of depth and space.  
Sharp, detailed.  
Distorted, exaggerated, geometric.  
Linear, long, narrow  
Hard edged, soft edged

### Mark making

Structured, powerful, Haphazard, quick, loose, weak, organised, slow, passionate, sensitive, expressive, angled, whimsical, definite, clear, energetic, ambiguous, layered, messy, thick, thin, rhymetical, variable, delicate, subtle, scruffy, harsh, curved, repetitive, imaginative, clever, thoughtful, fluid.