

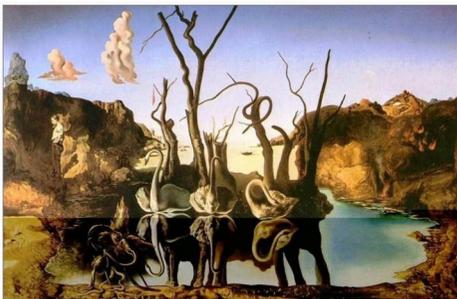
ARTIST LEARNING

Salvador Dalí made paintings, sculptures and films about the dreams he had. In this painting called 'The Dream', Dali painted a strange, dream-like creature. Can you see the ants on the creatures mouth?



'The Dream' Salvador Dalí (1931)

Dalí also painted optical illusions. In this picture the three swans and the trees are reflected in the lake so that the swans' heads become elephants' heads and the trees become the bodies of the elephants.



Swans Reflecting Elephants'
Salvador Dalí (1937)



ART KNOWLEDGE MAT -YEAR 5

SURREALISM

MAIN IDEA

We will examine surrealist paintings, especially those painted by Salvador Dalí, and give our opinions of this artistic style. We will practice some of the techniques surrealist artists used to draw and paint their pictures, and have a go at making pictures of our own in this style.

WHAT CAME BEFORE

You developed your painting and drawing skills in years 3 and 4, when you learned about painting nature and still life.

WHAT COMES NEXT

You will continue to learn about art history, focusing on impressionism in year 6. You will continue to develop your drawing and painting techniques, adding increased detail, mood and effect to your work.



'Lobster Telephone'
Salvador Dalí (1936)



'Living Still Life'
Salvador Dalí (1956)

Surrealist Techniques

- 1) Place objects where you wouldn't expect to see them,
- 2) Place objects that don't normally go together. You wouldn't normally see a telephone and a lobster!
- 3) Make some objects bigger and others smaller than they really are.
- 4) Place some objects flying through the air!
- 5) Use **symbolism** in your paintings.

Watch this video to learn more about surrealist painting and drawing techniques: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Tgpk1VJSIU>

KEY LEARNING

Surrealism is a period in art history which started in Europe in 1917. The word 'surrealist' means 'beyond reality'. This means that surrealist art is an expression of dreams and the unreal rather than something that is true and rational.

Find out more about surrealism here:

<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/what-is/surrealism>

Symbolism is when a picture, object, or color is used to represent another idea. Surrealist artists sometimes used symbolism to convey messages. In this picture, Dalí drew soft watches, which were meant to tell people that time is fluid. The drawers in the picture symbolize memories that could be locked away.



'The Persistence of Memory'
Salvador Dalí (1931)

ARTIST LEARNING

Antoni Gaudí was a Spanish Catalan architect. His most famous work of art is the Sagrada Familia in Barcelona, which is visited by millions of tourists every year.

Gaudi made mosaics by joining together broken pieces of tiles. As he liked the round shapes of nature, and the square tiles weren't the right shape, he thought it was easier to break them. Gaudi used mosaics to decorate this dragon in Park Guell in Barcelona. Look at the details on the dragon's foot. The pieces of tiles have been put together like a jigsaw.



Park Güell Entrance Dragon Fountain
Antoni Gaudi (1900-1914)

Maurits Cornelis Escher was a Dutch artist who made works of art using shapes. He arranged the shapes so that they fit together without overlapping and without leaving gaps. This is called **tessellating**.



Study of Regular Division of the Plane with Reptiles
M.C. Escher (1939)



ART KNOWLEDGE MAT -YEAR 5

COLLAGE

MAIN IDEA

In this unit we will develop our collage skills, building on from the work we did in key stage one. We will experiment with techniques such as overlapping, tessellation and mosaic.

WHAT CAME BEFORE

You experimented with making collages using natural and man-made resources in key stage one.

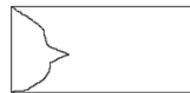
WHAT COMES NEXT

You will continue to develop your collage skills. You will create and arrange accurate patterns, experimenting with a range of media including mixed media.

How to make a Tessellating pattern

- Take a small rectangular piece of card.
- Draw a shape on one end of the card.
- Cut out the shape and Sellotape it (no overlaps) onto the opposite end of the card to form a template.

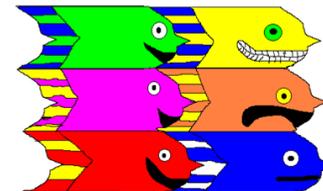
Drawing



Template



- Draw around the template again and again to cover a sheet of paper with tessellating shapes.
- Colour in your pattern.



KEY LEARNING

Mosaics have been a popular art form in several cultures around the world. A mosaic is made by placing lots of small pieces of a material onto a surface, so that together they create a pattern or picture.

Mosaics are usually made from pieces of glass or stone, but can be made from other materials. The small pieces are often square, but other shapes can be used.

A **tessellation** is when we cover a surface with flat shapes so that there are no overlaps or gaps. These floor tiles tessellate.



KEY VOCABULARY

Overlapping: The arrangement and sticking of objects with one object slightly on top of the other.

Tessellation: placing shapes together without gaps or overlapping.

Mosaic: a piece of art or image made by putting together small pieces of coloured glass, stone, or other materials.

ARTIST LEARNING

In Islamic countries, woven carpets are used for prayer and for decoration inside mosques. They are usually hand woven. Have a look at this Islamic prayer rug.



American textile artist **Sheila Hicks** is known for making both small and large works of art using textiles. She incorporates found objects into her weavings. In this weaving, called 'Chimera', she uses cotton, silk and even shells



Chimera'

Sheila Hicks (2013)

Susan McGehee uses coated wire and metal instead of thread in her weaving.

'Gold Wave'

Susan McGehee (2018)



ART KNOWLEDGE MAT -YEAR 5

WEAVING

MAIN IDEA

We will begin by exploring the history of weaving. We will look at the work of artists who have used weaving to create works of art, and then use weaving to create our own piece of art, inspired by their work.

WHAT CAME BEFORE

You will have experimented with using batik dye to decorate fabrics in year 4.

WHAT COMES NEXT

You will further develop your weaving techniques, experimenting with a range of fabrics and materials.

How to Weave with Paper

1. Start with a 4.5"x6" piece of paper.



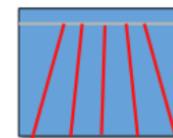
2. Fold paper in half (hamburger-style).



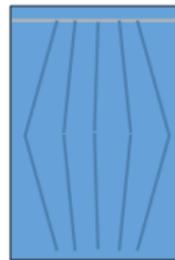
3. Using a ruler, draw a line on the open (not folded) side of the paper about 1cm from the end. Students will cut to - NOT past, this line.



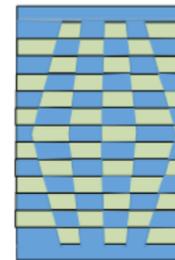
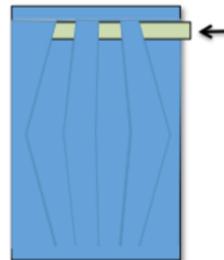
4. Create a series of cuts starting on the fold all the way to the pencil line. Cuts can be straight, slanted, wavy, etc. This will create the **warp strips**.



5. Unfold your piece of paper to reveal your **paper loom**.



6. Cut strips of paper to create **weft strips** to weave into your paper loom. You will weave these in following an 'AB' pattern. Over one warp strip, under the next, over, then under, etc...



7. Once you have woven in one weft strip, you will begin weaving your second strip directly below your first. When you weave this strip in, be sure to start opposite of the way you began the first strip. For example, my first strip began over, so my second should begin under. Continue weaving until completed.

*Weft strips do NOT have to be identical. You can make them straight, wavy, different sizes, etc.

KEY LEARNING

Weaving is a process in which two or more threads interlock to make useful objects, like cloth and baskets.

Weaving dates back to ancient civilisation and can be found in every culture.

A **loom** is a device used to weave cloth. Looms can vary in size and shape.

A vertical hand loom.



This loom moves when someone presses the pedals with their feet.



KEY VOCABULARY

The **weft** is the long continuous thread which is wound under and over.

The **warp** are the tight strings which are vertical and hold the weft in place.

