

YEAR 4 Art: Anglo-Saxons		
Artist: Anglo-Saxon artisans		
Links to Previous Learning:	Key Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use sketchbooks to record drawings from observation. • Include increased detail within work. • Develop shadows • Mix and match colours (create palettes to match images). • Lighten and darken tones using black and white. • Create work on a larger scale as a group . • Use a range of stimulus for collage work, trying to think of more abstract ways of showing views. • Use a variety of techniques, inc. printing, dying, quilting, weaving, embroidery, paper and plastic trappings and appliqué. • Name the tools and materials they have used. Develop skills in stitching, cutting and joining. • Experiment with a range of media e.g. overlapping, layering etc. • Refine and alter ideas and explain choices using an art vocabulary. • Develop confidence working with clay adding greater detail and texture. Add colour once clay is dried. • Investigate ways of joining clay - scratch and slip. Artists Anglo Saxons Anglo Saxon jewellery had styles and themes so strong and unique that jewellery is still crafted in the same styles today. Their customs, designs, and jewellery took inspiration both from their Roman predecessors and from Germanic art.	Key Vocabulary: Tier 2 Texture Texture refers to the surface quality in a work of art. We associate textures with the way that things look or feel. Some things feel just as they appear; this is called real or actual texture. Depth The apparent distance from front to back or near to far in an artwork. Techniques of perspective are used to create the illusion of depth in paintings or drawings. Symbols A symbol is a mark, sign, or word that represents an object. Tier 3 Anglo Saxon People from mainly Germanic areas of Europe, who migrated to Britain after Roman rule came an end. Runes Runes are the letters in a set of related alphabets known as runic alphabets, which were used to write various Germanic languages. Sculpture Three-dimensional art made by one of four basic processes: carving, modelling, casting, constructing. Shade A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it. Tint A tint is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour.
Links to other Y4 learning: History – Anglo-Saxons		
Links to future learning:		