

Art and Design

Introduction KS3, YR9

The Classroom, materials and equipment, and other students work.

You share the classroom, furniture, materials and equipment, with all year groups from yr7 to 13. It benefits everyone, including yourself, if you look after the room, the furniture and the materials and equipment and follow instructions from your teacher.

At times you will also need to store your artwork, sketchbooks, in class (on the drying rack and in your class cupboard or drawer).

Make sure you follow your Teacher's instructions as to where to leave your work at the end of the lesson.

Look after other people's work as well as your own, never put your work on top of someone else's work unless your teacher says you can.

Put bags under your table and coats on the back of your chair, so no one will trip over your bag and your things will be in a safer space.

On your desk place your – planner, reading book, pencil case and Sketchbook – unless your teacher tells you otherwise.



Art and Design

Introduction KS3, YR9

Welcome to St. Benet Biscop Art and Design Department.

You will be taught by one or two of the following teachers:

- Miss Salter (Head of Art and Design)
- Miss Haddow (Teacher of Art and Design)

In YR7 you studied 'The Natural World', looking at 'Landscapes' and 'Bugs and Beetles', focusing on drawing, oil pastel, colour pencil.

In yr8 you studied 'Portraiture', drawing, painting, oil pastel, wax resist and stencilling.

Over the next year you will build on these creative and artistic learning experiences by studying:

- the 'Man- Made' world in a series of projects

- Drawing
- Painting
- Printmaking
- Sculpture
- The work of other artists.
- The Creative or Artistic Journey or Process.

You will be given:

- An A4 sketchbook
- 2b pencil.

It is your responsibility to look after these items this year. Each class has a drawer or cupboard to store sketchbooks between lessons if a homework has not been set.



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: YR9 ARCHITECTURE

Architecture: *Noun.*

1.

- The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings. *Synonyms: planning, building, construction, architectonics.*
- The style in which a building is designed and constructed, especially with regard to a specific period, place or culture. *Synonyms: design, structure, construction, framework.*

2.

- The complex or carefully designed structure or something.
- The conceptual structure and logical organisation of a computer or computer-based system.

Synonyms: structure, construction, form, formation, shape, composition, organisation, layout, design, build, anatomy, make-up, constitution.

Etymology in Architecture:

Architect – comes from the Latin word 'architectus' which comes from the Greek word *architekton*.

Words related to architecture: *architect, architectural, architecturally.*

ἀρχιτέκτων **architéktōn**

Architect: *Noun.*

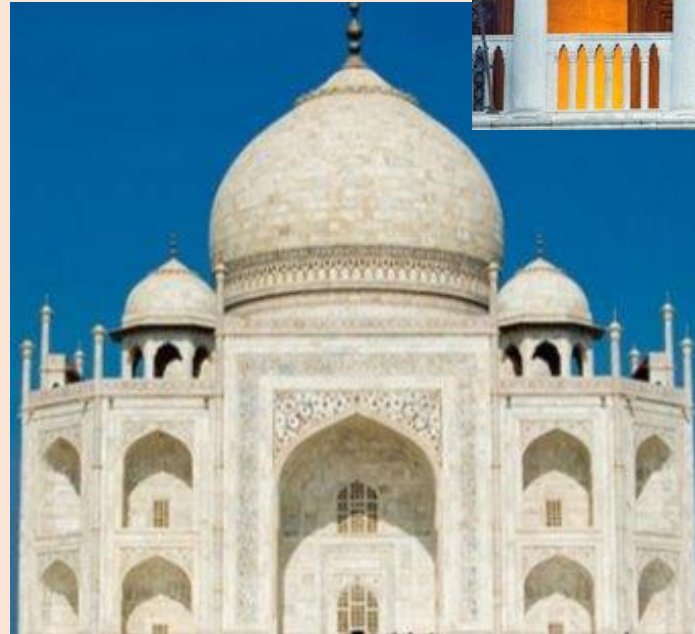
1. a person who is qualified to design buildings and to plan and supervise their construction. *Synonyms: designer, planner, builder, building consultant, draughtsman.*
2. *computing:* a person who designs hardware, software, or networking applications and services of a specified type for a business or other organisation.

It may also be used to refer to anyone who designs and creates an idea for something:

'the architect behind the idea...'

VISUAL ELEMENTS: Line, Shape, Texture, Pattern, 3-d Form, Colour, Tone, Space and Depth.

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN: Balance, Contrast, Emphasis, Pattern, Unity, Movement, Rhythm, Repetition, Proportion, Variety.



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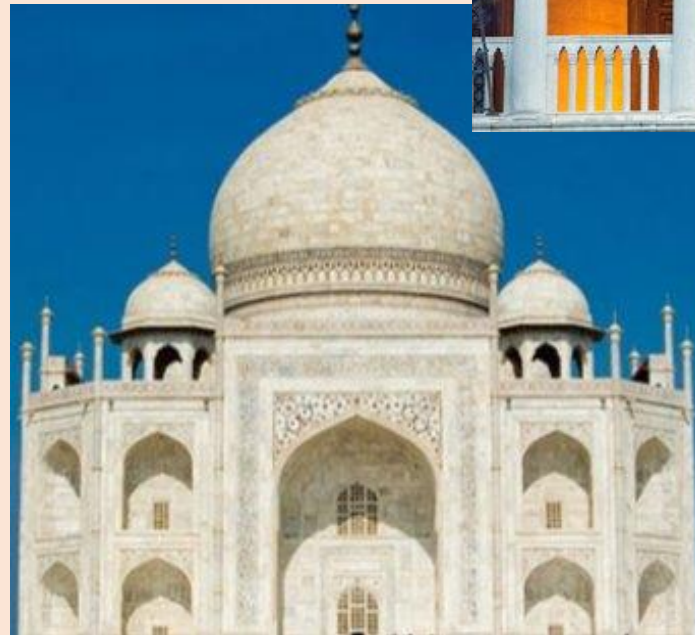
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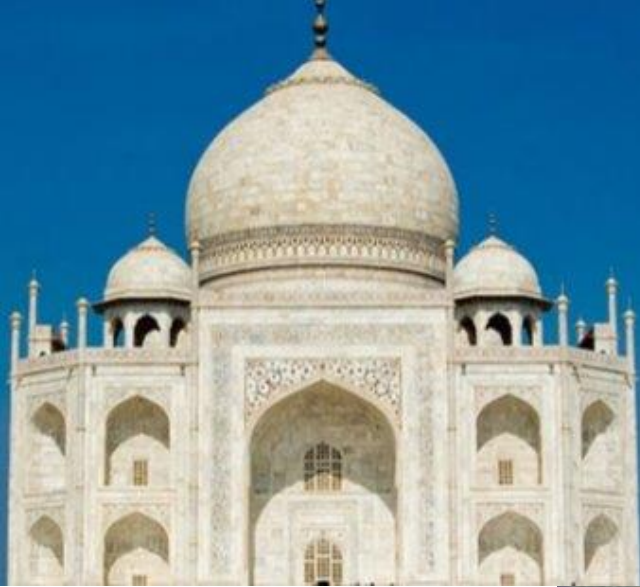
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THE MAN - MADE WORLD

ARCHITECTURE: PROJECT 1 DRAWING AND PAINTING PROJECT.



PROJECT OBJECTIVE:
Copy this information in your sketchbook below the project title:
To explore architectural styles from around the world, line, shape, pattern, tone, colour, 3-d form and space and depth through drawing and painting.



TASK 1: ARCHITECTURE

What do you need to know and understand by the end of the task?

You will develop an understanding of:

- Architecture – what it is, why it is made, who designs it, what needs to be taken into consideration in the design of architecture.
- Montage and collage – what this is, how we make them and why and how we annotate them.

What do you need to be able to do in your practical, artistic, and creative skills by the end of the tasks?

Explain what architecture is, who designs it, why it is made, what it is used for, what things are taken into consideration in the design of architecture.

Create an annotated montage and collage of different types of architecture.



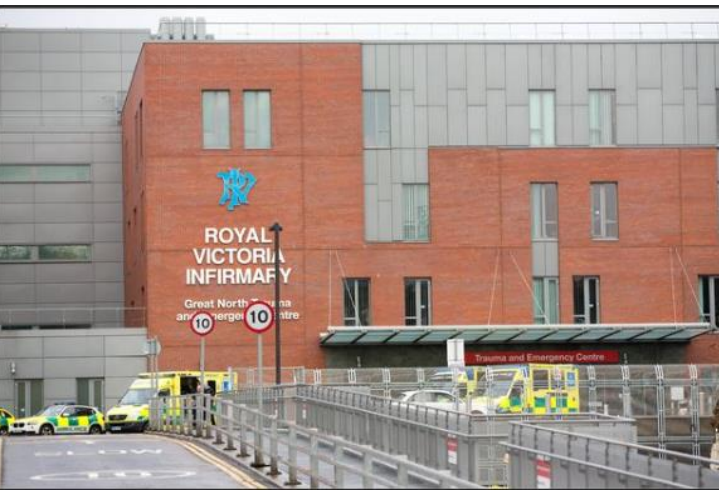
STARTER 1:

DISCUSS:

- What is architecture?
- Who creates and designs architecture?
- Why do we need architecture? What is it designed for?
- What do you need to consider when designing architecture?
- Is it the same all over the world and throughout time?
- What has brought about changes to architecture in different parts of the world and different eras?

MAN – MADE WORLD YR9

ARCHITECTURE – PROJECT 1



STARTER 2: Read this and prepare to read out loud.

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architēktōn ἀρχιτέκτων

STARTER 3: This is also on the TASK 2 powerpoint in case you need it then instead.

WRITE THIS INFORMATION ONTO YOUR KNOWLEDGE MAP:

HYBRID: *noun*

1. BIOLOGY: the offspring of two plants or animals of different species or varieties, such as a mule (a horse and a donkey).
2. a thing made by combining two different elements.

Adjective

1. of mixed character; composed of different elements.

SYNONYMS: Select 3 synonyms to write on your knowledge map (these are just a few synonyms linked with the work 'hybrid').

Mixture blend meld amalgam amalgamation combination composite fusion

ARCHITECTURE: MONTAGE / COLLAGE –

A montage is when we make a new image out of images which already exist, like photographs.

Create a montage / collage of different types of architecture demonstrating a range of montage and collage skills.

Annotate around the montage/collage with at least 5 facts about architecture that you have learnt in this lesson.



<https://weburbanist.com/2016/02/10/architectural-cultures-condensed-vernacular-dwelling-collages/>

Savinova - Artist

GUIDELINES:

- Carefully cut around some images and cut other images up into smaller parts.
- Rip and tear around other images.
- Place your newly cut images into a new order to create a new image.
- Think about what image you are trying to create - are you creating a new building made up of different parts of different style buildings? Are you creating a city of different types of buildings and styles?

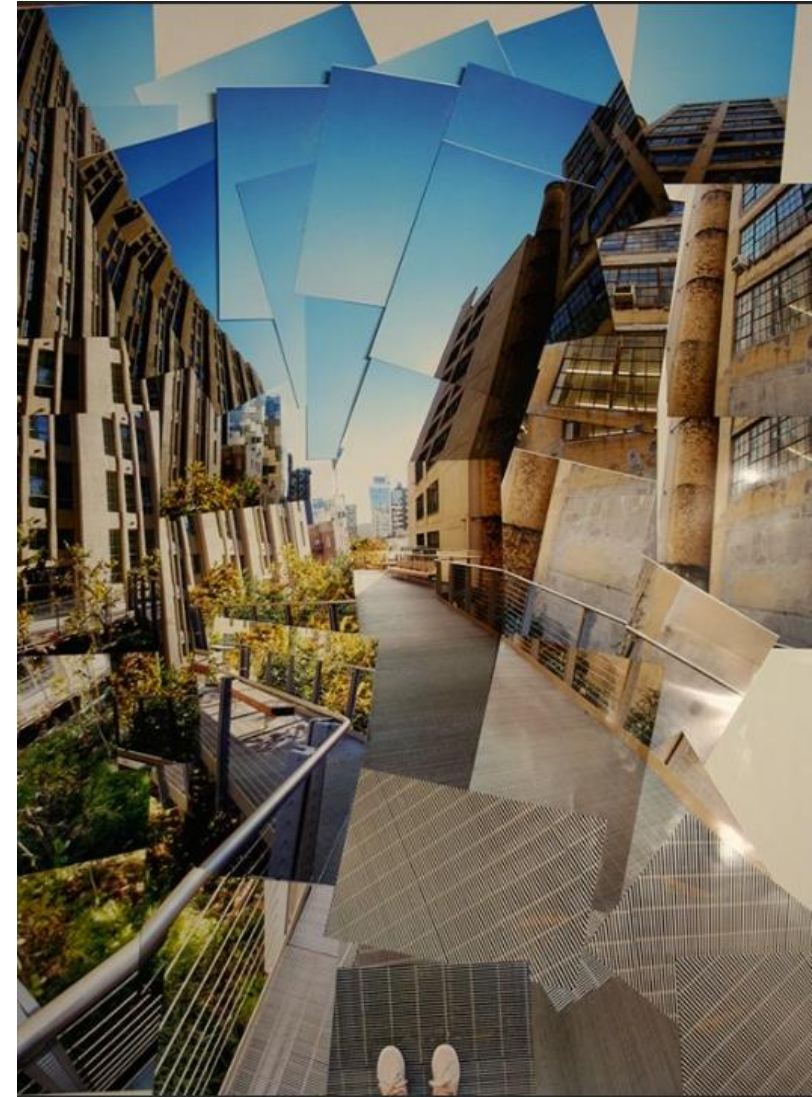
Think back to the work you did last year on montage and collage and try to incorporate this learning into the new image you create today and for homework.

You could create either:

1. A 'hybrid' building – a new building made up of parts of other buildings.

OR

1. A city of many different types of buildings.



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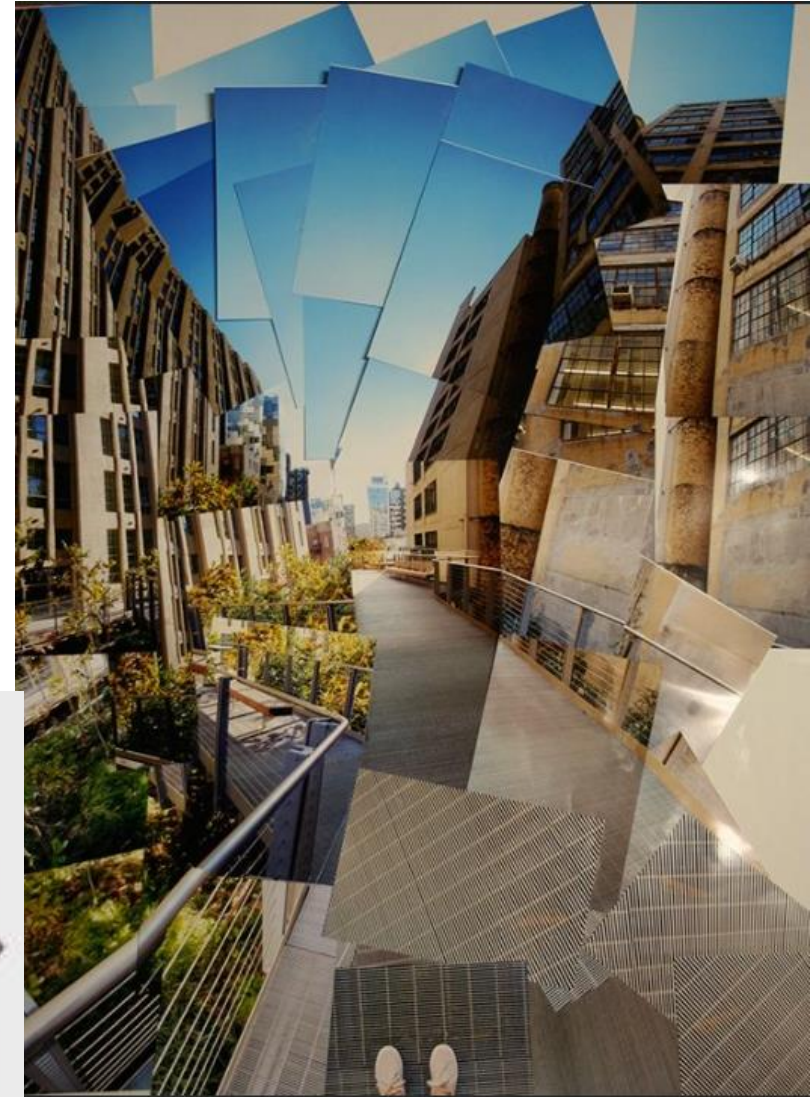
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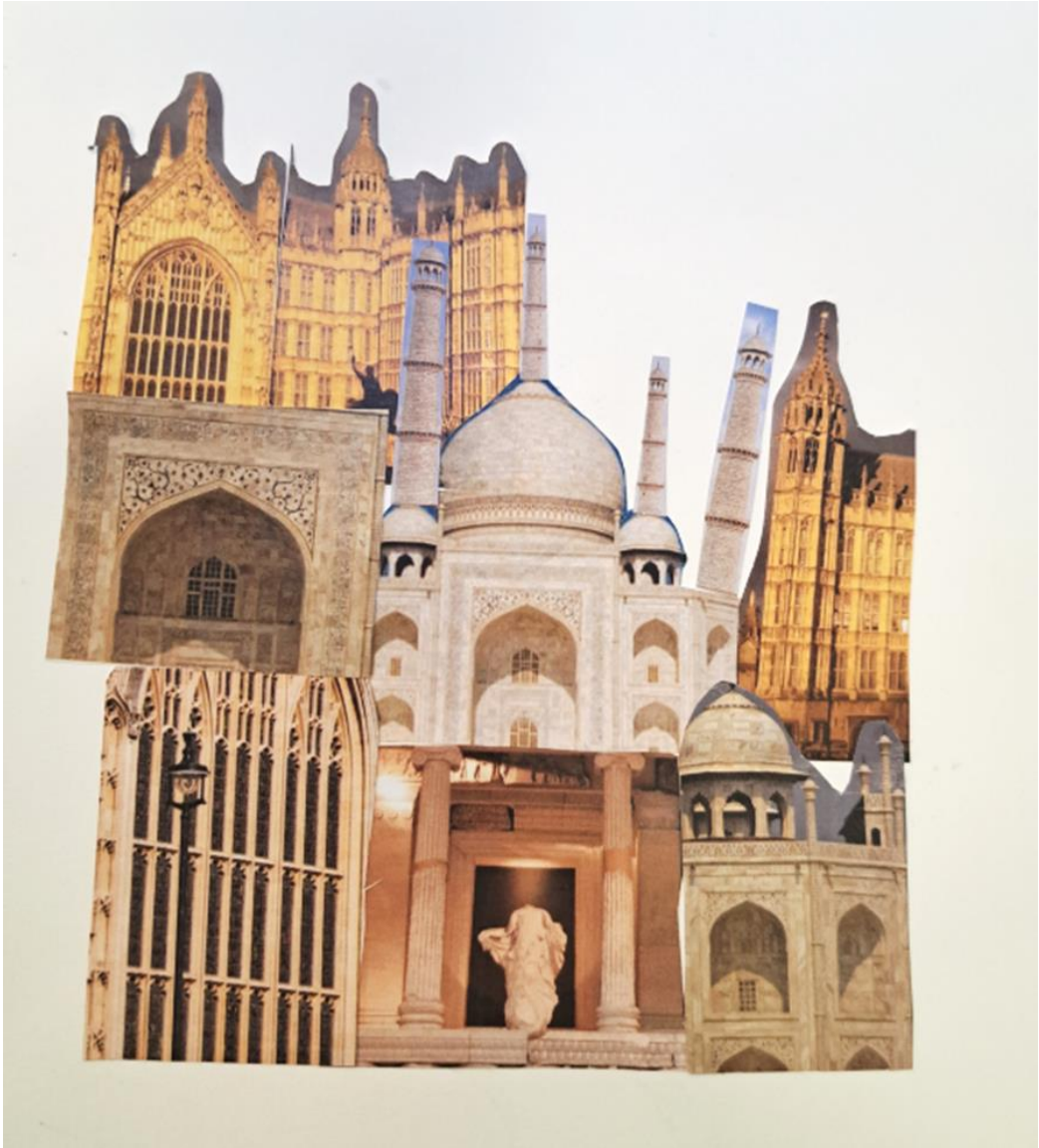
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ARCHITECTURE: MONTAGE / COLLAGE – STUDENT EXAMPLES



A:
Montaged Hybrid Building.



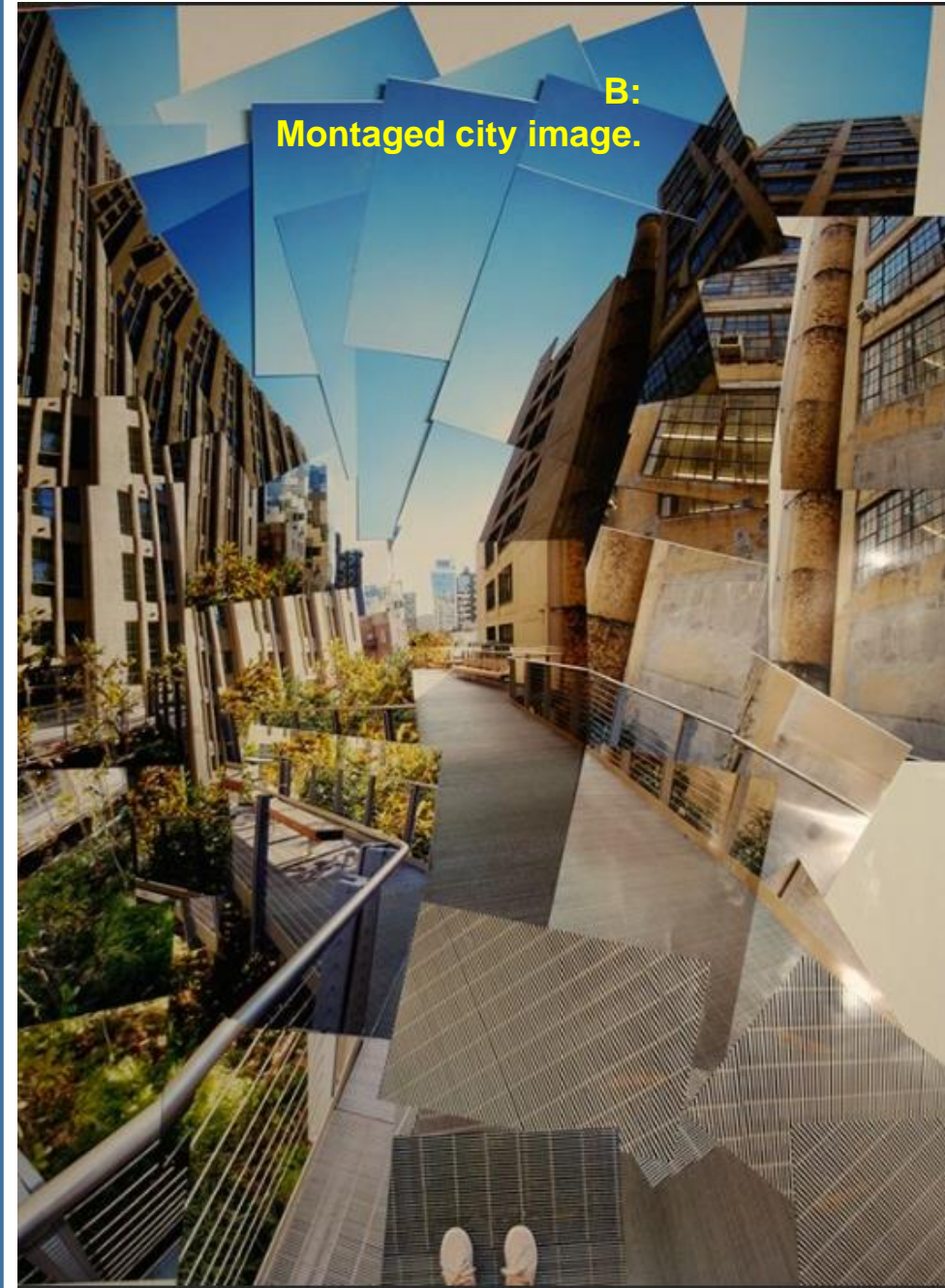
MONTAGE / COLLAGE

- Overlap, interlink, layer.
- Chop images up and reassemble them to create a new image.

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2. A city of many different types of buildings.

B:
Montaged city image.



SUCCESS CRITERIA:
MONTAGE / COLLAGE –

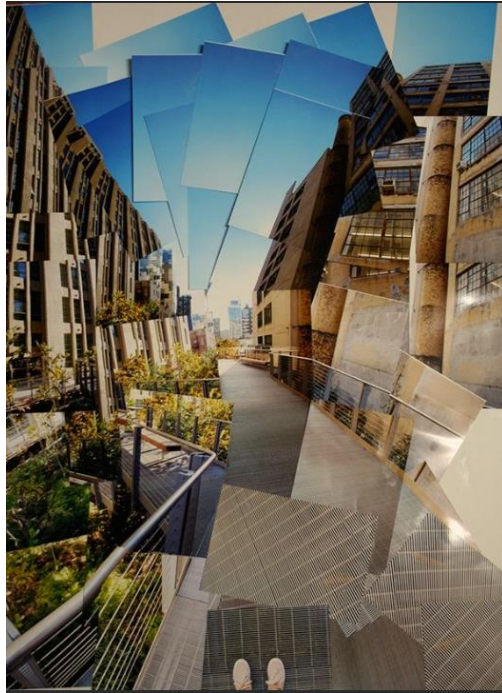
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Create an A5 size montage / collage of different types of architecture demonstrating a range of montage and collage skills.

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Artist Savinova



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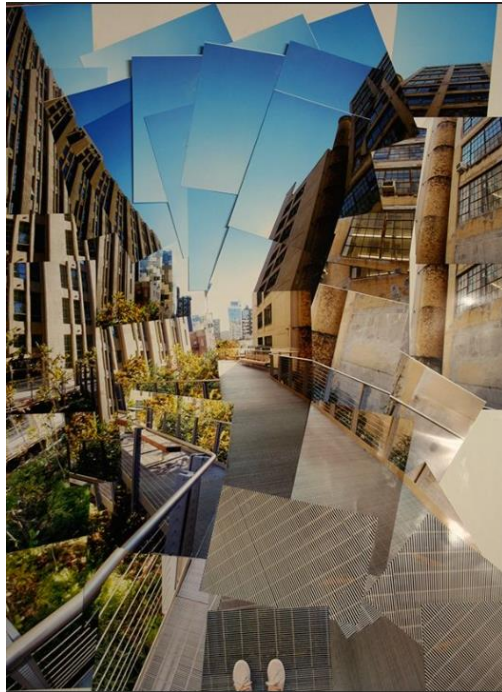
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ARCHITECTURE – The Doge's Palace, Venice Italy.

Venetian Gothic Style, built in 1340 for the Doge of Venice – the supreme authority of Venice, Northern Italy. A place of power and politics.





Houses of Parliament,
Palace of Westminster,
London.
Perpendicular Gothic
style,
Architect Sir Charles
Barry. 1837 – 1860.



The seat of power and legislation in the UK – there are 2 chambers – the House of Lords (where the 'Lords' meet) and The House of Commons (the primary chamber where politicians meet).







Summer Palace, Qing Dynasty, 1760's. Pictures a – e.

a

c

b



Imperial Palaces, Beijing, China.

d

Left: The Forbidden City, 1420, Architect Kuai Kiang
Ancient Chinese Architectural style.
Built





Greek Architecture. 490 – 323 BC.

Classical Greek style architecture has often influenced Western architecture, especially for buildings symbolic of learning, democracy and power.

Ancient Greece, the birth of **western world** Ancient Greeks influenced the modern western world through literature, various arts such as painting, sculpturing and architecture, as well as through performance of various plays and music. Not to forget democracy, philosophy, astrology, biology, mathematics and physics.



Doric Column

Corinthian Column

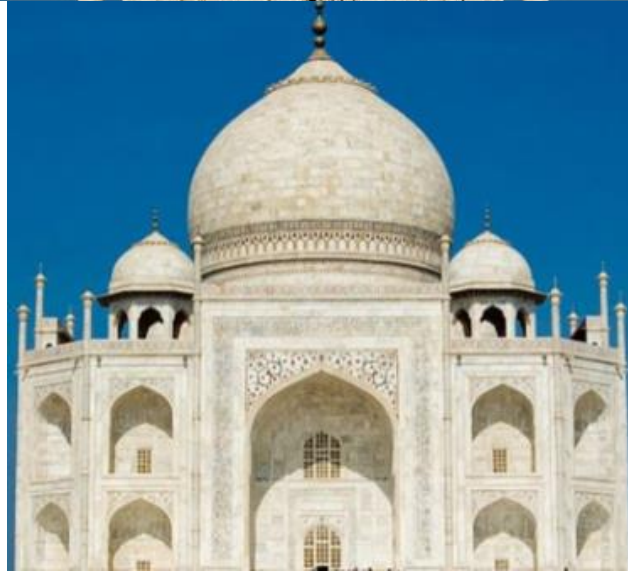
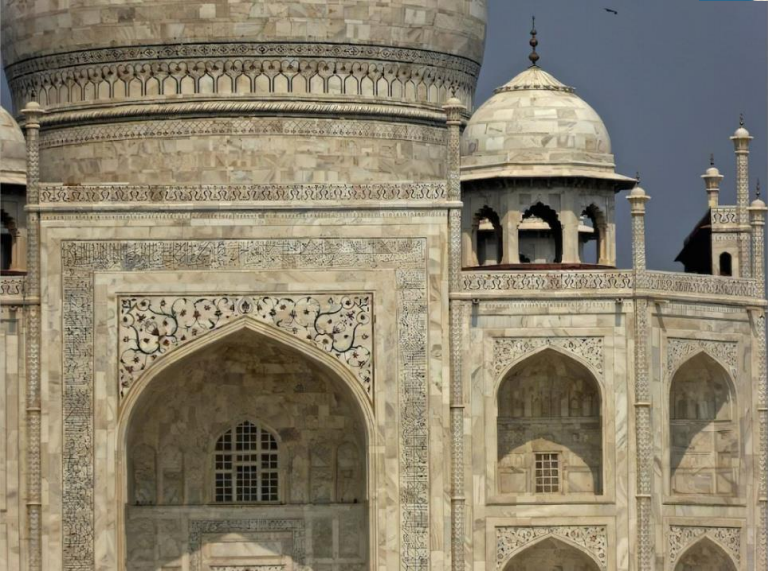
3 Column styles which represent the 3 most well known Greek architectural styles (forms).

Ionic Column



TAJ MAHAL, INDIAN

1632 – 1653, Architect Ahemad Lahauri, a mix of styles – Indian, Persian and Islamic.
Built for the Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz. It represents her home in paradise. It is one of the 7 wonders of the world and a Unesco World Heritage Site.



ARCHITECTURE HOMEWORK 1:

Observations drawn and/or painted from the buildings in your montage.

Use the following materials and techniques to create a page of observations from the montaged images of buildings in your sketchbook. Draw around the montage/collage and fill the page with drawings, they can also overlap.

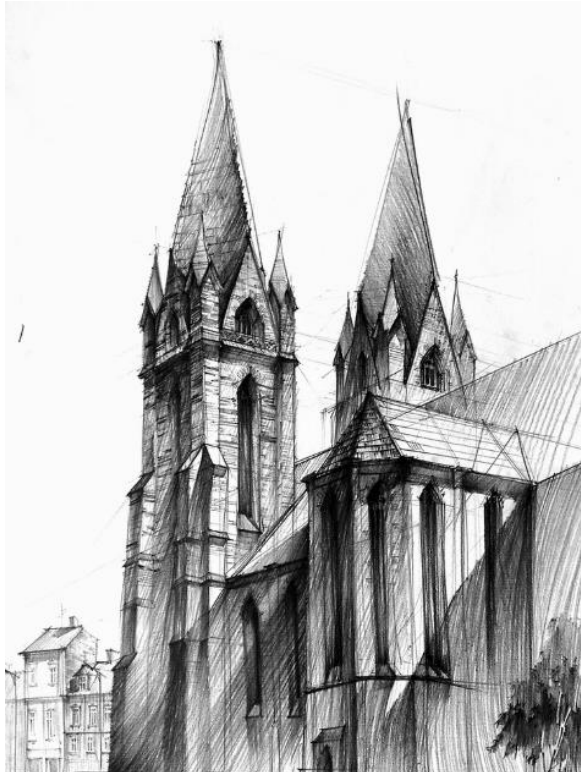
Do not draw boxes around your observations.

YOU MUST USE:

- 2b pencil (4b and 6b pencil if you have them) drawings using sketched line, shade and highlights (made using a rubber or by leaving the paper blank).
- Black biro or fine liner or gel pen line hatched drawings.

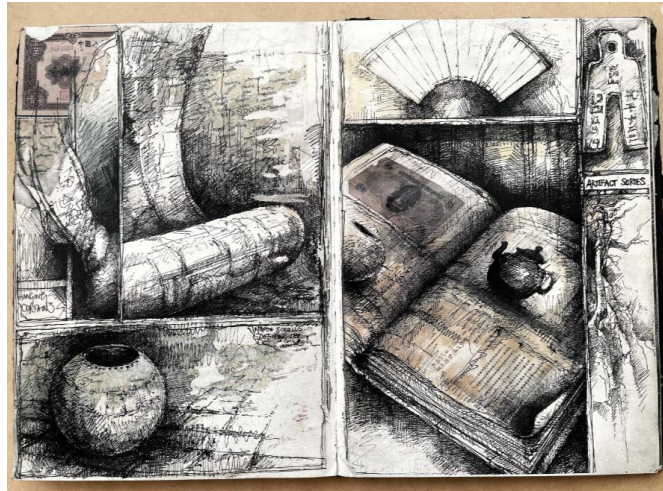
YOU COULD USE:

- Black pen line and watercolour paint study.



[Design Stack: A Blog about Art, Design and Architecture: Architectural Drawings of Historic Buildings](#)

Pen hatched line observation.



Ian Murphy sketchbook, tonal work in pen and watercolour. See how, in the sketchbook example to the left, he has filled the page with drawings.



SUCCESS CRITERIA:

Pencil:

Sketch lightly, carefully copying the shapes of the buildings you are studying.
Correct any mistakes you make with light sketchy lines.
Use tone, smudging and shading, to create dark and light shaded areas and shadows.
Use your rubber to create highlights.

Pen:

Sketch lightly, using light linear marks, carefully copying the shapes of the buildings you are studying.
Correct any mistakes you make with light sketchy lines, working over the top of old pen marks if you need to. Don't worry about mistakes, never cross work out.
Use hatched and cross hatched marks, to build up tones and to strengthen shapes.
Layer up mark making to build darker areas of tone.
Leave the paper blank for highlights.

TASK 1 & 2: DEBRIEF:
EXPRESSIVE MARK MAKING and the VISUAL
ELEMENTS

What do you know and understand at the end of this lesson?

- Architecture – what is it, why is it made, who designs it, what needs to be taken into consideration in the design of architecture?
- Montage and collage – what is this, how do we make them and why and how do we annotate them.

WWW?

EBI?

What can you now do in your practical, artistic, and creative skills at the end of this lesson?

Can you:

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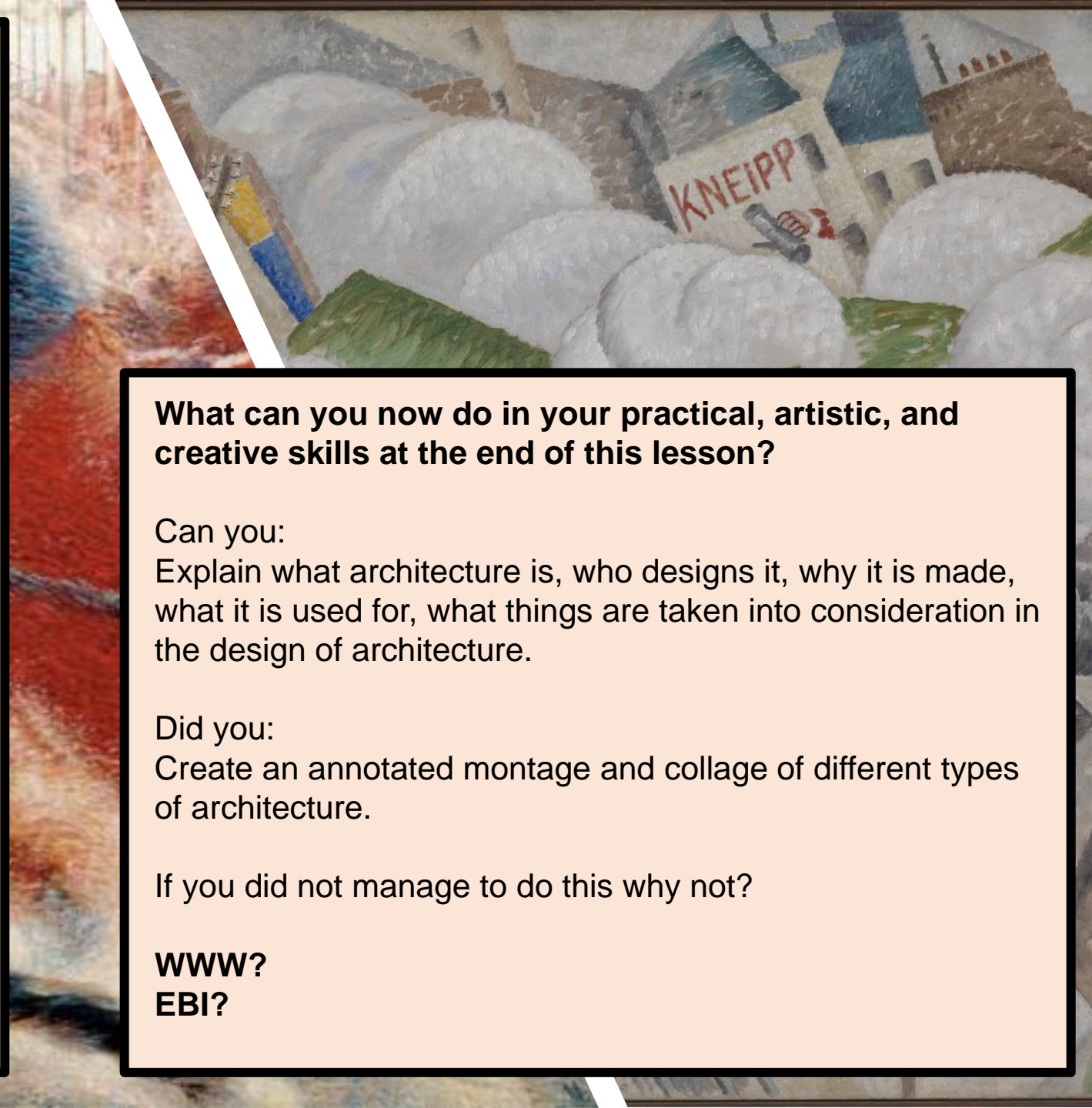
Did you:

Create an annotated montage and collage of different types of architecture.

If you did not manage to do this why not?

WWW?

EBI?



TASK 1 : DEBRIEF:

What do you know and understand by the end of this lesson?

What do you know and understand by the end of this lesson?

www:
I now know that _____.

EBI:
I am not sure of my knowledge and understanding of _____ because _____.

What can you do in your practical, artistic, and creative skills by the end of this lesson?

WWW:
_____ worked well because _____.

EBI:
_____ did not work so well because _____.

To improve on this I need to _____.

