

Did you know?

Countless pieces of art were stolen during the Holocaust and many were destroyed. The Nazis were relentless in their efforts to get rid of the Jewish people and their culture. Paintings that had been passed down from generation to generation were taken and destroyed.

Key Vocabulary

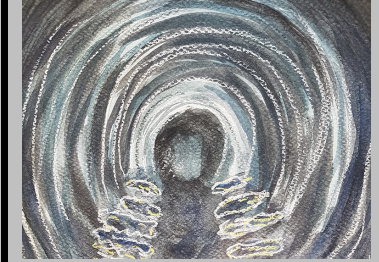
silhouette	the dark shape and outline of someone or something visible in restricted light against a brighter background
blending	the action of mixing or combining things together
proportion	the dimensions of a composition and relationships between height, width and depth.
structure	the arrangement of and relations between the parts or elements of something complex
reinforcing	strengthen or support with additional material
texture	the feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface.
complementary colours	pairs of colours that contrast with each other more than any other colour, and when placed side-by-side make each other look brighter.
tone	tone refers to how light or dark a colour is.
cross hatching	a method of line drawing that describes light and shadow
mark	different lines, dots, marks, patterns, and textures we create in an artwork
Media/medium	media is the material and tools used by an artist, composer or designer to create a work of art,
designing	To plan work of art.
annotating	writing explanations or critical comments to art or design work that record and communicate your thoughts.
evaluating	record ideas, observations and insights that come to your mind as you produce your work.

Drawing and Sculpture

Year 6 Autumn Term

Henry Moore World War 2

During World War II, Henry Moore was asked to make drawings of people in London using underground stations as bomb shelters. The scratchy dark drawings powerfully capture the feelings of anxiety that people must have felt



World War 2 artists

LS Lowry (1887-1976): Laurence Stephen was an English artist. His drawings and paintings depict Pendlebury, Lancashire, where he lived and worked for more than 40 years, Salford and its vicinity. Lowry is famous for painting scenes of life in the industrial districts of North West England in the mid-20th century.



Paul Nash (1889-1946): Paul Nash was a British surrealist painter and war artist, as well as a photographer, writer and designer of applied art. Nash was among the most important landscape artists of the first half of the twentieth century. He played a key role in the development of Modernism in English art.



Stanley Spencer (1891-1959): Sir Stanley Spencer, CBE RA was an English painter. Shortly after leaving the Slade School of Art, Spencer became well known for his paintings depicting Biblical scenes occurring as if in Cookham, the small village beside the River Thames where he was born and spent much of his life



Winston Churchill (1874-1965): He was introduced to painting during a family holiday in June 1915, when his political career was at a low ebb. He continued this hobby into his old age, painting over 500 pictures of subjects such as his goldfish pond, landscapes and buildings. He sold some works, but he also gave away many of the works that he self-deprecatingly described as "daubs" as gifts



My notes...

"Those Benin bronzes were not made for museum pieces, Initially in the absence of photography and writing, they were made to depict and illustrate events in the palace, community and some festivals, designed by royal gills of the Kingdom"
Oba Erediawa ukpu akpolokpor,

Significant People

Community

Equality & Justice

Environmental Responsibility