Year 8 Art Topic Overview: 'Architecture & Abstraction'

What **big ideas** will you cover?

- What is the meaning of 'contemporary' in terms of art and architecture?
- How can I use 'non-traditional' art tools to create marks reflective of architectural details?
- What is the difference between additive and subtractive collage?
- What is a viewfinder and how do I use one to create accurate enlargements of sections of my work?
- What are the origins of block printing and how do I create a multi layered block print?
- How can I combine shape, line and space to create a sculptural outcome?

What are the **key concepts?**

KNOWLEDGE:

- The meaning of architecture, contemporary, abstract and sculpture
- How to effectively analyse the work of an artist
- How to enlarge selected areas of an image accurately
- Application of concepts such as balance, juxtaposition, spatial awareness, symmetry and asymmetry when creating effective compositions

SKILLS:

- Use of non- traditional tools to create line and shape
- Safe and controlled use of craft knives
- Purposeful selection of elements within imagery as inspiration
- Enlarging an image with accuracy
- Creation and application of varied tones in ink
- Application of the block-printing technique
- Sculptural construction techniques

What important **prior knowledge** will you use from your prior learning?

Fundamental concepts covered in Year 7- including the meaning of abstraction, composition, tone, colour and simple three-dimensional construction.

Where does this topic fit into the **curriculum plan** for this subject?

The skills you will gain in terms of drawing, enlargement, media application and three-dimensional construction will add to your growing portfolio of artistic knowledge and ability, which you will continuously draw upon throughout Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4.

How and when will you be **assessed** on this topic?

Your skills will be assessed at the end of the topic based on the success criteria on the next page.

Lesson 1:

Contextual studies: Andre de Miranda

Lesson 2:

Creating a composition using printed marks

Lessons 3,4 & 5:

Additive and subtractive collage

Lessons 6,7 & 8:

Creating a tonal composition in Indian ink

Lesson 9:

Action lesson

Lessons 10, 11 & 12:

Multi-layered block printing

Lesson 13 & 14:

Contextual studies: Clemens Behr

Lessons 15,16,17 & 18:

Creating an abstract three-dimensional composition

Key vocabulary on knowledge organiser!

Year 8 Art Knowledge Organiser: 'Architecture & Abstraction'

architecture	the style, design and construction of buildings or other physical structures
architect	a person who designs architecture
linear	consisting of or predominantly formed using lines or outlines
contrast	the difference between dark and light
tone	how dark or light a colour is
monochrome	a photograph or picture developed or executed in black and white or in varying tones of only one colour
proportion	the size of something in relation to something else
collage	a piece of art made by sticking various different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric on to a backing
abstract	art that does not attempt to represent reality, but rather seeks to achieve its effect using shapes, colours and textures
juxtaposition	the fact of two things being placed close together with contrasting effect
composition	the arrangement of the elements of art in an artwork
structure	the way in which the parts of something are connected, organised or arranged
geometric	characterised by or decorated with regular lines and shapes
relief	elements which raise up from / project from a supporting background
asymmetrical	having parts that fail to correspond to one another in shape, size, or arrangement; lacking symmetry
spatial	relating to or occupying space

Contemporary architecture is the architecture of the 21st century. No single style is dominant. Some designs are simplistic and modern in appearance, focusing on the use of steel, concrete, glass and new materials. Some are sculptural and conceptual, and some prioritise the use of natural and ecological materials.

Block printing originated in East Asia. The technique existed in China as early as the 2nd century CE. Images and text were cut into blocks of wood and printed on silk cloth.

This traditional technique has found its place in modern industry, with designs often created in linoleum. Applied by hand or machine; the process is used to add surface decoration to textiles (such as clothing and fabric), stationery (cards and notebooks) and on decorative items like wall paper and other home decor.

Clemens Behr

"My work is complicated, improvised ..and inexpensive."

- German artist
- creates unique artworks and installations mainly with **found materials**
- artworks are **site-specific**
- structures which show a likeness to **origami**; combining **line, shape** and **form**
- **minimal colour** schemes, often **monochromatic**

The **Rule of Thirds** is a **compositional technique** used to create visually effective images in art, photography and cinematography. Elements are placed spanning the vertical or horizontal lines that divide the space, or on the points where the lines cross.