

Year 5

Summer

Theme: **Batik/Op Art/Weaving**

Essential Question: **How do countries differ in Africa?**



In this unit we will cover:

Painting ✓

Drawing/mark-making ✓

Printmaking

3D ✓

Collage

Textiles ✓

Digital Arts ✓

I know how to use drawing as a means of designing.

I can decorate fabrics appropriately.

I can choose colour to evoke mood or setting.

I know how to pin and tack fabrics together.

I understand pattern layout.

I can select stitches to join fabrics e.g. blanket stitch.

I know how to use different paints and techniques.

I can choose app/program to create a particular art-work and be able to explain your choices.

Key Vocabulary

Ankara fabric:: 100% cotton decorated with vibrant patterns and colours. Primarily associated with Africa and usually used for clothing. Sometimes called Dutch wax cloth.

Batik: A method of using melted wax to decorate. The dried wax resists the dyes used to colour the fabric.

Fair-trade: The arrangement of people in growing countries to be paid a fair price for the goods that they produce in a way that achieves sustainability and equality.

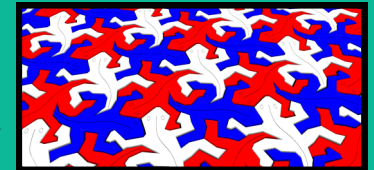
Kente cloth: Kente is woven on a horizontal strip loom, which produces a narrow band of cloth in cotton and silk.



Loom: a device used to weave cloth and tapestry.

Sustainability: to meet our needs while ensuring the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Tessellate: to decorate or cover a surface with shapes that interlock without leaving a gap or overlapping.

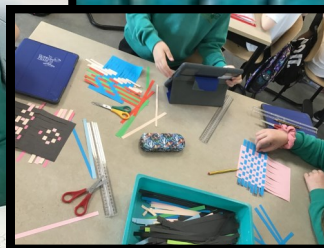
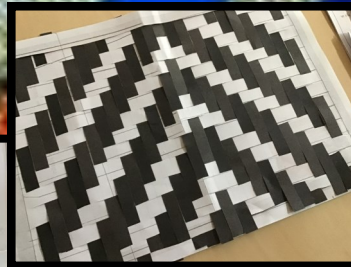
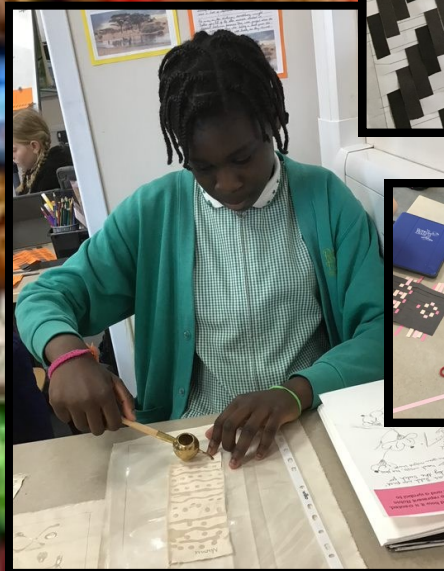


Tjanting: a traditional tool used to apply melted wax.



Warp and weft: the two basic components in weaving to turn strips into fabric.

Weaving: Usually referring to textile production. Two sets of interlocking 'threads' are interlaced together at right angles to produce cloth.

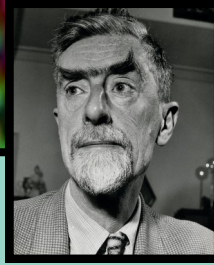


Artist Focus:

M.C. Escher and Bridget Riley

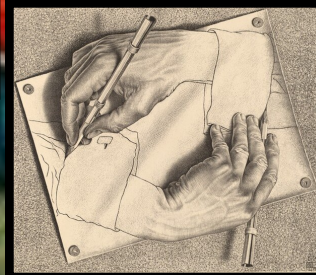
Key Facts about M.C. Escher 1898– 1972

- He was born in the Netherlands in 1898.
- He studied at the School of Architecture and Decorative Arts in Haarlem.
- He travelled around Europe.
- The Alhambra fortress in Spain features many decorative tiles in repeating patterns. The tiles inspired the artist to create repeating patterns in his own works.
- Many of his artworks feature a mathematical idea called tessellation. Some of these shapes slowly change into new shapes.
- In other works he created street scenes or views of rooms that include many optical illusions.
- He created drawings as well as woodcuts, lithographs and mezzotints.



Tessellating
tiles at
Alhambra

Drawing Hands, 1948,
lithograph,

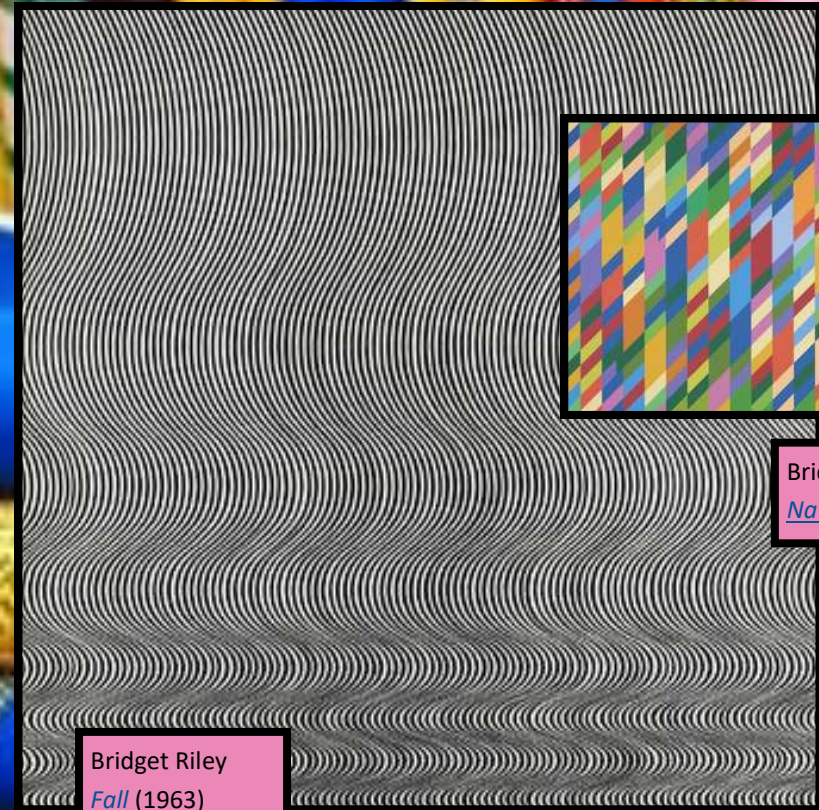
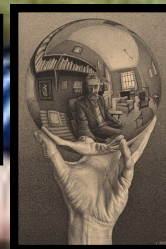


Day and Night, 1938,

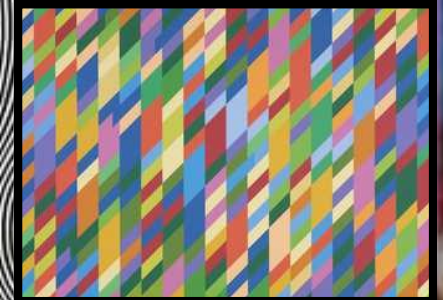


Eight Heads, 1922, woodcut, block
printed four times

*Hand with
Reflecting
Sphere*, 1935



Bridget Riley
Fall (1963)



Bridget Riley
Nataraja (1993)

Key Facts about Bridget Riley 1930–

- Bridget Riley was born in London in 1930.
- She studied at Goldsmiths college.
- She moved to Cornwall when World War II broke out.
- Riley was inspired by artworks she saw while travelling around the world.
- Riley became famous in the 1960's.
- She is in the top ten most expensive living British artists.

