Architecture and Sculpture

Year 1

Scheme unit / Overview

Year 1
Visual Arts
Architecture and Sculpture

Lesson Series:

1. Introduction to Architecture
2. Architectural Features
3. Designing a Building
4. Understanding Sculpture
5. A study of Degas' *Little Dancer*
6. Completing sculpture
7. Assessment

National Curriculum Coverage:

Pupils should be taught

- to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products
- to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination
- to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space
- about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work

What you need to know:

- Architecture is the design of buildings. Buildings are designed by an architect.
- Westminster Abbey – The Abbey has been the coronation church since 1066 and is the final resting place of seventeen monarchs. The present church, begun by Henry III in 1245, is one of the most important Gothic buildings in the country. Westminster Abbey is also the place where some of the most significant people in the nation's history are buried or commemorated.
- The Houses of Parliament - The new Palace of Westminster was custom-built by the Victorian architect Charles Barry for Parliament to use. They contain the House of Commons and the House of Lords. In 1836, the commissioners organized a public competition to design a new Palace which was won by Charles Barry won. Construction of the Clock Tower, known as Big Ben began in September 1843.
- St Paul's Cathedral – St Paul's Cathedral, London, is an Anglican cathedral, and the church of the Bishop of London. The present church, dating from the late 17th century, was designed in the English Baroque style by Sir Christopher Wren. Its construction, which took 32 years, was part of a major rebuilding program in the City after the devastation of The Great Fire of London.
- Most buildings will have different features built as part of their design, such as arches and domes. Features in buildings can have different purposes: decorative, functional or both.
- Buildings have different purposes and architects need to consider the purpose of a building when they are designing it.
- Sculpture is a 3-D art form, meaning that it is a piece of art that can be seen from all sides. Some sculptures are carved from solid pieces of stone or wood. Other sculptors prefer to build their sculpture from modelling wax or clay, sometimes using a frame to provide stability and shape. Sculptures that are made using wax or clay are often then copied using a stronger material such as bronze. This process is described as creating a 'cast'. Degas made a sculpture from wax called *Little Dancer Aged Fourteen* which was made from wax and then cast in bronze.

Lesson Plan

Lesson 4: Understanding Sculpture

This lesson introduces children to sculpture, a three-dimensional form of art. For children, this means that the piece of art can be seen from all sides, for example a statue. Some sculptures are carved from solid pieces of stone or wood. Other sculptors prefer to build their sculpture from modelling wax or clay, sometimes using a frame to provide stability and shape. Sculptures that are made using wax or clay are often then copied using a stronger material such as bronze. This process is described as creating a 'cast'. Many characters from Britain's history have been memorialised through sculpture, in London a sculpture of Lord Horatio Nelson stands on top of a 52 metre high column. Outside the Palace of Westminster, a statue of Oliver Cromwell by Hamo Thornycroft stands holding a sword and a Bible. Sculptures can also be created by joining materials together such as recycled materials (see resources).

See page 121 of What your Year 1 Child Needs to Know

Learning Objective	Core Knowledge	Activities for Learning	Related Vocabulary	Assessment Questions
To understand that sculpture is a 3D form of art.	3D means something that has length, width and depth, not a picture drawn flat on a page. Sculpture is a 3D form of art. Henry Moore created some famous sculptures.	Discuss the difference between 2D (having no thickness) and 3D (having length, depth and width.) Give examples of 2D and 3D art works and ask children to identify the difference. Explain that sculpture is a 3D form of art. Show children some examples of sculpture reflecting use of a variety of materials. Teach children about the famous English sculptor, Henry Moore. Explain that he often worked with bronze which is a metal used by many artists for creating sculptures. Moore liked to create sculpture showing people. Look at some images of Moore's work and discuss. Also look at examples of Degas' ballet dancer paintings and also his Little Dancer sculpture. Discuss the difference/similarities between painting and sculpture. Look at/visit some local examples of sculpture where possible. Children could make a sketch of a sculpture they have seen or could write a description of a chosen sculpture.	Degas 2D and 3D Henry Moore sculpture length width depth	*What is the difference between 2D and 3D?* *What is sculpture?* *What sort of materials might an artist create a sculpture from?* *Some sculptures are kept in galleries. Where else might you see a sculpture?*

Resources:

Who is Henry Moore? from the Tate
Watch this BBC Clip on Degas' The Little Dancer
BBC Clip on Recycled Sculptures

Lesson 4

Understanding sculpture

Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge Organiser- Architecture and Sculpture (Visual Arts- Year One)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
architecture	The art of designing buildings
architect	A person who designs buildings
design	Planning and drawing how a building is going to look
dome 	A rounded roof of a building with a circle shaped base
pillar 	A tall, straight part of a building that is sometimes decorated, often holds up another part of the building
arch 	A curved part of a building that you can walk under, sometimes an arch holds up a bridge or a roof
tower 	A tall, narrow building, or part of a building
purpose	The reason why a building has been made and what it is used for
sculpture	Art that is made through changing wood, metal or other materials
sculptor	A person who makes a sculpture
3D art	Art that you can hold and see all around
2D art	A flat piece of art, for example a drawing or a photo

	Westminster Abbey
	The Houses of Parliament
	St Paul's Cathedral
	Little Dancer by Degas

What do we already know?

- That buildings are designed with a purpose.
- Architects think about the purpose of a building when they are designing it.
- Buildings have different features that have different purposes.

What do we already know?

- What is a sculpture?
  - A sculpture is a 3D form of art.
  - It can be made out of lots of different materials.
  - A sculpture can be built up or carved away.

- What does three-dimensional mean?
  - 3D means something that has length, width and depth, not a picture drawn flat on a page.

Key Vocabulary

Sculpture

3D

2D

length

Width

Depth

Material

Carve

What are we learning today?

LO: I can create a sculpture out of clay.

Success Criteria:

- I can make different shapes out of clay.
- I can attach the shapes together.
- I can describe how I have made my sculpture.

Teach

"Hey everyone! Today we are going to look some different paintings. As I am really busy designing a new school, I am going to introduce you to my friend Andy. He is an artist and sculptor! Catch ya later!"



Teach

"Hey Year 1! I'm Andy and I'm an artist. I create lots of different things, but sculpture is one of my favourites. Have a look at these paintings and sculptures and we can have a chat about them!"



Talk Task - 1



Van Gogh

Portrait of Marcel Roulin

1888

Talk Task - 1

Dame Barbara Hepworth

Infant

1929



What is similar and what is different?





Teach

"This painting is 2D which means that it has only 2 dimensions, length and width."





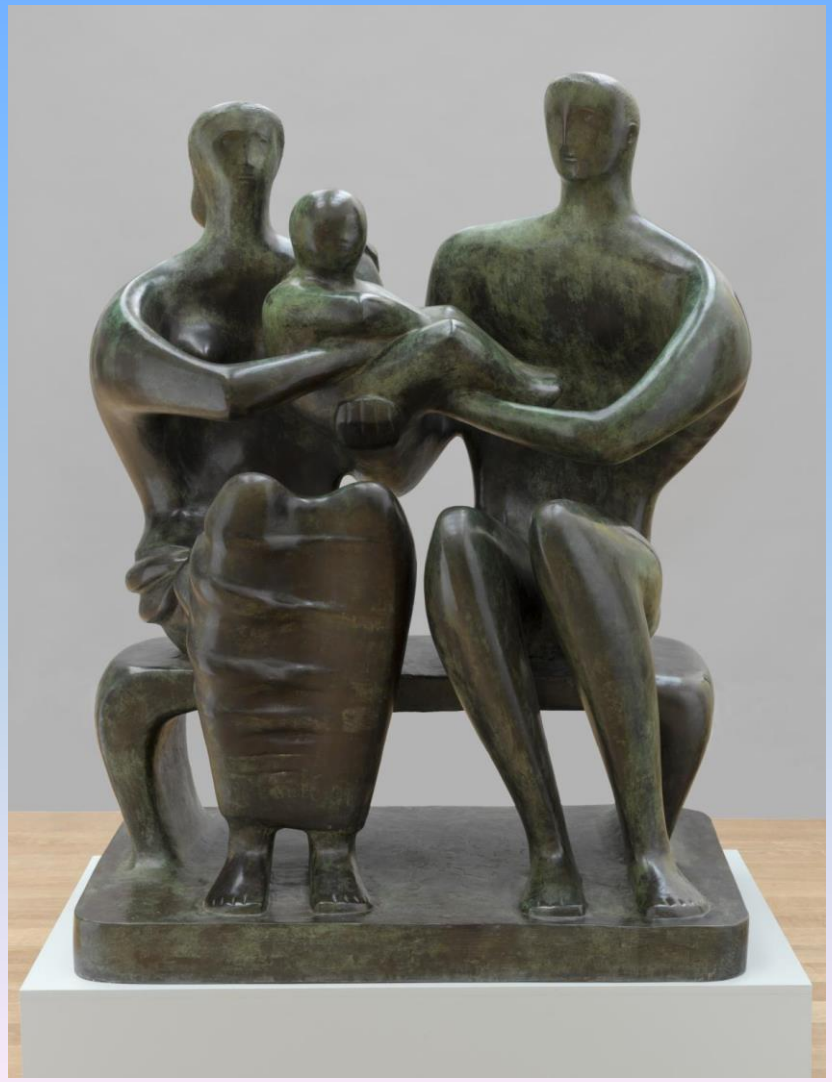
"This sculpture is 3D which means it has 3 dimensions. It has lots of different views. Length, width and depth."

Talk Task - 2

"Look at these different sculptures. Think about the things that they could have been made from. Can you name some of the materials?"



Henry Moore – *Family Group* 1944



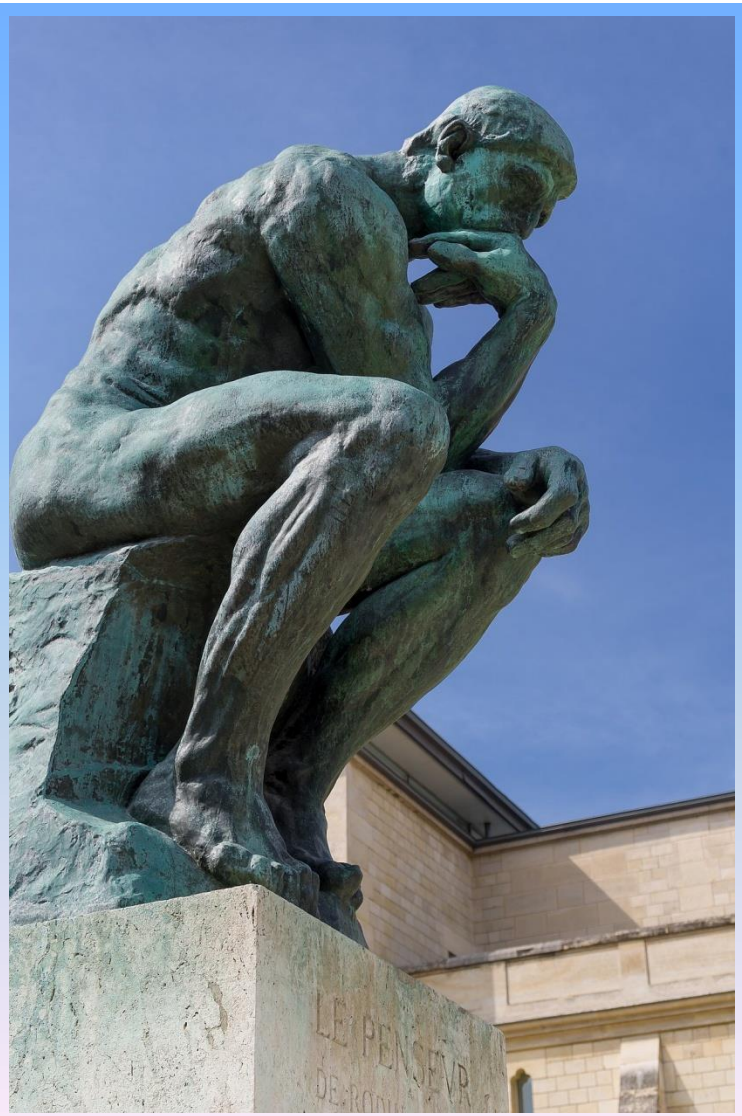
Edgar Degas – *Little Dancer Aged Fourteen* 1880-81



Anthony Gormley – *Angel of the North* 1998



Auguste Rodin – *The Thinker* 1904

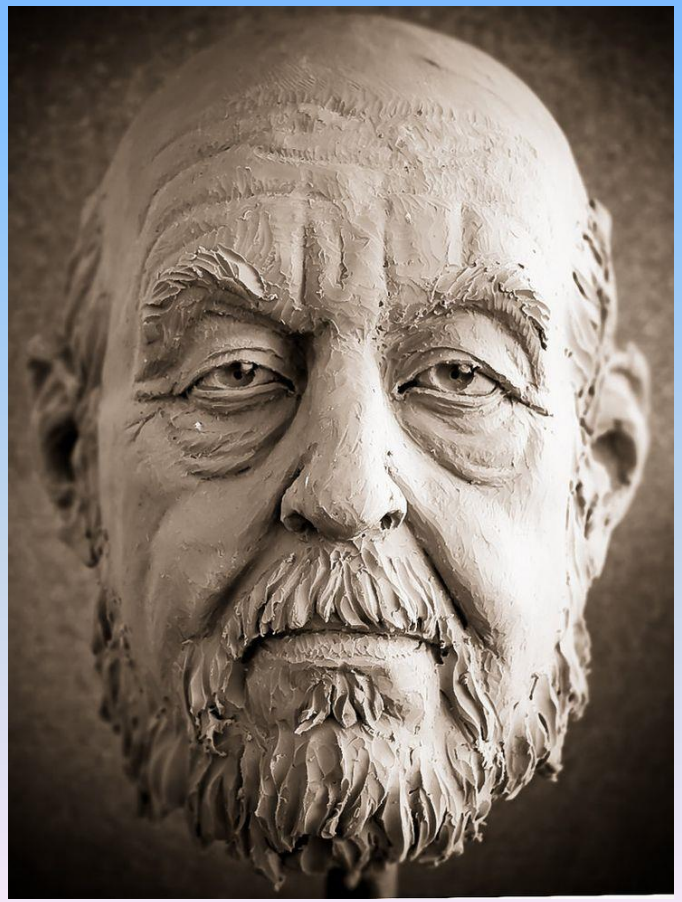


Hamo Thorncroft – *Oliver Cromwell* 1899



Talk task - 2

Have these sculptures been built up or carved away?





Talk task - 2

"Look at the the work of Myung Nam An. What do these sculptures remind you of? Tell your partner!"



Talk task - 2



Task / Model

"I'd love for you to help me to make a sea creature or flower like Myung Nam Am for my upcoming exhibition!

Let's start with a ball of clay... We can attach some petals or tentacles. We need to make sure we score and wet the clay correctly and smooth it down so it sticks."



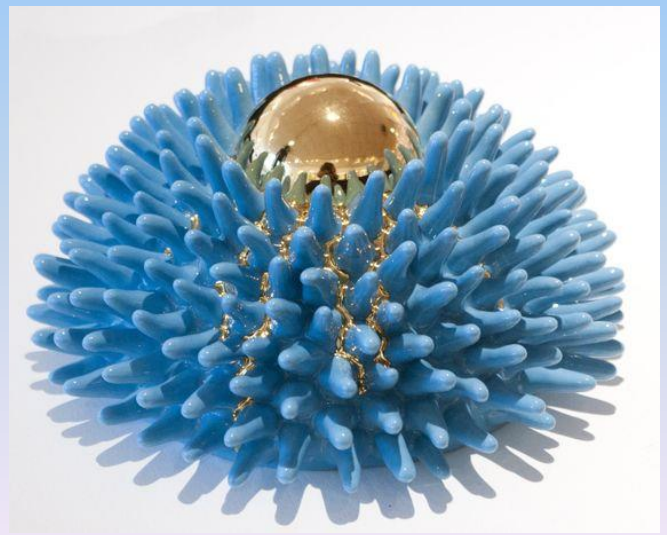
Task / Model

"We can paint our sculptures next week, once they are dry!"



Here are some more ideas...







Plenary / Step for Depth

"Find a partner. Explain to them how you made your sculpture.

How is your sculpture different to a painting?

I hope you enjoyed sculpting!"



"See ya soon!"

