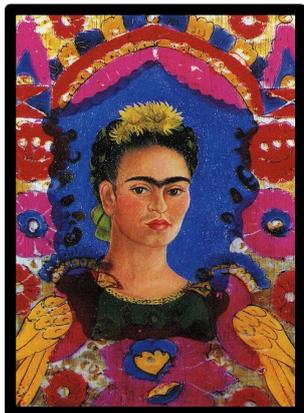


artists We Study

Swallows

Swallows study one artist per topic as a simple introduction to three very different art styles over the course of the year.

Self portraits



Frida Kahlo
1907-1954
Surrealism

Frida Kahlo was a Mexican painter best known for her uncompromising and brilliantly coloured self-portraits that deal with such themes as identity, the human body, and death. Although she denied the connection, she is often identified as a Surrealist.

At Greenvale, Frieda Kahlo's artwork allows the children to explore self-portraits in a colourful and honest style. The children recreate her portraits and frames using different mediums.

#Female artist, #LGBTQ+ artist, #Surrealism, #Iconic artist

Natural Sculptures



Andy Goldsworthy
Land Art

Andy Goldsworthy is a sculptor and photographer whose site-specific artworks directly engage with the environment, incorporating natural specimens and found objects into semi-permanent sculptures, which are then extensively documented in photographs.

At Greenvale, Andy Goldsworthy's artwork is an introduction to sculpture. It uses natural materials and gives the children a chance to explore the materials in their environment. They are also introduced to our school theme of sustainability.

#British artist, #Sculpture, #Sustainability, #Land Art

Colour in nature



Georgia O'Keeffe
1887-1986
American Modernism

Georgia O'Keeffe is an American painter who was among the most influential figures in Modernism, best known for her large-format paintings of natural subjects, especially flowers and bones, and for her depictions of New York City skyscrapers and architectural and landscape forms unique to northern New Mexico.

At Greenvale, we focus on Georgia O'Keeffe's paintings of flower and her use of colour. The children explore colour mixing to re-create the colours she uses and improve their skills in observational drawing through looking carefully at the flowers and plants they are drawing.

#Female artist, #Modernism, #Colour mixing, #Observational drawing, #Iconic artist

Chaffinches

Chaffinches study one artist as the main focus of an art topic and then another to provide a comparison (the artists studied work in the same or similar styles). They learn about a wider range of art styles and are introduced to famous works of art by iconic artists.

Collage portraits



Giuseppe Arcimboldo
1526-1593
Mannerism

Giuseppe Arcimboldo is an Italian Mannerist painter whose grotesque compositions of fruits, vegetables, animals, books, and other objects were arranged to resemble human portraits. In the 20th century these double images were greatly admired by Salvador Dali and other Surrealist painters.

At Greenvale, Giuseppe Arcimboldo is the main focus of the collage portraits unit and builds on the self-portrait work that the children did in Swallows class. His art allows the children to explore using different natural shapes and how we can turn these into faces. It also allows them to explore different fruits and vegetables.

[#Mannerism](#), [#Collage](#), [#Natural shapes](#)



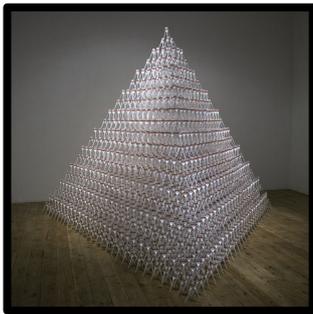
Pablo Picasso
1881-1973

Pablo Picasso is considered to be one of the most famous painters in the twentieth century. He was born in Malaga, Spain on October 20, 1881. In addition to painting, Picasso was also a printmaker, ceramicist, stage designer, poet and playwright. He spent most of his adult life in France. His artwork covered a range of styles - we focus on his cubist portraits.

At Greenvale, Pablo Picasso's cubist portraits provide a comparison to Arcimboldo's work. The children use geometric shapes to create the features of a face in the style of Picasso.

[#Mannerism](#), [#Collage](#), [#Natural shapes](#), [#Iconic Artist](#)

Let's sculpt



Jill Townsley
Modern Sculpture

Jill Townsley is a British artist who studied Embroidery at Manchester Metropolitan. She later completed an MA in Sculpture at the Royal College of Art in London. She was awarded a Ph.D. in 2010. She uses materials that are common and every day, such as staples, plastic spoons, bristles, plastic balls, brass wire, fishing wire, and polystyrene beads.

At Greenvale, children study the work of Jill Townsley to help inspire their own large and small-scale sculptures using recycled materials. This feeds into our whole school sustainability focus as well as allowing the children to explore the use of materials for purposes other than they were intended.

[#Female Artist](#), [#Sustainability](#), [#British Artist](#), [#Sculpture](#)



Michelle Reader
Modern Sculpture

Michelle makes unique figurative recycled sculptures from household and industrial waste combined with found objects sourced from charity shops and reclamation yards. Her sculptures sometimes have mechanical elements, using the working parts of old toys, clocks or other objects.

At Greenvale, Michelle Reader's sculptures create a contrast with Jill Townsley's more abstract form of sculpture whilst continuing to build on the children's understanding of using materials for purposes other than they were designed.

[#Female Artist](#), [#Sustainability](#), [#British Artist](#), [#Sculpture](#)

Landscapes & Cityscapes



Claude Monet
1840-1926
Impressionism

Claude Monet was a founder of French impressionist painting, and the most consistent and prolific practitioner of the movement's philosophy of expressing one's perceptions before nature, especially as applied to plein-air landscape painting. The term Impressionism is derived from the title of his painting *Impression, Sunrise*.

At Greenvale, Claude Monet's artwork is the main focus of Landscapes and Cityscapes. His 'Water Lily Pond' provides the children with an introduction to landscapes, whilst his paintings of Venice at twilight introduce them to cityscapes. Monet is an iconic artist and provides an introduction to impressionism.

[#Iconic artist](#), [#Impressionism](#), [#Colour](#)



Vincent Van Gogh
1853-1890
Post-Impressionism

Vincent van Gogh is a Dutch painter, generally considered the greatest after Rembrandt van Rijn, and one of the greatest of the Post-Impressionists. The striking colour, emphatic brushwork, and contoured forms of his work powerfully influenced the current of Expressionism in modern art.

At Greenvale, children explore some of the cityscape paintings by Van Gogh as a comparison to Monet's impressionist style. This allows them to explore how a style of art changed and developed over time. Van Gogh is another iconic artist, and his work introduces children to another style of art.

[#Iconic Artist](#), [#Post-Impressionism](#), [#Colour](#)

Woodpeckers

Woodpeckers learn about two different art styles per art unit ('Painting with Dots' also explores Aboriginal art as well as the work of Seurat). They are introduced to a wider range of styles and artists including those that use art for social/environmental justice.

Painting with Dots



Georges Seurat
1859-1891
Pointillism

Georges Seurat was the founder of the 19th-century French school of Neo-Impressionism whose technique for portraying the play of light using tiny brushstrokes of contrasting colours became known as Pointillism. Using this technique, he created huge compositions with tiny, detached strokes of pure colour too small to be distinguished when looking at the entire work but making his paintings shimmer with brilliance.

At Greenvale, Georges Seurat's work introduces the children to a new style of painting as well as using colour in different ways. His work allows the children to build on their understanding of how cities can be painted from their unit in Year 2 (Landscapes & Cityscapes) and also provides them with an introduction to an iconic art style, Pointillism. Exploring Seurat's work also gives the children a comparison for the aboriginal style art work they also explore during this unit.

#Iconic artist, #Pointillism, #Colour

Colourful Collage



Henri Matisse
1869-1954
Fauvism

Henri Matisse was born in December of 1869 in Le Cateau, France. He began painting during a convalescence from an operation, and in 1891 moved to Paris to study art. Matisse became an accomplished painter, sculptor and graphic designer, and one of the most influential artists of the 1900s. His collage work generally came later in his career where he used different abstract and simple shapes to represent movement.

At Greenvale, Henri Matisse's work encourages the children to explore how images can be represented using abstract shapes. They also learn about iconic artist and how they used colour and collage to represent movement and emotions. Exploring Matisse's use of abstract shapes develops their understanding of collage from their work on Picasso and Arcimboldo in Year 2.

#Iconic artist, #Fauvism, #Collage



Deborah Roberts
Contemporary art

Deborah Roberts is an American contemporary artist living and working in Austin, Texas. Consisting primarily of mixed media collage, Roberts's work takes on the subject of otherness as understood against the backdrop of existing societal norms of race and beauty.

At Greenvale, children explore the work of Deborah Roberts as a comparison with the collage of Matisse. Deborah Roberts combines photos, magazine images and pictures from the internet to create collage portraits that represent black children. Looking at and mimicking her work gives the children space to discuss how people can be represented through collage and introduces them to idea of images being manipulated.

#Female artist, #Black artist, #Contemporary art, #Social Issues, #Collage

Rainforest art



Henri Rousseau
1844-1910
Post-Impressionism

Henri Julien Felix Rousseau was a famous French post-impressionist painter. Rousseau was well known for his jungle themes, despite never leaving France or seeing a jungle in real life. Instead, he took his inspiration from illustrated books, visits to zoos, the botanical gardens of Paris and recollections from French soldiers who had been on foreign visits. His style was called post-impressionism. This means he did not try to paint things exactly as they looked in real life.

At Greenvale, children explore the work of Henri Rousseau's forest paintings, exploring how he builds up his art work creating different layers from the background to the foreground. They learn about how he worked from images as opposed to drawing real-life and mimic this style to create their own pieces of rainforest art. This artist creates links with their 'Rainforest' topic.

[#Iconic artist](#), [#Post-Impressionism](#), [#Drawing](#), [#Cross-Curricular](#)



John Dyer
Modern Painter

John Dyer is Cornwall's best known and best loved contemporary artist. He is the artist in residence for the Eden Project in the UK and an official Artist for the Earth with EarthDay.org in the USA. John Dyer's paintings are known all over the world through his many art prints, posters and exhibitions. He has a unique way of capturing the essence of his subject and his work celebrates the song of life. John Dyer's work hangs in the UK's national art collections with Falmouth Art Gallery, The Eden Project, Save the Children, the National Trust and the NHS. His work brings a huge amount of joy to all who view.

At Greenvale, children study the art of John Dyer as a comparison to Henri Rousseau. They learn about his use of bright colours and celebration of the subject of his art. Children also find out about John Dyer's use of art to champion environmental issues and his work with the Eden Project learning about how art can be used to improve the world we live in.

[#British artist](#), [#Modern art](#), [#Environmental Issues](#)

Jays

Jays explore three different artists and styles per art unit in a light-touch approach – looking at one or two pieces of their artwork and mimicking their style. This gives the children a broad understanding of different styles that they are yet to come across whilst developing particular skills e.g. drawing the human form more accurately.

Bodies



Henry Moore
1898-1986
Modernism

Henry Moore was an English sculptor whose organically shaped, abstract, bronze and stone figures constitute the major 20th-century manifestation of the humanist tradition in sculpture. Much of his work is monumental, and he was particularly well-known for a series of reclining nudes.

At Greenvale, children explore the sculptures of Henry Moore as part of their introduction to drawing the human form more accurately (building on their portraiture work from Year 1 & 2). They learn how to do observational drawings of the human form in reclining poses similar to the sculptures of Henry Moore. His work also introduces them to Modernism.

[#Iconic artist](#), [#British artist](#), [#Modernism](#), [#Sculpture](#)



Alberto Giacometti
1901-1966
Surrealism

Alberto Giacometti was a Swiss sculptor, painter, draftsman and printmaker. Beginning in 1922, he lived and worked mainly in Paris but regularly visited his hometown Borgonovo to see his family and work on his art. Giacometti was one of the most important sculptors of the 20th century. His work was particularly influenced by artistic styles such as Cubism and Surrealism. His later sculptures moved away from Surrealism and became more figurative.

At Greenvale, children study the work of Giacometti, in particular his sculptures of figures, as part of the development of their skills in drawing the human body more accurately. His work provides a contrast against the freer forms created by Moore, despite being created at around the same time.

[#Iconic artist](#), [#Sculpture](#), [#Surrealism](#), [#Cubism](#), [#Figurative](#)



Julian Opie
Pop Art

Julian Opie is a contemporary British artist known for his distinctive depictions of figures, portraits, and landscapes. The highly stylized treatment Opie gives his subjects—whereby features are created by thick black outlines and filled in with solid areas of flat colour—is a blend of Pop Art and Minimalism with a wholly contemporary sensibility.

At Greenvale, children study the work of Julian Opie as a comparison to Giacometti and Moore as well as developing their understanding of how the human form can be represented through art. They learn about the Pop Art movement and the stylised bodies and faces characteristic of Julian Opie's art work.

[#Iconic artist](#), [#British artist](#), [#Pop Art](#)

British art



Lucian Freud
1922-2011
Modern Art

Lucian Freud was one of the major figurative painters of the 20th century. Working in an uncompromisingly confrontational style, his portraits and nudes were rendered with a thickly laden brush. Often painting himself, as well as family and friends his works are imbued with a distinctive psychological space. Painted under intense direct observation, usually over the course of many sittings, Freud observed of his practice: "The longer you look at an object, the more abstract it becomes and, ironically, the more real." Whilst born in Berlin, Freud moved to England at 11, going on to be a major figure on the London art scene.

At Greenvale, children are introduced to some of the portraits of Lucien Freud to challenge their view of art of always being beautiful or pleasing – particularly compared to their previous studies of portraiture. Freud's work develops their understanding of the human form, building on their previous 'Bodies' unit.

#Iconic artist, #Figurative Art, #Portraiture



Sonia Boyce
Black Arts Movement

Sonia Dawn Boyce, (born 1962) is a British Afro-Caribbean artist, living and working in London. She is a Professor of Black Art and Design at University of the Arts London. Boyce's research interests explore art as a social practice and the critical and contextual debates that arise from this area of study. With an emphasis on collaborative work, Boyce has been working closely with other artists since 1990, often involving improvisation and spontaneous performative actions on the part of her collaborators. Boyce's work involves a variety of media, such as drawing, print, photography, video, and sound.

At Greenvale, children are introduced to Sonia Boyce's work and explore her use of colour and imagery, comparing it to the work of Freud. They find out about her 'Memory Postcards' and about how art can be expressed in different and unusual ways. They also build on their understanding (started in Year 3 through 'Colourful Collage') of how art can be used to further social justice.

#British artist, #Female artist, #Black artist, #Modern art, #Social Justice



Thomas Gainsborough
1727-1788
Romanticism

Thomas Gainsborough was an English portrait and landscape painter, draughtsman, and printmaker. Along with his rival Sir Joshua Reynolds, he is considered one of the most important British artists of the second half of the 18th century. He painted quickly, and the works of his maturity are characterised by a light palette and easy strokes. Despite being a prolific portrait painter, Gainsborough gained greater satisfaction from his landscapes.

At Greenvale, children look closely at Thomas Gainsborough's painting 'Mr and Mrs Andrews' and mimic sections of it. Through this they learn about the style of a historic British artist and about an important style of portraiture that differs vastly from the other artists they have studied in this unit.

#Iconic artist, #British artist, #Romanticism

Fruit & Vegetables



Caravaggio
1571-1610
Baroque

Michelangelo Merisi (Michele Angelo Merigi or Amerighi) da Caravaggio, known as simply Caravaggio was an Italian painter active in Rome for most of his artistic life. During the final four years of his life he moved between Naples, Malta, and Sicily until his death. His paintings have been characterized by art critics as combining a realistic observation of the human state, both physical and emotional, with a dramatic use of lighting, which had a formative influence on Baroque painting.

At Greenvale, children look closely at Caravaggio's paintings of still-life, namely fruits and vegetables. They examine the detail that he includes in his paintings and recreate images of closely observed fruit and vegetables in the same style. Through his work they are also introduced to an iconic art style.

[#Iconic artist](#), [#Baroque](#), [#Still-life](#)



Carl Warner
Photographer

Carl Warner is a British artist, director, author and photographer. Warner blends photography and art to make highly conceptual visual images. Based in London, Warner's 25-year career spans still life, advertising and photography. He is best known for his intricate food landscapes where he uses different types of foods and ingredients. He aims to inspire people to look at food in different ways.

At Greenvale, children explore Warner's food landscapes, looking at another way that still-life can be portrayed in art. They are introduced to photo manipulation and learn how this can be used to send a message to the viewer. This artist links back to their Year 2 work on Arcimboldo. This artist also provides a comparison with how Caravaggio portrays fruit and vegetables.

[#British artist](#), [#Photography](#)



Kate Malone
Potter

Kate Malone is one of the UK's leading ceramic artists. Observations of nature, its fruits and vegetables and nature in the abstract are the overriding influences in Kate's work. In addition to her exploration of nature, Kate has spent her career pioneering glazing techniques via research and experimentation in the chemistry of glazing. The sophistication of her glazes has led to some interesting collaborations with prominent architects and designers, working on inspiring public art projects in hospitals, schools, parks and libraries.

At Greenvale, children explore Kate Malone's fruit and vegetable inspired pottery identifying how she recreates the shapes using clay. They use her work to inspire their own pottery peppers. Her work also provides a comparison with other artists' ways of portraying fruit and vegetables.

[#British artist](#), [#Female artist](#), [#Pottery](#)

Kestrels

Kestrels study two artists with opposing styles in more depth. They look at a range of pieces of popular art by that artist and develop their skills following the artists' style. Through this study they also develop a wider understanding of art movements and how they are used for social justice.

Printing society



Elizabeth Catlett
1915-2012
Harlem Renaissance

Elizabeth Catlett was an African American sculptor and graphic artist best known for her depictions of the Black-American experience in the 20th century, which often focused on the female experience. She was born and raised in Washington, D.C., to parents working in education, and was the grandchild of formerly enslaved people. It was difficult for a black woman at this time to pursue a career as a working artist. In the 1950s, her main means of artistic expression shifted from print to sculpture, though she never gave up the former.

At Greenvale, children examine Elizabeth Catlett's prints of Black-American society, especially those used to fight for social justice including the images of segregation and black women. This allows the children space to explore how art, especially print, can be used to create artistic images that reach the masses and help to promote change. They use her work as inspiration for creating their own prints to share messages they find important.

[#Black artist](#), [#Female artist](#), [#Social Justice](#), [#Print making](#)



William Hogarth
1697-1764
Pictorial Satirist

William Hogarth was an English painter, printmaker, pictorial satirist, social critic, and editorial cartoonist. His work ranges from realistic portraiture to comic strip-like series of pictures called "modern moral subjects", and he is perhaps best known for his series *A Harlot's Progress*, *A Rake's Progress* and *Marriage A-la-Mode*. Knowledge of his work is so pervasive that satirical political illustrations in this style are often referred to as "Hogarthian".

At Greenvale, children explore the satirical cartoons produced by Hogarth reflecting society in London. They find out about how these were reproduced using printing techniques to share with the masses. They compare the work of Hogarth with that of Catlett - two very different styles of printing but both with messages to share.

[#British artist](#), [#Print making](#), [#Social commentary](#)

Animals in Clay



Joanne Cooke
Potter

Professional sculptor Joanne Cooke lives in West Yorkshire where she shares her workshop with her husband, fellow artist David Cooke. Joanne's work is based on her love of dogs and she produces one of a kind sculptural pieces in stoneware crackle clay that capture the unique character of each dog.

At Greenvale, children study the sculptures of Joanne Cooke, with a particular focus on how she gives her creations character through their facial expressions. They use her art as inspiration when creating their own clay animals, learning how to join and sculpt clay effectively. As a modern and current artist, they are able to engage with her through her website.

[#British artist](#), [#Female artist](#), [#Potter](#)



Beswick Pottery
1894-2002
Pottery Manufacturer

John Beswick Ltd, formerly J. W. Beswick, was a pottery manufacturer, founded in 1894 by James Wright Beswick and his sons John and Gilbert in Longton, Stoke-on-Trent. In 1969, the business was sold to Doulton & Co. Ltd. The factory closed in 2002 and the brand John Beswick was sold in 2004. The pottery was chiefly known for producing high-quality porcelain figurines such as farm animals and Beatrix Potter characters and have become highly sought in the collectables market.

At Greenvale, children learn about Beswick Pottery as a comparison to the style and production method of Joanne Cooke. They learn about how the Beswick potters turned individual artistic creations into mass-produced pottery pieces. As a British institution, Beswick Pottery also provides the children with an insight into the ceramics industry that was once a big part of Stoke-on-Trent.

[#British artist](#), [#Social history](#), [#Designer](#)

Beautiful Buildings



L.S. Lowry
1887-1976
Naïve Art

Laurence Stephen Lowry was an English artist. His drawings and paintings mainly 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. He developed a distinctive style of painting and is best known for his urban landscapes peopled with human figures, often referred to as "matchstick men".

At Greenvale, children study L.S. Lowry's cityscapes, further building on their work in Year 2 ('Cityscapes & landscapes'), and use his artwork as inspiration for creating their own cityscapes depicting local areas they know. Lowry's work also provides space for discussion around how cities have changed from more industrial landscapes to the modern skyscrapers we see today.

[#Iconic artist](#), [#British artist](#), [#One-point perspective](#)



Vincent Van Gogh
1853-1890
Post-impressionism

Vincent van Gogh is a Dutch painter, generally considered the greatest after Rembrandt van Rijn, and one of the greatest of the Post-Impressionists. The striking colour, emphatic brushwork, and contoured forms of his work powerfully influenced the current of Expressionism in modern art.

At Greenvale, children further develop their knowledge of one of history's most famous artists Vincent Van Gogh (who they first met in Year 2 'Landscapes & Cityscapes'). In year 5, they study his painting 'Bedroom in Arles' in detail, identifying how he uses one-point perspective to add depth to the painting going on to create their own version of this artwork. They also use his artwork as a comparison to that of Lowry.

[#Iconic artist](#), [#Post-impressionism](#), [#One-point perspective](#)

Falcons

Through the artists studied in their units, Falcons examine different art movements in greater depth – learning more about the process artists used to create their art works.

They continue to develop an understanding of how art is used to express the artist's emotions, beliefs and ideas about social justice.

Manipulating Photography



Gilbert & George
Contemporary Art

Gilbert Prousch, sometimes referred to as Gilbert Proesch (born 17 September 1943 in San Martin de Tor, Italy), and George Passmore (born 8 January 1942 in Plymouth, United Kingdom), are two artists who work together as the collaborative art duo Gilbert & George. They are known for their distinctive and highly formal appearance and manner in performance art, and also for their brightly coloured graphic-style photo-based artworks. In 2017, the artists celebrated their 50th anniversary.

At Greenvale, children explore selected works by the artists Gilbert & George focussing especially on their art depicting youth culture. It allows space for discussing how youth are depicted by art and in the media and how Gilbert & George parody this in their work. Exploring Gilbert & George's photo manipulation techniques links back to the children's studies of Carl Warner in Year 4 ('Fruit & Vegetables').

#British artist, #LGBTQ+ artist, #Photography, #Print making, #Digital Collage, #Social commentary



Hannah Hoch
1889-1978
Dadaism

Known for her incisively political collages and photomontages (a form she helped pioneer), Hannah Höch appropriated and recombined images and text from mass media to critique popular culture, the failings of the Weimar Republic, and the socially constructed roles of women. In 1917, Höch became associated with the Berlin Dada group, a circle of mostly male artists who satirized and critiqued German culture and society following World War I.

At Greenvale, children study the work of the artist Hannah Hoch, exploring how she used images from mass media to comment on society. Her work gives space for the children to discuss how women are portrayed in the media/art, how this has changed over time, and what are the challenges still faced today by women. They are able to compare Gilbert & George's digital collage with her use of printed media and discuss the different effectiveness of each. Hannah Hoch's work can also be compared with the work of Deborah Roberts who they studied in Year 3 ('Colourful Collage').

#Female artist, #Social commentary, #Collage

art in Music

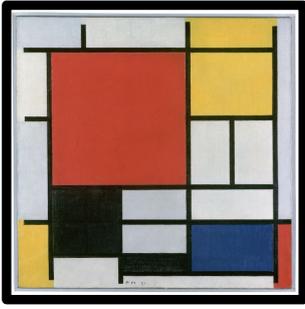


Wassily Kandinsky
1866-1944
Expressionism

Wassily Kandinsky was a Russian-born artist and one of the first creators of pure abstraction in modern painting. After successful avant-garde exhibitions, he founded the influential Munich group Der Blaue Reiter ("The Blue Rider"; 1911-14) and began completely abstract painting. His forms evolved from fluid and organic to geometric and, finally, to pictographic in later life.

At Greenvale, children use the work of Kandinsky to explore how music and emotion can be communicated through art. They learn about abstract art and how lines, shapes and colours can represent and evoke emotions in the observer. Children also use Kandinsky's work as an entrance into learning about colour theory and composition in more detail.

#Iconic artist, #Abstract art, #Expressionism, #Bauhaus, #Colour theory



Piet Mondrian
1872-1944
De Stijl

Piet Mondrian was a Dutch painter who was an important leader in the development of modern abstract art and a major exponent of the Dutch abstract art movement known as De Stijl (“The Style”). In his mature paintings, Mondrian used the simplest combinations of straight lines, right angles, primary colours, and black, white, and grey. The resulting works possess an extreme formal purity that embodies the artist’s spiritual belief in a harmonious cosmos.

At Greenvale, children study the work of Piet Mondrian to further develop their understanding of abstract art movements. They learn about how Mondrian used rhythm to create and inspire some of his abstract art works – comparing this to Kandinsky’s use of music. Children also further develop how using simple shapes and bold colours can convey beliefs and emotions to the viewer.

[#Iconic artist](#), [#Abstract art](#), [#De Stijl](#), [#Colour theory](#)

The Human Form



Leonardo Da Vinci
1452-1519
Renaissance

Leonardo da Vinci was an Italian painter, draftsman, sculptor, architect, and engineer whose skill and intelligence, perhaps more than that of any other figure, epitomized the Renaissance humanist ideal. His Last Supper (1495-98) and Mona Lisa (c. 1503-19) are among the most widely popular and influential paintings of the Renaissance. His notebooks reveal a spirit of scientific inquiry and a mechanical inventiveness that were centuries ahead of their time.

At Greenvale, children focus on Leonardo da Vinci’s detailed drawings of the human form, his work on muscles and facial expressions. They study how he used these investigations to build up accurate portrayals of the human form. They learn about the Vitruvian Man, and how Leonardo defined human proportions in his drawings. They use this to develop the skills they began to work on in Year 4 (‘Bodies’) and learn to draw the human form more accurately.

[#Iconic artist](#), [#LGBTQ+ artist](#), [#Renaissance](#)



Edgar Degas
1834-1917
Impressionism

Edgar Degas was a French artist famous for his work in painting, sculpture, printmaking and drawing. He is regarded as one of the founders of Impressionism although he rejected the term, and preferred to be called a realist. A superb draughtsman, he is especially identified with the subject of the dance, and over half his works depict dancers. These display his mastery in the depiction of movement, as do his racecourse subjects and female nudes. His portraits are considered to be among the finest in the history of art.

At Greenvale, children focus on Degas’ drawings of figures in movement. They look at his drawings and construction of the human form in movement – especially dance. When the children studied Da Vinci as part of this unit, they will have used pencil and harsher mediums, through exploring the work of Degas, they will experiment with chalks and softer materials. They are also able to explore how to use their skills in drawing humans in proportion, to now draw the human form in movement in the style of Degas.

[#Iconic artist](#), [#Impressionism](#)