

Knowledge/skills to be embedded

- Introduced to tempera paint
- Children to understand the effect of adding water
- Know to change the intensity of colour in foreground and background
- Understanding the use of layering due to the water content. (letting background dry before adding more detail)

Analyse and evaluate:

- Deconstruct artists work to learn techniques/deeper meanings
- Investigate information to find new approaches, innovative solutions
- Discover new skills, materials, techniques and approaches
- Separate and select information relevant for successful outcomes
- Critique others work to develop personal, informed opinions and choices
- Modify Ideas and solutions to improve them, acquiring new skills and knowledge when required
- Check with self and others what is or is not working and make sound choices to go forward
- Decide the most favoured action from your own preferences, tastes, experiences

Year 6 term 2

Renaissance art

Curriculum drivers: building oracy around art. Develop the basic skills

Subject themes:

Creativity – create own watercolour based on renaissance art theme

Language of art – comparing techniques and purposes

Culture –

Equipment needed

- Liquid Water colour/dye
- Sketch books
- Range of paint brushes
- Eggs
- bowls

Renaissance art

Recognise that Renaissance art is not only defined by style but reflects new attitudes, achievements and influences; namely:

- A shift in world view from medieval to Renaissance art, with a new emphasis on humanity and the natural world
- The influence of Greek and Roman art on Renaissance artists (a return to classical subject matter; idealisation of the human form; balance and proportion in design; the literal re-discovery of classical art works, such as Laocoon Group by Michelangelo, or Apollo Belvedere)
- The development of linear perspective during the Italian Renaissance (the vantage point or point-of-view of the viewer; convergence of lines toward a vanishing point; the horizon line)



Sandro Botticelli, 'The Birth of Venus' (do not show the full painting –nudity), Raphael, Madonna of the Pinks (do not show the full painting –nudity), Michelangelo, Sistine Chapel decorations (do not show the full painting –nudity),

Teaching steps- more detail required in lesson as this is just an overview

1. Introduce the key word of renaissance and create mind map of what this means. Chn could discover what this means themselves to then be able to mind map the meaning.
2. Ask what this means in terms of art. (see description above). Artists such as Botticelli try to show the natural beauty of the human body through delicate shading and chiaroscuro (stark contrast of light and dark). Consider why this was the new focus for art. (think about the stark contrast of Gothic art focussing on the power of religion and building powerful religious buildings with gargoyles.
3. Have the chn make detailed sketches of the art work determining what makes the artwork part of the renaissance period
4. Talk through the process of painting with tempera paint (see next page) as this was one of the main types of painting during the renaissance period.
5. Chn will make own tempera paint and paint themselves in renaissance style (see second page)
6. Draw outline of painting on sulphite paper (do not use cartridge). Then create a back wash painting the light coating colour for the painting. After it has dried, add layers of darker paint(use less water) by cross hatching with a very fine paint brush.
7. This will require a few lessons as layers have to dry.
8. Analyse and evaluate artwork considering what gives their work a renaissance style, how methods could be modified and improved etc (refer to the skills objectives)

Key vocabulary

Renaissance: comes from the Italian word 'Rinascita' (meaning re-birth), applied to describe a regeneration of the arts along classical lines, which took place after the Middle—or so-called 'Dark' Ages

Figurative: refers to the style of works of art which attempt to depict convincing reality or life-like forms

Abstract: the opposite of figurative, referring to artworks wherein the depicted reflects an idea or suggestion of something, rather than the thing itself

Genre: a term to describe distinct types of subject matter, applicable in literature as well as art, such as landscape or portrait

Perspective: in art refers to the mathematical techniques, and linear arrangements used to rationalise space in two-dimensional art works

Tempera is a very exacting technique to master. It is not a spontaneous medium and requires a methodical and craftsman-like approach to the preparation and the process of painting.

- Tempera needs a solid support as the use of a flexible surface such as paper or canvas would result in the cracking and flaking of the paint.
- The support for a tempera painting was a wooden panel constructed from several planks, most commonly made of poplar. Our detail from Crivelli's 'Madonna and Child' shows the edge of the panel which has been glued to a back-board to support it in its frame.
- The panel was sealed with several applications of animal glue, usually made from boiling the skins and bones of rabbits. When dry it was coated with a gesso ground (a white chalk and animal glue based primer) which was scraped down to a glass smooth surface ready for painting.
- The initial sketch was drawn in charcoal and stabilized with a watercolor ink.
- Tempera had a limited number of colors available to the artist with a restricted tonal range that impeded the dramatic possibilities of contrast in a painting.
- Some artists would varnish the finished work to intensify the chalky colors that distinguish a tempera painting. Others would mix oil with their egg yolk binder in a variation of the technique called 'tempera grassa' in an attempt to make their colors more vibrant.
- The soft luminous qualities of tempera color were built up by painting flat areas of local color on which semi-transparent layers of paint were stippled and hatched to create a blend of light and dark tones. This classic tempera technique, which is essentially drawing with color, is quite visible in our details from the painting.

How to make tempera paint

1. Separate egg whites from the yolk (show chn how and let them do this)
2. Keep the yolk and add the food dye to create a colour.
3. Consider the fact that egg yolk is yellow when deciding on colour
4. Add more water in the palette for a back wash