

# Year 5 Block 1 Art Knowledge Organiser - Landscapes (WW2)

## An Old Fletton Artist will:

1. Create their own artwork informed by choices about materials
2. Be able to use a range of skills and apply them to their own work
3. Critically evaluate their own and others' artwork commenting on techniques and style
4. Know about the artists and their styles

Theme: Landscapes (WW2)  
Artist: **L.S.Lowry and Wilfred Stanley Haines.**

Artist: **Lowry & Haines**  
Materials: soft pastels, oil pastels, coloured pencils, acrylic paint



## What should already be known:

1. Art theory - Understanding of colour (Y3 B1)
2. Art theory - Tones & Shades (Y3 B1)
3. Pattern (Nature) - understanding of how to sketch their own ideas. (Y4 B1)
4. Landscapes (Y4 B2)

## Key Vocabulary

1. Industrial landscape	Industrial landscapes are areas where there is a high concentration of industrial activities, e.g. factories and businesses which produce manufactured goods.
2. Perspective	Perspective is what gives a three-dimensional feeling to a flat image such as a drawing or a painting. In art, it is a system of representing the way that objects appear to get smaller and closer together the further away they are from the viewer.
3. Dimension	A measure of spatial extent, especially width, height, or length.
4. Foreground	The foreground refers to the area closest to the viewer, which will almost always be in the lower section of your picture. This area will contain the most detail and brightest colours
5. Middleground	The space naturally occurring between the foreground and the background.
6. Background	The background of a scene is the furthest away. It gives some context to the scene, where it might be taking place. Items in the background are meant to appear further away, so they are smaller in size, duller in colour, and contain less detail.
7. Colour palette	The set of colours that an artist is using.
8. Tone	Tone refers to the relative lightness or darkness of a colour.
9. Silhouette	Any dark figure/outlines seen against a light background, so that details are obscure.
10. Skyline	An outline against the sky. Tall buildings form the skyline of the city.

## Key Learning

### Knowledge

1. To know the artist L.S.Lowry and to understand what inspired his work.
2. To know how to create a landscape which demonstrates perspective and dimension using Lowry inspired shapes and outlines.
3. To understand how a 5 colour palette can be used for effect.
4. To know the artist Wilfred Stanley Haines and learn how he created effective Blitz landscapes.
5. To understand the importance of reflecting on their own work.

### Skills

1. To use colour pencils, soft pastels or oil pastels to depict an industrial landscape.
2. To use a 5 colour palette for good effect.
3. To make use of perspective and dimension when composing their artwork.
4. Using colour mixing skills to good effect and to make use of different tones when creating an effective aerial WW2 background.
5. To develop sketching techniques to demonstrate space and proportion within their landscapes e.g. different sized planes to show distance in their aerial landscapes.
6. To reflect on their artistic skills and identify any ways of improvement.

Going to work (1959)  
by L.S.Lowry



Stockport viaduct (1969)  
by L.S.Lowry



A Lambeth Bomb Incident (1941)  
by Wilfred Stanley Haines



Night Raid over London Docklands (1940-45)  
by Wilfred Stanley Haines



**Did you know...**  
**Lowry became famous for landscapes populated by stylised 'matchstick men' figures?**