

## Year 5 Block 2 Art Knowledge Organiser - Pattern (Cultural - India)

### 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: Pattern (Cultural)

Linked to theme: **India**  
Materials: **coloured pencils, black pen, acrylic paint, printing tiles.**






### What should already be known

1. Pattern (Nature) (Y4 B1) - Understanding different animals and shapes.
2. Landscapes (Y4 B2) - Use of line drawing techniques and black pen to outline.
3. Landscapes (Y5 B1) - Comparing and contrasting different artwork.
4. Landscapes (Y5 B1) - Coloured pencils for sketching.
5. Pattern (Nature) (Y4 B1) - Print press tiles.

### Key Vocabulary

1. Madhubani art	Madhubani art (or Mithila painting) is a style of Indian painting, practiced in the Mithila region of the Indian subcontinent. This painting is done with a variety of tools, including fingers, twigs, brushes, nib-pens, and matchsticks and using natural dyes and pigments.
2. Traditional	Relating to customs and ways of doing things in a particular culture that are passed down from parents to children.
3. Folk art	Art forms of a people's traditions or culture.
4. Mehndi	Mehndi is a form of body art originating in ancient India, in which decorative designs are created on a person's body, using a paste, created from the powdered dry leaves of the henna plant.
5. Natural colours	Natural colours are colours that appear in nature. Green, brown, yellow and white are all natural colours.
6. Nature	The physical world and living things in their natural state; all things that are not made by people.
7. Pattern	A pattern is a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated. The part that is repeated is called a motif. Patterns can be regular or irregular.
8. Outline	A line that traces or forms the outer limits of an object or figure and shows its shape.
9. Hatching	Drawing of fine lines in close proximity especially to give an effect of shading.
10. Double lines	Double outline of shapes and patterns to create a bold effect. A double line outline of shapes and patterns is a typical feature of Madhubani artwork.
11. Motif	A motif may be repeated in a pattern or design, often many times, or may just occur once in a work.
12. Relief printing	Relief printing is when you carve into a printing block that you then use to press onto paper and make a print. The lines or shapes you carve into the printing block will not have ink on them, so will not show up on your paper.

### Key Learning

<b>Knowledge</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To know that Madhubani art is a form of traditional Indian artwork.</li> <li>2. It is characterised by the use of natural colours e.g. brown, yellow, red, greens.</li> <li>3. Traditionally, it is created using natural dyes and pigments.</li> <li>4. Madhubani artwork includes intricate patterns and details.</li> <li>5. Artwork often depicts nature.</li> <li>6. To know that double outlines are an important feature of Madhubani art.</li> <li>7. Mehndi has traditionally been used for wedding ceremonies and other cultural celebrations. Designs can be intricate and include elements like flowers, swirls, dots and teardrops.</li> </ol>	 
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To use coloured pencils for good effect, using appropriate natural colours.</li> <li>2. To develop sketching skills - outlining, hatching, double lines.</li> <li>3. Print press tiles.</li> <li>4. To develop ideas based on research of pattern in cultural artwork.</li> </ol>	

**Did you know the Madhubani art style of painting originated in the Mithila region of India, so they are also known as Mithila paintings?**