

Year 5 Block 3 Art Knowledge Organiser - Roman architecture

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: Roman architecture

Linked to History theme: **The Romans**
Materials: **paper, straws, string, soft pastels, coloured card, graphite sticks**

What should already be known

1. 3D sculpture & pattern - appreciation of the historical influences of civilisation on art.
2. Landscapes (Y5 B1) - comparing different styles of artwork.
3. Pattern (Cultural) (Y5 B2) - sketching and developing own ideas
4. Landscapes (Y5 B1) - soft pastels and line drawings to depict buildings.
5. Pattern (Nature) (Y4 B1) - use of paper for collage effect.
6. Pattern (Cultural) (Y5 B2) - natural muted tones/colours to reflect themes of nature.

Key Vocabulary

1. Architecture	Architecture is the science of the design of structures or buildings such as houses, places of worship, and office buildings.
2. Pillar	An upright structure of stone, brick, or other material which is relatively slender in proportion to its height. It is used as a building support or standing alone as a monument.
3. Muted tones	Muted is another word for greyed, dulled or desaturated. It refers to colours which have a low saturation (or chroma). The opposite of a muted colour is a vivid colour.
4. Mosaic	A mosaic is a picture made up of small parts which are traditionally tiny tiles made out of terracotta, pieces of glass, ceramics or marble and usually inlaid into floors and walls.
5. 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.
6. Line drawing	A drawing done using only narrow lines, without blocks of shading.
7. Proportion	Proportion refers to the dimensions of a composition and relationships between height, width and depth.
8. Perspective	Perspective refers to the representation of objects in three-dimensional space (i.e. for representing the visible world) on the two-dimensional surface of a picture.
9. Blending	Blending is a technique where two different colours are slightly mixed together, giving a smooth transition from one colour to the next.
10. Monochromatic	Monochromatic colour schemes are derived from a single base hue and extended using its shades, tones and tints.
11. Shading	To introduce degrees of darkness into (a drawing or painting) in order to render light and shadow or give the effect of colour. To render the values of light and dark (in a drawn figure, object, etc.), especially in order to create the illusion of three-dimensionality.
12. Relief pattern	Relief is a sculptural technique where the sculpted elements remain attached to a solid background of the same material.

Key Learning

Knowledge

1. To know that Roman architecture was heavily influenced by Greek architecture.
2. Roman architecture is noted for many reasons, including: arches, amphitheatres, temples, domes and houses etc.
3. There are many different types of pillars, including: Doric, Tuscan, Ionic & Corinthian.
4. Pillars are frequently used to support beams or arches on which the upper parts of walls or ceilings rest.
5. The Romans used brick and marble to compose many of their buildings.
6. They used concrete in their buildings to make them strong.
7. The Romans are famous for their mosaics, which were made of pieces of coloured ceramic tile. Mosaics were used on floors, walls, hallways and entry ways to not only beautify but to strengthen.

Skills

1. To use research of Roman architecture to develop their own ideas of patterns and shapes in Roman architecture.
2. Use soft pastels to good effect to show light and shade in a monochromatic piece of art.
3. To make appropriate use of muted tones to reflect authentic roman mosaics tiles.
4. To use paper to good effect when creating a mosaic piece of artwork.
5. Using graphite sticks to develop line drawing techniques.
6. Develop shading techniques to create proportion & perspective.

Did you know Romans used mosaics in their homes as a sign of importance and wealth?

