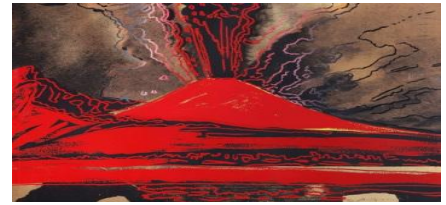


# Y5 ART N2K

## Summer 1



### Concepts

**Line:** Short or continuous marks made using a variety of tools. Line can define the edge of a contour or shape and can be straight, curved, broken or continuous, thick or thin. Lines can be used to represent texture and form by hatching and cross hatching.

**Colour:** We are surrounded by colour – take a look! There are three primary colours red, blue and yellow. They can be used to mix secondary colours: green, purple and orange.



### Useful links

<https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/gallery/2010/aug/01/art-volcano-warhol-turner>

<https://www.tate.org> <https://kids.kiddle.co/Hiroshigeuk/art/art-terms/p/print>

### Key Vocabulary

**Composition:** the artist arrangement of parts of the picture.

**Ukiyo-e:** a genre of Japanese art which flourished from the 17th through to the 19th centuries.

**Cultural:** a word for the 'way of life' of groups of people, meaning the way they do things.

**Engrave:** to carve a surface.

### Enquiry Questions

- Can you explain the process of block printing?
- What inspired the artist Utagawa Hiroshige?
- How does Andy Warhol emphasise the danger of the volcano?
- Can you create a block printing timeline?

### Key Facts

- The earliest known examples of block prints come from China over 2,000 years ago. From there, it spread to India. It didn't reach Europe until hundreds of years later. Block printing continued to be commonly used in Asia until the 19th century, when it was replaced by modern developments in print-making.
- Historical block printing used wooden blocks, sometimes known as woodcuts, as a printing plate.
- Hiroshige is most famous for his landscape prints, which render typically Japanese landscapes in their different moods in a very poetic manner.