

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: Art & Design - Year: UKS2 - B

Textiles- Pattern

Visual Elements - Colour - Pattern - Texture

NC/Pos:

Art, craft and design embody some of the highest forms of human creativity. A high-quality art and design education should engage, inspire and challenge pupils, equipping them with the knowledge and skills to experiment, invent and create their own works of art, craft and design. As pupils progress, they should be able to think critically and develop a more rigorous understanding of art and design. They should also know how art and design both reflect and shape our history, and contribute to the culture, creativity and wealth of our nation.

Aims

The national curriculum for art and design aims to ensure that all pupils:

- produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.
- become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques.
- evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.
- know about great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms.

Key stage 2

Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.

Pupils should be taught:

- to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
- about great artists, architects and designers in history

Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)

Wax resist techniques on fabric and use of fabric dyes and fabric crayons. Stitching experienced in Design Technology. Book Making.

End Points (what pupils MUST know and remember)

Know that textile artists make their art from a variety of fabrics

Know that wet felting is the process of using a combination of friction/agitation, soap and water to make felt out of wool fibres

Know that Día de Los Muertos (The Day of The Dead) is a Traditional Mexican Festival that celebrates the lives of deceased relatives.

Know that stitching is used to add embellishment to textile work, like buttons, sequins or beads

Know that Batik is a wax-resist technique where molten hot wax is applied to the fabric with a brush or tjanting tool prior to dyeing to keep the colour from reaching the fibre.

Know that textile artists make items that we wear and use in our daily lives as well as textile art.

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Key Vocabulary to teach in each session, written in bold.

Session 1: **Visual notes/textile seascapes/ wet felting/horizon line/ merino wool tops/roving/friction/ agitate/fibres**

Imaginative Textile work

Visual Notes- Textile seascapes. Visual Notes of textile artists wet felted landscapes
Example - Carolyn Saxby. Wet felting process.

Draw/design a seascape. Plan a horizon line/ the sea/ the land/ the sky. Add sketches of features such as shells/ buildings/ fences etc These will be added later by stitching and gluing.

Felted Seascape - Stage 1 of a wet felted seascape. Wet felting is the process of using a combination of friction/agitation, soap and water to make felt out of wool fibres. Lay down horizontal and vertical layers of merino wool fibres onto a sheet of bubble wrap. Bubble side up. Make a 4 layered sandwich of merino wool tops in the colours of the sea scape. To construct the felt, wool layers need to be laid down in such a way that the fibres will bind together through friction (made easier by the soap), and hot water.

cover it with the piece of net curtain and sprinkle hand-hot water (not boiling) all over the surface and then gently wipe over the whole of the curtain with the soap.

After that, use the flat of your hand to apply friction to make the wool fibres bind together, adding more water or soap as needed. If the felt gets too soapy, add more water and wipe away some of the soap from the bubble wrap with a cloth.

Covering the wool with an old net curtain and applying a polishing motion with hot water and soap to make friction and help the fibres to mesh together.

When the fibres from the felt begin to come through the net curtain, remove the net gently from the felt and continue 'polishing' directly on top of the felt to complete the felting process.

Then rinse in cold water to remove all the soap before laying the felt flat to dry.

Felting has been around since the Neolithic period, and samples of felting date back to the Bronze and Iron Ages. Felted creations were used to keep people warm and dry during a time when knitting wasn't yet invented! Fine felt rugs have been found in a Siberian Prince's tomb - believed to be from a period at least 200 years BC - and these were in addition to felt used as decorations to blankets, masks, saddles and tent exteriors.

Session 2: **Layering/ voiles/embellishment**

Layering & add by stitching transparent fabrics such as voiles and embellishment. The felting can be made more stable, if necessary, with a layer of quilting behind the landscape.

Session 3: **Día de Los Muertos/ wax batik /skulls/ tjanting/wax kettle/ Damien Hirst - Alexander McQueen.**

Día de Los Muertos (The Day of The Dead) is a Mexican Festival

[Top 10 things to know about the Day of the Dead \(nationalgeographic.com\)](https://www.nationalgeographic.com/learn/culture/dia-de-los-muertos/)

[Day of the Dead 2020: The Traditions Behind Día de Los Muertos - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...)

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Wax Batik- Skulls - Imaginative Work

Batik is a wax-resist technique for producing designs and patterns on fabric. Molten hot wax is applied to the fabric with a brush, tjanting tool or stamp prior to dyeing to keep the colour from reaching the fibre. After painting, the wax is removed by ironing or boiling the fabric. Know the origins of batik fabric are traced back to Java in Indonesia, which is located in Southeast Asia. The earliest uses of the fabric can also be found in Singapore, Nigeria, India, Sri Lanka and Malaysia.

Skulls have featured in a multitude of artists' work. Example Damien Hirst - Alexander McQueen.

Draw a skull design inspired by one of the artists. Trace on to white cotton fabric with wax.

Session 4: Fabric dye/ Evaluate/

Paint the design with fabric dye. Iron off the wax. The work could be framed or stitched to make a cushion.

Evaluate work.

Future learning this content supports:

Development of stitching and embellishment within fashion design & making.
Fabric screen printing.