

Art and Design Knowledge Organiser

Year 4: Autumn 2
Anglo Saxon
Day 1/4

The Bayeux Tapestry

It is believed to have been commissioned by Bishop Odo of Bayeux between 1077 and 1082.

It was made in Kent in England, not Bayeux. It is called the Bayeux Tapestry because of where it is kept.

The Bayeux Tapestry is actually a collection of hand-stitched embroideries, using woollen yarns on a linen backdrop rather than a tapestry.

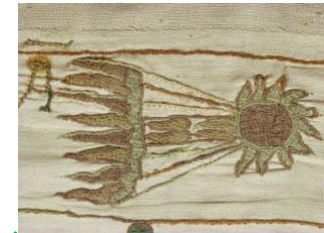
It is the longest tapestry in the world, it measures 231 feet long but is only 20 inches tall.

The first known depiction of Halley's Comet appears on one of the pieces of the tapestry. The scene shows a group of messengers pointing out the comet.

What can you see in the borders of the tapestry?



How many stitches do you think make up this area of the tapestry?



What colours are the threads? How do you think the threads were dyed?

What language is used on the tapestry?

VICRAMENTVM: FECIT:
LLELMO DVCI:

Is the Bayeux tapestry embroidered with stitches or woven?

Art and Design Knowledge Organiser

Year 4: Autumn 2
Anglo Saxon
Day 2/4



Descriptive caption

Depict a scene from their own life.

Border - ensure all borders are an agreed size



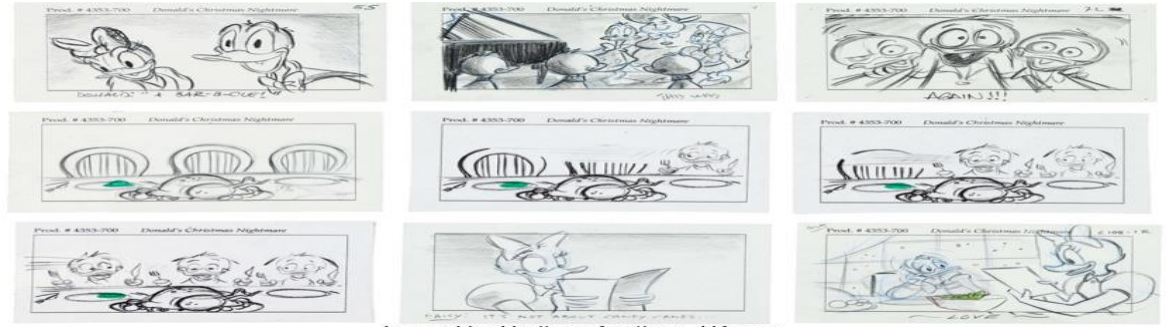
Yellow Ochre



Vermillion



Prussian Blue



Imaged by Heritage Auctions - HA.com

What does the tapestry have in common with a movie storyboard?

DETAIL BRUSH

PARTS + PIECES decorative script SKETCH

MULTI RIZLE INLINE FANCY

TWO BLOCKY OUTLINE

CURLY playful DECOR

Think about the style of your writing for the captions.

Make your text decorative.

Think about how the text will enhance your piece of work.

Captions to be written in English, not Latin.

Art and Design Knowledge Organiser

Year 4: Autumn 2
Anglo Saxon
Day 3/4

Painting Techniques

Solid Wash - applied in a smooth, flat colour. No visible brush strokes.

Graded Wash - Subtle gradient changing in tone or colour.

Glazing - applying a transparent layer of paint over another thoroughly dried layer of opaque paint.

Wet on wet - layers of wet paint are applied over other layers of wet paint.

Scratching wet and dry (sgraffito) - scratching through a layer of wet paint to reveal what is underneath.

Sponge - using a sponge to apply paint (usually used to layer 2 colours).

Drop colour on wet colour - dropping thinned paint onto a wet colour to create a water effect.

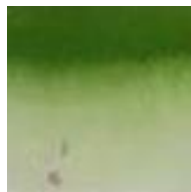
Scumbling - applying a thin later of paint with a dry brush over an existing layer.

Dry brush - applying paint with a dry brush in thin layers. Don't overload the brush with paint.

Salt - the salt absorbs the watered down paint and adds different areas of tone.



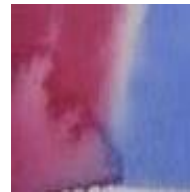
Solid Wash



Graded



Glazing



Wet on wet



Scratching
wet and dry



Sponge



Drop colour
on wet colour



Scumbling

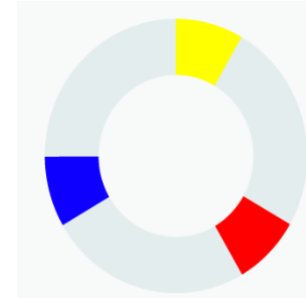


Dry Brush



Salt

Colour Mixing



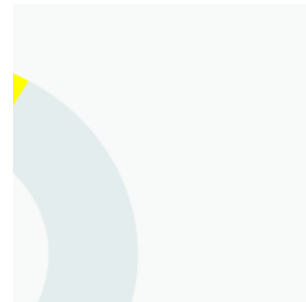
Primary - cannot be made by mixing other colours



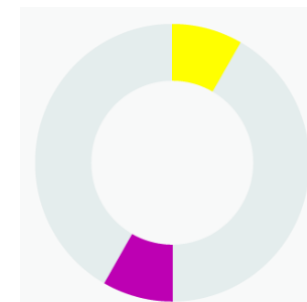
Secondary - made by mixing equal amounts of 2 primary colours



Tertiary - made by mixing an equal amount of a primary colour and an adjacent secondary colour.



Analogous - groups of three colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.



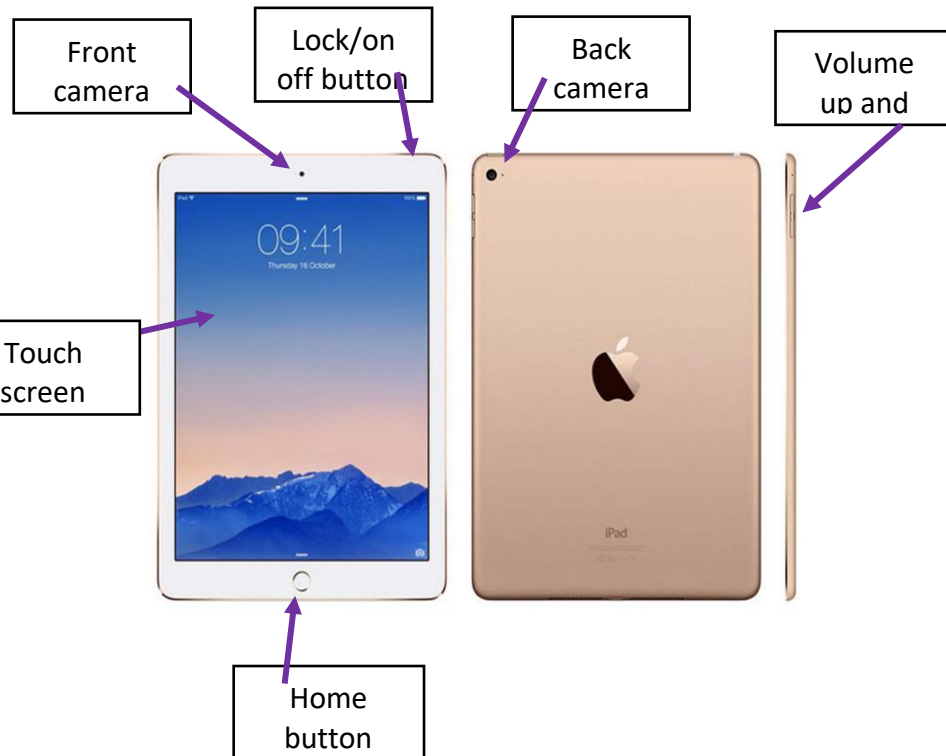
Complimentary - colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel.



Colour Wheel

Art and Design Knowledge Organiser

Year 4: Autumn 2
Anglo Saxon
Day 4/4



Assemble individual pieces of work to create a whole class piece. Ensure borders are level. Masking tape may be best to use as it is easier to remove from the paper, without damaging, if pieces need to be re-arranged.

Useful Links:

<https://www.westminster-abbey.org/abbey-commemorations/royals/william-i-the-conqueror>

<https://www.thehistorypress.co.uk/articles/william-the-conqueror-crowned-at-christmas/>

<https://support.apple.com/en-gb/guide/ipad/ipad99b53a71/ipados>

<http://home.bt.com/tech-gadgets/phones-tablets/six-easy-tips-for-taking-great-photos-on-your-ipad-11363861529620>