



YEAR 4 – ART



QUESTION: HOW CAN WE USE CLAY TO ACCURATELY REPRESENT A VIKING LONGHOUSE?



Weeks of teaching	Line of enquiry	Threshold concept	Substantive knowledge	Disciplinary knowledge	Curriculum endpoint
1.	Form and structure of Viking longhouses	- Develop ideas - Master techniques - Take inspiration from the greats	- A Viking longhouse was a long, rectangular building made mainly from wood, stone and turf, with a thatched roof. - Vikings lived together in longhouses with their families, animals and belongings all in one shared space. - Animal fur was used for warmth and comfort, often as rugs, bedding or wall coverings to help keep the longhouse cosy. - Longhouses were strong and practical, designed to protect people from cold weather, wind and rain. - A fire in the centre of the longhouse helped Vikings cook food, keep warm and provide light.	- Include texture that conveys feelings, expression or movement. - Annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas.	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

			The inside of a longhouse had different areas for sleeping, working, eating and storing tools and food.		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]
2.	Surface details and materials	- Develop ideas - Master techniques	- Vikings used natural materials such as wood, stone, rope and metal to make buildings, tools and shields. - Wood was carved and shaped for walls, furniture and shields, often showing lines, cracks and grain. - Stone was rough and strong, used for walls and hearths, showing age and durability through texture. - Rope was twisted and flexible, made from natural fibres and used for tying, lifting and sailing. - The texture of clay can be changed, from smooth to rough, to show different surfaces and materials. - Artists can use line and shading (hatching and cross-hatching) to show age, strength and movement in Viking objects.	- Add materials to provide interesting detail. - Use different harnesses of pencils to show line, tone and texture. - Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture.	
3.	Combining shapes	- Develop ideas - Master techniques	- Objects can be made by combining simple shapes such as cubes, cylinders, and cones. - Different shapes have different strengths, and some are more stable than others.	Create and combine shapes to create recognisable forms (e.g. shapes made from nets or solid materials).	

			• Wide bases help structures stay stable, while tall or narrow shapes can tip over more easily. • Materials behave differently when shaped, for example clay can be moulded, while card and nets are folded and joined. • Combining shapes carefully helps create recognisable objects, such as Viking buildings, tools or shields.		
4.	Refining structures and finalising	• Develop ideas • Master techniques • Take inspiration from the greats	• Vikings decorated objects with carvings and patterns, often inspired by animals, nature and symbols. • Patterns can be pressed into clay using tools or found materials to create texture and detail. • Clay can be shaped, smoothed and refined to improve the final structure before it dries. • Artists take inspiration from historical designs, using patterns from the past to improve their own work.	• Use clay and other mouldable materials. • Add materials to provide interesting detail. • Replicate patterns observed in natural or built environments.	
5.	Evaluate	• Develop ideas • Master techniques • Take inspiration	• Texture adds detail and interest to artwork and helps show how something feels, such as rough, smooth or hard. • Texture can help show age and strength, making objects look old, worn or sturdy.		

from the
greats

- Shapes create recognisable forms, helping the viewer understand what the artwork represents.
- Combining shapes carefully improves structure, balance and stability in a final piece.
- Artists evaluate their work by thinking about what worked well and what could be improved.
- Looking at the work of others helps artists improve, giving new ideas for shape, texture and detail.

Assessment opportunity:

1. Children write their own artist statement, answering the following question, how does your Viking longhouse show what you have learned about shape, texture and Viking life?
2. Children can interview each other as artists, showing their clay structure and evaluating it orally.