



YEAR 6 – ART – ROYALTY

QUESTION: WHY DID PORTRAITS OF THE MONARCHY BECOME SO POPULAR IN THE TUDOR ERA?

KEY ARTIST: HANS HOLBEIN THE YOUNGER



Media and materials



Artists and artisans



Techniques



Styles and periods



Visual language



Colour theory



WEEKS OF TEACHING	LINE OF ENQUIRY	THRESHOLD CONCEPT	SUBSTANTIVE KNOWLEDGE	DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE	CURRICULUM ENDPOINT
1	Summarise the key differences between the three types of portraits often used to paint kings and queens.	Develop ideas	- Hans Holbein the Younger was a famous portrait artist during the Tudor period who worked for King Henry VIII - Tudor portraits were used to show power, wealth and status. - State portraits are painted to present the monarch as having power and as a ruler. - Formal portraits are painted to show the character of the royal person. This helps royals to manage their image as they often work with the artist to create a style they are happy with. - Popular portraits are produced without the knowledge of the royal person and show us not how they may wish to be seen, but how they may be seen by the wider public. - Clothing, pose and facial expression were used to send messages about the sitter.	- Develop and imaginatively extend ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum. - Collect information, sketches and resources and present ideas imaginatively in a sketch book. - Give details (including own sketches) about the style of some notable artists, artisans and designers. - Show how the work of those studied was influential in both society and to other artists.	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.
2	Explore the use of chalk, pencil and ink to draw the outline of a person's facial	Master techniques	- Facial features in portraits follow basic proportional rules. - The eyes usually sit halfway down the face. - Accurate line drawing helps create realistic portraits. - Artists often sketch lightly first before refining their work.	- Choose a style of drawing suitable for the work (e.g. realistic or impressionistic). - Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles.	Pupils should be taught: to create sketch books to record their observations

	features.		Tudor portraits aimed for balance and symmetry		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.
3	To create a detailed line/sketch portrait inspired by Holbein	Master techniques	- Henry VIII used portraits to present himself as powerful and authoritative. - Holbein's portrait of Henry VIII shows him standing confidently and facing forward. - Tudor clothing often included rich fabrics and detailed patterns. - Line can be used to show shape and detail without colour. - Portraits can be recognisable even without shading.	Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles.	
4	To explore how colour was used in Tudor portraits to show power and wealth	Master techniques	- Colour in Tudor portraits had meaning as well as beauty. - Red and gold were often used to show wealth and power. - Black dye was expensive and showed high status in Tudor times. - Artists mixed colours carefully to create rich, deep tones. - Background colours were chosen to make the subject stand out.	- Use the qualities of watercolour and acrylic paints to create visually interesting pieces. - Combine colours, tones and tints to enhance the mood of a piece.	
5	To plan a painted portrait of a Tudor monarch	Master techniques	- Different Tudor monarchs used portraits to show different messages. - Elizabeth I's portraits often showed strength and intelligence. - Artists plan composition before painting. - Colour choices affect the mood of a portrait. - Painting often begins with background and large shapes first.	Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles.	
6	To create a completed painted Tudor portrait using colour confidently	Master techniques	- Tudor portraits were created using layers of paint. - Adding details improves realism and impact. - Artists review and refine their work as they go. - Portraits can tell us about history as well as art - Modern artists can be inspired by historical styles.	- Sketch (lightly) before painting to combine line and colour. - Use the qualities of watercolour and acrylic paints to create visually interesting pieces. - Combine colours, tones and tints to enhance the mood of a piece. - Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles. - Use brush techniques and the qualities of paint to create texture. - Develop a personal style of painting, drawing upon ideas from other artists	

ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITY:

PRODUCE A PORTRAIT USING COLOUR TO CONTRAST A PERSON'S FEATURES IN A SIMILAR WAY TO THAT USED BY PAINTERS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH I.