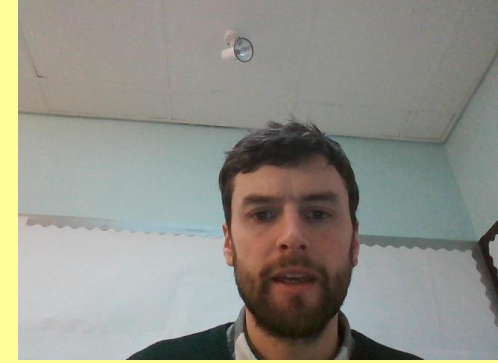


**Learning Objective: Take inspiration from the greats
To know that the work of those studied was influential
in both society and to other artists.**



**This is our final art lesson for this half-term.
Choose one of the following three activities:**

Watch the video by Jacqueline
Wilson:

<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/kids-view/jacqueline-wilsons-magical-tour-tate-britain>

Have a go at writing a story
based on a piece of artwork that
you see.

Watch this video:
<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-yinka-shonibare>

Have a go at creating
your own piece of
artwork like Yinka.

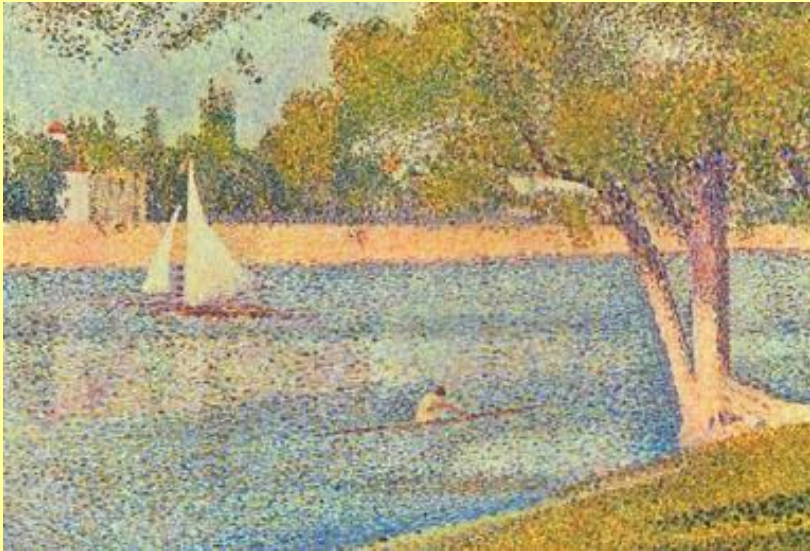
Write an explanation:

*How have the arts evolved
from ancient to modern
times?*

Use the information on the
next slides to help you...

Modern

Impressionism, e.g. Berthe Morisot - everyday life, capturing movement and light using rapid brush marks and bright colours



Pointillism, e.g. Seurat - paintings made up of tiny dots of pure colour applied in patterns to form and image



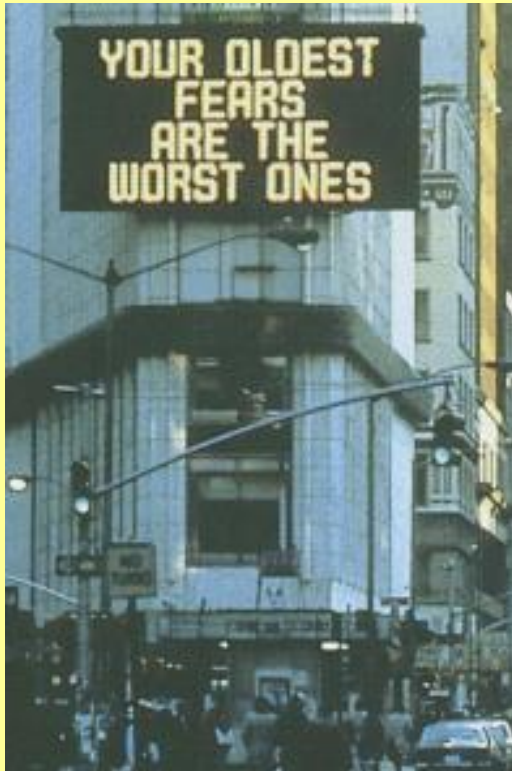
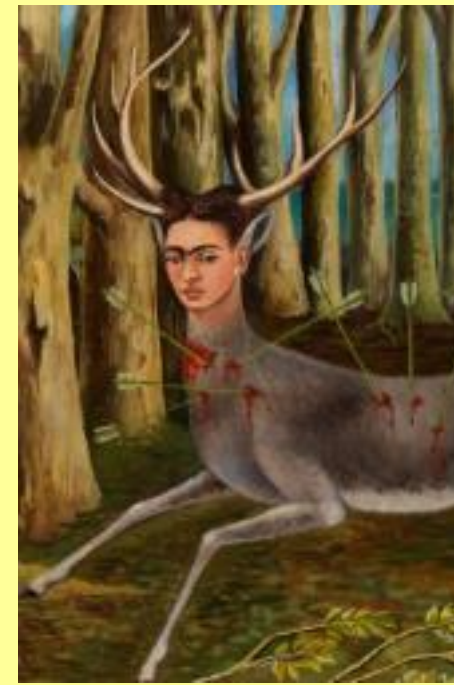
Cubism, e.g. Picasso - different views of subjects in the same picture, paintings appear fragmented

Modern



Pop Art, e.g.
Lichtenstein - inspired
by popular and
commercial culture

Surrealism, e.g. Frida
Kahlo - reveal the
unconscious



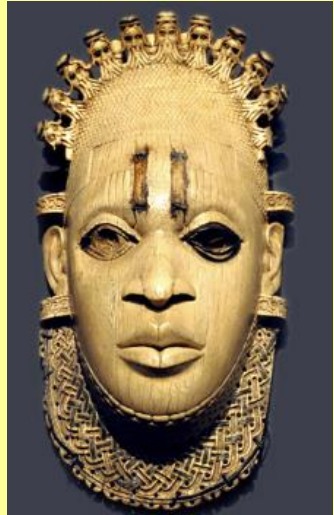
Street art, e.g.
Jenny Holzer -
using new mediums
and having the
freedom to work
outside

Performance and
installations,
Yayoi Kasumi -
complete,
unified, intense
experience



Middle Ages

Viking Oseberg Animal Head – decoration made of wood, metal and stone



African sculptures (animals and gods) from the Kingdom of Benin, e.g. bronze head of queen Idia – materials used for their magical powers

Persian textiles, the Ardabil carpet (Islamic art, inspired William Morris) - swirling leaves, stems and flowers



Chinese landscape painting, Snowy Stream – painted the natural setting for story narration, capturing space and depth

Middle Ages

Classical, e.g. Benjamin West –
return to the paintings of Greek
and Roman myths and legends



Pre-Raphaelites, e.g. Elizabeth Siddal –
challenged classism; based on literature and
poetry; realistic portrayal of love and death

Naturalism and realism,
e.g. John Constable, landscape paintings –
representing the natural in a realistic way



Ancient

Aboriginal - wood carving and painting to represent the environment



African masks- symbols of performance and commemorations
Andean



South American textiles - communicate wealth and social status



Ancient

Mesopotamian architecture, e.g. Ishtar gate (ancient Babylon) - repeated patterns



Egyptian pyramids, statues and tombs - pay tribute to pharaohs and gods



Greek and Roman sculptures, statues and mosaics

