





Art Focus	What a performance! (Textiles)	Year 6	Term Spring Term
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What? (Key Knowledge)		Integration		
<p><b>Textiles</b></p> <p>Textiles are flexible materials woven from fibres</p> <p>In your prior learning, you should have learnt that textiles are used to make clothing, sheets, towels, linen, carpets, rugs and a wide variety of other products. Textiles designers and makers can use stitches and other techniques (e.g. embroidery, tie dye) to add to the aesthetic appeal of their product. They can also add a number of features to improve the product's functionality, for example by adding a range of fasteners (e.g. clasps, ties, buttons, zips, studs, toggles and Velcro).</p>		<p><b>Integration</b></p> <p>Fabrics - Different fabrics have different properties (characteristics) which make them good for different purposes. For example, some materials are good insulators (keep things warm/cool, e.g. wool/fleece), others are waterproof/resistant (e.g. laminated fabrics, PUL, TPU, leather), whilst others are eco-friendly (e.g. organic cotton, linen).</p> <p>Joining - In addition to the stitches that you have previously learnt, you should plan to use a range of further stitches which can be used to sew and shape curved edges, and to decorate your design.</p> <p>Fasteners - There are a range of fasteners that can be used to open &amp; close different compartments on the product. Each offers different strengths (e.g. aesthetics, strength &amp; durability, size/ practicality and style).</p> <p>Sculpture Wire - Sculpture wire can be used in lots of different ways. You can either use it to create patterns or objects, or use it to stiffen fabric. To do this, make the shape you want with the wire, then tighten the fabric over it. You could also wrap fabric around the wire itself.</p>		
<p><b>Awakening</b></p> <p>Artists and designers throughout history have created costumes and headdresses for many situations. Particular costumes have been worn during cultural ceremonies, to display power and wealth and or just as a fashion choice! Most of the designs created represent a particular culture or era. Some of the costumes and headdresses designed are complete works of art. Many different materials and patterns have been used by designers to create beautiful and symbolic pieces.</p>		<p><b>STROKES AND MOVEMENT</b> Although a group of straight lines can suggest direction, a group of slightly curved lines conveys a sense of motion more clearly. Try combining a variety of strokes to create a more turbulent, busy design. Exercises like these can give you an idea of how the lines and strokes you draw can be expressive as well as descriptive.</p>  <p><b>PRESSURE</b> Varying the amount of pressure you use on your pencil is an easy way to make transitions between values. Since coloured pencils are translucent, the colour of the paper underneath will show through. With light pressure, the colour is almost transparent. Medium pressure creates a good foundation for layering, and heavy pressure flattens the paper texture, making the colour appear almost solid.</p> 		
<p><b>Masks from Around the World</b></p> 	<p><b>Clothes</b></p>  <p>Can be made with cotton/ polyester</p> <p>Embroidered using a number of different stitching techniques.</p>	<p>A wide range of clothes, including those found in high-end fashion chains, contain embroidery patterns, pictures and designs. Floral patterns (patterns including flowers) are particularly popular.</p> <p>Many clothes are made of polyester. It is very resilient and can stand a good deal of wear and tear. It also holds colour well.</p> <p>A number of advanced stitching techniques are often used, including stem stitches for outlines (particularly effective for the individual leaves and stems) and satin stitches for filling in shapes (e.g. the flowers).</p>	<p><b>Rhythm</b></p> <p>Using all of the techniques we have practiced, create your final design. Remember to think about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colour (including reasons why, sketching and shading techniques)</li> <li>• Shape of mask</li> <li>• Embellishments</li> <li>• Other additions to your costumes</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Discovery (Leon Bakst)</b></p> <p>Leon Bakst was born in 1866 and died in 1924. He was a famous Russian painter, set and costume designer. He was known for using exotic and rich patterns and colours in his work. He produced a range of set designs and costumes for some major theatre productions. Leon Bakst designed costumes and sets for the Ballets Russes. They were an itinerant ballet company based in Paris who performed between 1909 and 1929. They travelled all across Europe, South America and North America. Identify different colours to represent different moods using the colour wheel above and incorporate these</p>		<p><b>What? (Key Vocabulary)</b></p>		
				
		<p><b>Spelling</b></p> <p>Cross Stitch</p> <p>Stem Stitch</p> <p>Chain Stitch</p> <p>Satin Stitch</p> <p>Tie Dye</p>	<p><b>Definition/ Sentence</b></p> <p>A popular form of embroidery stitching in which two diagonal lines are stitched to create an 'X' shape. This form of stitching can be easily used to create patterns and pictures.</p> <p>The stem stitch creates a thin outline which can be curved. It uses diagonal stitches running closely beside the prior stitch.</p> <p>Chain stitches create a thick, textured line. It uses looped stitches to form a chain-like pattern.</p> <p>Satin stitches are often used to fill in shapes. Shapes can be outlined with other stitches before the satin stitch is used to fill the shape.</p> <p>Tie dye is a method of colouring fabrics, by tying it in a tight bundle (with rubber bands/ string) and dyeing it with different colours.</p>	

Lunt's Heath Primary School - Knowledge Organiser			
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