



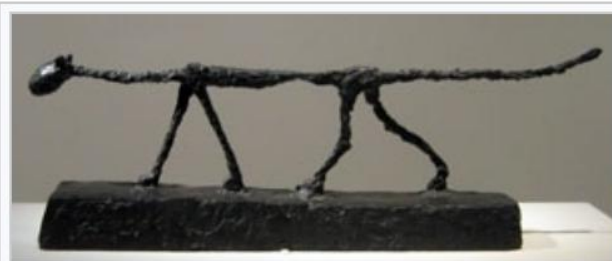
INTENT: What art and design do we want the children to remember/be able to do?

- Exploring and Developing Ideas – explore how to express movement and emotions in stick figures. How can we capture a moment in time and express what was happening to the figure?
- Sculpture and 3D – Practise sculpting skills – pipe-cleaner figures. Clad with foil to emulate Giacometti's figures. Add paper craft accessories to create a Roman battle scene
- Evaluating and Deepening Work . Compare ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work and say what they think and feel about them

NC Programme of Study		Hook to Learning		Vocabulary							
- To create sketch books to record their observations 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] - To learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.		Giacometti Foil Sculptures Giacometti: Intro to Foil Sculptures – tips on how to make the foil figures		Movement Angle Joining Combining Attaching Fixing Secure Horizontal Vertical Scale Confident Powerful Colour Palette <table><tr><td>RUST</td><td>PARCHMENT</td></tr><tr><td>COPPER</td><td>TURQUOISE</td></tr><tr><td>BRONZE</td><td>RED WINE</td></tr></table>		RUST	PARCHMENT	COPPER	TURQUOISE	BRONZE	RED WINE
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Y3 – Sculpture and 3D Skills Progression - Able to plan and think through the making process to create 3D forms using a range of materials. - Shape materials for a purpose, positioning and joining materials in new ways (tie, bind, stick, fold). - Experiment with combining found objects and recyclable material to create sculpture. - Understand how to finish and present their work to a good standard.		 Artists and Artisans  Styles and Periods Alberto Giacometti – 1901 - 1966 Swiss Sculptor/Painter/Print maker Famous pieces – L'homme au doigt (Pointing Man) 1947 - Three Men Walking, 1948 - Cat, 1954 Cubism/Surrealism Art – representations of figures that aren't necessarily realistic – elongated, disproportionate figures. His early sculptures were only 7 cm tall as he struggled to express himself. After WWII and his marriage to Annette Arm, a Red Cross secretary, his sculptures became taller, more elongated and expressive. L'homme au doigt became the most expensive sculpture in the world when it was sold for £112 million in 2015. It stands 180cm (6 feet) tall and was sculpted in one night between midnight and 9 o'clock the next morning. It is also the only one of his sculptures that he painted by hand to create more expression. Other artists: Sean Henry – North East sculptor; Edgar Degas sculptures									
Prior Learning Children should: - Use hands and tools with confidence when cutting, shaping and joining paper, card and malleable materials. - Develop understanding of 3D forms to construct and model simple forms using a range of materials - Develop basic skills for shaping and joining clay, including exploring surface texture.		Implementation – Sculpture and 3D - Who is Alberto Giacometti? What is his style and technique? What emotions can you sense by the style of sculpture? Children to annotate examples in books, class discussion; what can we see? What materials have been used? Likes/dislikes? Consider Process: Children to focus on human sculptures based on the Newcastle artwork of Sean Henry. Compare with Giacometti. Realism/detail v abstract/simple representations. Consider body positions and how emotions can be expressed through them. Complete a simple drawing exercise-stick figures showing a range of emotions. Materials and Techniques: Model/sculpt a pipe cleaner stick figure in the style of Giacometti. Effects/Visual Lang/Emotions: Use it to create different body positions-running, sitting etc.... What emotions can we convey? Materials and Techniques: Clad the pipe cleaner figures in tin foil to create a rough metallic/bronze sculpture effect. Can we make our figure 3D? Add representations of hands/feet/head etc? Colour Theory: Materials and Techniques: Final piece: Construct a 3D pipe-cleaner/foil figure in the style of Giacometti. Option to paint the foil using acrylic paints. Add card/paper/craft accessories to turn them into Roman Soldiers. Create armies/battle scenes and photograph against backgrounds (stand open non-fiction topic books etc) AA Human sculptures (wire and foil) AA Pathway: Stick Transformation									
Golden Threads - Developing Schema Knowledge - Thinking like an artist – What did Giacometti do?											
Process	Colour Theory	Media/Materials & Techniques	Effects	Visual Language & Emotions	Impact: Reflect on and Evaluate Final Piece						



 Pencil drawings that were then developed into bronze, large-scale sculptures.	 In his paintings, Giacometti has reds, blues, yellow and white on his palette, but he goes on layering the marks til they all blend in grey tones. His sculptures were in the natural bronze metallics.	  In his sketch work he used pencil. To make his bronze sculptures, Alberto Giacometti first created the form and shape with clay and plaster. He would often revise his model many times before producing the final mold for the bronze.	 Conveyed dreams and battles in some of his work (end of WWII). He aimed to 'capture a moment in time' with figures fixed in a position of movement.	  What effect does Giacometti's' colours have on his work? Was this method effective? Look closely at all parts of the artwork - can we work out the emotions/symbolism/ messages?	End of unit final piece – self/peer/teacher evaluation - Vocabulary/definitions match - Retrieval – artist/style/colour theory/media/techniques - Brain Dump – personal thoughts - effects and visual language
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Cat, 1954, Metropolitan Museum of Art



L'homme au doigt ('The man with the finger' or 'Pointing Man' 1947 bronze sculpture by [Alberto Giacometti](#), that became the most expensive sculpture ever when it sold for US\$141.3 million (£112 million) on May 11, 2015