


Subject: ART	Year/term: Y6/Summer	Unit: Sculpting
<b>National curriculum objectives:</b>	The national curriculum for art and design aims to ensure that all pupils: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♣ produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences</li> <li>♣ become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques</li> <li>♣ evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design</li> <li>♣ know about great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms.</li> </ul>	
<b>Lesson</b>	<b>Learning question:</b>	<b>INK</b>
<b>1. History and culture</b> Gather information about an artist	What do I know about Anthony Gromley? What are two representative pieces of his work? What was his style? What inspired him? What is the artist known for?	Anthony Gromley is a British artist who is known for exploring the human form in its relationship with space. He draws inspiration from human body, public spaces, Buddhism and minimalism. Through his work, he represented the human body in different ways. Famous sculpture: Angel of the North, Event Horizon 
<b>2. Thinking critically</b> <b>Explore ideas</b> Identify and explore key aspects of the artist's work	What do Antony Gormley's sculptures have in common? What materials did he use? How did he create his sculptures? What is welding? What is moulding?	Antony Gormley used materials like cast iron, steel, clay, and even bread! His sculptures are often made from strong, heavy metals. Welding is a way of joining two pieces of metal by melting them together using heat. Moulding is shaping a material by pouring it into a hollow form (a mould) and letting it harden into that shape.
<b>3. Explore ideas</b> Use materials and techniques effectively to sculpt.	What is additive sculpting? What is subtracting sculpting? How can you create clay structures using additive and subtracting techniques?	Additive sculpting means <i>building up</i> a sculpture by adding materials like clay, piece by piece, to create a shape Subtractive sculpting means <i>taking away</i> parts of a material—like carving or cutting clay—to reveal the shape you want. I need to shape my clay with my hands (additive), then use tools to carve or scrape away details (subtractive). I can also



		add extra bits of clay for features, then smooth or cut parts to refine my sculpture.
<p><b>4. Explore ideas</b></p> <p>Use materials and techniques to create our own artwork in the style of the artist</p>	<p>How can I create my own sculpture in the style of Antony Gormley?</p> <p>What materials do I need?</p> <p>What techniques I am going to use?</p> <p>What do I want my sculpture to look like?</p>	<p>I can use air-dry clay, carving tools and wire to create a sculpture inspired by the Angel of the North. I can build up the body by adding clay bit by bit; I can carve or scrape away clay to shape arms, legs, or details (subtracting sculpting); I can use tools or fingers to add surface detail; I can use wire to support the structure and create a free-standing figure.</p>
<p><b>5. Thinking critically</b></p> <p>Use visual vocabulary to analyse, synthesise and compare</p>	<p>What technique/s have I used to create my clay sculpture inspired by Antony Gormley?</p> <p>How is my artwork similar/different to the artist's?</p> <p>Why have I chosen these techniques?</p> <p>What materials and colour palette have I used? Why?</p> <p>How does my sculpture make me feel?</p> <p>How can I improve?</p>	<p>I can describe my sculpture and comment on my techniques, materials and colour choices using visual language.</p> <p>I can say how my artwork makes me feel and why.</p> <p>I can compare my artwork with the artist's.</p> <p>I can explain how I can improve.</p>

