

Year 6 Art – Leonardo Da Vinci

What I will learn by the end of this unit

What I should already know

- To know about and describe some of the key ideas, techniques and working practices of a variety of artists that I have studied.
- To reflect upon artists' work and share my response verbally.
- To deconstruct and discuss an original artwork, using a sketchbook to make visual notes to nurture my own creative response to the work.

- To learn about great artists in history.
- To improve my mastery of drawing and painting with a range of materials, including pencil and paint.
- To record my observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.

Key Facts

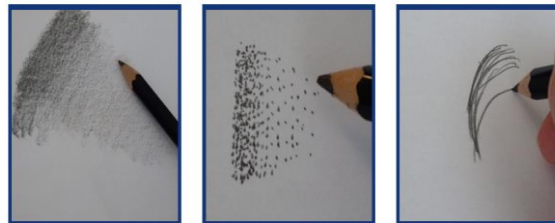
Leonardo Da Vinci was born in Italy in 1452 and died in 1519.

He was a scientist, inventor and artist, during the Italian Renaissance period.

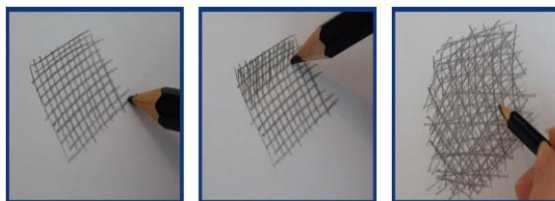
Many of Da Vinci's paintings relate to the Bible (for example, The Last Supper, created in 1498) and he also painted portraits – the most famous being the Mona Lisa (1503), which has been exhibited in the Louvre Museum, Paris, since 1797.

Da Vinci perfected a realism technique, called sfumato, to make his models look as real as possible.

Examples of shading



In these three pictures, you can see how holding your pencil sideways, using spaced out dots and using curved lines, can create shading.



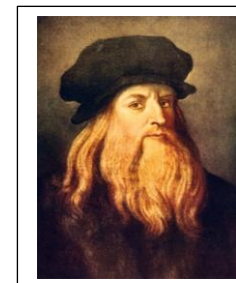
These pictures show how to cross-hatch to create shading.



The Last Supper
(1498)



Mona Lisa
(1503)



Self-Portrait
(c1505)

Key Vocabulary

Renaissance	portrait	sfumato
perspective	composition	realism
hatching	shading	innovation

Disciplinary Skills

- To identify how the artist used his artwork to draw attention to new thinking and ideas in Renaissance Italy.
- To explore how the artist used his artwork to convey his ideas on religious, social and technological themes.
- To explain how the artist's ideas influenced other artists and scholars during the Renaissance and up to the modern day.