

Year 6 Art – Japanese Art

What I should already know

- To use a range of materials to create their own artwork
- To appreciate famous artists and share learnt facts
- To design and evaluate
- To develop own ideas from influential artists or artforms

What I will learn by the end of this unit

- To explore the visual elements of different Japanese art styles
- To know about the importance of light and dark in artwork
- To learn about origami
- To learn about calligraphy

Key Facts

Origami, meaning "to fold paper" in Japanese, is a beautiful art form where you create shapes and sculptures by folding paper, without cutting or gluing.

Japanese calligraphy, or "shodo" ("the way of writing"), is a beautiful art form where you create characters using a brush and ink, and it's a way to express yourself and learn about Japanese culture.

Ukiyo-e is a genre of Japanese art that flourished from the 17th through 19th centuries.



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Ukiyo-e

The term *ukiyo-e* means "pictures of the floating world".

It is a style of Japanese painting which flourished from the 17th to the 19th Century.

Some *ukiyo-e* artists painted their artworks but most of the work was created using woodblock prints.

Woodblock prints were cheaper to buy because they could be reproduced. Many were exported to Europe.

Ukiyo-e art greatly influenced 19th Century artists such as Degas, Monet and Van Gogh.

Kabuki actor portraits by Tōshūsai Sharaku



Key Vocabulary

Calligraphy	woodblock	origami	light
Dark	ink	floating	paper
			fold

Disciplinary Skills

- To appreciate the history of art
- To ask questions and answer questions
- Use a sketchbook for practising skills and recording knowledge.
- To express emotions and feelings when reflecting