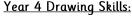
Artist(s)



Viking Art (Norse Art) is art made by Scandinavians during the Viking Age (c. 790-1100 CE). Vikings loved elaborate decorations and they decorated many of the things they used: weapons, jewellery, runestones, ship woodwork and even their common, everyday items. They loved abstract and intricate animal designs and multiple interlacing lines. The animals depicted in their art include serpents, horses, wolves, birds and unreal, fantastic animals. As the Viking Age progressed, craftsmen varied the designs and six distinct but art styles developed (although there are lots of overlapping features between the styles). Each style is named for an area where a decorated object was found..



- 1. Make informed choices in drawing
- 2. Alter and refine drawings and describe changes using art vocabulary
- 3. Collect images and information in a sketchbook
 - 4. Use research to inspire drawing
- 5. To explore relationships between line and tone, pattern and shape, line and texture
- 6. To experiment with shading negative and positive space









Year 1, 2 & 3 drawing skills



positive space	the areas in a work of art that are the subject(s), or areas of interest	blend	rub together two or more colours
negative space	the area around the subject(s) in a piece of art	stippling	the creation of a pattern using dots
texture	One of the 7 elements of art. It refers to the way an object feels to the touch or looks as it may feel if it were touched	sgraffito	a decorative technique that involves cutting away parts of a surface layer to reveal a different coloured background

What are we learning?





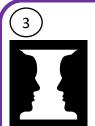
- Norse Art is art made by Scandinavians during the Viking Age (c. 790-1100 CE)
- Vikings loved elaborate decorations and they decorated many of the things they used: weapons, jewellery, runestones, ship woodwork and even their common, everuday items
- Viking Art uses abstract and intricate animal designs and multiple interlacing lines
- There are six distinct styles of Viking Art
- The six styles are: Oseberg, Borre,
 Jelling, Mammem, Ringerike and Urnes



- Applying less pressure to oil pastels will create a lighter colour. Applying more pressure to an oil pastel will create a darker colour
- Oil pastels can be blended using a heavy pressure blend or a light pressure blend



- Stippling is the creation of a pattern using dots
- Sgraffito is a decorative technique that involves cutting away parts of a surface layer to reveal a different coloured background



- Positive space is the areas in a work of art that are the subjects, or areas of interest
- Negative space is the area around the subjects
- Planning and designing a piece of art before making it means we can think about the colours and arrangement to make it the best it can be



- Carbon paper can be accurately used to transfer an image onto something
- Positive or negative space can be coloured
- Different oil pastel techniques can create the illusion of texture



- Explain choices made during the process, such as selection of colours and oil pastel techniques
- Explain how the artwork is similar/different to Norse artwork
- Say what worked well and what could be improved with explanations

