



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..

#### Year 4 Drawing Skills:

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?

1



- **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
- 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, Mammen, Ringerike and Urnes

2

- 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

3



- **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

4



- **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**

5

- 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**

