



Crofton Junior School – Art Knowledge Organiser – Our Extraordinary World – Year 5 Spring Term



Unit of Work	Art – Our Extraordinary World – Making a wire tree sculpture – David Nash
Text Driver the Unit of Work Links to	The Great Kapok Tree
Key Strand	Develop Ideas Master Techniques – Sculpture
Overview of the Unit of Work	<p>Pupils will learn about the artist David Nash and how he uses wood, trees and the natural environment to create sculptures. When he was younger, Nash helped clear and replant a nearby forest that his father owned. He learned about wood of many kinds and learned he hated planting trees in rows. This is what inspired him to create tree sculptures.</p> <p>Pupils will collect information, sketches, resources, and present ideas imaginatively in a sketchbook and comment on the sculptures with a fluent grasp of visual language. Additionally, they will create a wire sculpture showing realistic qualities and proportions or a more abstract take if they wish. Pupils will use tools to add shape, texture and pattern, combine visual and tactile qualities and use frameworks for their sculptures.</p> <p>Pupils will create a final tree sculpture using wire and other tactile materials (beads etc.).</p>
Prior Learning & Vocabulary	<p>During the Spring Term in Year 3, the children will have learnt about the great artist Henry Moore and will have used clay to create sculptures in his style.</p> <p>Vocabulary: combine, recognisable, forms, nets, solids, convey, expression, mouldable, detail, rolling, cutting, carving, moulding</p>
Sticky Knowledge	<p>Pupils will learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How David Nash is known for works in wood and shaping living trees. His large wood sculptures are sometimes carved or partially burned to produce blackening. His main tools for these sculptures are a chainsaw and an axe to carve the wood and a blowtorch to char the wood. • How Nash also makes sculptures which stay in the landscape. For example, ‘Ash Dome’ is a ring of ash trees he planted in 1977 and trained to form a domed shape. • How he has created a varied body of work in which the relationship between man and nature is a central theme. His artistic ethos has been one of direct, physical involvement with his chosen material – wood – and the landscape. • How to use wire to form the sculpture of a tree using realistic qualities and proportions or perhaps to take a more abstract interpretation of the trees around them. • How to create a sculpture using visual and tactile qualities through the use wire and other materials (beads etc.).



New Vocabulary

potential: having or showing the capacity to develop into something in the future.
unexpected: not expected or regarded as likely to happen.
realistic: representing things in a way that is accurate and true to life.
abstract: relating to or denoting art that does not attempt to represent external reality, but rather seeks to achieve its effect using shapes, colours, and textures.
provoke: stimulate or give rise to a reaction or emotion
interpretation: a stylistic representation of a creative work or dramatic role.
visual: relating to seeing or sight.
tactile: of or connected with the sense of touch.
qualities: the standard of something as measured against other things of a similar kind
framework: an essential supporting structure
manipulate: handle or control a tool or material in a skilful manner
stability: the state of being stable

Post Learning

During the Autumn Term of Year 6, pupils will use sculptural techniques by creating clay pots inspired by Ancient Greece.