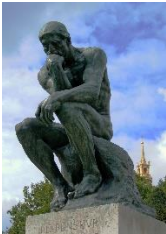
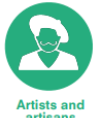


The Thinker by Rodin

Quick Summary



Known as The Thinker, this bronze sculpture represents the creative mind at work. Although the figure is seated, he is not at rest. The Thinker was originally conceived as part of Rodin's design for a set of bronze doors for a museum in Paris. This figure represented Dante Alighieri, an early Italian Renaissance poet.



Auguste Rodin was a sculptor whose work had a huge influence on modern art. Unlike many famous artists, Rodin didn't become widely established until he was in his 40s. Developing his creative talents during his teens, Rodin later worked in the decorative arts for nearly two decades. He eventually sculpted the controversial piece "The Vanquished" (renamed "The Age of Bronze"), exhibited in 1877. Among Rodin's most lauded works is "The Gates of Hell," a monument of various sculpted figures that includes "The Thinker" (1880) and "The Kiss" (1882). Rodin didn't live to finish the intricate piece; he died on November 17, 1917, in Meudon, France.

Previous knowledge required: pattern/texture, line types, primary and secondary colours

Drawing

Tone	The lightness or darkness of something
Pattern	A design created by a repeated shape
Texture	Texture is the way something feels to the touch or looks to the eye
Viewfinder	A viewfinder helps to focus on a specific part of an object before drawing it
Layering	Using different media to build effect. For example, pencil on pastels or different colours



Techniques



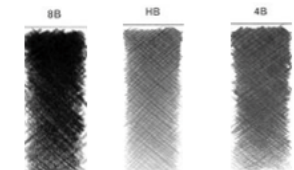
Media and materials

Tone:



You can create a lighter tone by pressing your pencil lightly on your paper or you can achieve a darker tone by using a heavier pressure.

You can also use different grades of pencils to change the tone



Aspirations and career links to art: artist, curator, art director, fashion designer, web developer, photographer, illustrator, photographer, kitchen designer, cartoonist, visual effects, landscape designer, jewellery designer, director, architect, model maker, puppet maker



Media and materials



Techniques



Effects



Colour theory



Emotions



Artists and artisans



Styles and periods



Visual language



Process



Techniques



Media and materials

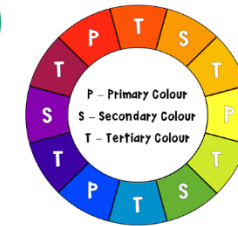
Key sketchbook moments

- Artist research (August Rodin)
- Experiment with a range of materials.
- Experiment with colour, line, shape, space.
- Annotations to show reflections on their work and that of others.
- August Rodin inspired piece of art work-drawing, painting & digital media



Colour theory

The Colour Wheel



The colour wheel is an organisation of colours around a circle. The first colour wheel was created around 1660 by Sir Isaac Newton. Traditionally colours are represented on a wheel of 12 colours: three primary colours, three secondary colours, and six tertiary colours. It also shows certain relationships between colours, such as primary colours, secondary colours, warm colours, complementary colours, etc.

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Painting Vocabulary

line - describe objects, adds detail or create expression

shape - a flat, enclosed area of art created through lines, textures, colours

technique - technical skills of a particular art

space – around, between or within art

artist/designer – a creative and skilled person

design – to sketch or plan

media – materials and tools used by an artist

materials - resources an artist uses

warm colours - contain more yellow

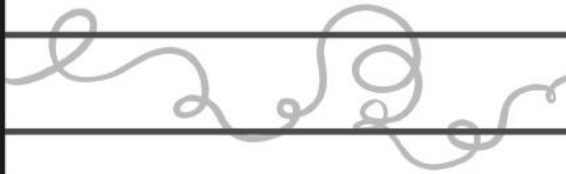
cold colours – contain more blue

primary colour - red, blue, or yellow

secondary colour – made by mixing two primary colours.

Line

A line is a mark that is longer than it is wide. A line could be created using materials such as a pencil, pen, or a brush dipped in ink. A line can be straight or curved. It can be horizontal, vertical or diagonal, and can change direction.



Shape

A shape is flat, and created by a closed line. The shape might be an outline or filled in with solid colour, shading, or a pattern. Shapes can be geometric, like squares or triangles. They can also be irregular, or natural shapes, such as puddles or leaves.



Space

Space is the area around or between objects. Space includes the background, foreground, and middle ground. A space can be negative or positive.



Colour

There are 3 primary colours: red, yellow and blue. Mixing 2 primary colours together creates a secondary colour: orange, purple or green. Tertiary colours are created by mixing a primary and a secondary colour together.

A colour wheel can be used to show which colours are harmonious when placed together.

Warm colours are red, and include oranges, yellows, and browns. Cold colours are blue and include greens, violets, and greys. Black, white and grey are neutral colours.

Sculpture – Clay

Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
slab	A flat piece of clay or dough created using a rolling pin or by squashing with a flat object.
mould	To form a shapeable material such as play-dough or clay into a certain figure or 3D object.
sculpt	Similar meaning to 'moulding', but sculpting can be done with any material to create a sculpture of a certain figure or 3D object.
slip	A mixture of water and clay used as glue to join pieces of clay together or for decorating purposes.
cross-hatch	A method of making a rough patch of clay (by cutting grooves in it) that will then join more securely to another piece of clay.
knead	To squeeze, push and pull clay or dough using your hands in order to soften it and make it easier to shape.



Techniques

Clay Techniques to Try



Rolling a ball of clay



Rolling snakes with clay



Squeezing the clay



Pulling and pinching the clay with your fingers



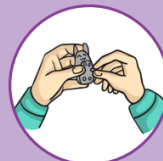
Carving details into the clay with tools



Smoothing out the clay with your fingers



Creating holes or hollows in the clay with tools



Joining pieces of clay together

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Process

Week 2- developing ideas

Explore ideas and collect visual information

Week 4 - drawing

Draw lines of different sizes and thickness

Week 6,8 and 10 - sculpture

Use a combination of shapes, include lines and texture, use rolled up paper, straws, paper, card and clay as materials (tin foil), which will lead to week 10 (the final lesson) where the children will use techniques such as rolling, cutting, moulding and carving (clay) to make a final piece by applying their taught skills