

Year 5 - Autumn

Art Knowledge Organiser

Project eXplore topic:

Tomb Raiders

Links to other year groups: Year 4 collage (Matisse)

Key Vocabulary:

sculpture - a 3D carving or model

relief - a sculpture that is part of a wall or structure; the Egyptians often carved them into the walls of their temples and tombs; reliefs were generally painted as well

death mask - a highly decorated mask placed over the face of the mummy to allow the soul to recognise its body in the afterlife

cartouche - an Egyptian hieroglyphic nameplate; oval shaped with a king's name inside

hieroglyphics - pictures that Ancient Egyptians used to represent objects, actions, sounds, and ideas. In total, there were more than 700 different hieroglyphics. Some of the pictures stood for whole words.



<https://art-educ4kids.weebly.com/egyptian-art.html>

Timeline of artists/movements:

The civilisation of Ancient Egypt ruled the land of the Nile for over 3000 years. Their art changed little during that time. The original style of art was first used in 3000 BC and the most respected artists continued to copy these styles for the next 3000 years.

A lot of what we know about the Ancient Egyptians comes from their art. From the many pieces of art they created we can learn things like what they looked like, what kind of clothes they wore, what jobs they worked and what they considered important.

In Ancient Egypt, the tomb walls of the rich and powerful were often filled with paintings. These paintings were there to help the person in the afterlife.

Important works:



Key facts/info:

They mostly used the colours blue, black, red, green, and gold in their paintings.

A lot of Egyptian art depicted the pharaohs. This was often in a religious sense as the pharaohs were considered gods.

Many of the paintings of Ancient Egypt survived for so many thousands of years because of the area's extremely dry climate.

Small carved models were sometimes included inside tombs. These included slaves, animals, boats, and buildings that the person may need in the afterlife.

The majority of the art hidden in tombs was stolen by thieves over thousands of years.

Key Artists/Movements:

Much of the artwork created by the Ancient Egyptians had to do with their religion. They would fill the tombs of the Pharaohs with paintings and sculptures. Temples were another popular place for art. The temples often held large statues of their gods as well as many paintings on the walls.

Although they are famous for their giant statues, e.g. **the Sphinx at Giza**, the Egyptians also carved smaller, more ornate sculptures. They used various materials including alabaster, ivory, limestone, basalt, wood gilded with gold, and sometimes even solid gold.

Tutankhamen's Golden Funeral Mask

The colouring of the collar is made with semiprecious stones and the stripes on the headdress are made with blue glass. The rest of the mask is made from twenty-four pounds of solid gold!