

## Key Question: Wars of the Roses - Was Richard III a hero or a villain?

**Prior Knowledge and Overview:** **The Art of The Rose** Look at Tudor portraits and how the rose was a symbol of the House, we will also be looking at calligraphy in tudor times. We will look at the artist Pierre-Joseph Redouté (1759-1840). During this topic we will build on previous knowledge taught in year 4&5. We will increase our disciplinary knowledge by looking at: Colour mixing including: Tints and Shades Complementary colours, Use and apply different kinds of paint in different ways, including using brush strokes to create texture, Recognise different tones of one colour, to use and apply emotional colours, to use and apply Harmonious colours, to represent texture via drawing or paintings using a range of media

### The War of The Roses 1455-1485



#### Vocabulary:

**outline:** to draw the main shape or edge of something

**shadow:** The darker value on the ground/surface

**shading:** The darker value on the portion of a form's surface that is turned away from the light source

**texture:** The actual/illusion of tactile value on the surface of an area as created by nature or by an artist through a manipulation of the visual elements

**primary colours:** The three colours that cannot be made by mixing other colours together: red, yellow, and blue.

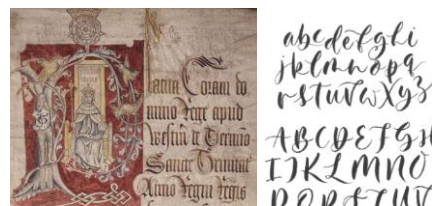
**secondary colours:** Colours made by mixing two primary colours together:

**tertiary colours:** Colours made by mixing a primary colour with a neighbouring secondary colour, such as red-orange or blue-green.

**Saturation:** How bright or intense a colour is. Highly saturated colours are vivid, while less saturated colours look duller or more muted.

What is calligraphy and where did the word come from?

The word comes from two Greek words, Kallos and Graphe, meaning beautiful writing. Calligraphy's most interesting period is from the Roman period through to the Renaissance. (100AD -- 1600AD.) It was during this time that the pen lettered alphabets that we use today were developed. The major alphabets from that time span, in chronological order, are:- Roman, uncial, blackletter, italic and bookhand. It was from these five alphabets that most of the modern type-faces or 'fonts' are derived.



**Pierre-Joseph Redouté (1759-1840)** was a painter and botanist from the Austrian Netherlands, known for his watercolours of roses, lilies and other flowers at the Château de Malmaison, many of which were published as large coloured stipple engravings. He was nicknamed "the Raphael of flowers" and has been called the greatest botanical illustrator of all time.



**Blending:** using a soft pencil or a blending tool to create smooth transitions between light and dark areas.  
**Graduated shading:** creating a gradual change from light to dark by varying the pressure on the pencil.  
**Hatching:** drawing parallel lines to create different tones.  
**Cross-hatching:** drawing intersecting lines to create darker tones.  
**Scumbling:** drawing small circles or scribbles to create texture and tone.