Mablethorpe Primary Academy	Art
Themes: Tudor Year 5 and 6	Term 2

Prior Knowledge and Overview: Throughout this term, we will be studying the portraits. We will be looking at when they first came about and how they were used in the Tudor time to show wealth and power. We will be looking at the different tomes that they would have used in the Tudor times and the importance of them. The children will also be looking at how they can effectively shade portraits with different techniques.

Key Vocabulary	
Analyse	To look closely at something and think carefully about its different parts to understand it better.
Assess	To judge or evaluate how good, successful or effective something is.
Interpret	To explain what something means based on the information or evidence you have.
Character traits	The qualities or features that describe a person's personality, such as being brave, kind or honest.
Compose	To create or put something together, such as a piece of art, music or writing.
Portrait	A picture, painting or drawing of a person, showing what they look like.
grid	A pattern of evenly spaced horizontal and vertical lines used to help draw, measure or organise information.
Emulate	To copy or imitate someone or something because you admire their skills or qualities.
Tone	In art, tone refers to how light or dark a colour or shade is.
Pigment	A coloured substance used to give paint, ink or other materials their colour.
Proportions	The size and relationship of different parts compared to each other, helping something look realistic and balanced.
Silhouette	The dark outline or shape of a person or object, often seen against a lighter background

Holbein was one of the most accomplished portraitists of the 16th century. He spent two periods of his life in England (1526-8 and 1532-43), portraying the nobility of the Tudor court. Holbein's famous portrait of Henry VIII (London, National Portrait Gallery) dates from the second of these periods. 'The Ambassadors', also from this period, depicts two visitors to the court of Henry VIII. 'Christina of Denmark' is a portrait of a potential wife for the king.





In Tudor times artists were employed by the Kings and Queens and their courtiers to create portraits of them, they are known as Artists of the Tudor Court. The portraits helped show their wealth and royal status. The Tudor artists worked across many disciplines, including portrait miniatures, heraldry, jewellery and metalwork, decorative schemes for tournaments and illuminated manuscripts. The portrait was the most important form of painting for Tudor.

Artists use a set of simple guidelines to help draw realistic faces. These guidelines show where different facial features are usually placed and help keep the face in proportion.

Key facts to remember:

The eyes are positioned about halfway down the head, not near the top as many people think.

The space between the eyes is usually the same width as one eye.

The bottom of the nose sits halfway between the eyes and the chin.

The mouth is positioned halfway between the bottom of the nose and the chin.

Using these measurements helps artists create balanced and realistic portraits. By mapping out facial features with a grid, artists can check proportions carefully and improve the accuracy of their drawings.

