

GGA Art Knowledge Organiser Year 4 – Autumn Term – Invaders and Raiders

Key Elements

The Vikings highly valued artwork, they elaborately decorated just about every item in their everyday lives. There were changes in Viking art but generally, the most famous Viking art styles rest within these six ancient patterns:



Oseberg – Lasting most of the 9th century, main feature is the gripping beast motif.



Borre – Overlaps Oseberg and Jelling styles, the gripping beast remains but face shape changes.



Jelling – 10th Century, lasted about 75 years. Stylistic animals S-shaped and intertwined.



Mammen – Last ½ of the 10th century. Features naturalistic lions, birds and serpents decorated with dots.



Ringerike – First ½ 11th century. Lion-shaped beasts still appear as well as plant motifs and foliate patterns.



Urnes – From 1050 to 12th century. Interlacing beasts with loops, eyes of the beasts pointed forward.

Key Vocabulary and Definition

Scale	the size of one object in relation to another.
Proportion	the relative size of parts within a whole. The whole could be a person's face and the parts could be eyes, nose, mouth etc.
Placement	to appear closer or further away: place objects lower or higher on the surface of your drawing.
Perspective	to create an illusion of space and depth on a flat surface.

Skills

Drawing	The effect of light
	Scale and proportion
	Consider placement and perspective.
Texture	Create mood, feeling and movement.
	Compare different fabrics.
	Use a range of materials.

Outcomes

Illuminated letters using inks.

Recreating Viking art style.



Why are we learning this?

To know how Viking art developed over time.

Why is it important?

So we understand that art from different eras can take many different forms and express meaning.

