



Anselm Kiefer



Michelangelo



Rembrandt

Class Tamar

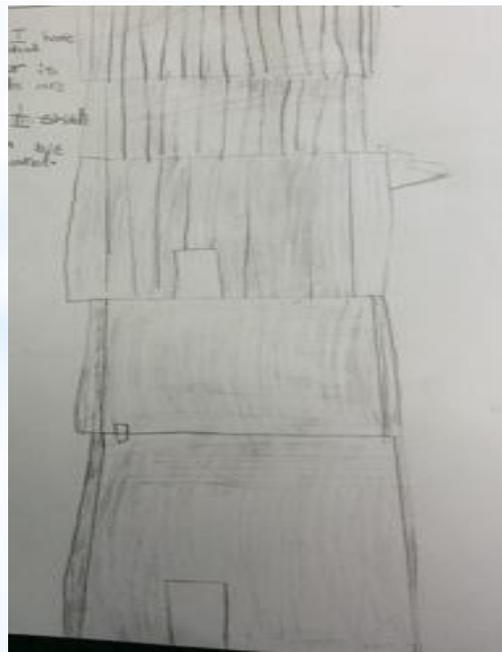
Art

European Artists

Summer 1 2022

We learnt about the artist Anselm Kiefer. He was born in Germany when WW2 ended and his art was influenced by the ruined buildings following the war. We did some observational drawing of some of his sculptures.

I really like how he made his sculptures to look so ruined and old.

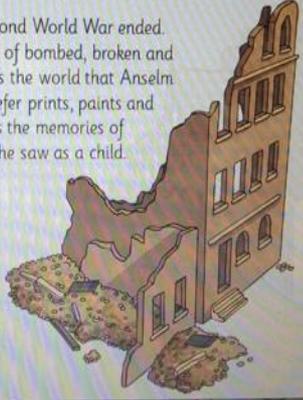


Anselm Kiefer (1945-Present) German

Anselm Kiefer was born just as the Second World War ended. Germany (where he was born) was full of bombed, broken and ruined buildings after the war. This was the world that Anselm Kiefer grew up in. Although Anselm Kiefer prints, paints and sculpts, a common theme in his work is the memories of bombed, broken, ruined buildings that he saw as a child.

When he was younger, Anselm Kiefer painted pictures. He would then dig tunnels in his garden and then bury those drawings.

He uses many materials in his work, but paint, ash, earth, straw and lead are very common. Most of his artwork is very, very big.



We learnt about the artist Michelangelo. He was a sculptor, painter, architect, poet and engineer. He is most famous for his sculptures 'David' and 'Pieta', but also his paintings on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Italy. We did had a go at drawing above our heads in class to experience what it might have felt like!

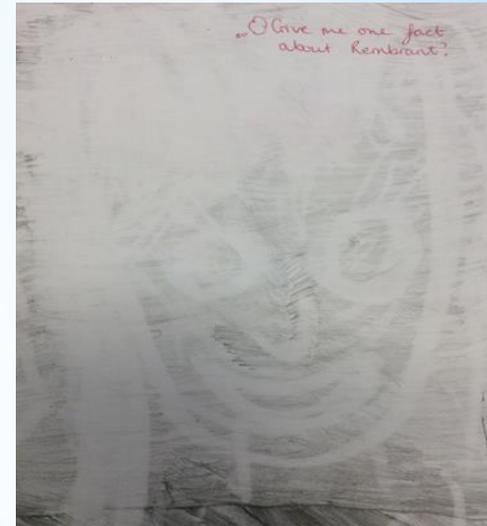


I was surprised to learn that it took him 4 years to paint the ceiling in the Sistine Chapel!



It's really hard after a while to draw above your head!

We learnt about the artist Rembrandt. He was very famous for the portraits and the Bible stories he painted. He liked to show spots of brightness and pockets of deep darkness in his paintings. Influenced by his art, we shaded our page and have a go at drawing with a rubber to create the light!



I really like how you can see the emotion of the person in the painting.



We had a go at bringing together everything that we could remember about Anselm Kiefer, Michelangelo and Rembrandt and compared this with others in the class.



I remembered that Anselm Kiefer was inspired by his childhood where he saw lots of broken buildings after the war in Germany.



I remembered that Michelangelo painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel which took his 4 years to complete.



I remembered that Rembrandt liked to paint portraits of poor people, he used lots of shade and bits of light in his paintings.

Art

FLE Y3/4

European Art

What I have learnt before:

I know how to use drawing to develop and share my ideas, experiences and imagination.

I know how to use shading to create different effects.



Anselm Kiefer



Michelangelo



Rembrandt

Forever Facts

Anselm Kiefer is a painter and sculptor. His art was inspired by the bombed, broken and ruined buildings after the second world war.

Michelangelo is famous for his paintings on the Sistine Chapel in Italy.

Rembrandt was very famous for the portraits and the Bible stories he painted. He preferred to paint ordinary, poor people, who modelled for him.

Artists are inspired by many different things eg nature, childhood, what is happening in the world at the time etc.

Exciting Books



Subject Specific Vocabulary

ruined / destroyed

A building reduced to a state of decay or collapse (referring to the buildings that influenced Anselm Kiefer's artwork)

influence

The power of a thing or person that causes some kind of effect on another.

observational drawing

Drawing exactly what you see with careful detail.

Sistine Chapel

The Sistine Chapel is a large chapel in the Vatican Palace, the place in Italy where the Pope lives.

fresco

A fresco is a painting that is done on a wall. A true fresco is painted onto plaster that is fresh. The word fresco comes from the Italian for "fresh".

tone

In art and design, tone refers to how light or dark something is.

Skills

Use other cultures and times as a stimulus

Experiment with the styles of different artists

Compare others' work with their own

Our Endpoint

To be able to create pieces influenced by European artists throughout the unit.

Culture capital: an appreciation of the arts, creativity and culture allowing children to have the confidence to engage in conversations about art.