



Y4 Knowledge Organiser – Indian Art

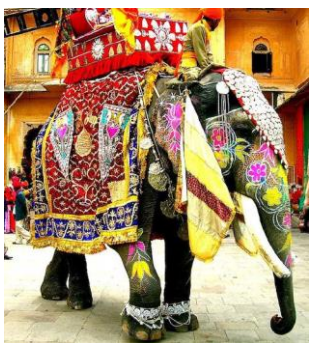
What should I know by the end of the unit?

Drawing

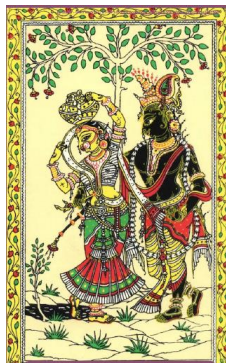
- I can explain how painting styles have changed over time in India
- I can sketch copies of an Indian painting
- I can example the similarities and difference of Indian painting styles.
- I can describe the colours and patterns used in an Indian festival.
- I can make detailed patterns.
- I understand what symmetry is and how to make a symmetrical pattern.

Artists

Hastimangala festival



Durgada Krishnappa



Diwali



What should I already know how to do?

- I can explain what still life sketching is
- I can use soft, light sketching techniques to create a still life sketch
- I can adjust my pencil grip when sketching
- I can use careful observation skills to create a still life sketch
- I can make observations about different sketching mediums
- I understand how shading is linked to the light source in a drawing
- I can identify repeating patterns in wallpaper designs

Key Vocabulary

Henna	Henna paste is made from a powder derived from the henna plant.
Symmetry	Symmetry is a very formal type of balance consisting of a mirroring of portions of an image.
Pattern	A pattern is a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated.
Rangoli	Rangoli is a Hindu folk art, generally created on a floor on special festive occasions.
Miniature paintings	Indian miniature paintings are small paintings that are used for books and albums. They were often painted on cloth or paper.
Mural paintings	Indian mural paintings are largescale wall paintings. They take a long time to complete. This wall painting (not to scale) was painted on the wall of an Indian temple.
Mehndi patterns	Is a form of body art and temporary skin decoration from the Indian subcontinent usually drawn on hands or legs, in which decorative designs are created on a person's body, using a paste, created from the powdered dry leaves of the henna plant.