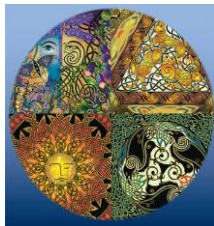


<b>Key Stage 3: Knowledge Organiser</b>		<b>Topic: The Book of Kells c. 800AD</b>	<b>Year: 7</b>
		<b>Time Period: Middle Ages/Medieval (500 – 1500AD)</b>	
<b>LEARNING JOURNEY</b>	<b>Inspiration &amp; Influences</b>	The Book of Kells: created in 800AD is one of the world's most famous and oldest books. It contains the four Gospels in Latin and is written on vellum. The book was written by monks at a monastery in Kells, Ireland. The manuscript is well-known largely due to its lavish decoration. Abstract patterns and images of plants, animals and human figures add to the Gospels with the aim of glorifying Jesus' life and keeping his stories in the eye of the reader. The Book of Kells is housed at the Trinity College Library, Dublin.	
	<b>Observational Studies</b>	You will produce a selection of initial observational studies, taking influence from original the Book of Kells. You will explore a variety of formal drawing exercises using inks, paints and pencils.	
	<b>Explore &amp; Create</b>	You will explore line, shape, colour and pattern. You will develop ideas through calligraphy and the use of illuminated letters, typography and explore design ideas of swirling motifs, figures of humans, animals and mythical beasts.	



<b>Key Words Glossary</b>		<b>Formal Elements Covered</b>	
<b>Manuscript</b>	A book, document or piece of music written by hand rather than typed or printed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Line:</b> the path left by a moving point. For example, a pencil, a stick or a paintbrush dipped in paint.
<b>Polytheistic</b>	The belief in many gods. The ancient Celts believed in over 400 gods and goddesses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Shape:</b> the area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline or it could be shaded in. Shapes can be geometric, like a circle or triangle, or irregular
<b>The New Testament</b>	The second part of the Christian Bible recording the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. The New Testament includes the four Gospels, Mark, Matthew, Luke and John.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Colour:</b> is a very important element. Colour is created by light and is broken down into three properties: hue, value and intensity. The colour wheel is an important tool in Art & Design.
<b>Zoomorphic</b>	Animal imagery or animal style. The Celts were closely connected with the natural world and forest creatures.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Pattern:</b> a design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours. Patterns can be man-made, like the design printed/woven onto a fabric, or could be completely natural i.e. the markings on animal fur.
<b>Calligraphy</b>	The art of producing decorative handwriting or lettering with a pen or brush.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Form:</b> is a three dimensional shape, such as a cube, sphere or cone. Sculpture and three-dimensional design are about creating form. In two-dimensional artwork tone and perspective can be used to create the illusion of form.
<b>The Celts and Celtic Art</b>	The many tribes living in Europe and Britain during the Iron Age. Celtic Art included abstract shapes and curving lines similar to swirling plant-like decoration which could include a hidden beast or bird.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Tone:</b> refers to how light or dark something is. This could be a shade or how dark or light a colour appears. Tones are created by the way light falls onto a 3D object. Light areas are highlights, whereas darker areas are shadows.
<b>Iconography</b>	The visual images and symbols used in a work of art such as the tree of life	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Texture:</b> relates to the surface quality – the way something feels or looks like it feels. Actual texture can be created by changing the surface of a canvas, for example, whilst visual texture is created by using marks to represent a particular surface.
<b>The Druids</b>	The ancient priest of Britain and Ireland. Wise men and observers of the natural world.		
<b>Insular Art</b>	The style of Medieval art produced before the Romans in Britain. The term derives from insula, the Latin term for "island"; in this period Britain and Ireland shared a style different from that of the rest of Europe.		
<b>Celtic Knot</b>	A variety of knots and interlacing knots for decoration. Celtic knots were used in the Celtic style of Insular Art.		
<b>Vellum</b>	Fine parchment that was originally made from the skin of a calf.		
<b>Monastery</b>	A building occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows.		
<b>Decorative</b>	The purpose of making something look more attractive or ornamental. Something that is highly decorated.		
<b>Observational Drawing</b>	The process of looking. The drawing is not taken from the artists' imagination, but from studying an object.		
<b>Mythical</b>	Something that is characteristic of myths or folk tales including gods, goddesses, fairies and strange animals.		
<b>Ornate</b>	Elaborately or highly decorated, such as the interlacing patterns in Celtic Art.		
<b>Geometry</b>	An area of mathematics relating to properties and relations of points, lines, surfaces, and solids.		
<b>Symmetry</b>	When one half is a mirror image of another half.		
<b>Composition</b>	The artistic arrangement of the parts of a picture.		
<b>Illuminated letters</b>	Colourful, illustrated letters that are decorated with gold or silver. Illuminated letters were traditionally created using real gold in the form of a fine powder.		
<b>Formative Assessment:</b>	You will be assessed on your practical exploration of the appropriate formal elements and use of media and artistic techniques. There will be a written element to test your memorisation, knowledge and understanding of key historical facts and artistic vocabulary.		