








Topic: Art in Architecture	Term: Spring 1	Year 6	Duration: 4 weeks
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Our Key vocabulary		
Word	Meaning	Image
Architect	Literally from the Greek for 'chief creator'	
Architecture	The process and the product of planning, designing and constructing buildings.	
Durability	The ability of a building to stand up robustly and remain in good condition.	
Utility	The suitability of a building for the purposes for which it is used.	
Aesthetics	The look of a building. If a building is 'aesthetically pleasing', it is beautiful to look at.	
Sustainability	The environmental impact which the construction of a building has in terms of the production of its materials, the impact it has upon its surroundings and the demands it makes upon non-sustainable power sources when used.	
Civilization	The name given to a group of people from a particular place and period of history whose architecture shares many common features. E.g. Ancient Egypt, The Ottoman Empire.	
Order	An order in architecture is a certain combination of parts in particular proportions leading to the styles of classic architecture most recognisable in the types of columns used.	



# Eden Park Primary School Knowledge Organiser






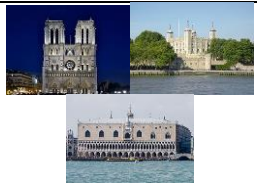



## **The Powerful Knowledge we will take away from this Learning Enquiry (what we will be learning)**

- How architecture has changed over time based on the materials, budgets, tools and engineering skills available.
- How to describe the work and ideas of various artists, architects and designers, using appropriate vocabulary and referring to historical and cultural contexts.
- How to explain and justify preferences towards different styles and artists.
- How to select ideas based on first-hand observations, experience or imagination and develop these through open ended research.
- How to refine current drawing skills to encompass the techniques used in architectural drawing.
- How to adapt work created following feedback and discussion based on preparatory ideas.

## **Focussed Literacy texts:**

The Chronicles Of Harris Burdick

## Key Information: Art in Architecture

Period	Examples	Images	Information
Ancient Architecture	Ancient Egypt – E.g. Pyramids at Giza Mohenjo-daro, Pakistan Ancient Greece – E.g. The Parthenon in Athens Ancient Rome – E.g. Aqueducts		Much of the surviving architecture from ancient civilizations is monumental in size and purpose. It is often connected with the that cultures ideas about the divine and religion. However, there were also examples of urbanisation (development of towns and cities) in many of these cultures, which often showed consistent 'orders of architecture'.
Asian Architecture	Buddhist Architecture Hindu Architecture Sikh Architecture Indian, Chinese and Japanese Architecture		Often these early architectures were designed specifically to enhance the natural landscape. Many of the structures were relatively lightweight mainly made using wood which means that there are not many examples of buildings of great age which have survived.
Islamic Architecture	7 <sup>th</sup> Century onwards in the ancient Middle East, Byzantium and the Ottoman Empire		Often these were designed to suit the religious and social needs of the society. Often this architecture features courtyards, water gardens, 'onion' domes and vaulted ceilings as well as complex ornamental geometric patterns.
Architecture in the Middle Ages	Paris – Notre Dame Cathedral London – The Tower Of London Italy - The Doge's Palace, Venice		Guilds of craftsmen were formed throughout Europe and the role of 'architect' was usually the master mason. From about 900AD onward, the major architectural projects undertaken were abbeys and cathedrals and, as the knowledge was carried across Europe, the Romanesque and Gothic styles were seen across the continent.
Architecture in the Renaissance	St Peter's Basilica, Rome		From 1400s onwards buildings started to be attributed to specific architects such as Brunelleschi, Alberti, Michelangelo and Palladio. There was a revival of the Classical style and a surge in the development of science and engineering which affected the proportions and structures of buildings
The Industrial Age and Modernism	Palais Garnier, Paris The Bauhaus School, Dessau Guggenheim Museum, New York Cathedral of Brasilia, Brazil		The Industrial Revolution allowed more products to be machine produced rather than made by expensive craftsmanship which allowed house building to become more ornamental. At the beginning of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century, the Bauhaus movement revolutionised architecture. Architects such as Frank Lloyd Wright developed organic architecture.
Postmodernism and architecture today	The Petronas Tower, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Sydney Opera House, Australia Beijing National Stadium, China		Many architects found modernism lacked the richness of historical styles, which led to different approaches – the exaggerated concrete starkness of brutalism and the nature-inspired biomorphism and zoomorphism.

