

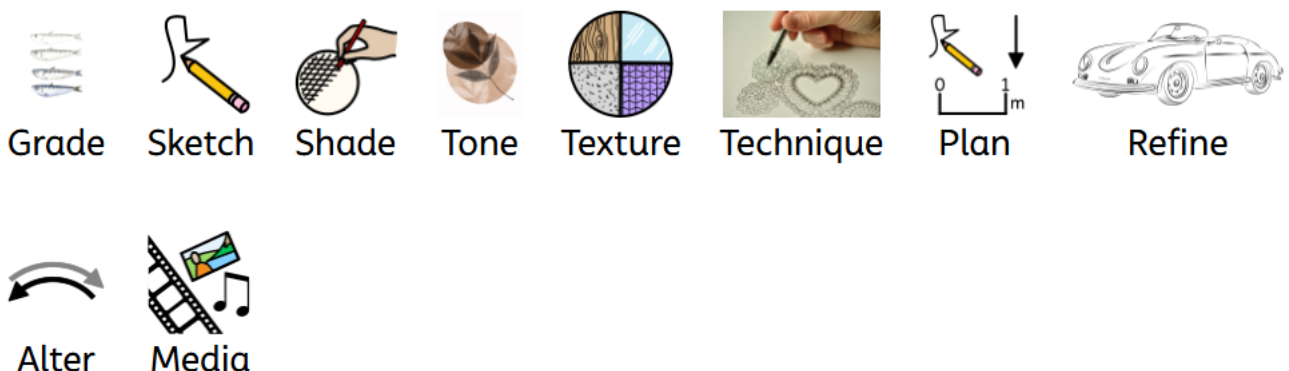
 Art Year 3	 Pencil drawing	PORTRAIT OF FOCUS ARTIST  Charles Napier Hemy (1841–1917)	FAMOUS PIECE OF FOCUS ARTIST'S WORK 	CAREER FOCUS  Landscape Artist  Illustrator
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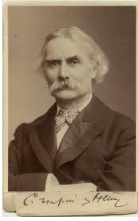
Lesson		Skills
1 LO: To research key information about the artist and pencil sketching.		I can find and record key facts about Charles Napier Hemy. I can explain how Hemy used pencil sketches to study Cornwall's coast and landscapes. I can collect ideas and observations using sketches and notes.
2 LO: To develop pencil control and sketching techniques.		I can use different pencil grades to create a range of lines. I can vary the thickness and pressure of my marks. I can use sketching techniques to record details from observation.
3 LO: To explore tone, shading and texture in landscape drawing.		I can use shading to create light and dark areas. I can create texture to show natural features such as rocks, sea and grass. I can experiment with different techniques to improve my sketches.
4 LO: To create a landscape sketch inspired by Charles Napier Hemy.		I can identify features of Hemy's landscape and coastal sketches. I can use line, shape and tone to represent a local landscape. I can refine my work by adding detail and texture.
5 LO: To create a detailed pencil landscape drawing and evaluate my work.		I can plan and create a finished landscape drawing. I can use shading, texture and line to show depth and detail. I can evaluate my artwork and explain how I would alter or improve it.

Knowledge of Career and Focus Artist

- Recall the name of the focus artist and where they were from.
- Know when the artist lived.
- Know that Charles Napier Hemy was famous for drawing and painting coastal and marine scenes.
- Name a piece of his artwork.
- Understand how artists use sketching, tone and texture to represent real places.
- Recognise that sketchbooks are used to record observations and develop ideas.

Vocabulary





Charles Napier Hemy



Where was Charles Napier Hemy born?

- Charles Napier Hemy was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, but he later moved to Cornwall, where the coastline, fishing communities and sea views inspired much of his artwork.

When was the artist born?

- Charles Napier Hemy was born in 1841 and lived until 1917, becoming one of Britain's best-known marine and landscape artists.

Name a piece of Charles Napier Hemy's work.

- A famous work is “The Look Out”, which shows Hemy's interest in coastal life and his skill in capturing detail and atmosphere.

How did Charles Napier Hemy use pencil and drawing materials?

- Hemy used pencils, sketchbooks and drawing techniques to record observations of the sea, boats and coastal landscapes. He carefully used line, tone, shading and texture to capture light, detail and movement before developing larger artworks.

What career links to pencil drawing and sketching?

- Careers linked to this unit include Landscape Artist, Marine Artist, Illustrator and Architectural Designer, all of which involve observing carefully, sketching accurately, developing ideas and using drawing techniques to communicate what they see.

Display in the classroom

Core Knowledge about Artist

1. What careers link to pencil drawing and sketching?

Landscape Artist, Marine Artist, Illustrator and Architectural Designer.

2. What is your focus artist's name and where did he work?

Charles Napier Hemy worked in Cornwall and became famous for drawing and painting coastal scenes.

3. When did the artist live?

1841-1917

4. What is the name of a piece of his work?

The Look Out

5. What was Charles Napier Hemy known for?

Detailed sketches and paintings of the sea, boats and coastal landscapes.

6. How did Hemy use pencil sketches in his work?

He used sketchbooks to observe, record and develop ideas before creating larger artworks.

7. What style of artist was he?

Landscape and Marine Artist

Notes for teachers:

Advanced artistic concepts and critical language.

Grade - The hardness or softness of a pencil, which affects the darkness of marks.

Sketch - A quick drawing used to record ideas or observations.

Shade - The darker areas created to show light and shadow.

Tone - How light or dark a mark appears.

Texture - The surface quality shown through drawing techniques.

Technique - A method or skill used when creating artwork.

Plan - Thinking about and organising ideas before creating artwork.

Refine - Improving artwork by developing details and making adjustments.

Alter - Changing part of an artwork to improve it.

Media - The materials used to create artwork, such as pencils, charcoal or paint.

Observation - Careful looking to record accurate details.

Landscape - A picture showing natural scenery such as fields, hills, rivers or the coast.

Composition - The arrangement of features within an artwork.

Detail - Small features added to make artwork more accurate and interesting.

Perspective - A technique used to create the appearance of depth and distance.