

 Art Year 4	  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 observational pencil drawing.		<i>I can research and record key facts about Charles Napier Hemy.</i> <i>I can explain how Hemy used sketchbooks to observe people, boats and coastal landscapes.</i> <i>I can collect visual information using sketches, annotations and notes.</i>
2 LO: To develop observational drawing skills using pencil techniques.		<i>I can use different pencil grades to create a range of marks and tones.</i> <i>I can accurately record shapes and forms from observation.</i> <i>I can use sketching techniques to improve the detail of my drawings.</i>
3 LO: To explore tone, texture and movement in pencil sketches.		<i>I can apply tone to show light and shadow.</i> <i>I can create texture using a variety of drawing techniques.</i> <i>I can use marks and lines to suggest movement within a scene.</i>
4 LO: To create a pencil drawing inspired by Charles Napier Hemy's work.		<i>I can identify key features of Hemy's observational sketches and paintings.</i> <i>I can include figures, body language and facial expressions in my artwork.</i> <i>I can refine my drawing by improving texture, tone and detail.</i>
5 LO: To create a final pencil composition and evaluate my work.		<i>I can plan and create a detailed observational drawing.</i> <i>I can combine line, tone, texture and form to create depth.</i> <i>I can evaluate my work and explain how I would refine or alter it.</i>

Knowledge of Career and Focus Artist

- Recall the name of the focus artist and where he worked.
- Know when Charles Napier Hemy lived.
- Know that Hemy was famous for marine and coastal paintings and sketches.
- Name a famous piece of his artwork.
- Understand how artists use observational sketches to develop larger artworks.
- Recognise how line, tone, texture and form help artists represent real-life subjects.
- Understand that sketchbooks are used to collect, develop and refine artistic 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.

Facial Expressions - The way feelings are shown on a person's face.

Body Language - The way a person communicates through posture and movement.

Sketches - Quick drawings used to record observations and ideas.

Line - A mark made using a drawing tool.

Tone - The lightness or darkness of an area within a drawing.

Marks - Different lines, dots and patterns created by drawing tools.

Texture - The surface quality created through drawing techniques.

Shape - An enclosed area defined by lines.

Colour - Different hues and shades used within artwork.

Figures - People represented within an artwork.

Form - The three-dimensional appearance of an object or figure.

Movement - The impression of action or motion shown within artwork.

Pattern - Repeated shapes, marks or designs.

Media - The materials used to create artwork.

Alter - To make changes that improve artwork.

Refine - To improve artwork by adding detail and making adjustments.

Composition - The arrangement of objects, figures and features within an artwork.

Observation - Careful looking used to record accurate details.

Perspective - A technique used to create depth and distance in artwork.