

Creative Process

The Creative Process

Explore



Respond



Practise



Plan



Create



Reflect

- *Discovering who the artist is.*
- *Finding out what type of artist they are.*
- *Learning about what inspires them and why they do what they do...*
- *Opportunity to share the artists work with them.*

- *Responding to their art by commenting if they like their style of music or artwork and discussing their feelings with it.*
- *Discussing feelings linking to the piece of art.*

- *Having a go at imitating their artwork.*
- *Trying out some of the techniques the artist may have used.*

- *Planning their work in detail.*
- *Helps having a starting point.*
- *Children can see what elements they may use off the artist and what they will include of their own idea.*

- *Allowing them freedom on what they want to add to their artwork, let them add a twist if they want to.*
- *Letting their imagination take them and being able to see if their final piece is what they had planned.*

- *Building in time to look back on their art is helping them to become a reflective learner.*
- *Think about what went well and even better ifs.*

Creative Process – Hans Holbein

Explore



Respond



Practise



Plan



Create



Reflect

Learn about who Hans Holbein is.

Share why we have decided to focus on him.

Share a range of his work. Discuss features such as emotions, colour, texture, pattern.

Children to create a fact file about Hans Holbein.

Children responded to his artwork by stating if they liked them or if they didn't like them and why.

They also wrote a comment on his work on his fact file.

The children have looked at a range of his work and have practise intricate elements of his portraits.

Have half of the image to try and replicate including the detail.

Children will use his images to inspire them.

They have planned their portraits by stating what face shape they have, what colour eyes, etc.

Children have sketched their portraits, using mirrors to help.

Children will reflect on their work. A partner will tell them what they like about their portrait, and they will all complete a 3 stars and an even better if.

It is important for children to review their work and see what extra detail or elements they may be able to add or improve next time.

Explore

Hans Holbein the Younger

Hans was famous.

Hans was buried in a communal burial pit in the grounds of St Katharine Cree church in London.

Hans was a German painter.

Hans died from the plague in London in 1533.

Hans painted many paintings of Tudor royalty.

Hans was born in Augsburg 1497.

Hans was a painter for Henry VIII.

Hans Holbein was made rich and famous thanks to his art.

Hans Holbein was born in 1497 and he died in 1533.

Hans Holbein went to court to see Anne of Cleves but she was ugly but Hans Holbein painted her beautiful.

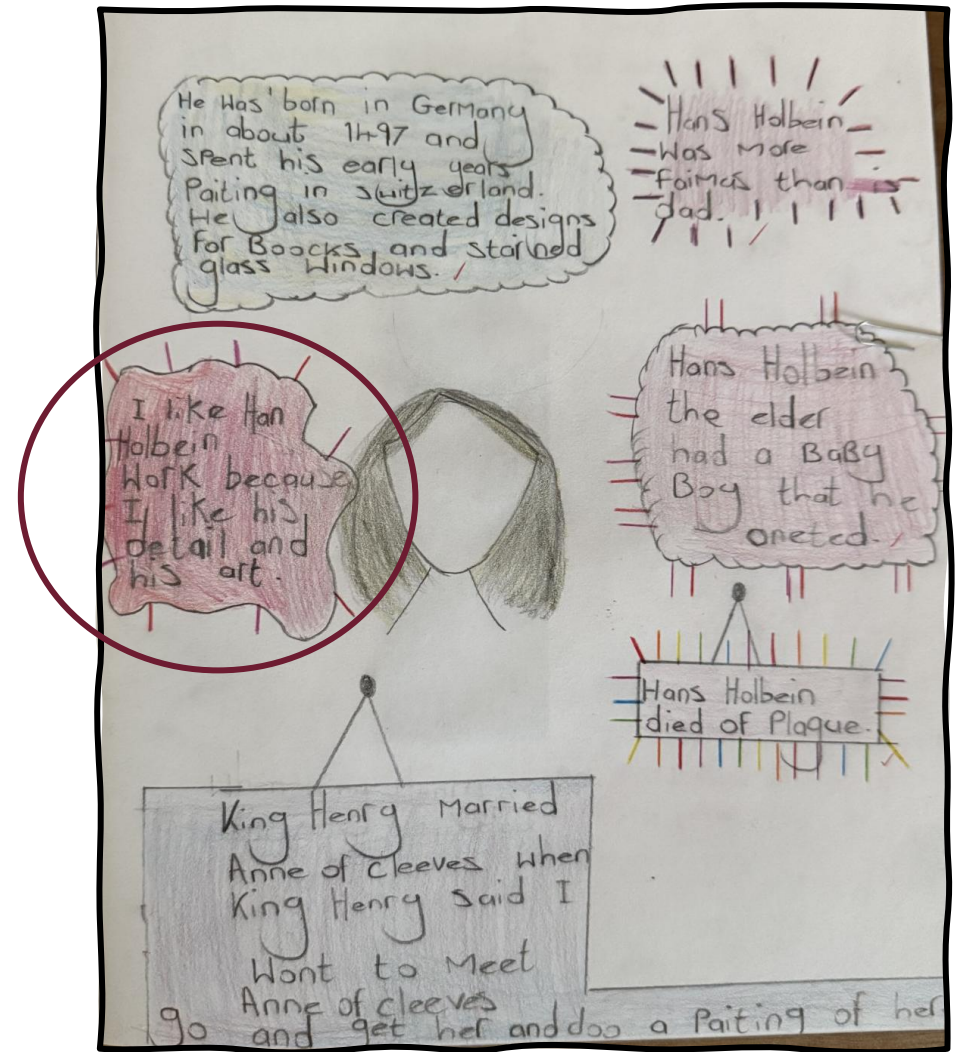
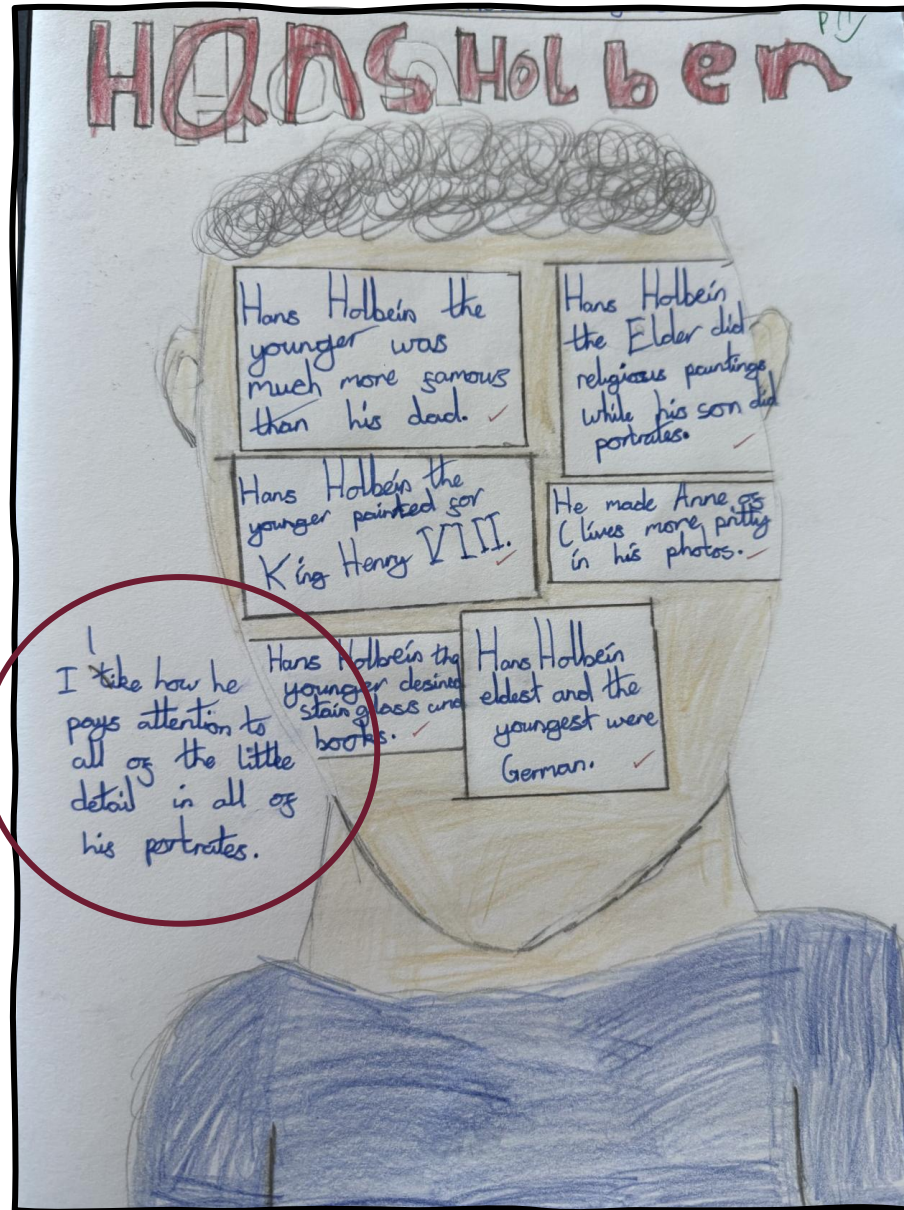
Hans Holbein showed Henry the painter and he said to him to send her over and Henry said that she looks like a horse.

Anne of Cleves
richer than Henry
she didn't care
about the painter
that Hans
Holbein.

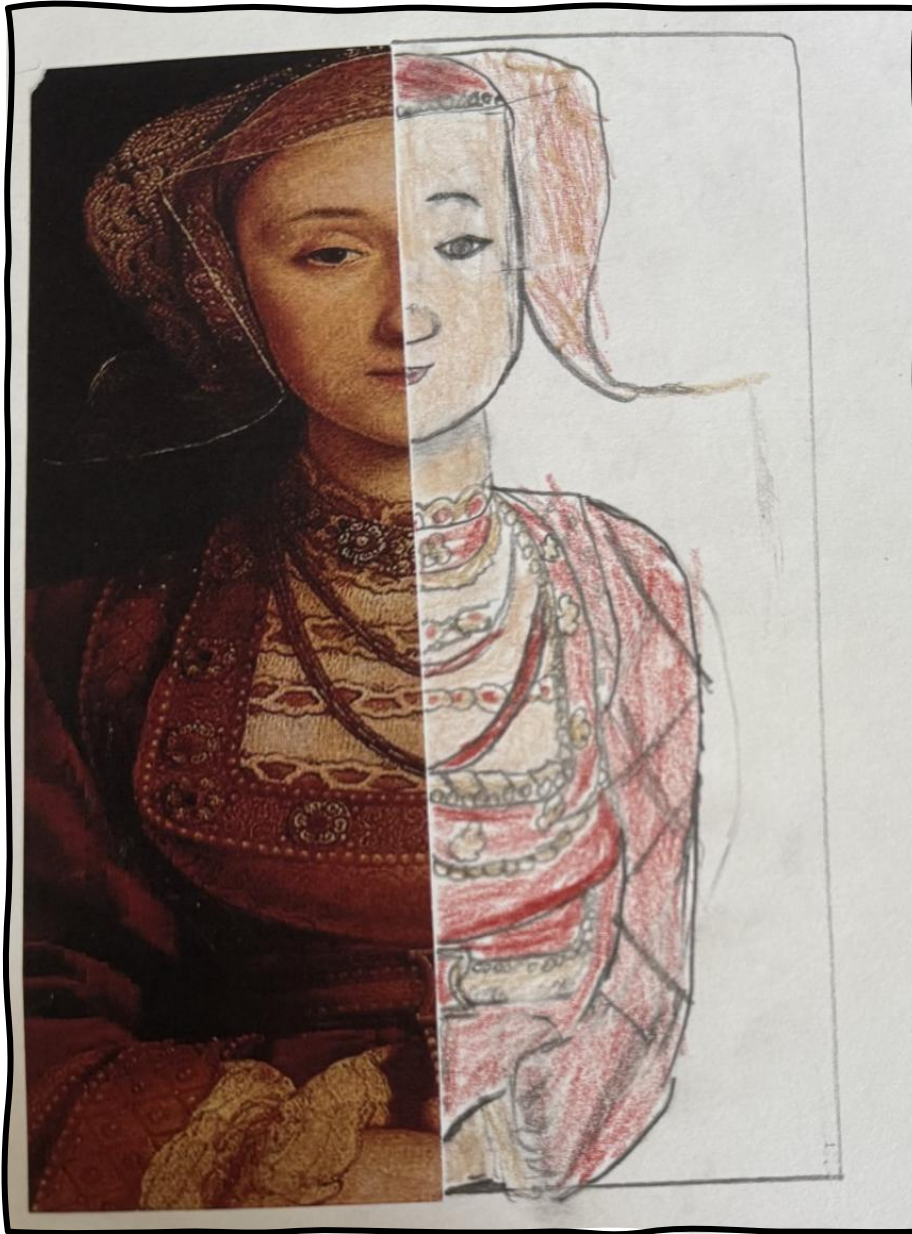
Hans Holbein
didn't have
a name so he calls
him is name.

Henry said to Hans
Holbein to work for him.

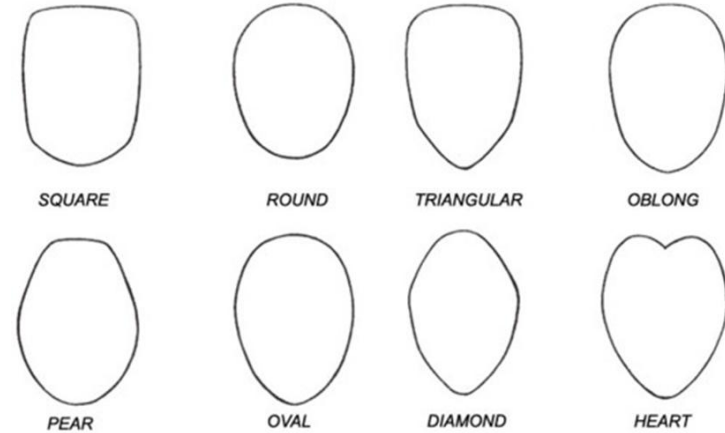
Respond



Practice



Plan



My portrait plan

I will do my portrait **facing forward**.

My face shape is:

My eye colour is:

My hair colour is:

My eyebrows are:

My facial expression will be

Think about your ears – will you see them if you have long hair?

My portrait plan

I will do my portrait forwards.

My face shape is oblong.

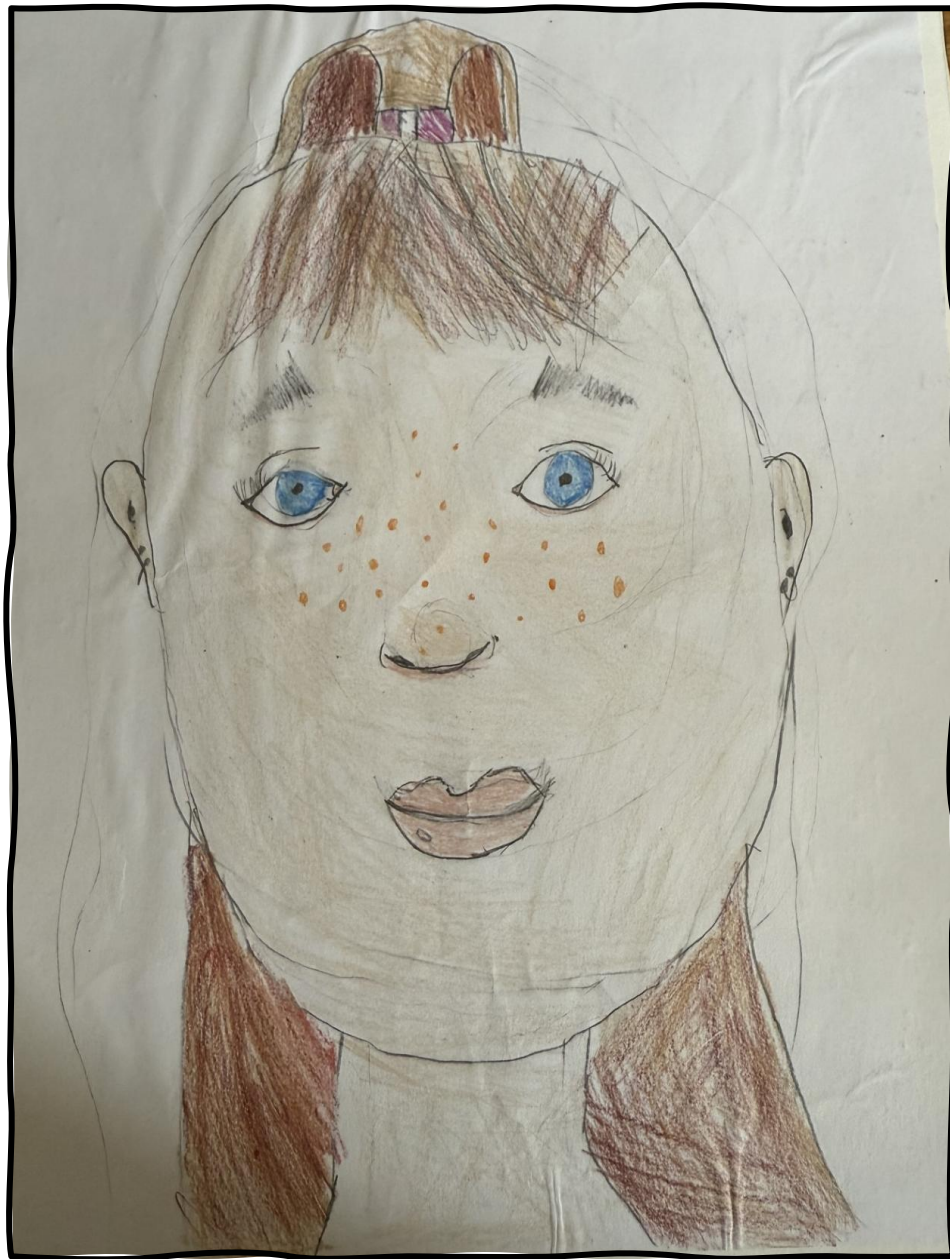
My eye colour is blue.

My hair colour is light brown with blond.

My eyebrows are thin and light brown

My face will be stern.

Create



Reflect



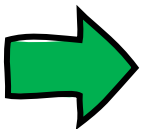
My partner likes...



I am proud of

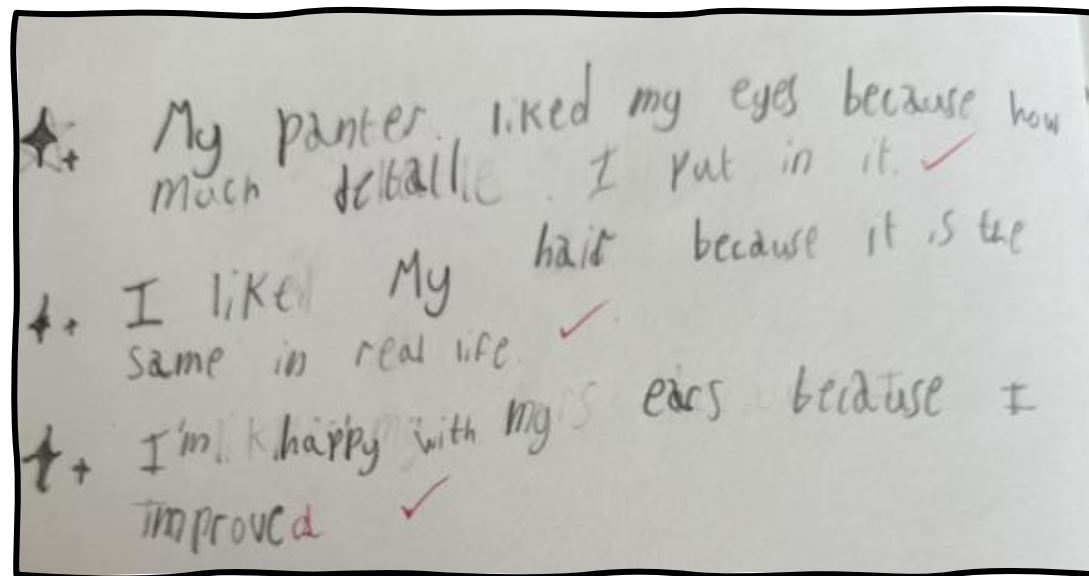


I like the detail I included



An even better if for next time is

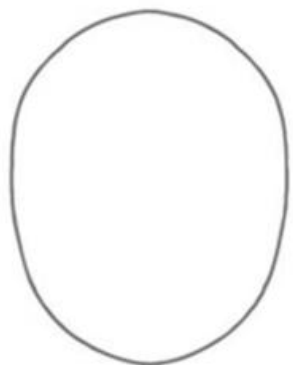
Swap your books with a partner: One person needs to tell the artist what they like about their portrait and then swap over.



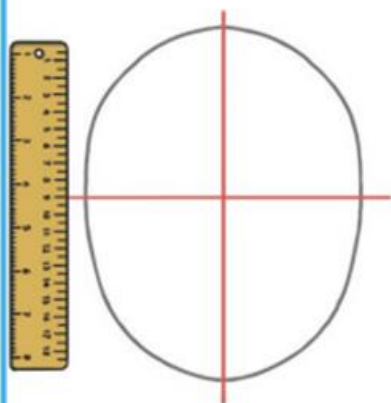
Activity - Create

Activity - Reflect

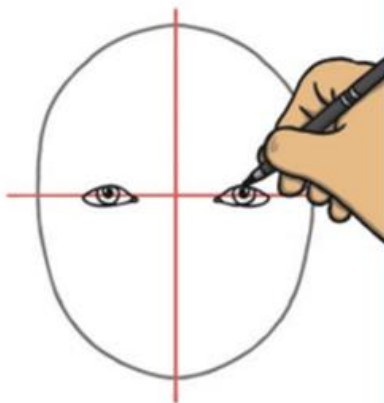
Step 1



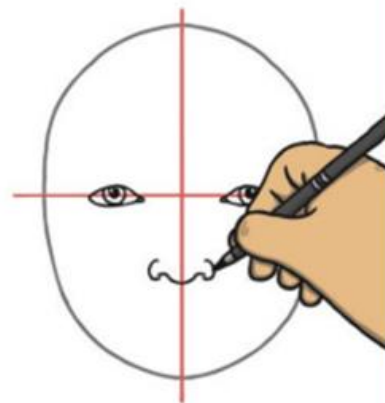
Step 2



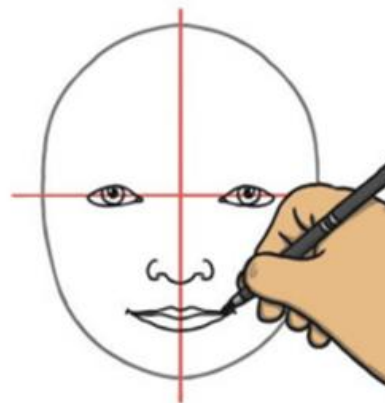
Step 3



Step 4



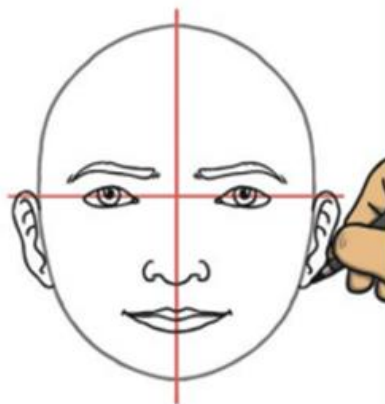
Step 5



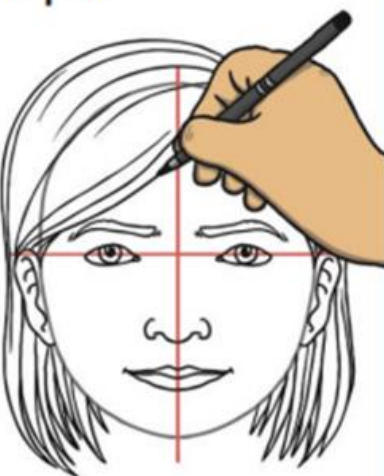
Step 6



Step 7



Step 8



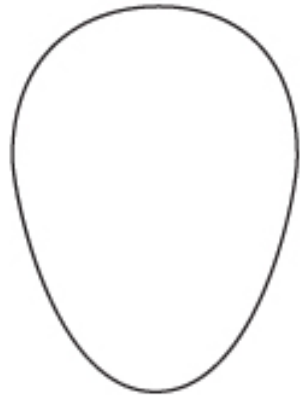
Step 9



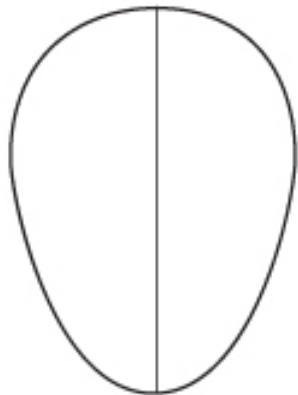
Step 10



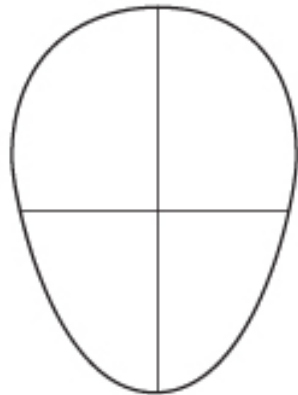
Proportions of the Face



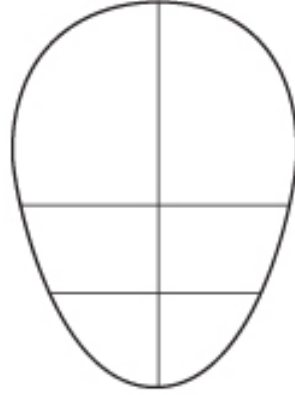
To begin drawing a portrait you will first need to draw an egg shape. Remember that the narrow part of the egg points down as this will become the chin.



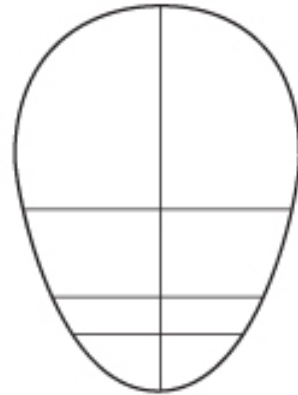
Draw a line vertically right through the centre of the egg. This line will make sure that you line up the nose, mouth and eyes correctly.



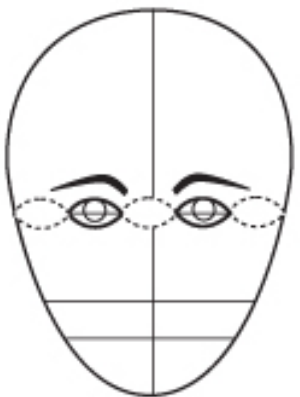
Draw a horizontal line half way down the egg. This is where the eyes and top of the ears will go.



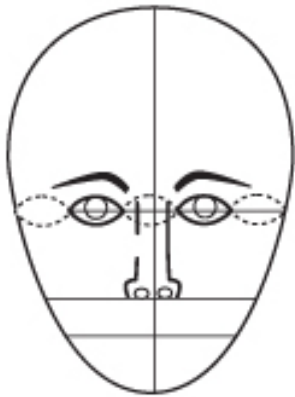
Half way between the eye line and the chin draw a second horizontal line. This is where the bottom of the nose and ears will go.



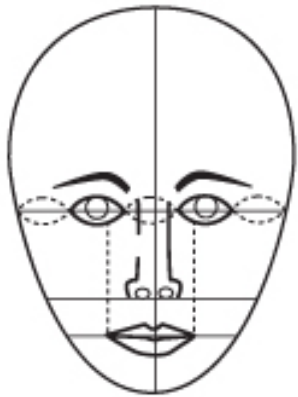
A third of the way down from the nose line draw a third horizontal line. This is where the mouth will go.



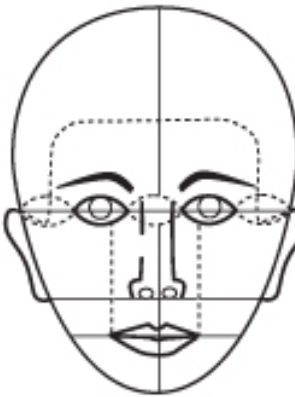
Draw in the eyes with the corners on the line. To ensure the eyes are the correct size you should be able to fit five equal eye widths across the head.



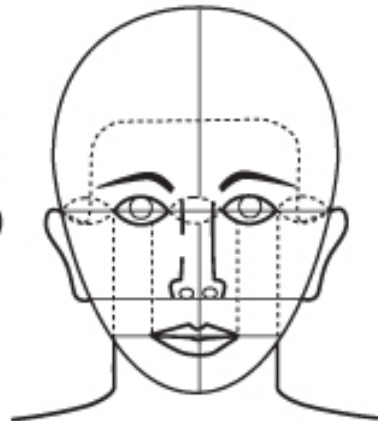
Draw the bottom of the nose. The nostrils should rest on the line.



Draw in the mouth with the line dividing the two lips. By measuring a third in from the inside corner of the eye and drawing a line vertically on each side, you can achieve an accurate mouth width.

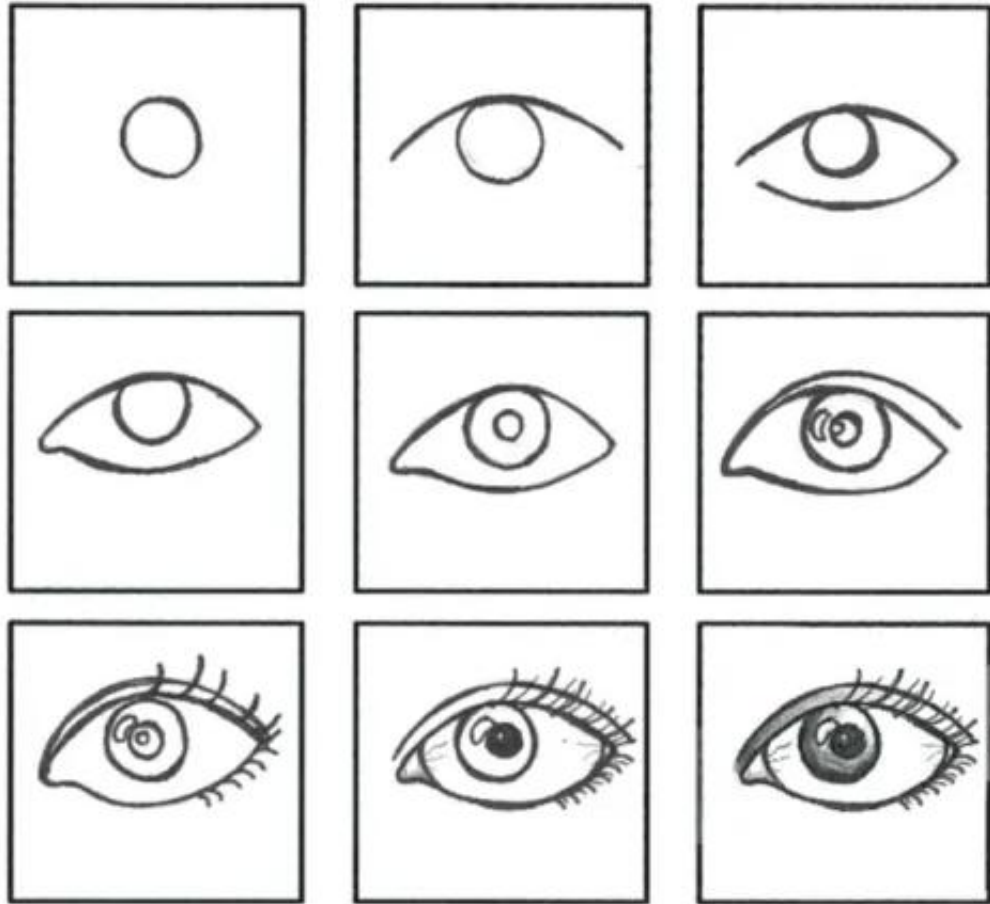


Draw in the ears and the hairline. The hairline can help determine the shape of the face. Remember the ears should fit snugly between the eye and nose lines.

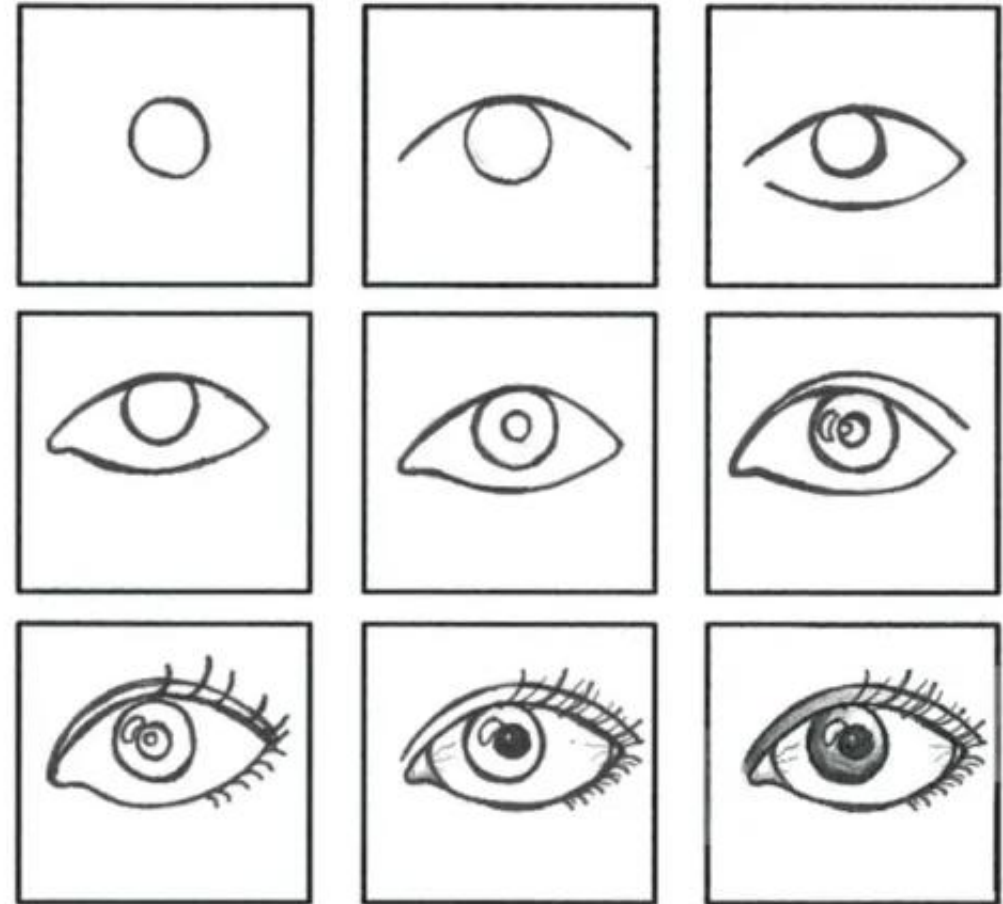


Draw the neck by drawing a vertical line from the outer corner of the eye on each side to achieve the correct width.

EYE DRAWING



EYE DRAWING





Round



Almond



Small



Hooded



Monolid



Down-turned



Up-turned



Deep-set



Protruding

