

Egyptians – Year 3

Overview – The class will start the project by researching artists who use Egyptian influence, Egyptian clothing and hieroglyphics.

The class will start to develop their ideas by studying and drawing hieroglyphics in their sketch books. Each child will carefully design and create an Egyptian pendant using clay, oil pastels, Brusho and acrylic paint. The class will also create a painting using an image of themselves which will be stuck to fabric and then painted. During each lesson 10/15 mins will be spent gathering the children around a table to demonstrate how to use the materials.

Learning objectives - Develop ideas from starting points throughout the project. Explore and develop ideas as they progress using visual language. Sketch lightly to develop ideas (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes).

Create and combine shapes to create recognizable forms. Use mouldable materials to create a final piece. Use a number of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines. Create original pieces that are influenced by studies of others.

Select a range of materials such as wool, oil pastels, acrylic paint, Brusho and Sharpie pens to colour fabric for a striking effect, also ensuring that work is precise when creating a final piece.

Visual Language – *design, pattern, create, form, shape, slip, clay, mold, materials, inspire, texture, sketch, observe, expressive, define, space, proportion, traditional, abstract, modern, colour, acrylic paint, Brusho, pigment powder paint, oil pastels, fine liner pen, Sharpie pen, blend, drawing, pencil, fabric, calico, sculpting tools, artist, style.*



Week 1 – Introduction to the project. Start researching and discussing artists who use Egyptian influence, Egyptian clothing, pendants and hieroglyphics. Carefully sketch out images of hieroglyphics in sketch books using pencil, once children have completed these drawings they can use fine liner pens to outline drawings.

Week 2 and 3 – Each child will be given a ball of clay which they will shape into a pendant. Using sculpting tools and a small amount of water the children can decide on how they want to shape their work. Once the class have moulded the clay use a tool to push a clean hole through the top part of the pendant so that the children can tie wool through once it has dried. While the clay is still wet use sculpting tools to carefully draw out hieroglyphics into the pendant. The children can also add any extra details to their work if they have space using the sculpting tools. During Week 3 use Gold acrylic paint and Brusho to decorate the pendant.

If there is any extra time the children can use Sharpie pens to carefully draw a mirrored image of an Egyptian Pharaoh as seen in the picture in the top right corner. These can then be stuck in sketch books

Week 4 and 5 – Each child will have an A4 size piece of calico fabric and an image of themselves from the side which will need to be taken before the lesson and printed out. The class will start by carefully cutting out the image of themselves and using PVA glue stick onto the fabric. Using a pencil draw out lightly an Egyptian head dress and top of the shoulders, using Brusho and Acrylic paints create patterns and colour inside the drawn outsides. During Week 5 the class can add extra details and designs to the work using wool, gold acrylic paint, oil pastel and Sharpie pens.





The Ancient Egyptians used picture words to write called hieroglyphics. It is a very old form of writing that they starting using as early as 3000 B.C. Hieroglyphics was a very complicated way of writing involving 1000s of symbols. Some of the symbols represented sounds, like our letters, and other's represented entire words.

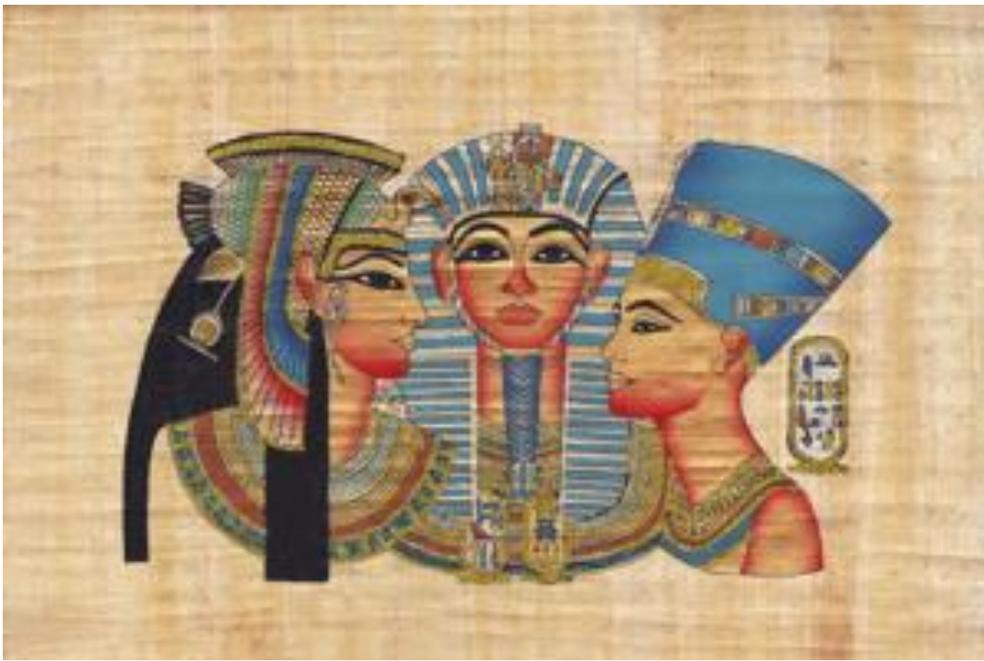
	A	vulture		M	owl
	B	leg		N	water
	D	hand		P	stool
	F	viper		Q	hill
	G	stand		R	mouth
	H	rope		S	cloth
	I	reed		T	loaf
	J	serpent		W	chick
	K	basket		Y	reeds
	L	lion		Z	bolt



The ornaments included heart scarabs, lucky charms, bracelets, beaded necklaces, and rings. For noble Egyptians, like queens and pharaohs, the Egyptian jewellery was made from precious metals, minerals, gems, and coloured glass. While others wore, jewellery made from rocks, bones, clay, animal teeth, and shells.



Example of clay tiles made by Year 1 inspired by Indian patterns. The class used tools and Brusho to create their designs. A similar technique can be applied to create the Egyptian pendants.



Different headdresses were worn in the various regions of Egypt. The Khat headdress was a solid piece of cloth held in place by a metal headband. The Nemes headdress had blue stripes and hung down on both sides over the shoulders, with rings in the back to symbolize how old the pharaoh was when he died.



Alaa Awad



Born in 1981, Alaa Awad is inspired by ancient Egyptian heritage and contemporary society, some of Awad's most popular work includes scenes of celebration, victory, Sufism, Egyptian social life and culture.



Alaa Awad is an Egyptian painter and muralist based in Luxor, Egypt. Alaa Awad is also known for his public murals in Cairo and Luxor, Egypt.



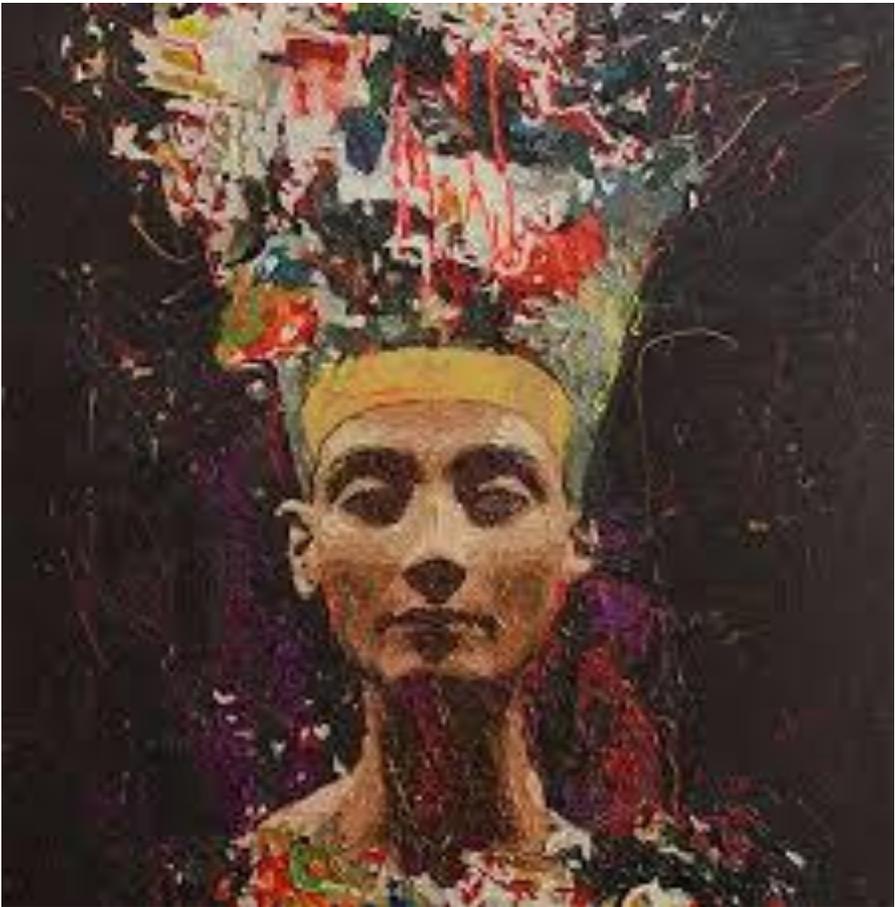
Other examples of modern Egyptian artists and artists who use fabric. During the project the class can research and observe one or two of these artists to develop their ideas.



Fathi Hassan



Benjamin Shine's



Hossam Dirar



Resources

Air dry clay
Sculpting tools
Coloured wool
Acrylic paint – including gold
Brusho
Paint brushes
Paint pots
water pots
Calico – cut into A4 sheets
PVA Glue
Pencils
Sharpie pens
Fine liner pens
Oil pastels

Please feel free to contact us with any questions:

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Ideas to display the art work when completed. The image at the bottom is to show how the clay pendants could be displayed.

