



# Waterbeach Community Primary School

## Curriculum Capture for Year 5 Art: WW2 (Henry Moore and Propaganda Posters)

### Key Knowledge

#### Henry Moore (1898 – 1986)

One of the most significant British artists of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Henry Moore was most famous for his drawings and his sculptures. He served in the British Army during the First World War and was injured in a gas attack in 1917. He produced abstract art, which is art that aims to make the viewer feel something, rather than try to be accurate. He often sculptured figures of mothers and their children. He became famous for his very large sculptures that were often made from bronze or marble.

#### Shelter Drawings

When war broke out in 1939, Moore was recruited as an official war artist and produced his now famous drawings of people sheltering in the London Underground during the Blitz. Angered by the poverty he saw, he described the crowds sheltering from the bombing raids as “the most pathetic, sordid and disheartening sight”. Many felt that his drawings of the cowards turned London’s poor into heroes who carried on even in awful conditions and uncertainty.

### Vocabulary

Depth	How far away something is from the viewer.
Perspective	What gives a three-dimensional feeling to a drawing. Objects get smaller the farther away they are from the viewer and bigger the closer they get.
Viewpoint	The position of the subject of a drawing to the viewer.



“Tube Shelter Perspective”, H. Moore 1941



“Pink and green sleepers”, H. Moore 1941

### Key Skills

Effect of light	Pupils will look at how the direction and brightness of light can change how objects and people appear
Different textures	Pupils will explore how different patterns and markings using pastels can mimic different real-world textures
Perspective	Pupils will focus on how drawing with perspective can create depth to their art (including perspective lines)

### Key Knowledge

#### Propaganda Posters

During World War 2, all countries – including Britain – used art as a way to convince people to help with the war effort.

Official artists designed bright and colourful posters that would be hung up around the country. These posters often had simple, key messages and used humour to engage the viewer. Other posters used sad imagery of damaged houses or wounded soldiers to make people think about what was going on around them.

Some of the posters became so iconic that they are still well-recognised today nearly a hundred years later.

