

# Viking Art Knowledge Organiser Year 3/4

## What I should already know/be able to do?

British Artist **William Morris** was a key figure in the arts and crafts movement. He was famous for his patterns and designs inspired by flowers and plants. His designs were printed and repeated many times to make fabrics and wallpapers.

American Artist **Andy Warhol** was a leading figure in the pop art movement. His pop art style is created by repeating the same picture several times using different colours each time.

## Skills, concepts and knowledge

By the end of this unit you should know:

What perspective is.

What is meant by proportion.

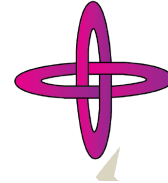
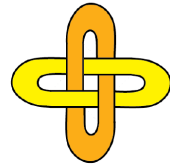
What is meant by runes

What is meant by repeated pattern

What is meant by foreshortening.

You will have practised all these techniques and should be able to use shading techniques taught in previous units to show depth and tone

## VIKING KNOTS



You now have a snake's head!

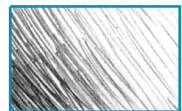


HOW COULD WE USE THE VIKING KNOTS WE DREW IN THE LAST LESSON TO COMPLETE THIS VIKING SNAKE?



WHAT PATTERNS AND SHAPES CAN YOU SEE?

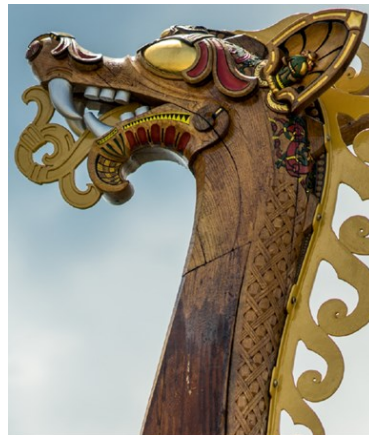
WHERE ARE THE AREAS OF LIGHT AND SHADE?



TRY DOING LINES IN LOTS OF DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS TOO!



PRACTISE USING HATCHING AND CROSS-HATCHING TO MAKE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF LIGHT AND SHADE.



## Vocabulary

Just like with any culture or civilisation, Viking art changed and evolved over time. Historians now recognise six distinct art styles from the Viking era:

### THE OSEBERG STYLE



This style takes its name from the discovered ship. The main **motif**\* of the Oseberg style (which lasted most of the 9th century) is a 'gripping beast' motif. Beasts are seen gripping borders, other creatures or their own bodies.

\*A motif is a decorative image or design, often used in a repeating pattern.

### THE BORRE STYLE

The Borre style continued with the 'gripping beast' motif but animals now had a triangular head, a cat-like face with round eyes and protruding ears. Geometric knots and patterns were also features of this style.



### THE JELLING STYLE



The Jelling style often overlapped with the Borre style. It was used for about 75 years from the beginning of the 10th century. Animals are S-shaped and intertwined. Their heads are usually seen in profile as opposed to front-on.

### THE MAMMEN STYLE

The Mammen style was popular in the first half of the tenth century and gets its name from an axe that was found at Mammen in Denmark. This style used animals such as lions, snakes and birds in its designs, as well as plants and leaves.



This is a replica of a chest that was found at the Mammen excavation site.

### THE RINGERIKE STYLE

The Ringerike style gets its name from Ringerike in Norway where red sandstone was used to carve patterns. Animals in the Ringerike style were often very long and thin. Runes (Viking writing) were becoming more popular and were used a lot in this style of art.



### THE URNES STYLE

The Urnes style was the latest style of Viking art which lasted from the mid-11th to mid-12th centuries. The main features of this style are animals that are interwoven into tight patterns. They have long, almond-shaped eyes and their faces are in profile.

