

Art and Design Knowledge Organiser - Year 5

Topic: Textiles

Key Vocabulary

Arts and Crafts movement
A trend in decorative and fine arts, developed earliest and most fully in the British Isles before spreading across Europe, the British Empire and North America between 1880 and 1920. It was a reaction against the perceived decline in standards from machine and factory production.

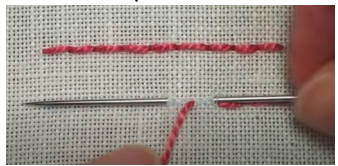
fleur-de-lis
A stylised lily (in French, fleur and lis mean 'flower' and 'lily') that is used as a decorative design or symbol.



running stitch
A basic stitch on which all other forms of sewing are based. The stitch is created by passing the needle in and out of the fabric at a regular distance.



backstitch
A sewing stitch in which individual stitches are made backward to the general direction of the sewing. In hand stitching, it is used to strongly and permanently attach two pieces of fabric.



appliqué
Decorative needlework in which pieces of fabric are sewn or stuck on to a larger piece to form a picture or pattern.



Knowledge:

Develop textile skills to create artwork that demonstrates precision in techniques using a range of stitches.

To master textile skills:

- Show precision in techniques.
- Choose from a range of stitching techniques.
- Combine previously learned techniques to create pieces.

To develop ideas:

- Give details (including own sketches) about the style of some notable artists, artisans and designers.
- Show how the work of those studied was influential in both society and to other artists.
- Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles.

How to Thread a Needle

- 1 Wet the end of your thread a little bit. This makes the thread less floppy and therefore easier to use.
- 2 Holding the thread still between your thumb and forefinger with the needle in your other hand, bring the needle towards the thread.
- 3 Taking your time, guide the eye of the needle to the thread. This might take a couple of goes.
- 4 Once the thread is through just a tiny bit, pull more of it through with your fingers. To stop the thread from going back through, tie a knot in it by the eye of the needle.
- 5 Tie a knot at the end of your thread.

Key Facts

William Morris (1834– 1896)

'Have nothing in your house that you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful.' (William Morris)

- The son of a wealthy business man, he was originally going to become a priest, but devoted his life to art instead, becoming the main influence on the Arts and Crafts movement.
- After two years furnishing and decorating his London home, doing much of the work himself, he began his own company with artist friends.
- Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co. was established in 1861. The company produced a range of domestic furnishings including embroidery, tableware, furniture, stained glass and tiles. Wallpaper was also soon produced as Morris could not find any that he liked enough to use in his own home.
- Morris revived the traditions of craftsmanship as he disliked the machine processes of the Industrial Revolution.
- The Victorian era had seen many people flock to the cities and they missed the countryside and nature in their urban surroundings. His artwork was inspired by rural scenes.
- As an environmental campaigner, he created floral, block printed patterns and tried to use natural materials in his work where possible.
- In 1875, he started a new company called Morris & Co, taking full artistic control. This is considered to be his most important and creative time as a pattern designer.
- When he died in 1896, aged 65, one doctor is said to have remarked that Morris did the work of ten men in his lifetime and that this brought about his death.

"Tulip and Willow" 1873



How to blanket stitch

Begin by securing the top piece of fabric in place e.g. with pins.

1. Begin your blanket stitch behind the top layer of fabric to hide the knot. Stitch down through the appliqué and back up at the raw edge. Pull through, ensuring the thread loop is below the needle.
2. Take another stitch to the left of the first one. Pull almost all the way through, leaving a loop. Bring the needle above the loop, then pull gently to finish the stitch.
3. Repeat around the entire appliqué. Space your ending stitches so they fit evenly in the remaining space.
4. Stitch to the back of the appliqué to finish.

BLANKET STITCH

