



Knowledge

Anglo Saxons were skilled artists and craftsmen. They made sculptures, carvings, glassware, tapestries, jewellery and metal work. Not many artefacts from that time have survived due to other cultures replacing theirs. The most common artefacts that archaeologists have found are brooches and weapons. These have been usually found in burial sites of important people and chiefs. The one of the most famous burial sites was at Sutton Hoo. Brooches were not just used as decoration but often had a purpose e.g. fastening a cloak. Embossing is a technique of pressing into a material to make raised areas usually using a stamp or a pointed tool. There were traditional designs used in their jewellery. Know what symmetry and symmetrical patterns are. Understand the materials they work with e.g. know that too much pressure may cause a hole in the foil, too little will not raise the area. That different lines can create different textures and patterns e.g. use cross hatching or close or wider spaced lines will create a different effect.

Year Four Spring

Embosse - produce raised patterns on the surface of metal, leather, textiles, paper, and other similar substances using a special tool.



Stippling - using dots to make a pattern.



Brooch a small piece of jewellery which has a pin at the back so it can be fastened on a dress, blouse, or coat.



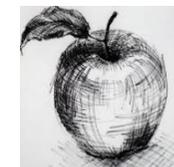
Stamping



Knot Design



Cross Hatching



Symmetrical Exactly similar parts facing each other.



Scoring Putting a line into something without cutting it to make a pattern or to help bend it.

