



Cycle A  
Summer Term Y5/6



## Paradigm: Traditional Artists: Craftspeople



### New Vocabulary

Batik	Batik is a method of decorating fabric where you draw or stamp designs with wax, then dye the fabric, and the wax melts away, leaving a pattern.
Canting	A small, copper or metal container with a spout on a wooden handle, used to hold and apply hot wax to fabric.
Batik Tulis	Means "written batik" or "hand-drawn batik," a traditional Indonesian art form where patterns are created on fabric by drawing hot wax onto it with a special tool called a "canting" before dying.
Cultural Significance	The importance of artwork in peoples' cultures (traditions, beliefs, and customs).
Global influence	How artwork has influenced people all over the globe.

### New Theoretical Knowledge Craftspeople: Batik

Batik, a wax-resist dyeing technique, has roots in Java, Indonesia, originating to the 5th century.

Origins and Meaning: The term "batik" comes from the Javanese word "ambatik," meaning "to mark with spots or dots".

**Traditional Technique:** Batik is a hand-dyeing process where wax is applied to fabric in certain areas to form a design, which is then dyed, and the wax is removed, leaving a decorated pattern.

**Cultural Significance:** Motifs often representing social status, local community, nature, history, and cultural heritage.

**Global Influence:** The Indonesian batik impressed people and continues to inspire artisans and merchants across the world.

UNESCO Recognition: In October 2009, UNESCO designated Indonesian batik as a Masterpiece of Oral and Intangible Heritage.

### New Practical Knowledge

The more wax added, the thicker the resist and the more white will be left.

Adding salt can create a bleeding effect useful for water, petals and leaf effects.

Using two dyes next to each other can cause them to bleed together. To get 'clean' colours without bleeding into another there has to be a wax resist between them.

Dyes can be mixed together just like paints.

When applying dye, it is similar to water colours and best to use the lightest colours first.

### New Disciplinary Knowledge

**Do artists steal work from previous artists?**

It's more accurate to say that artists often borrow, learn from, and are inspired by previous artists, rather than outright stealing their work.

Inspiration and Influence: Artists are constantly influenced by the art around them, including the work of other artists.

Learning from Masters: Copying the work of "old masters" is a traditional method for art students to learn and develop their skills.

Examples in Art History: Throughout art history, artists have been influenced by and have built upon the work of their predecessors. It's an old and honoured tradition among artists to copy the "old masters."

### Top tips!

Make sure that you have thought carefully about what you want to remain white on your design. That is what needs wax covering it.

Sometimes the best designs are bold, simple ones that don't include too much use of wax.

The more salt you add the more dye will be absorbed and the more 'distressed' look you will get.

### Prior Knowledge

#### Y3/4 – Tie Dye

Resist can be chemical (flour resist or wax) or blocking.

Blocking stops the dye absorbing into the fabric.

Resist tries to stop the fabric but cracks may appear in the resist (flour or wax) which add to the design.

You can create a variety of patterns using block by the way you fold or turn the fabric before attaching the string or elastic bands.

