

Expressive Arts and Design - Art Nursery

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Play Dough	Soft, squashable material than can be made into different shapes
Mould	When you use your hands or tools to shape something like Play Dough
Paint	A coloured liquid that can be put onto a surface like paper
Drawing	Using a pencil to make marks

As a 2/3 year old I will be able to :

- Explore paint using my fingers, feet, brushes and other objects
- Express my ideas and feelings through mark making in different materials such as paint, mud, cornflour
- Name 3 colours
- Explore Play Dough and see how it changes shape when I push, stretch, roll and pat it

By the end of Nursery I will be able to

- Make closed shapes with lines and use these shapes to represent objects such as an animal or a vehicle
- Draw with more detail such as a face with a circle for the outline and including the eyes, nose and mouth
- Explore making colours by mixing some together and talk about the difference between colours
- Talk about colours I can see in the environment
- Use Play Dough to make shapes to represent my ideas

As a 2/3 Year old I need to know:

If I put an object or body part in a material, like paint, and then put that onto a piece of paper it will make a mark

Red, blue, yellow are the names of three colours

Play Dough is soft so I can change its shape

For pre-Reception I need to know:

If I add details to the shapes I draw it will express my ideas more clearly

If I mix two colours together it will make a new/different colour

The world is full of colour

Play Dough can be moulded into different shapes

Expressive Arts and Design - Art Reception

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Primary colours	Red, blue and yellow. These cannot be made by mixing other colours.
Secondary colours	The colours created when you mix two of the primary colours.
Printing	The process of putting images onto a surface, such as paper. The images can be repeated to make a pattern
Kiln	An oven used for baking, drying, firing pottery/clay

By the end of Reception I will be able to :

Choose whether to use pencils, crayons, pastels, chalk or paint for my artwork

Choose colours for a particular purpose, for example blue for the sea, red for a tomato

Use only red, blue and yellow ready mixed paint and mix these to make new colours. Add white or black to make them lighter or darker

Match colours in my artwork to those I have seen in the environment, for example light green, dark green, yellow, red and brown leaves seen on a nature walk

Choose objects to print with to make a pattern, for example vegetable printing

Use a ball of clay to mould into a shape with details for a particular purpose, for example a diva pot or an alien figure

I need to know:

Pencils are better for drawing in detail
Pastels, paint, chalk and crayons give a different finish/ feel differently/create a different texture

Red and yellow mixed = orange, red and blue = purple, yellow and blue = green

If I add white to a colour it will make it lighter. If I add black it will make it darker

When I put paint on an object and press it onto paper it will create the same shape. This is printing.

Clay needs to be smooth on the outside or the cracks mean it might break in the kiln. I may need to wet my finger and rub over any cracks to smooth them out. The kiln makes my clay go hard as it's like an oven

Links to prior learning:

Using pencils in Nursery

Mixing different colours in Nursery

Using Play Dough in Nursery

Art Year 1 'Weather and Seasons' Autumn Term

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Primary colours	Red, blue and yellow. These cannot be made by mixing other colours.
Secondary colours	The colours created when you mix two of the primary colours.
Value	The lightness or darkness of a colour.
Scrape	Making lines by drawing a tool across the clay.
Shade	A colour created by adding black to a hue
Tint	A colour created by adding white to a hue

I need to know:

- HB pencils are one shade of drawing pencil
- To create the colour green I mix yellow and blue.
- To make variants of green I could add more yellow or blue
- If I add black I am creating a shade, and if I add white I am creating a tint
- Clay needs to be rolled out evenly to make a tile and that I use tools to scrape and score it to create my patterns

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

- Produce an observational drawing of at least 3 different leaves using a HB pencil by looking closely at its features
- Mix yellow and blue powder paint to create the colour green, add white to create different tints
- Name clay as a medium to create 3-D art work
- Use a piece of clay slab and engrave a simple representation of a leaf on it by scoring/scraping
- Experiment with regular and irregular patterns whilst creating the leaf veins on my clay slab

Links to prior learning:

- Use of pencils, pastels, paint, chalk and crayons in Reception
- Printing with objects, such as vegetables and cotton reels, in Reception and Nursery
- Use of clay in Reception and Play dough in Nursery

Art Year 1 'Where we live' Spring Term

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Shadow	The darkness caused by light being blocked
Light	The brightest areas/parts

Links to prior learning:

Drawing with HB pencil in Year 1 Autumn term
Colour mixing of primary colours in Reception and to make green in Year 1 Autumn term

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

- Produce a landscape drawing of the local moors by looking carefully and using a HB pencil, pressing harder or softer to create different shades and to hold the pencil in different ways, e.g. almost flat/on its side
- Demonstrate an awareness of landscape / portrait orientation when laying out my paper
- Use basic colours in watercolour palette to create a simple landscape scene
- Choose, mix and use appropriate primary and secondary colours for a purpose, changing colours by shifting the hue, or creating tints and shades
- Talk about the presence of light and shadows within drawings
- Use the correct technique to apply watercolour paints to paper and use basic colours in a watercolour palette to create a simple landscape scene
- Show an awareness of different types of paper for different mediums
- Name natural materials as a medium used to create 3D art
- Talk about the artist Andy Goldsworthy and his work using natural materials

I need to know:

- I can create different effects with my HB pencil by pressing harder or softer and by the way I hold it
- Landscape positioned paper is longer at the bottom and portrait paper is longer at the side
- I can make secondary colours by mixing two primary colours - red+yellow=orange, red+blue=purple, yellow+blue=green and I can shift the hue by adding more of the darkest colour, or darken it by adding black to create a shade
- Watercolour paper is different from other types of paper as it doesn't soak up the paints
- To create a watercolour picture you put a 'wash' of water on the paper first
- Shadows are created when light is blocked
- Andy Goldsworthy is a living British artist who is known for creating 3D art work outdoors using natural materials

Art Year 1 'Flight' Summer Term

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Landscape	The position of the paper where the longest edge is at the bottom
Portrait	The position of the paper where the longest edge is at the side
Papier mache	A paste mixture made with old pieces of paper, usually newspaper

I need to know:

I can change the shade of my HB pencil by pressing harder or softer

Landscape positioned paper is longer at the bottom and portrait paper is longer at the side

To make papier mache you need strips of paper and glue paste

Brian Pollard is a living British artist who has created many scenes of Devon and Cornwall using bold colours, such as Smeaton's Tower

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

Produce a drawing of a balloon by looking at images carefully and using a HB pencil, pressing harder or softer

Demonstrate an awareness of landscape / portrait orientation when laying out my paper

Use pastels to create blocks of colour and demonstrate awareness of colouring within lines with no overlapping of colours

Name papier-mache as a medium used to create 3D art

Experiment with regular patterns

Talk about the artist Brian Pollard and his work based around Plymouth

Links to prior learning:

Drawing with HB pencil in Year 1 Autumn term

Exploring pastels in Reception

Art Year 2 'Living Things' Autumn Term

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Primary colours	Red, blue and yellow. These cannot be made by mixing other colours.
Secondary colours	The colours created when you mix two of the primary colours.
Shaping	Manipulating a material into a required form
Form	A 3D shape

I need to know:

A 4B pencil is darker than a HB pencil
Clay is a natural soil that can be moulded into different forms by hand or tools
To create a clay elephant from a slab the clay must be rolled out evenly, I must make a simple shape of an elephant so that the legs, trunk, tail are not too thin otherwise it may break in the kiln

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

- Produce a drawing of a decorative elephant by looking carefully at images and using a HB and 4B pencil to create different shades
- Use red / yellow / blue primary paints to mix three secondary colours - green / orange / purple, choosing which are appropriate for my elephant decoration and to create variants of these colours without adding black
- Name and describe clay as a medium used to create 3D art
- Use a piece of clay and cut out a simple representation of an elephant, shaping to give correct form

Links to prior learning:

- Drawing with HB pencil in Year 1
- Colour mixing of primary colours in Reception and Year 1
- Using clay in Reception and a slab of clay to create a leaf tile in Year 1 Autumn term

Art Year 2 'Great Fire of London' Spring Term

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Values	The lightness or darkness of a colour
Printing	The process of transferring an image on to another surface
Landscape	The position of paper where the longest edge is at the bottom
Shade	A colour created by adding black to a hue
Tint	A colour created by adding white to a hue

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

- Produce a line drawing of a medieval house by looking carefully at images, choosing which pencil to use from a HB, 2B or 4B pencil
- Use red and yellow primary watercolours as well as mixing these to make orange in order to create 'fire colours'
- Choose the correct position for my paper when drawing/painting a house
- Use white paint to make tints of a colour and black to make shades
- Use the correct technique to apply watercolour paints to paper and use the correct paper
- Recreate features of a house by printing, using card and straws to create the printing block

I need to know:

- A 4B, 2B and HB pencil give you different shades and 4B is the darkest
- By adding small amounts of white to a colour each time can create many tints
- Watercolour paper needs to be used with watercolour paints to ensure the paint doesn't make the paper go 'soggy' or that the paint lays on the top without fixing
- You can put watercolours on to wet or dry paper
- Printing is the process of making images that can be transferred onto other surfaces

Links to prior learning:

- Drawing with HB pencil in Year 1 and HB and 4B in Year 2 Autumn term
- Colour mixing of primary colours in Reception and in Year 1 and Year 2 Autumn terms
- Printing with objects in Reception

Art Year 2 'Famous Faces' Summer Term

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Facial features	Parts of the face - eyes, nose, mouth, eyelashes, beard, etc
Portrait	The position of paper where the longest edge is at the side
Recycled materials	Materials that have been used again or for a different purpose
Bold colours	Colours which are bright, vivid, strong, noticeable
Cubism	A style of art which is abstract and focuses on using geometric shapes which can be laid over others and can be viewed from different angles
Abstract	Images that are not realistic

I need to know:

- The best position for my paper when drawing a face is portrait
- Bold colours are bright and noticeable
- Recycled materials are those that can be used again, often for a different purpose
- Pablo Picasso was an early 20th century artist whose style of art is referred to as 'Cubism'. He used bold colours and painted abstract images (images that are not realistic). Another famous artist of this style (movement) was Salvador Dali. Cubism is a different style to that of Brian Pollard and Andy Goldsworthy (previously studied). Picasso was born at the beginning of the 20th century, before Pollard and Goldsworthy

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

Draw different facial features by looking carefully in the mirror, at a partner or at images
Choose the correct position for my paper when drawing a portrait
Choose colours which are bold and to use those pastels to create blocks of colour
Colour within lines with no overlapping of colours
Name, describe and use recycled materials as a medium to create 3D art
Talk about the artist Pablo Picasso and about his style of art

Links to prior learning:

Drawing with a choice of 3 grades of pencil in Year 2 Spring term
The use of pastels in Reception and blocks of colour in Year 1 Spring term
Study of artists in Year 1 Spring - Brian Pollard, Summer - Andy Goldsworthy

Art Year 3 'Stone Age to Iron Age' Autumn Term

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Primary colours	Red, blue and yellow. These colours cannot be made by mixing other colours
Secondary colours	The colours created when you mix two of the primary colours
Tertiary colours	The colours created when you mix a primary and a secondary colour
Value	The lightness or darkness of a colour
Styrofoam	A name for polystyrene
Tessellate	to cover a surface with a repeating pattern of shapes without any gaps or overlaps

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

- Use the Lascaux Cave paintings as inspiration for creating my own prehistoric style of cave painting
- Use primary and secondary colours to create tertiary colours suitable for the background of my cave paintings
- Make different shades and tints of the same tertiary colour - brown - for the cave drawings
- Name printing as a medium used to create art as an alternative to drawing/painting
- Use Styrofoam and string to create a printing block which I can use to create a pattern which may be symmetrical, regular, irregular or tessellate

I need to know:

- The Lascaux Cave paintings are in France and date from the prehistoric age. Other examples of similar cave paintings can be seen in Australia at Kakadu Rock, Altamira in Spain and the Magura Caves in Bulgaria
- To create a tertiary colour I mix a primary and a secondary colour together
- I can create shades of a colour by adding black and tints of a colour by adding white
- Styrofoam is a name for polystyrene and it can be used for printing
- In H/B pencils the H stands for Hardness and B blackness. HB pencils are a balance of the two.
- The artist Teyjah McAren creates art inspired by rock art

Links to prior learning:

- Using powder paint in Year 1 Autumn term and Year 2 Autumn term
- Printing with card and straws in Year 2 Spring term

Art Year 3 'Skylines' Spring Term

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Scale	The size of an object in relation to another
Proportion	The size of parts within a whole object
Blending/smudging	The process of gently merging two colours to soften a line or, when colours are applied on top of each other, to create a different colour or tone
Value	The lightness or darkness of a colour

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

Use 3B, HB and 2H pencils to draw my interpretation of the London skyline by looking at the work of other artists and photos to help me identify the key landmarks
Begin to show an awareness of scale and proportion in drawings of buildings and landscapes
Choose the correct orientation of my paper to draw a skyline
Experiment with pastel techniques to develop tones of colours - smudging, blending with fingers
Select appropriate colours to create a paper curl image of the London skyline

I need to know:

A 3B pencil is darker than a HB and a 2H is lighter
Scale and proportion are important when drawing buildings and landscapes to ensure the picture makes sense

I can create variations of colours with pastels by smudging them and blending them with my fingers
Claude Monet was a French artist known for working in the 'plein air' style.

Architects design buildings. The Shard in London was designed by Renzo Piano and Sir Norman Foster designed The Gherkin

Yulia Brodskaya is a paper artist

There are different ways of with pencils including contours, zig zags, stippling and hatching

Links to prior learning:

Using 3B, HB and 2H pencils in Year 3 Spring term

Using pastels in Year 1 Spring term and Year 2 Summer term

Art Year 3 'Roman Empire' Summer Term

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Orientation	The direction/position of a piece of paper
Representation	A type of recording of what is seen
Structure	A building or an arrangement of parts
Light	The brightest areas/parts
Shadow	The darkness caused when light is blocked

I need to know:

A 3B pencil is darker than a HB and a 2H is lighter
Using different pencils can create light and shadows when drawing
When using the clay it must be thick enough not to break and smoothed over so there are no cracks. I must use 'slip' to join my pieces of clay together
What a 'profile' is by looking at and sketching Roman coins

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

Draw a picture of Roman coin including a head in profile by looking closely at images using pencils 3B, HB and 2H to help me create light and shadows
Identify the presence of light and shadows in drawings
Demonstrate an awareness of **scale** and **proportion** in drawings
Use watercolour paint and paper to paint roman pottery
Use clay to make a pinch pot
Use slip to join pieces of clay together
Name clay as a medium used to create art as an alternative to drawing/painting
Talk about using clay for 3D art to create effect and give my opinion about it

Links to prior learning:

Drawing with a choice of 3 grades of pencil in Year 2 Spring term
Using watercolours in Year 1 Autumn term and Year 2 Spring term
Using clay in Year 1 Autumn term to create a leaf tile and Year 2 Autumn term to create an elephant shape

Art Year 4 'Invaders' Autumn Term

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Primary colours	Red, blue and yellow. These colours cannot be created by mixing other colours
Secondary colours	The colours created when you mix two of the primary colours
Tertiary colours	The colours created when you mix a primary and a secondary colour
Papier mache	A paste mixture made with old pieces of paper, usually newspaper

I need to know:

A 3B and B pencil are darker than a HB and a 2H is lighter

I can create a range of colours by using the primary colours of red, blue to create secondary colours and mixing both to create tertiary colours

Papier mache gives a firm finish when dry but can be layered and moulded into shape when wet to create features and effects and is therefore a good technique to use for my helmet

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

Use 3B, B, HB and 2H pencils to sketch a face using the 'gridding up' method, and to sketch the Sutton Hoo Helmet

Use oil pastels to create an image of an invader on black card, using correct proportions for facial features

Name papier mache as a medium to create 3D art as an alternative to drawing and painting

Use papier mache to create texture on my paper plate helmet by scrunching or rolling smaller pieces of newspaper and then layering the papier mache over the top, and talk about the effect of this, giving my opinion

Mix appropriate tertiary colours to paint my helmet, including a range of tints and shades of my colour

Links to prior learning:

Using 3B, HB and 2H pencils in Year 3 Summer term

Using powder paints in Year 1 Autumn term, Year 2 Autumn term, Year 3 Autumn term

Papier mache used in Year 1 Spring term for hot air balloon
Portrait drawing in Year 2 Summer term and Year 3 Summer term

Art Year 4 'Climate' Spring Term

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Scale	The size of an object in relation to another
Proportion	The size of parts within a whole object
Collage	The technique and the finished work of art in which pieces of paper, photographs, fabric, etc. are arranged and stuck down onto a surface
Interpretation	An individual's explanation, understanding or impression of a piece of artwork
Post-Impressionism	A period/movement/style of predominantly french art from between 1886 -1905. It was a reaction to the Impressionists' concern for the naturalistic depiction of light and colour and so used more vivid colours and emphasised or distorted real life forms
Distort	To pull or bend out of shape

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

Use 3B, 2B, B, HB, H and 2H pencils to draw my tropical animal by looking closely at images and to create areas of light and shadow
 Demonstrate my developing accuracy in scale and proportion when drawing living things and their features - faces, body parts
 Use colour mixing knowledge to make different shades, tints and tones of the same tertiary colour (e.g: brown)
 Use colour mixing knowledge to create **colour matches**
 Use watercolour mixing to create a range of colours and tones suitable for an animal and its habitat
 Use the work of Henri Rousseau, 'Tiger in a Tropical Storm', as inspiration for my own animal in its environment picture
 Talk about my interpretation of the painting, 'Tiger in a Tropical Storm'
 Talk about collage as an alternative form of art
 Experiment with colour mixing and matching through joining and overlapping media and materials

I need to know:

A 3B, 2B and B pencil are darker than a HB and a H and 2H are lighter
 Scale and proportion are important when drawing living things to ensure they look realistic
 Collage can be used to create a background and add effect to a picture
 If I overlap certain media and materials, such as thin coloured paper and tissue paper, I can create another colour
 Henri Rousseau was a french artist whose work was in the style of post-impressionism. He painted in the late 19th century and so was before Brian Pollard (Y1) and Andy Goldsworthy(Y1) and Pablo Picasso (Y2), and at the same time as Claude Monet (Y3)
 Post-impressionism was mainly concerned with showing real life subject matter, using vivid colours and emphasising or distorting forms to add effect

Links to prior learning:

Using 3B, B, HB, H and 2H pencils in Year 4 Spring term
 Using watercolours in Year 1 Summer term, Year 2 Spring term, Year 3 Summer term
 Study of the artists Andy Goldsworthy in Year 1 Spring term and Brian Pollard in Year 1 Summer term

Art Year 4 'Egypt' Summer Term

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Blending/smudging	The process of gently merging two colours to soften a line or, when colours are applied on top of each other, to create a different colour or tone
Colour matching	Recreating colours that you can see using a medium of art
Slip	A liquid made with water and bits of clay

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

Use 3B, B, HB, H and 2H pencils to draw my Egyptian hieroglyphics and patterns by looking closely at images

Match the colours used in the Egyptian period with the pastels I use. This may need blending two colours together

Talk about clay as a medium for creating 3D art work

Use clay to create a 3D representation of an object - an Egyptian sarcophagus

Use more than one piece of clay to make a sarcophagus, including raised features on the lid

Join the pieces of clay by adding slip to both pieces of clay then smudging them together by gently pushing my finger across the two pieces where they meet so the clay merges together leaving no gaps

I need to know:

A 3B and B pencil are darker than a HB and a H and 2H are lighter

Ancient Egyptians mainly used six colours: Blue, Red, Green, Yellow, Black and White. Therefore, in my work I should match these colours where possible with pastels

To join pieces of clay effectively I need to use slip

Links to prior learning:

Using 3B, B, HB and 2H pencils in Year 4 Autumn term

Using pastels in Year 1 Spring term, Year 2 Summer term, Year 3 Spring term

Clay used in Year 1 Autumn term for a leaf tile, Year 2 Autumn term for an elephant shape, Year 3 Spring term for pinch pots

Art Year 5 'Ancient Greece' Autumn Term

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Effect of light	The brightness on an object and the size and intensity of the shadow caused
Coiling technique	Rolling pieces of clay into thin cylinder shapes which are then placed on top of each other to form a shape
Slip	A liquid made with water and small pieces of clay

I need to know:

A 6B, 3B, 2B and B pencil are darker than a HB and a H and 2H are lighter

Ancient Greeks used vases and urns to hold things such as water, wine and perfume but they also used them to make money by selling them. They were considered as pieces of artwork. The vases and urns were different shapes and sizes and could have a 'foot', 'neck' and one, two or three handles. They were generally painted black and red (orange/brown)

The coiling technique for pots involves rolling pieces of clay into long, even thickness, cylinder shapes and then placing one on top of another to make a pot shape

To join pieces of clay effectively I need to use slip

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

Use 6B, 4B, 2B, B, HB, H, 2H and 4H pencils to draw my Greek urn or vase by looking closely at images and any replicas, paying attention to the texture shown

Discuss the effect of light on objects from different directions, such as an urn

Select the correct paper and orientation of paper for purpose

Use colour mixing of powder paints to create realistic colours for my Greek urn/vase picture and 3D form

Use clay to create a Greek urn/vase using the coiling technique

Join pieces of clay together to enhance details on my urn/vase using slip

Links to prior learning:

Using 3B, 2B, B, HB, H and 2H pencils in Year 4 Summer term

Using powder paints in Year 1 Autumn term, Year 2 Autumn term, Year 3 Autumn term, Year 4 Autumn term

Clay used in Year 1 Autumn term for a leaf tile, Year 2 Autumn term for an elephant shape, Year 3 Spring term for pinch pots, Year 4 Spring term for a model sarcophagus

Art Year 5 'Sicily - Volcanoes' Spring Term

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Perspective	Refers to how 3D objects are represented in 2D artwork to give the impression of depth
Texture	Surface quality, what something feels like
Mood	The atmosphere/feeling/emotion that a piece of artwork can make you have
Hue	The origin of a colour we can see
Tint	When white is added to a colour to make it lighter
Modroc	A plaster impregnated bandage

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

Use 6B, 4B, 2B, B, HB, H, 2H, 4H pencils to create different effects when drawing an erupting volcano based on images seen

Show my awareness of the concept of perspective through my drawing and painting of a volcano - ensuring objects in the distance are smaller and those to the foreground are larger
Select the correct paper and orientation of paper for purpose
Create a watercolour painting of a volcano based on the work of artist JMW Turner

Use colour mixing to create realistic colours for my erupting volcano and use various shades, tints and tones of a colour to add depth to my painting

Layer colours when painting, starting with the paler colours in the background and then adding detail in darker colours
Use different brush strokes to produce texture within my painting
Talk about mine or another artist's work using words such as tone, tint, hue, shade, mood

Demonstrate an awareness of an artist's work and his or her own **interpretation** of this

Use Modroc to create a 3D structure - a volcano - by wetting the plaster bandage and building up layers over a centre cup/cylinder surrounded by scrunched newspaper and then painting when dry

I need to know:

A 6B, 3B, 2B and B pencil are darker than a HB and a H, 2H, 3H and 5H are lighter

Perspective is important when painting landscapes to ensure they look accurate and realistic

When painting a complete scene it is better to start with the paler colours in the background before adding the detail to the painting in darker colours

In order to produce realistic colours and create a mood in my painting I need to mix different shades, tints and tones of colours and the way I use my brush will give different effects and create texture

Modroc is bandage containing plaster. It is dry but is made wet so that it can be moulded to create models/structures and then painted when dry. It dries hard so is good to use for making a model volcano

JMW Turner was an artist in the late 18th century whose style of art was known as Romanticism. It had a strong focus on emotion and the wonder of nature. This period of art was before Post-Impressionism (Y4 Henri Rousseau), Cubism (Y2 Pablo Picasso) Plein Air/Impressionism (Y3 Monet) and the modern artists of Brian Pollard and Andy Goldsworthy (Y1)

Links to prior learning:

Using 6B, 3B, 2B, B, HB, H and 2H, 5H pencils in Year 5 Spring term

Using watercolours in Year 1

Summer term, Year 2 Spring term, Year 3 Summer term, Year 4 Summer term

Papier mache used in Year 1 Spring term for a hot air balloon and Year 4 Autumn term for Sutton Hoo helmet

Art Year 5 'Mayans' Spring Term

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Value	The lightness or darkness of a colour
Shade	When black is added to a colour to darken it
Blending/smudging	The process of gently merging two colours to soften a line or, when colours are applied on top of each other, to create a different colour or tone
Batik	An Indonesian technique of wax-resist dyeing applied to the whole cloth

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

Use 6B, 4B, 2B, B, HB, H, 2H and 4H pencils to draw and create my own Mayan pattern/design based on images I have seen
Select the correct paper and orientation of paper for purpose
Use pastels to develop different variants of colours for my design by smudging and blending
Create careful patterns and symmetry when using Batik for my Mayan design by independently pouring the wax and applying the dye to the fabric
Make appropriate colour choices when considering my design and the process of Batik

I need to know:

A 6B, 3B, 2B and B pencil are darker than a HB and a H, 2H and 5H are lighter
The Mayans were an ancient civilisation that was at its peak around the 6th century. Their forms of art included stone and wood sculptures, pottery and wall murals, including detailed pattern work which was often linear, symmetrical or circular
Batik is a process of applying hot wax to a fabric which will prevent a dye from colouring this area when applied and can therefore be used to create images/designs within a coloured background

Links to prior learning:

Using 6B, 3B, 2B, B, HB, H and 2H pencils in Year 5 Autumn term
Using pastels in Year 1 Spring term, Year 2 Summer term, Year 3 Spring term, Year 4 Spring term

Art Year 6 'WWII - Germany' Autumn Term

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Graphite	A form of carbon often used in pencils
Charcoal	A lightweight black carbon residue produced by strongly heating wood or other animal and plant materials
Audience	The person or people viewing the piece of artwork
Proportion	The size of parts within a whole object
Shade	Where black is added to a colour to a colour to make it darker
Tension	A controlled dramatic or dynamic quality

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

Use 6B, 5B, 3B, 2B, B, HB, H, 2H, 3H and 5H pencils to draw people in the underground air raid shelters during the war in the style of Henry Moore, focusing on body position and lack of defining facial features

Use graphite blending pencils with a brush and water and chalk and charcoal to create mood and tension within my drawings, also using smudging and blending techniques

Select the correct paper and orientation of paper for purpose

Demonstrate my knowledge of light and shadow by using chalks and charcoal to show this

Demonstrate increasingly accurate drawings of people and talk about the power of the detail or lack of it and the effect this has on the audience

Demonstrate increasingly accuracy in proportion when drawing people

Use clay to produce a 'shelter figure' in the style of Henry Moore

Talk about my work and that of other artists, such as Henry Moore, using words such as mood, tension and shade

Demonstrate an awareness of an artist's work and his or her own **interpretation** of this

I need to know:

A 6B, 5B, 3B, 2B and B pencil are darker than a HB and a H, 2H and 5H are lighter and that graphite pencils can be used to create different shades of grey

Blending and smudging chalks, charcoal and graphite pencils can be effective in creating a mood, along with the use of light and shadow and the lack of detail, for example in people's faces

Henry Moore was a British artist and sculptor born around 10 years after Pablo Picasso (Y2) therefore living at a similar time. He is known for his semi-abstract work and has many sculptures around the world. His pictures and figures of people have less defined features. He was part of the Modern Art movement

Links to prior learning:

Using 6B, 3B, 2B, B, HB, H, 2H, 3H and 5H pencils in Year 5 Summer term

Using clay in Year 1 Autumn term for a leaf tile, Year 2 Autumn term for an elephant shape, Year 3 Spring term for a pinch pot, Year 4 Spring term for a sarcophagus, Year 5 Autumn term for a Greek pot

Study of artists Brian Pollard and Andy Goldsworthy (Y1), Pablo Picasso (Y2), Claude Monet (Y3), Henri Rousseau (Y4), JMW Turner (Y5)

Art Year 6 'Light and Shade' Spring Term

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Graduated	The gradual transition from one color to another, or from light to dark values of the same color
Vibrant colours	Bright, strong colours
Colour block	The use of contrasting vibrant hues, usually as bold and bright blocks of color, in clothing design, art, and decor
Pop art	A style of art based on simple, bold images of everyday items, such as soup cans, painted in bright colors

I need to know:

A 6B, 5B, 3B, 2B and B pencil are darker than a HB and a H, 2H, 3H, 4H and 5H are lighter

By adding small amounts of white to a colour I can create many different tints

Wet felting is the process of using a combination of friction/agitation, soap and water to make felt out of wool fibres.

Andy Warhol was a 20th century american artist, printmaker, film producer and director who died in 1987. He was born after Pablo Picasso and Henry Moore. His style of art was Pop Art which combined the artists own expression with advertising and celebrity culture and used vibrant blocks of colour

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

Use 6B, 5B, 3B, 2B, B, HB, H, 2H, 3H, 4H and 5H pencils to draw a self portrait, using the different pencils to create various shades of grey

Discuss the effect of light on people from different directions

Select the correct paper and orientation of paper for purpose

Demonstrate increasingly accurate drawings of people, particularly facial features and expressions

Demonstrate increasing accuracy in proportion when drawing faces

Use various tones, shades and tints of one colour to create a graduated change within one picture of my face using powder paints

Use wet felting as an alternative to drawing and painting to produce an individual panel to contribute towards a collaborative piece of artwork (class hanging) which also shows my awareness of pattern colour choice and regularity in helping to piece it together

Use Andy Warhol's 'A set of 6 self portraits:1967' as inspiration for my work

Use words such as **hue, tint, tone, shade and mood** when discussing art (their own or an artist's)

Demonstrate an awareness of an artist's work and his or her own **interpretation** of this

Links to prior learning:

Using 6B, 5B, 3B, 2B, B, HB, H, 2H, 3H and 5H pencils in Year 6 Autumn term

Study of artists Brian Pollard and Andy Goldsworthy (Y1), Pablo Picasso (Y2), Claude Monet (Year3) Henri Rousseau (Y4), JMW Turner (Y5), Henry Moore (Y6)

Art Year 6 'Angry Planet/Disasters' Summer Term

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Seascape	A painting/picture which shows the sea
Texture	Surface quality, what something feels like
Mood	The atmosphere/feeling/emotion that a piece of artwork can make you have
Hue	The origin of a colour we can see
Tint	When white is added to a colour to make it lighter

By the end of this unit I will be able to :

Use 6B, 5B, 4B, 3B, 2B, B, HB, H, 2H, 3H, 4H and 5H pencils to draw images of waves inspired by the artist Hokusai and creating the effect of texture within my drawing

Demonstrate increasing accuracy in scale when drawing my wave images and the concept of perspective

Use words such as hue, tint, tone, shade and mood when discussing my artwork and that of other artists, such as Hokusai

Select the correct paper and orientation of paper for purpose

Demonstrate an awareness of layering colours when painting, beginning with paler colours in the background before adding detail in darker colours

Confidently mix colours in a watercolour palette and blend colours on paper to create a realistic seascape

Use watercolours and brush strokes to produce patterns, texture and create mood and depth

Select paper of appropriate size and colours to create 3D seascape paper art

Demonstrate an awareness of an artist's work and his or her own *interpretation* of this

I need to know:

A 6B, 5B, 4B, 3B, 2B and B pencil are darker than a HB and a H, 2H, 3H, 4H and 5H are lighter
Scale and perspective are important when creating a seascape

In order to produce realistic colours and create a mood in my painting I need to use different tones of colours and use my brush with various strokes to give different effects and create texture

When painting a seascape I need to paint the background of paler colours before adding the detail in darker colours

Katsushika Hokusai, known as just Hokusai, was a Japanese painter and printmaker of the mid to late 19th century. His work, 'The Great Wave', influenced the Impressionist art movement in Europe. He was working before Henri Rousseau (Y4), whose work was of the Post-Impressionism movement.

The meaning of background, midground and foreground, particularly in relation to 3D art

Links to prior learning:

Using 6B, 5B, 3B, 2B, B, HB, H, 2H, 3H, 4H and 5H pencils in Year 6 Spring term

Watercolours in Year 1 Summer term, Year 2 Spring term, Year 3 Summer term, Year 4 Summer term, Year 5 Summer term

Study of artists Brian Pollard and Andy Goldsworthy (Y1), Pablo Picasso (Y2), Claude Monet (Y3), Henri Rousseau (Y4), JMW Turner (Y5), Henry Moore (Y6), Andy Warhol (Y6)