

Art Knowledge Organisers



Contents

[Progression of Skills: Colour and Drawing](#)

[Progression of Skills: Form and Pattern](#)

[Progression of Skills: Texture](#)

[Nursery](#)

- [Overview](#)

[Reception](#)

- [Colour](#)
- [Drawing](#)
- [Form](#)
- [Pattern](#)
- [Texture](#)

[Year 1](#)

- [Colour](#)

- [Drawing](#)

- [Form](#)

- [Pattern](#)

- [Texture](#)

[Year 2](#)

- [Colour](#)

- [Drawing](#)

- [Form](#)

- [Pattern](#)

- [Texture](#)

[Year 3](#)

- [Colour](#)

- [Drawing](#)

- [Form](#)

- [Pattern](#)

- [Texture](#)

[Year 4](#)

- [Colour](#)

- [Drawing](#)

- [Form](#)

- [Pattern](#)

- [Texture](#)

[Year 5](#)

- [Colour](#)

- [Drawing](#)

- [Form](#)

- [Pattern](#)

- [Texture](#)

[Year 6](#)

- [Drawing](#)

- [Form](#)

- [Pattern](#)

- [Texture](#)

Progression of Skills

	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Colour	Artist Study: Yayoi Kusama	Explore and use colour mixing in my artwork, applying and using a range of tools.	Explore adding grey to a colour of paint to create different tones. Artist Study: Claude Monet	Use knowledge of primary and secondary colours, black and white, and other tones to create a colour wheel. Artist Study: George Seurat	Use colour mixing to explore tint, tone, shade and mood.	Use colour mixing techniques to add tint, tone and shade, to reflect mood in a piece of artwork.	
Drawing		Use a variety of drawing tools to explore and create texture, lines and shapes in drawings. Artist Study: William Henry Hunt	Begin to use light and dark to show shadows.	Experiment with the use of various pencils and scale to produce close, observational drawings.	Identify and draw the effect of light on an object. Paul Cezanne drawing Explore proportion to produce accurate drawings of whole people. Explore proportion to produce accurate drawings of faces.	Draw objects from a variety of viewpoints. Explore typography to create a visual map that tells a story.	Explore how scale and proportion can be used to create 2D designs for 3D objects. Artist Study: Charles Mackintosh

Progression of Skills

	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Form		Carve, pinch, roll coils and slabs using a modelling media for a purpose. Artist Study: Salvador Dali	Shape, form and use decorative techniques, when creating a model. Express personal experiences and ideas using a range of media. Artist Study: Nick Mackman	Shape, form and model using malleable materials, comparing my own work to the work of famous sculptors. Artist Study: Barbara Hepworth	Plan, develop and create a 3D model that fits a purpose, using knowledge of the work of architects. Artist Study: Christopher Wren	Plan, develop and create a 3D model from imagination. Discuss the work of famous sculptors. Artist Study: Alberto Giacometti	Discuss and evaluate the work of famous sculptors, using their work as a basis for my own. Artist Study: Sayaka Ganz
Pattern		Create artwork using repeating patterns. Artist Study: Andy Warhol	Experiment with pattern by arranging, folding, repeating and overlapping. Explore, discuss and create regular and irregular patterning. Artist Study: Henri Matisse	Design patterns using ICT. Artist Study: Ronnie Ahlborn	Explore and create patterns using tessellation.	Create own abstract pattern to reflect personal experiences and expression. Artist Study: Robert Delaunay	Create pattern for a purpose. Artist Study: Thandiwe Muriu/ Esther Mahlangu

Progression of Skills

	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Texture	Artist Study: Pablo Picasso	Use weaving to create a piece of artwork. Explore the use of different materials and symmetry to create collage.	Use overlapping and overlaying to create texture in a collage. Artist Study: Henri Matisse	To experiment with regular and irregular patterning to create collage, in response to the work of famous artists. Artist Study: Megan Coyle	Observe textural art and use it to create own designs. Add collage to a painted, printed or drawn background. Artist Study: Frida Kahlo	Use a variety of stimuli to create collage. Explore contemporary fashion designers to create a 2D or 3D fashion design. Artist Study: Vivienne Westwood	Combine understanding of colour, texture and expression to produce a layered self-portrait.

Nursery

Development Matters Statements

Nursery

- Explore colour and colour-mixing.
- Create closed shapes with continuous lines and begin to use these shapes to represent objects.
- Draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details.
- Use drawing to represent ideas like movement or loud noises.
- Show different emotions in their drawings and paintings, like happiness, sadness, fear etc.

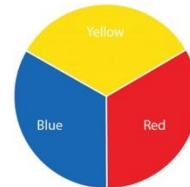
Nursery : Art - Colour

Prior Learning

I know that I can mix paints, and this makes different colours.

Key Knowledge

The primary colours are yellow, red and blue



Primary Colours

Key Vocabulary

primary colours

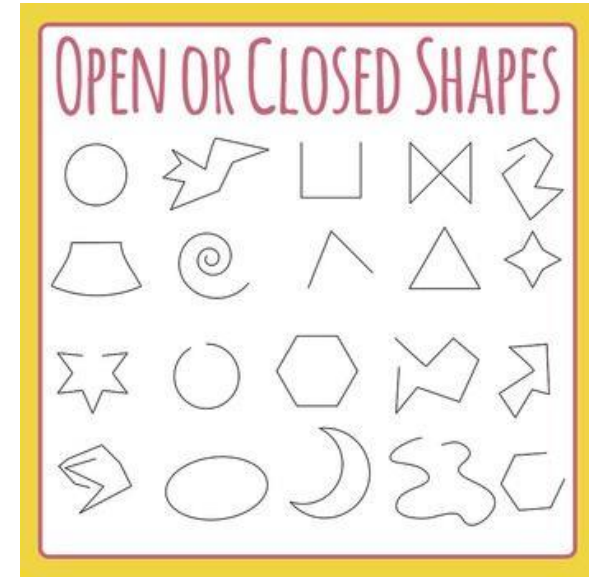


Primary colours cannot be mixed from other colours. They are the source of all other colours.

mix



To put more than one thing together to make something else.



Reception

Development Matters Statements

Reception

- Create closed shapes with continuous lines and begin to use these shapes to represent objects.
- Draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details.
- Use drawing to represent ideas like movement or loud noises.
- Show different emotions in their drawings and paintings, like happiness, sadness, fear etc.
- Explore colour and colour-mixing.

ELG

- Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings.
- Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them.
- Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills.

Reception: Art - Drawing

Prior Learning

I know how to create closed shapes with continuous lines and begin to use these shapes to represent objects.
I know how to draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details.

Key Knowledge



To make sure drawings look more like what is being drawn, you need to look at the details. For example, when we draw a person, we include hair, hands and fingers and a body.



Key Vocabulary

detail



An individual fact or item.

continuous line



A line that doesn't stop. A line formed when your pencil stays on the page.

Reception: Art - Form

Prior Learning

I know I can join different materials. Some materials are easier to join than others.

Key Knowledge



squeeze



push



roll (into a ball)



flatten

Key Vocabulary

mould



To make something into a particular shape or into an object.

join



To put more than one thing together.

Reception: Art – Pattern Taught through Maths

Prior Learning


I know how to create closed shapes with continuous lines.

Key Knowledge

A circle has one curved line that is continuous.
A square has four straight sides. The sides meet at corners.
A circle could be drawn to show the sun.
A square can be drawn to show a house.



Key Vocabulary

continuous →→→→	Continuous is when something occurs without disruption or a break
repeating pattern 	Patterns where a group of elements repeat themselves as the pattern extends.

Reception: Art - Texture

Prior Learning



I know I can use different materials to create pieces of artwork.

Key Knowledge

There are different types of materials I can use in my artwork. These can include:
shiny paper, holographic paper, coloured paper, wrapping paper, cellophane, coloured sweet wrappers and pages from magazines.
Cutting pieces of materials can help me make my picture look more like what I want it to.

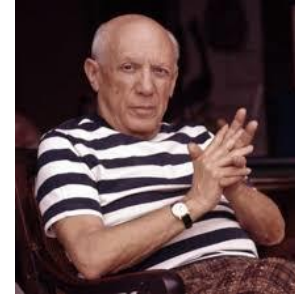


Key Vocabulary

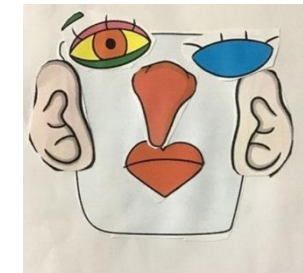
cut 	Make an opening (with scissors).
texture 	How something feels.

Reception: Artist Study - Pablo Picasso- Texture/Pattern

Key Knowledge



Pablo Picasso (1881-1973) created artwork which looked different from what he was looking at when he painted.
He moved the parts of the face around when painting self-portraits.
He used different shapes in his artwork too.



Reception: Art - Colour

Prior Learning

I know that I can mix paints, and this makes different colours.

Key Knowledge

The primary colours are yellow, red and blue



Primary Colours

Key Vocabulary

primary colours



Primary colours cannot be mixed from other colours. They are the source of all other colours.

secondary colours



Colours that are made by mixing the primary colours.

mix



To put more than one thing together to make something else.

Reception: Artist study-Yayoi Kusama-Colour

Key Knowledge

Yayoi Kusama was born in Japan on 22nd March 1929. From an early age, Yayoi was interested in art. She particularly enjoyed exploring polka dots.

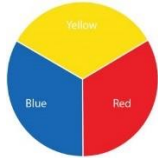


Year 1

Year 1: Art - Colour

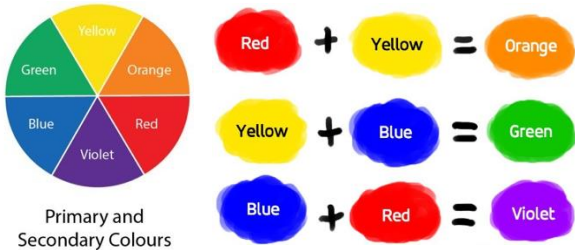
Prior Learning

I know that the primary colours are yellow, red and blue.



Primary Colours

Key Knowledge



Key Vocabulary

secondary colours



Secondary colours include **orange, purple, and green**, and they're derived from mixing equal amounts of two primary colours at a time. Red and yellow combine to make orange; blue and yellow yield green; and red and blue create purple

Year 1: Artist Study-William Henry Hunt - Drawing

Key Knowledge

William Henry Hunt sketched landscapes of the countryside.



He used different types of lines to sketch out the objects in the scene.

Year 1: Art - Drawing

Prior Learning

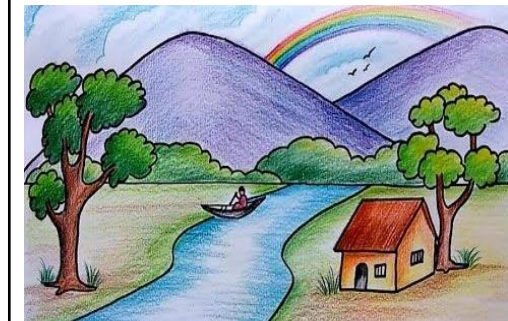
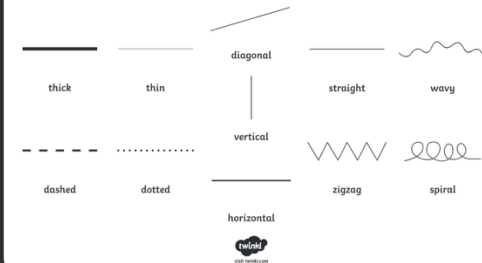
I know how to hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing.
I know how to show accuracy and care when drawing.

Key Knowledge

Things I can use to draw:



Different Types of Lines



Key Vocabulary

landscape



The natural scenery in an image or space

Year 1: Art - Form

Prior Learning

I know how to squeeze, flatten, push and roll clay into a ball to help me make a shape or an object.

Key Knowledge



Rolling snakes with clay



Carving details into the clay with tools



Pulling and pinching the clay with your fingers

Key Vocabulary

carving



Carving is the act of using tools to shape something from a material by scraping away portions of that material.

Year 1: Artist study-Salvador Dali -Form

Key Knowledge

Salvador Dali was a famous painter and sculptor who created images that were 'surreal'. His sculptures didn't look like real things and were often stretched or melted in strange ways. One of his famous sculptures is called Space Elephants.



Salvador Dali



Space Elephants by Dali

Key Vocabulary

surreal



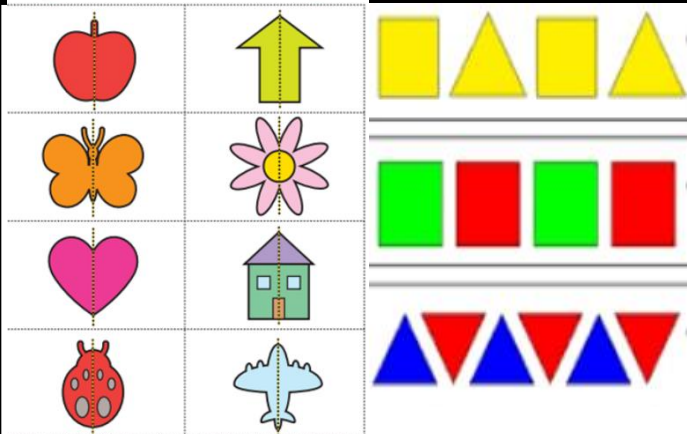
Not looking like real things.

Year 1: Art - Pattern

Prior Learning


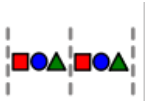
I know how to draw closed shapes with continuous lines, and can use these shapes to represent objects.

Key Knowledge



Patterns are all around us, in nature as well as in art and design. We see patterns where shapes, lines or colours are repeated.

Key Vocabulary

symmetry 	Something is symmetrical when it is the same on both sides.
repeating pattern 	Patterns where a group of elements repeat themselves as the pattern extends.

Year 1: Artist Study – Andy Warhol - Pattern

Key Knowledge



Andy Warhol was an American artist (1928- 1987).

He was part of the pop art movement.

He famously used repetition in his art.

He used a technique called screen printing.



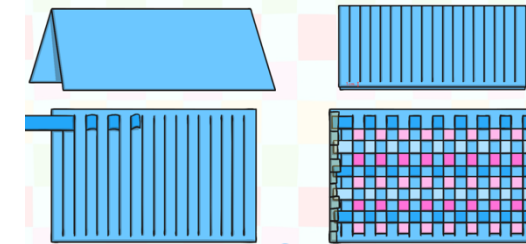
Year 1: Art - Texture

Prior Learning

There are different types of materials I can use in my artwork. These can include shiny paper, holographic paper, coloured paper, wrapping paper, cellophane, coloured sweet wrappers and pages from magazines.

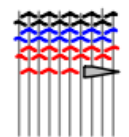
Key Knowledge

There are lots of ways to join materials together. Weaving is one way to join materials. People all over the world have been weaving for thousands of years to make lots of things like chairs, baskets, clothes and rugs.



A **collage** is a piece of art made by sticking various different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric onto a backing.

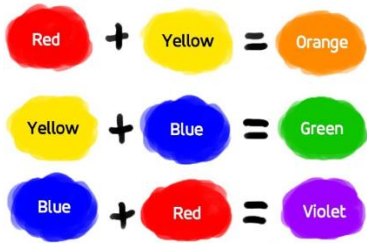
Key Vocabulary

paper weaving 	Paper weaving is a way of taking strips of paper and placing them either "over" or "under" the base piece of paper.
--	---

Year 2

Year 2: Art - Colour

Prior Learning



Key Knowledge

Tone in art refers **to how light or dark a colour is**.

Each colour has an almost infinite number of tones.

A tone is created when you add both white and black (which is grey), to a colour and tone it



Key Vocabulary

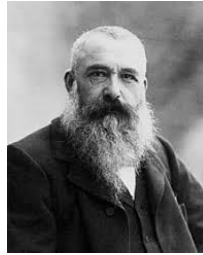
tone



how light or dark a colour is.

Year 2: Art -Artist study-Claude Monet -Colour

Key Knowledge



Claude Monet (1840- 1926) was French painter.

Monet was the founder of the impressionist movement.

Impressionism was a 19th century art movement whereby the artist would use quite small, thin yet visible brush strokes.



Year 2: Art – Drawing

Prior Learning

I know that landscapes are the natural scenery in an image or space. I know that you can use different materials when drawing, e.g. pencils, felt tips, crayons and chalk.

Key Knowledge



You can create a shadow in drawing by creating light and dark areas.

When drawing on different **surfaces** with different tools, the outcome will be different. Charcoal will look different on **regular matte paper** as opposed to cartridge paper. This is because of the thicker texture of **cartridge paper**.

Things I can use to draw:



Key Vocabulary

shadows



It is the dark side on an object not facing the light that reveals the form and mass of the shape.

matte



Having a usually smooth even surface free from shine.

cartridge paper



Thick, rough-textured paper used for drawing.

Year 2: Art -Artist study-Nick Mackman -Form

Key Knowledge

Nick Mackman is an award winning sculptor of ceramic and bronze animal sculptures.

Most of her animal sculptures are based on observations made in the wild.

A slight tilt of the head, licking of the lips or pricking of the ears. These are the subtle details that bring a sculpture to life and transform it from a purely representational model to an expressive and emotive artwork.



Year 2: Art - Form

Prior Learning



Rolling snakes with clay



Pulling and pinching the clay with your fingers

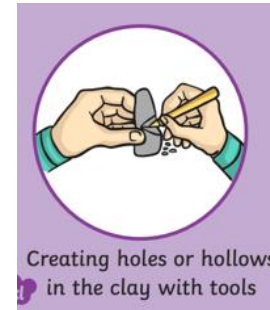


Carving details into the clay with tools

Key Knowledge



Smoothing out the clay with your fingers



Creating holes or hollows in the clay with tools

Key Vocabulary

direct observation



To look at something directly (not a picture of it).

technique



A way of doing something.

decorate



To make more beautiful by adding decorations or designs.

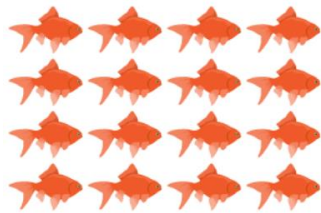
Year 2: Art - Pattern

Prior Learning

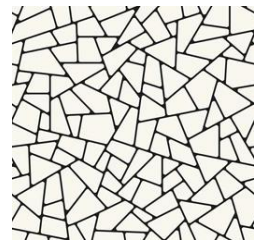
Patterns are all around us, in nature as well as in art and design. We see patterns where shapes, lines or colours are repeated.

Key Knowledge

Patterns can be regular or irregular.
In regular patterns the motif (or motifs) is repeated in a way that is predictable. It could be exactly the same each time, or it could change in a way that is regularly repeated.



An irregular pattern is one in which the motif changes or the way it is repeated is unpredictable.



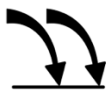
Key Vocabulary

motif



A decorative image or design.

repeating



Repetition is simply repeating a single element many times in a design.

Year 2: Art -Artist study-Henri Matisse-Pattern/Texture

Key Knowledge

Henri Matisse (1869-1954).



Henri Matisse invented a new form of art using colours and scissors. He'd cut out coloured card and paper that he'd arrange on walls to create shapes.

Henri Matisse was fond of nature and animals. Both were an inspiration to his art.

Henri Matisse is well-known for his use of bold colours.



Year 2: Art - Texture

Prior Learning

I know that paper weaving is a way of taking strips of paper and placing them either "over" or "under" the base piece of paper.

A **collage** is a piece of art made by sticking various different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric onto a backing.

Key Knowledge

Texture is the physical feel of something — smooth, rough, fuzzy, slimy, and lots of textures something in between. Texture in collage can be created by overlapping and overlaying materials as well as varying the materials you use.

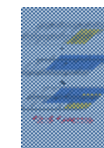
Key Vocabulary

overlapping



When shapes are in front of other shapes.

overlaying



To lay or spread over or across.

Year 3

Year 3: Art - Colour

Prior Learning

Tone in art refers **to how light or dark a colour is.**

A tone is created when you add both white and black (which is grey), to a colour and tone it down.

Key Knowledge

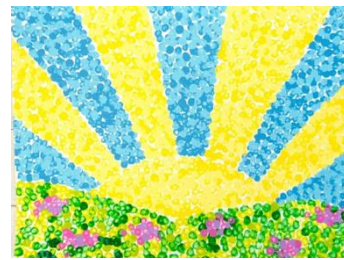


Artist Study Georges Seurat 1859 –1891 -colour

Pointillism

The French artist **Georges Seurat** studied the application of colour and he created pointillism in the 1880s.

Instead of the paint being blended and mixed on a palette, the paint is directly applied to a surface. The fact that the dots are so close together cause the colours to appear blended.



Colours can be mixed to create a further differentiation of colour.

Key Vocabulary

pointillism



The practice of applying small strokes or dots of colour to a surface so that from a distance they visually blend together.

Year 3: Art - Drawing

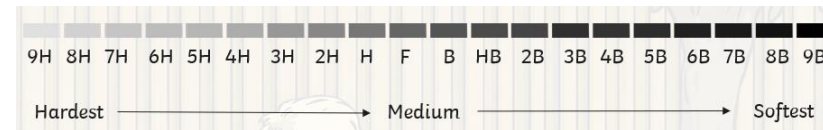
Prior Learning

I know how to draw real objects, including single and grouped objects. I have experimented with the visual elements; line, shape, pattern and colour.

Key Knowledge

Drawing pencils are graded on a scale from hard to soft using a combination of numbers and letters. The **letters H are the hardest and lightest pencils** and ranges from H – 9H, and the **letters B are the softest and darkest pencils** ranging from B – 9B. HB pencils are neutral.

Children are able to look at an object and draw it accurately



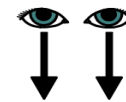
Random Hatching



Hatching

Key Vocabulary

observational art



Observational art is **to draw or paint a subject as accurately as possible.** The subject may be a still life, figure model, portrait or landscape and the image must be created from real life rather than a photograph or the artist's imagination.

Year 3: Art -Form

Prior Learning



Key Knowledge

4 S's: Score, Slip, Stick & Smooth

Score and slip refers to a method of joining two pieces of clay together. It is very important to always *score and slip* clay that is leather hard. If you do not, the pieces will likely pop apart when they are fired.

SCORE: First, *score* the clay. Use a feather tool or some other type of tool to make scratches in the surfaces that will be stuck together.

SLIP: Slip is very watered down clay. Then you *slip* it-wet the scored surface with some slip, using it like glue.

STICK: Join the 2 pieces of clay together by sticking (pressing) and wiggling the two pieces together.

SMOOTH: Using a wooden modeling tool, shaper or your finger, smooth the joint of the pieces that were just scored and slipped together so they are seamless.



Key Vocabulary

malleable



To be able to be hammered or pressed into shape without breaking or cracking.

slip



Slip is clay with added water to make it into a paste or liquid.

Year 3: Art-Artist Study: Barbara Hepworth-Form

Key Knowledge



Barbara Hepworth was a British sculptor who was active in the mid-20th century.

She developed a new style of sculpture that introduced new ideas about how they could be interacted with, while still taking inspiration from classical Greek and Roman sculpture.

Barbara used large pieces of wood, stone and bronze to carve abstract shapes inspired by nature.



Prior Learning

I know that a motif is a decorative image or design. A pattern can be regular or irregular.

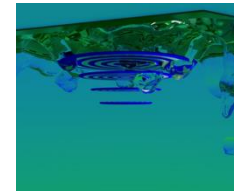
Key Knowledge

Digital art is **work made with digital technology**. This includes images done completely on a computer or hand-drawn images scanned into a computer and finished using software programs. You can create digital art on computer programs such as PhotoShop or Paint, as well as many other apps and programs.

This artwork by Lillian Schwartz is an example of a collage of photographs, created on a digital device. It compares Leonardo Da Vinci's portrait of himself with the one he created of the Mona Lisa.

Artist study: **Ronnie Ahlborn**

Ronnie's Instagram page shows how she creates digital art to capture the sensation of 'dreaming'. She creates still and video animations.



Patterns can be made by **manipulating** and editing images. Patterns can be made by altering the colour, shape or size of an image you have created.

The original image may have been made on a computer or on paper.

Repeating an image digitally can save time on drawing it again and ensure that all images look the same.

Programs like Microsoft word, Microsoft PowerPoint and Adobe can be used to edit and adapt images.

Pattern can be represented by Images in the positive and the negative.



Key Vocabulary

digital



Editing an image using digital technology to make it appear different.

Prior Learning

Texture is the physical feel of something — smooth, rough, fuzzy, slimy, and lots of textures something in between. Texture in collage can be created by overlapping and overlaying materials as well as varying the materials you use.

Key Knowledge

Patterns can be regular or irregular. Patterns can be used to create **texture**.

In regular patterns, the motif (or motifs) is repeated in a way that is predictable. It could be exactly the same each time, or it could change in a way that is regularly repeated.



Collage

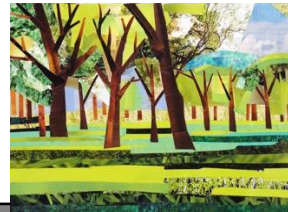
Collaging is completed by **layering** these small pieces of paper or material. This can create different **textures** and visuals in artwork. Smaller pieces of material can be made by **tearing** larger pieces to create different shapes and sizes of material.

Artist Study: Megan Coyle




Megan Coyle is a modern artist who is famous for recycling paper into beautiful collages.

Megan calls her style ‘painting with paper’. She cuts out tiny pieces of paper from magazines and sticks them to a large paper sheet, so they look like brushstrokes.

Megan likes to create pictures of things from everyday life, such as people, food and drink or landscapes. She especially enjoys creating animal portraits.



Key Vocabulary

collage 	An art technique in which a new composition is created by arranging a variety of clippings taken from pre-existing materials
tearing 	Ripping or breaking apart bigger sections of fabric or material to create smaller sections.
layering 	Placing fabrics on top of one another to create different shapes, pictures or visuals.

Year 4

Year 4: Art – Artist Study- Paul Cezanne-Drawing

Key Knowledge

Paul Cezanne (1839-1906)

The objects Cezanne chose to focus on in his drawings and paintings were fruit, especially apples.

By focusing on these local, familiar objects, Cezanne drew our focus back to the everyday. He did this as a way of slowing down in amongst a busy world.

He enjoyed studying these apples from many different angles, often showing different perspectives on one canvas - making his work almost 3D.



Year 4: Art-Drawing

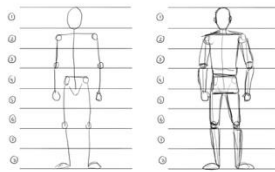
Prior Learning

Drawing pencils are graded on a scale from hard to soft using a combination of numbers and letters. All shapes can be described as either positive or negative: **Positive shapes** are the shapes of actual objects. **Negative shapes** are the areas between these objects. You can create a shadow in drawing by creating light and dark areas.



Key Knowledge

Proportion **refers to the dimensions of a composition and relationships between height, width and depth.** How proportion is used will affect how realistic or stylised something seems. Proportion also describes how the sizes of different parts of a piece of art or design relate to each other. Proportion also helps explain how far apart different body parts should be, for example, a person's eyes and nose.



When light hits an object, different shadows, and colours are created. Different pencil techniques can be used to create shadow and tone within art. When an object is hit by a light source, a shadow is created.

Different techniques can be used in **observational drawing**, to create a realistic piece of work. Using light to create shadows on the objects.



Blending can be used to create shadow. Try using different amounts of pressure to create dark and light shades with your pencil. Blend these together using your finger.



A **stippling** effect creates shade by using small dots or specks. When the dots are placed closer together, the area looks darker, creating shade. The further apart the dots are, the more light there is on an object.



Key Vocabulary

scale



Scale refers to the overall physical size of an artwork or objects in the artwork.

composition



Composition is **the way in which different elements of an artwork are combined or arranged.**

observational drawing

Drawing something that you see in a realistic way, considering light, shadow and tone.

Year 4: Art - Colour

Prior Learning

I know that primary and secondary colours can be mixed with grey to create tones of colour. Tone in art refers to **how light or dark a colour is**. (Y2)

Key Knowledge

TINT
adding white to a pure hue



SHADE
adding black to a pure hue



STONE
adding grey to a pure hue



Key Vocabulary

tint



A tint is created when white is added to a pure hue or colour. These colours are lighter and less intense versions of the original colour. We often think of these colours as softer hues like pastels.

shade



A shade is created when black is added to a pure hue or colour. These colours are darker than the original colour and often have a more intense, richer quality to them.

Year 4: Art - Pattern

Prior Learning

I know that there are regular, irregular, manmade and natural patterns. I know how to use digital technology to create patterns including abstract designs.

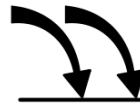
Key Knowledge

A tessellation is a **pattern of shapes that fit together perfectly, without any gaps**. Tessellation often refers to a pattern that includes a repetition of one particular shape, such as the repetition of squares in a checkerboard. There are three types of regular tessellations: **triangles, squares and hexagons**.



Key Vocabulary

repetition



Repetition is simply repeating a single element many times in a design.

Year 4: Art - Form

Prior Learning

DT (Y3) A structure is something that has been made and put together and can stand on its own. Most structures are designed to remain stable and sturdy, meaning they won't break or fall over when something heavy is placed on them.

Key Knowledge

Man-made structures are made by humans, whereas natural structures are structures that occur naturally.

Frame structures have joins which keep them together whereas shell structures have no joins.

Shell structures usually only support their own weight while frame structures support other loads as well as themselves.



Key Vocabulary

Construction



The action of building something, typically a large structure.

Outdoor Learning: clay modelling using natural materials, e.g. sticks be used as joins for frame structures and other natural materials be used to decorate shell structures.

Year 4: Art – Artist Study - Christopher Wren - Form

Prior Learning

History (Y2) The great fire of London took place in 1666 and destroyed huge amounts of London, including St Paul's Cathedral.

Artist Study: Sir Christopher Wren-Form

Sir Christopher Wren

Born: 1632

Died: 1723

Famous for: architecture- especially St. Paul's Cathedral



St Paul's Cathedral is a very large cathedral that was dedicated to Saint Paul. The original was destroyed by The Great Fire of London.

Sir Christopher Wren, a now famous architect, designed the new St Paul's Cathedral.

- He was the Surveyor to the King's Works.
- Sir Christopher Wren said that the old cathedral needed to be completely rebuilt, as it would be too unsafe to fix.
- He was later thanked for making this decision.
- His initial designs were considered very modern and he had to change them a little but included a dome in the final structure- he enjoyed including these within his architecture.



St. Paul's Cathedral



Kensington Palace



Royal Observatory...



Royal Hospital Chelsea

Some of Sir Christopher Wren's architecture.

Key Vocabulary

junk modelling



Junk modelling is the process of creating arts and crafts out of recyclable household materials.

architecture



The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.

Year 4-Art – Artist Study – Frida Kahlo - Texture

Prior Learning

I know how to use a range of collage techniques such as tearing and layering to create images and represent textures.

Key Knowledge

The technique of **overlapping** in a composition is how all of the elements in a drawing, painting, or photograph overlap each other to help create the illusion of the third dimension.

Collage artist study: **Frida Kahlo**

Frida Kahlo - 1907 – 1954 A Mexican painter known for her many portraits, self-portraits, and works inspired by the nature and artefacts of Mexico.



Mixed media (technique) is when a variety of different textures and materials are used. Materials such as paper, wool, newspaper, photographs, bubble wrap and/or wire to create a 3D effect.

Key Vocabulary

refine



The improvement of the idea. It does not involve radical changes, but is about making small changes which improve the idea in some way.

alter

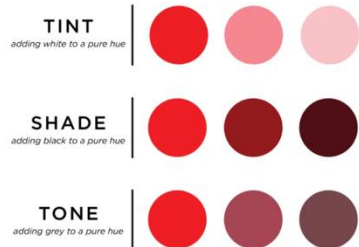


Change in composition, typically in a comparatively small but significant way.

Year 5

Year 5: Art - Colour

Prior Learning



Key Knowledge




Landscapes are drawings that focus on a place or location, rather than a person. Tone, shade and shadow can all be used to create different moods and feelings within art. **Dark colours** are commonly used to express negative emotions and **light colours** are used to express positive emotions. This can all be used to create emotion in a piece of art.



The Houses of Parliament



Key Vocabulary

landscapes		Landscapes are drawings that focus on a place or location, rather than a person.
foreground		The parts that are in the front of the landscape that appear bigger.
background		The parts of the landscape that are further to the back. Objects in the background will appear smaller.

Year 5: Art - Drawing

Prior Learning

I have identified and drawn objects using different types of pencils to show the effect of light. I have drawn whole people. I have used proportion in landscape drawing.

Key Knowledge

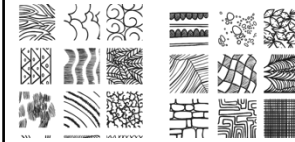
Viewpoint is the spot (point) from which you, the artist, is looking at (viewing) the scene.

Proportions are the first thing to learn when drawing bodies because they teach you how to be **anatomically correct**. This can be accomplished by charting out the body and identifying which joints match up to the others.





Texture is the feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface. Artists use texture to add depth, interest, or balance to different areas of their artwork. To make their work look as realistic as possible. Lighting makes the image appear to jump off the canvas and gives the scene a three-dimensional feel.

Texture can be used in **typography** to change the appearance of different words. This can be especially useful on maps.



Key Vocabulary

proportion (drawing whole people)		The dimensions of a composition and relationships between height, width and depth. For example, if you're painting a portrait of a dog and a person, the dog should be at the correct scale in relation to the person.
anatomically correct		Showing the body of a person or animal accurately.
Typography	T	The use of texture and design to alter the look of a word.

Year 5: Art - Form

Prior Learning



SCORE: First, score the clay. Use a feather tool or some other type of tool to make scratches in the surfaces that will be stuck together.

SLIP: Slip is very watered down clay. Then you slip it-wet the scored surface with some slip, using it like glue.

STICK: Join the 2 pieces of clay together by sticking (pressing) and wiggling the two pieces together.

SMOOTH: Using a wooden modeling tool, shaper or your finger, smooth the joint of the pieces that were just scored and slipped together so they are seamless.



Key Knowledge

Artist Study: Alberto Giacometti was a Swiss sculptor, painter, draftsman and printmaker. His work was particularly influenced by artistic styles such as Cubism and Surrealism. He worked with surrealists - themes such as sexuality and trauma were linked to his work. Following the Second World War, he began to focus on elongated single figures, often walking or standing, as well as figural groupings in different spatial situations. Giacometti's unique vision whittled his subjects down to heavily worked but stick-thin figures and became associated with a sense of post-war trauma.



Key Vocabulary

sculptor



An artist who makes sculptures.

Year 5: Art - Pattern

Prior Learning

I know that there are different types of patterns. I know that a tessellation is a **pattern of shapes that fit together perfectly, without any gaps.**

Key Knowledge

Abstract art is a form of art with no recognisable subject, it doesn't represent images of our everyday lives. It has form, so it has colours, lines and shapes, but they are not designed to represent living things or actual objects. It can still express emotions and feelings, however, so it is sometimes referred to as abstract expressionism.



Colour Study. Squares with Concentric Circles by Wassily Kandinsky



Artist Study: The Joy of Life (1930) by Robert Delaunay

Robert and his wife Sonia Delaunay developed a new style of painting that uses very bright colours and lots of simple shapes like circles, triangles and squares.

The Delaunays wanted their work to express joy, movement and music.

Key Vocabulary

abstract art



Art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect.

Prior Learning

The technique of **overlapping** in a composition is how all the elements in a drawing, painting, or photograph overlap each other to help create the illusion of the third dimension.

Key Knowledge

Artist Study: Vivienne Westwood

Vivienne Westwood was a famous fashion designer, best known for her use of patterns such as tartan and tweed. Her designs are creative and push the boundaries of clothing. Many of her designs also take inspiration from historical fashion.





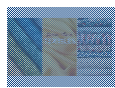

Vivienne Westwood uses **applique** techniques in her designs to form patterns and overlap in her work. Vivienne enjoys using contrasting fabrics and different textures to make her clothing more interesting. She also enjoys using lots of layers in her outfits.

Fashion designers draw **sketches** of their clothing before they begin creating their item of clothing. Many designers use different **fabric** and **textiles** to create pattern and picture within the design.



Applique can be used to attach different textiles to form patterns and layers within clothing. Fashion designers may also choose to take samples of fabrics and layer these onto the original sketches to understand how the fabric will look in that item of clothing. Different textures and patterns can be made by layering and draping fabrics in different ways.

Key Vocabulary

<p>appliqué</p> 	<p>A technique where fabric is stuck or sewn onto a larger piece to form a pattern or picture</p>
<p>fabric</p> 	<p>Cloth or material – normally used to make clothing.</p>
<p>textile</p> 	<p>Another word for fabric. E.g. she used many different textiles.</p>
<p>sketches</p> 	<p>When spoken about in fashion, sketches are made as a draft on paper before the actual item of clothing is made.</p>

Year 6

Prior Learning

I know how to create depth in a piece of artwork using scale. I know what proportion and viewpoint mean in art.

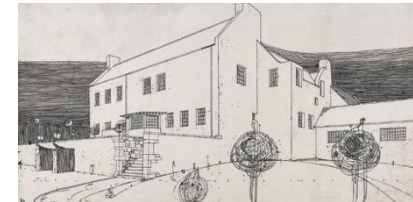
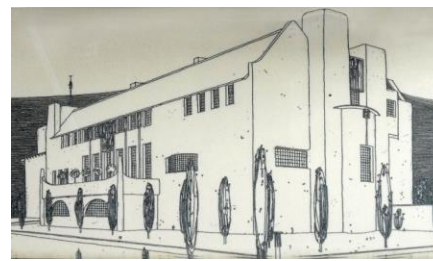
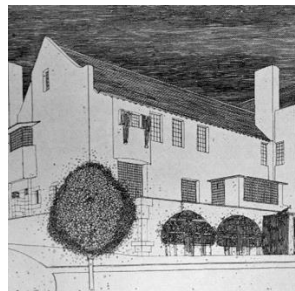
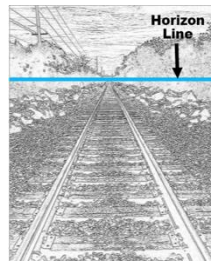
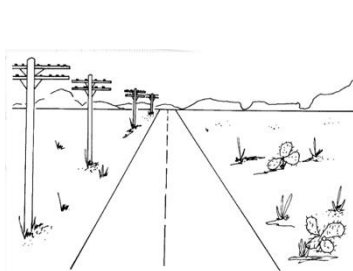
Key Knowledge

Artist study: L.S. Lowry was a British painter and draughtsman, best known for his depictions of industrial landscapes and working-class life in the North of England.

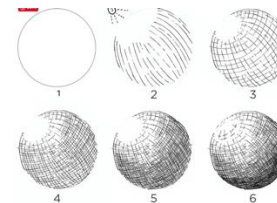


Perspective drawing brings two dimensional drawings and paintings to life. Perspective drawings make 2D objects appear three dimensional. This makes the picture more realistic as it appears to get further away.

The horizon line represents where the sky meets the land or sea in a picture. This line is important to remember as the vanishing point will often sit on the horizon line.



Cross-hatching is the layering of multiple lines to achieve tone. Artists draw in the direction of the shape they are drawing to achieve a realistic and lifelike appearance. The more layers you use the darker the tone achieved.



Key Vocabulary

perspective



Perspective drawing is a technique to create the linear illusion of depth. As objects get further away from the viewer they appear to decrease in size at a constant rate.

Year 6: Art - Form

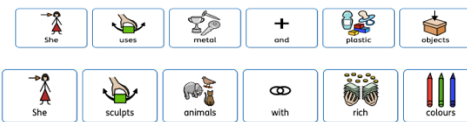
Prior Learning

Frame structures have joins which keep them together whereas shell structures have no joins.

Shell structures usually only support their own weight while frame structures support other loads as well as themselves.

Key Knowledge

Sayaka Ganz is a sculptor who was born in Yokohama, Japan and grew up living in Japan, Brazil, and Hong Kong. Using reclaimed metal and plastic objects, Sayaka's sculptures depict animals in motion with rich colours and energy. She describes her style as "3D impressionism", creating an illusion of form using plastic objects as brush strokes that become visible upon observation from close proximity.



Key Vocabulary

reclaimed media



Reclaimed materials are considered to be any materials that have been used before.

Year 6: Art – Pattern and print

Prior Learning

Abstract art is a form of art with no recognisable subject, it doesn't represent images of our everyday lives. It has form, so it has colours, lines and shapes, but they are not designed to represent living things or actual objects

Key Knowledge

Artist study - Thandiwe Muriu Kenyon born artist who specialises in using African print in her art.



Esther Mahlangu a South African artist. who specialises in repeated patterns.



Printed repeated patterns: either with pattern and or colour.



Key Vocabulary

repeated pattern



A pattern is a series that is repeated more than one time

Prior Learning

Texture is the feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface. Artists use texture to add depth, interest, or balance to different areas of their artwork. To make their work look as realistic as possible.

Lighting makes the image appear to jump off the canvas and gives the scene a three-dimensional feel.

Proportions are the first thing to learn when drawing bodies because they teach you how to be **anatomically correct**. This can be accomplished by charting out the body and identifying which joints match up to the others.

Key Knowledge

Artist study: Mike Barrett




The right side of our brain is much better at drawing what is actually there, rather than what we think we see or what we think something looks like. Shutting down our left brain helps our drawing skills.

A layered self-portrait can be created by 1. Drawing your face, 2. Creating a background that reflects your personality and 3. Putting them together and adding finishing touches.

All decisions made during the process should reflect your personality and be a way of expressing yourself e.g. Are the colours used warm or cold? Why have you chosen certain materials for your collage? How big/small is the drawing compared to your background? What finishing touches does the piece require to pull it together?



Key Vocabulary

 narrative	Telling a story.	 dominant	Controlling/ruling over.
 texture	How something feels when it is touched.	dominant lines	The lines that control a drawing e.g. in a face these are going to be the outline of the face and its main features.