Art across the whole school



Intent

- To inspire children to achieve their creative potential through using experimentation to find their artistic voice.
- Children will be able to draw on their knowledge of artists, art forms, materials and media to achieve this.

Implementation

- Work will be progressive and follow elements across the whole school from EYFS to Year 6.
- Units of work will follow a set structure which allows children the opportunity to recall prior knowledge, build on that knowledge, practice set pieces explicitly, discover an artist's work and find their artistic voice.

Elements

All encompassed by the **Experience and Inspiration** element

Drawing and sketching

Painting and colour

Sculpture

Collage and Textiles

Printing



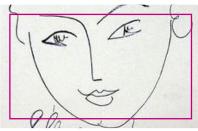
Drawing and Sketching

- 1. People, form and use of pencil
- 2. Line drawing





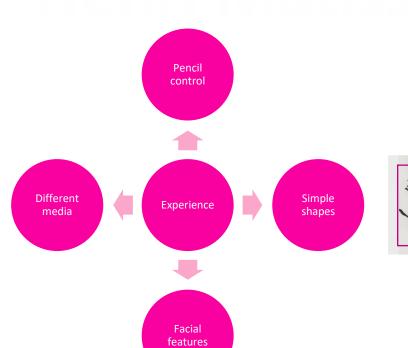


















Factual

- Simple sketches can be used to start artwork.
- A sketch is a rough drawing or painting, to help make a finished picture later.

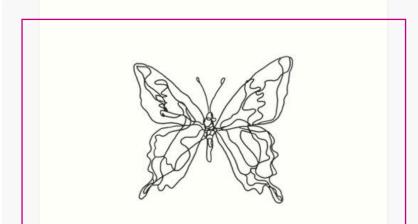
- Explore using different media to draw. (pencil, chalk, paint)
- Hold a pencil correctly.
- Draw representations of people.
- Add details to drawings including emotions on faces.
- Talk about what I want to draw.
- Talk about what I have drawn.
- Key vocabulary; draw, pencil grip

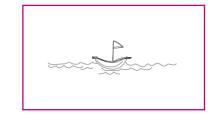
inspiration

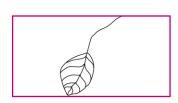


Thread 2

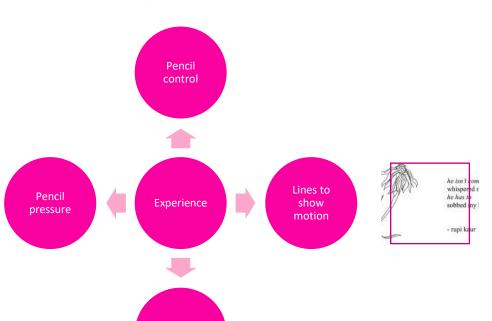












Some detail

Factual

- Sketches are sometimes the finished piece of art
- An illustrator is someone who makes or draws pictures for books or magazines

- Draw lines of varying thickness;
- Apply varied amounts of pressure to change the thickness and darkness of lines created using a pencil.
- Use different materials to draw (pencil, pens)
- Show movement using lines
- Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: illustration, drawings, line, size, thickness, darkness, movement



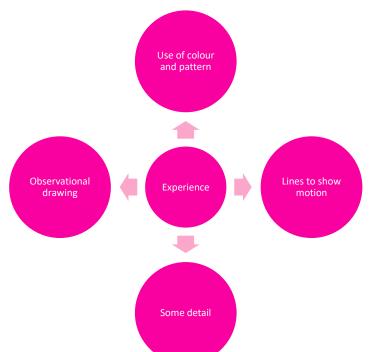
















Factual

- Some artists' work is in a minimalist style.
- Minimalist art is very simple.
- Texture is the look and feel of a piece of art.

- Use dots and lines to demonstrate texture.
- Use a variety of mark making techniques to show pattern.
- Use different materials to draw and make preferences based upon their properties.
 (pencil, pens, highlighters, felt tips, chalk)
- Use and understand key vocabulary: line drawing, detail, texture, pattern.

cation



Thread 1













Use of marks to show shade

Experience

Many sketches of the same

thing



Observational drawing of form

Factual

- Some artists sketch all the time so they can use the sketches in their paintings.
- Impressionist artists create art that shows the impression of how things look to them.
- Proportion is comparing the size of something to something else.
- Shadow is a darker area of a piece of art where light has been blocked by an object.

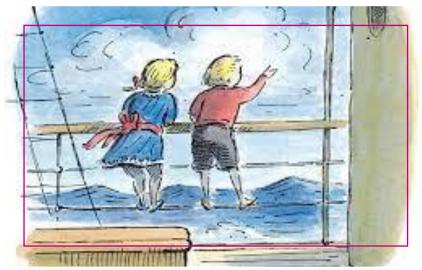
- Use different materials to draw, (pencils, pastels and chalks)
- Use pressure to show light and shadow.
- Use mark making to support proportions when drawing.
- Use key vocabulary portrait, light, dark, shadow, line, form, shape, outline.
- Gather ideas by making observations.

ation

























Factual

- Some artists add colour to a sketching style to make finished pieces of art.
- Tone in drawing is the way that light falls on objects to create light and shadow.

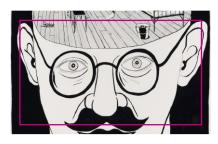
- Use lines and texture to create shading with different grades of pencils
- Use pressure to create different depths of shading.
- Show tone using lines and texture.
- Use key vocabulary portrait, light, dark, tone, shadow, line, pattern, texture, form, tone



Thread 2















Use of line drawing











Factual

- Surrealism is not real life, it is an artist trying to show a dreamlike world and just express themselves.
- Perspective gives 2D drawings a 3D look.

- Use a variety of techniques to add shading and shadow (hatching and cross-hatching).
- Use perspective in drawings.
- Select the most appropriate tool for drawing (pencil, pen and ink)
- Use key vocabulary: line, texture, pattern, form, shape, tone, smudge, blend, mark, perspective



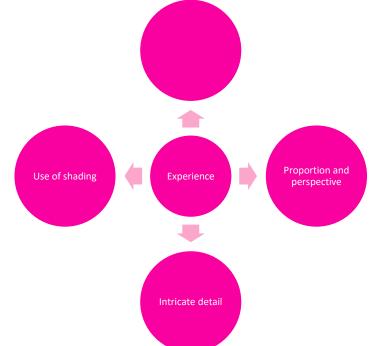












Factual

- Some sketches are very accurate using correct proportions and anatomy.
- Anatomical drawings are very precise drawings of the human body.

- Use a variety of techniques to add effects scumble, smudge, blend
- Depict movement in drawings.
- Use space to plan my drawings.
- Use a variety of tools and media selecting the most appropriate.
- Use key vocabulary: line, texture, pattern, form, shape, tone, smudge, blend, mark, spacial awareness

Painting and Colour

- Portrait
- Landscape











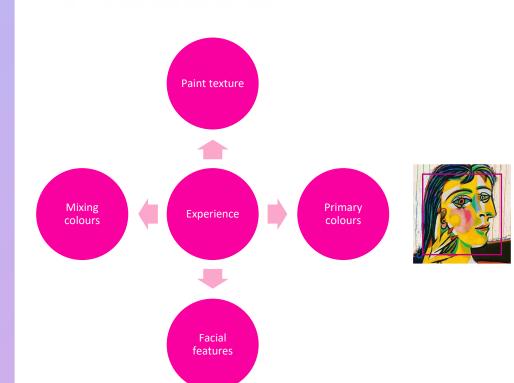














Factual

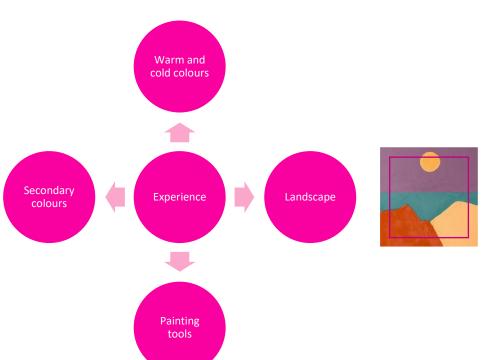
- The primary colours are red, blue and yellow.
- A portrait is a picture of someone, usually just their head and shoulders.
- Cubism is a type of art that creates pictures showing things from different angles all in one go.

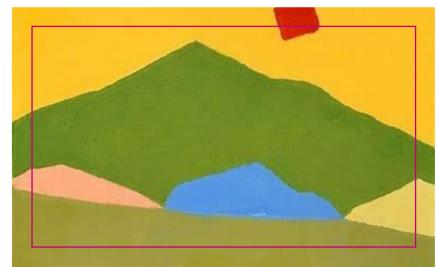
- Hold a paintbrush correctly.
- Create simple representations of people using paint.
- Explore what happens when I mix colours.
- Talk about what I have painted.
- Explore changing the texture of paint.

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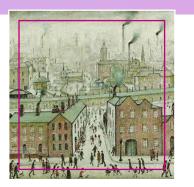




Factual

- The secondary colours are green, orange and purple.
- Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours.
- A landscape is a picture of an area of land or water.
- Expressionist artists create art that isn't realistic, it shows the artists feelings.

- Experiment with different brushes and other painting tools. (paintbrush, spatula, sponge)
- Mix primary colours to make secondary colours.
- Identify which colours are warm and which are cool.
- Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: primary colours, secondary colours, warm colours, cool colours, brushstroke.

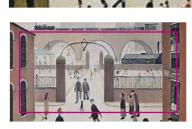


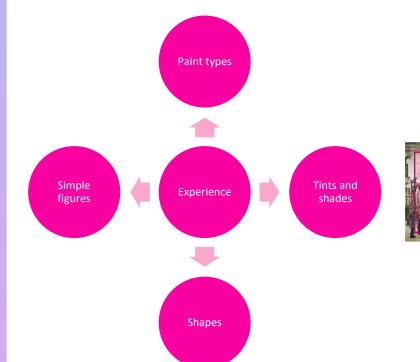












Factual

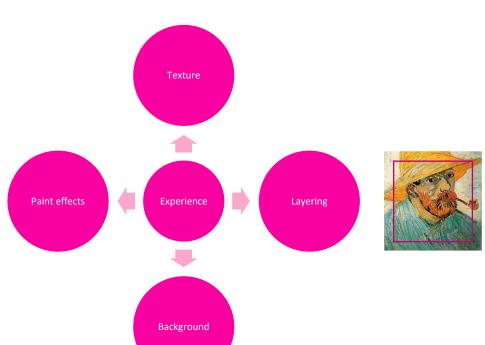
- A tint of a colour is when we add white to a colour to make it lighter.
- A shade of a colour is when we add black to a colour to make it darker.
- Landscapes can have people in them but the focus of the picture is the land or water.

- Place primary and secondary colours on a colour wheel.
- Experiment with paints acrylic paint, watercolours.
- Add white and black to precisely alter tints and shades.
- Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: watercolour wash, acrylic, tint, shade

ation



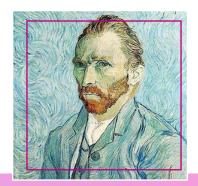












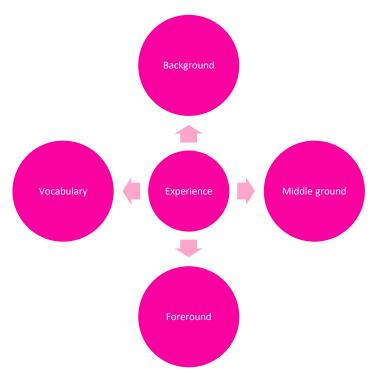
Factual

- A hue is a colour which has not had anything added to it to make it a tint or shade.
- A self portrait is when an artist paints themselves.

- Choose brushes to use with paint type and create shape and texture.
- Mix colours effectively when using watercolour to create the hue and depth of colour.
- Understand the paint can be layered to create a depth of colour.
- Consider what to do in a painting's background.
- Use key vocabulary hue, depth, background

















Factual

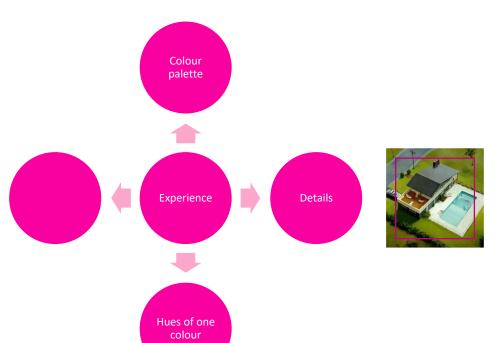
- Paintings can be split into foreground (at the front), middle ground and background.
- Some artists landscapes are imaginative and not very realistic.

- Choose brushes to use with paint type and use varied brush techniques to create shapes, textures, patterns and lines.
- Mix colours effectively using watercolours and acrylics using the correct language, tint, shade, primary and secondary.
- Lighten or darken colours using both black and white but also yellow and blue.
- Use key vocabulary: foreground, middle ground, background.

oir ation















Factual

- Some artists landscapes are very realistic and show exactly what the artist could see.
- A colour palette is the range of colours an artist uses in their work. These are the only colours you will see in their paintings.
- A tone of a colour is when we add grey to make it lighter or darker.

- Create a colour palette, demonstrating mixing techniques to create a wide range of tone and hue.
- Use oil paints and water colours to create visually interesting pieces which use a variety of hue and tone in the same colour.
- Use key vocabulary blend, palette, tone

cation



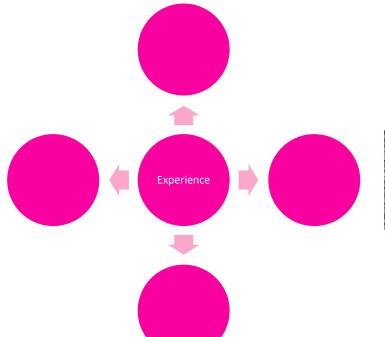














Factual

- Portraits have been used for hundreds of years as a symbol of wealth.
- Artists choose the subjects of their portraits for many reasons.

- Understand how to make a colour warmer or colder.
- Use colour to make the focus or subject of a painting stand out.
- Use key vocabulary warmer, colder, focus, subject

Sculpture

- 1. Human form
- 2. Abstract form

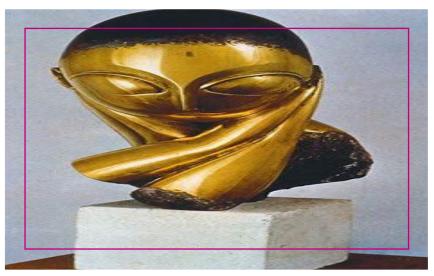




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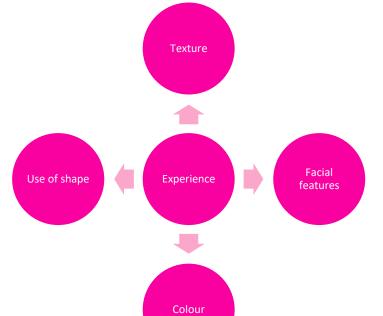














Factual

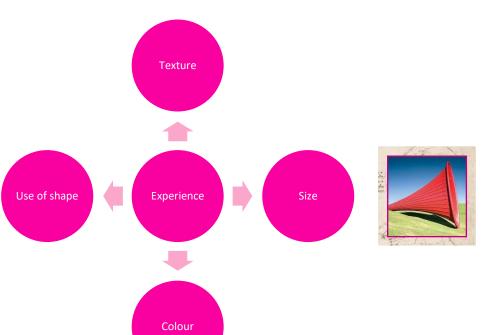
- Modernist artists try new ideas and ways of doing things.
- A sculpture is a form of art where you make 3D pieces by moulding, joining or carving.
- A statue is a life size sculpture of people or animals.

- Create a sculpture representation of the human face.
- Explore using my hands to mould dough and clay by pinching, rolling and pulling.
- Talk about what I have created and materials I have used.
- Key vocabulary sculpture, statue

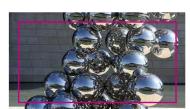
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Factual

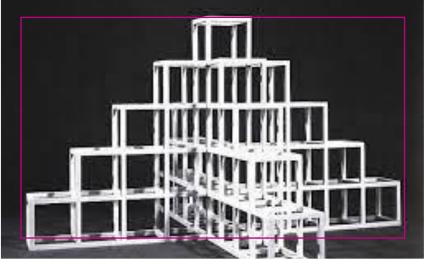
- Abstract artists create artwork that don't look like anything from the real world.
- A sculpture can be any size.

- Use a variety of recycled materials for sculpting.
- Compare sculpting in recycled materials to dough.
- Use a variety of shapes when sculpting.
- Key vocabulary work of art, 3D, sculptor, materials, abstract,

ir ation



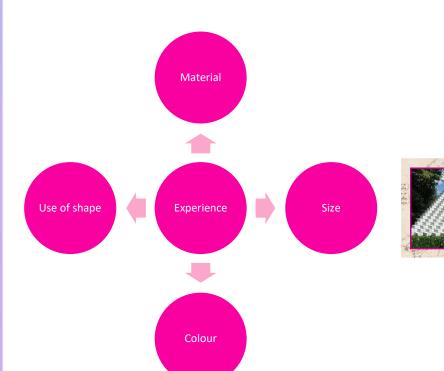












Factual

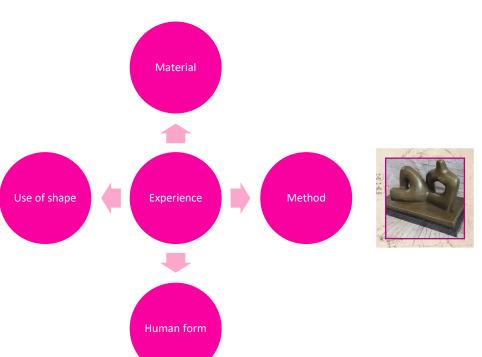
- Minimalist artists can also use other styles such as abstract.
- A sculpture can be made of anything the artist wants to use.

- Use a variety of natural, recycled and manufactured materials for sculpting. (clay, straws and card)
- Use a variety of techniques. (rolling, cutting, pinching, folding.)
- Compare the use of line in drawings and sculpture.
- Key vocabulary installation, shapes, geometric, line

rotion















Factual

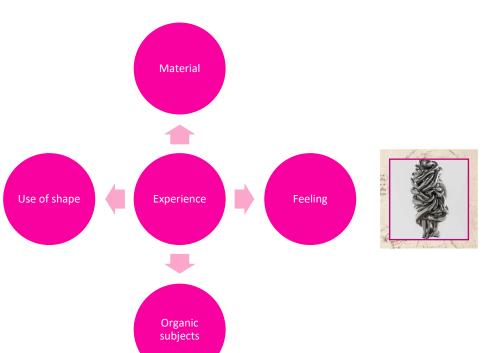
- When a sculpture looks a bit like something real, it can be called semi-abstract art.
- Artists often choose a material they like to work with – this is their preferred media.

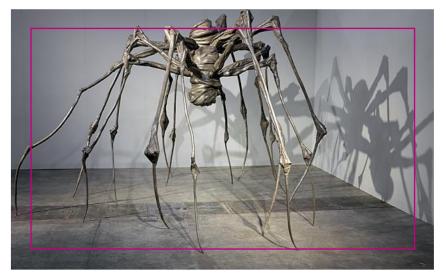
- Compare using clay and Modroc to find a preference
- Join malleable materials using fingers and tools to smooth joins.
- Key vocabulary form, join, malleable, preference, media, mod roc

ration















Factual

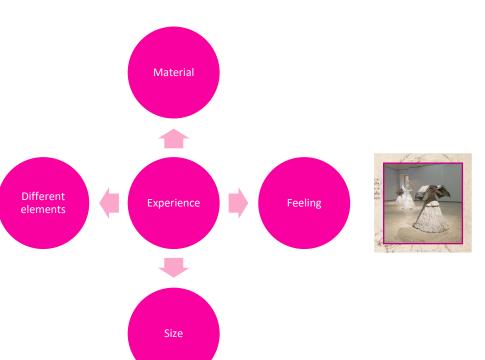
- Contemporary art can be anything produced over the last century.
- Some artists produce work to make you feel a certain way.

- Use tools and materials to carve, add shape, add texture and pattern.
- Join clay structures using slip.
- Use the clay building techniques coiling and slabbing.
- Key vocabulary coiling, slabbing, slip

ration















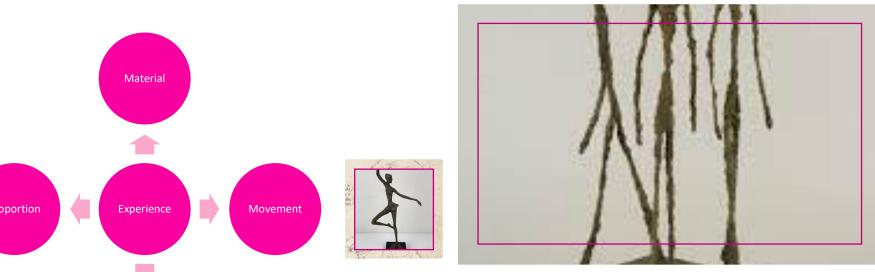
Factual

- Artists can mix styles in their work such as contemporary and semi abstract.
- Some artists cast their sculptures out of metal.

- Plan and design a sculpture;
- Develop cutting and joining skills using wire.
- Choose from a range of materials to create a 3D sculpture;
- Key vocabulary structure, cast, wire



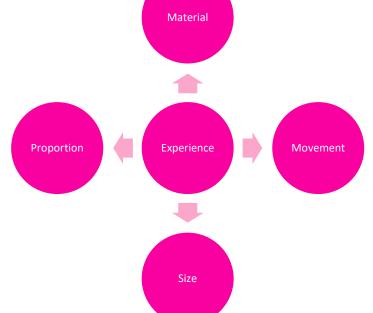












Factual

- Some artists can mix styles in their work such as contemporary and expressionist.
- Proportion is important in all art forms.

- Use real life sketches to create a sculpture.
- Use wire as the structural basis for a clay sculpture.
- Discuss the pros and cons of different materials.
- Key vocabulary structural, pros, cons

Collage and Textiles

- 1. Textiles
- 2. Collage

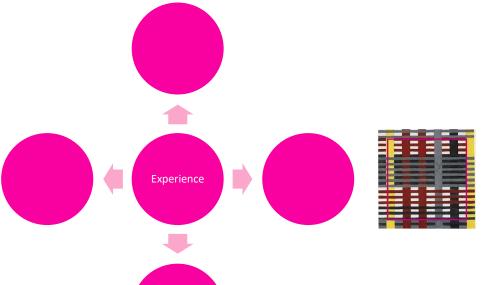




rotion















Factual

- Art that use materials and fabrics is known as textiles.
- Weaving is interlacing different fabrics and colours.

- Talk about the different textures of materials.
- Join different materials together using a simple knot..
- Show pattern by weaving a simple square.
- Decorate textiles with glue to add colour and detail.
- Talk about my creation and choice of materials.
- Key vocabulary weave, material, textiles, interlacing, over, under

ir ation





















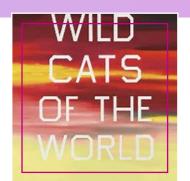


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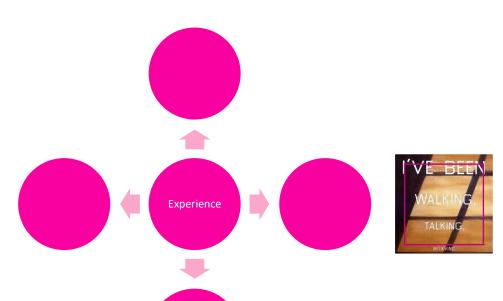
- Anyone can be an artist regardless of age, health, skin colour or disability.
- Some artists use everyday objects within their art.

- Use a dyeing technique to alter a textile's colour and pattern.
- Decorate textiles with stitching, to add colour and detail.
- Key vocabulary decoration, decorative, dye, needle, thread, stitch.

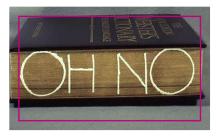
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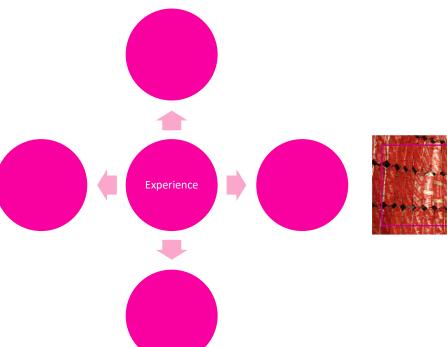
Factual

- Collage is to stick together bits of things to form a piece of art.
- Lots of artists use words in their art to give a message.

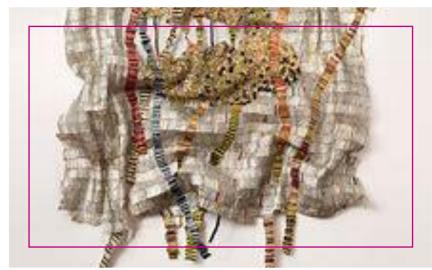
- Use materials that have been cut, torn and glued.
- Arrange materials carefully.
- Use a mixture of materials to add texture.
- Key knowledge collage, squares, cut, place, arrange, tear





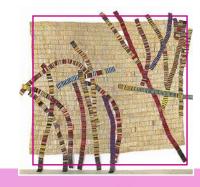












Factual

 Some textile artists use materials like metal or plastic to create textile art.

- Experiment with a range of media by overlapping and layering in order to create texture, effect and colour. (sweet wrappers, tissue paper, bottle tops, CDs, cardboard)
- Add decoration to create effect.
- Design a piece of textile art.
- Key vocabulary overlap, layer, join, design























Factual

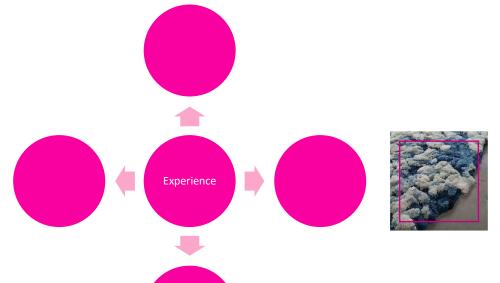
 Some artists have a focus for all their artwork such as black history, animals or flowers.

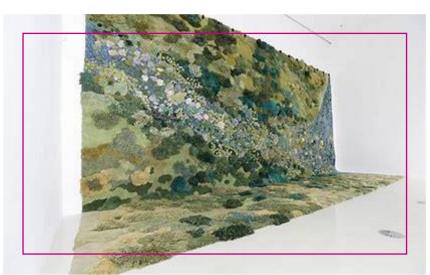
- Select colours and materials to create effect and give reasons for my choices.
- Refine my work as I go to ensure precision.
- Practise a variety of collage techniques (overlapping, silhouette and tessellation) to make artwork.
- Key Knowledge tessellation, silhouette, precision

ration















Factual

- Dyeing material is like creating a colour palette as a painter. Artists can create a range of hues for their work.
- Some artists take inspiration from the Earth and the land.
- Any type of art can create a landscape, not just drawing and painting.

- Select appropriate materials, giving reasons.
- Use a variety of techniques, (printing, dyeing, weaving and stitching) to create different textural effects.
- Develop skills in stitching, cutting and joining.
- Key Vocabulary texture, colour, shape, stuffing, shades, hue, landscape, inspiration



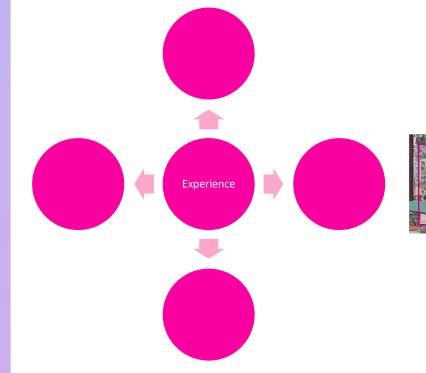












Factual

- A mosaic is made up of lots of small, coloured pieces of material to form a picture.
- Some artists use everyday life as the inspiration for their art.

- Add collage to a painted or printed background.
- Create and arrange accurate patterns.
- Plan and design a collage.
- Key Vocabulary mosaic, accurate.

Printing

- 1. Collagraphy
- 2. Relief
- 3. Mono





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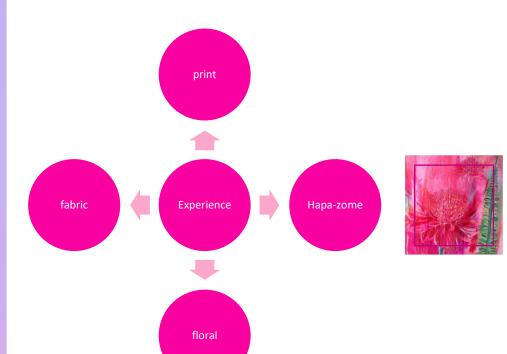












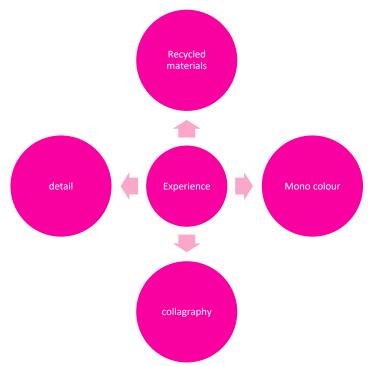
Factual

- Some artists print using an object.
- Not all printing is on paper.
- A print in art is transferring something from one thing to another.

- Explore printing using different objects, (sponges, food, fabric)
- Mono print using foil and felt pens.
- Use Hapa-Zome to print.
- Talk about how I have printed something and why I chose what to print with.
- Key vocabulary print, object, printing, Hapa-Zome, floral

















Factual

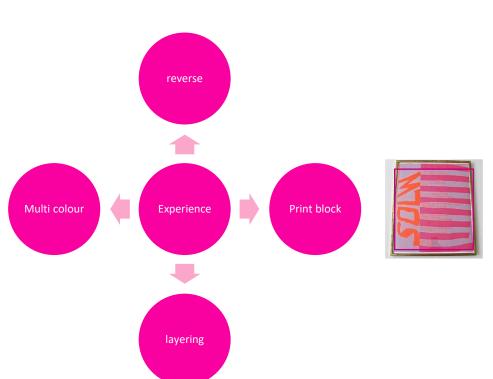
- Collagraphy printing is sticking things onto a board to print from.
- Mono colour means only in one colour. (but can be lighter or darker options of the same colour)

- Copy an original print.
- Use recycled materials to create a collagraphy print.
- Show detail on a mono colour print through the use of different materials.
- Key vocabulary mono colour, shape, printmaking,

ration















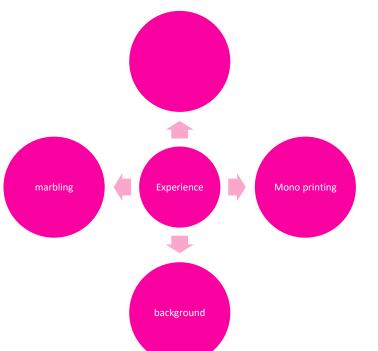
Factual

- Anyone can be an artist regardless of their job choice.
- Printing is a way of mass producing text or images.
- Multi colour means more than one colour.

- Use a variety of materials (different cardboards, corrugated card, felt, plastic letters) to create print blocks.
- Use more than one colour to layer in a print.
- Reverse letters to make them print the right way round.
- Key vocabulary layering, accuracy, print block, reverse, multi colour

















Factual

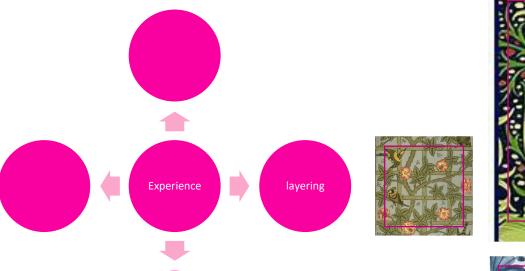
- Some artists print on to a background they have created.
- Paper comes in lots of sizes. They have a letter and then a number.
- A mono print is a one off design, it cannot be mass produced from a block.

- Use different techniques to make a background for printing on. (wax and watercolour, marbling)
- Use plastic sheet to create a mono print
- Key vocabulary; background, wax, marbling, mono print

ration















Factual

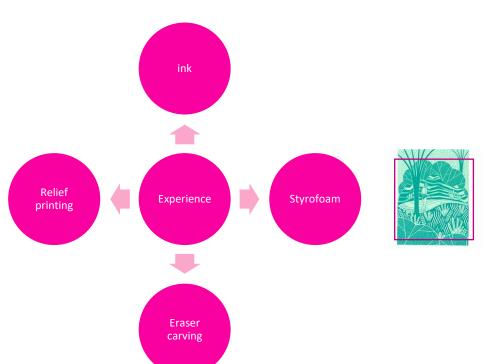
- Printing can be used to create home furnishings like wallpaper.
- Some artist's designs are used to decorate our homes.

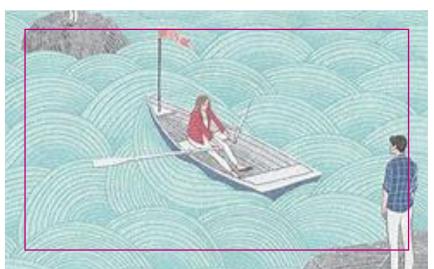
- Use more than one colour to layer in a print;
- Replicate patterns from observations;
- Make multiple collagraphy printing blocks and build a printed piece of art;
- Make repeated patterns with precision;
- Key vocabulary; replicate, multiple, precision

cation















Factual

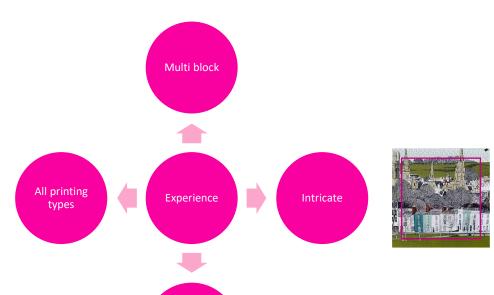
- Relief printing is cutting away of part of the surface of a block of material so that the image area to be printed stands out in relief.
- Printing ink is thicker than writing ink so that it doesn't run off your block.

- Design and create printing blocks/tiles on different materials;
- Further develop printing techniques by using block relief printing;
- Use printing ink
- Create and arrange accurate patterns;
- Use key vocabulary; printing ink, styrofoam printing tiles, inking rollers.

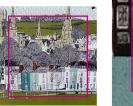


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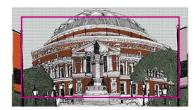


Fabric











Factual

 An artist's picture's composition is an important part of the design process for a finished piece of art.

- Use different printing types to create one piece of art (collagraphy, mono and relief block)
- Decide which parts of a composition should be done with which printing type
- Use intricate carving showing detail on relief print blocks
- Design and create printing blocks using easy cut rubber blocks
- Key Vocabulary; easy cut rubber blocks, intricate. composition