



Art Long Term Plan

	Big Question One Essential Knowledge	Big Question Two Essential Knowledge
FS2	<p>Throughout the year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Develops their own ideas through experimentation with diverse materials. → Ideas can be developed through diverse materials, e.g. light, projected image, loose parts, watercolours, powder paint. → Experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function. → Develops their own ideas through experimentation with diverse materials. → Uses their increasing knowledge and understanding of tools and materials to explore their interests and enquiries and develop their thinking. → Share their creations, explaining the process they have used → Expresses and communicates working theories, feelings and understandings using a range of art forms → Explanation of processes used to create. → Develops their own ideas through experimentation with paper and fabric. → Uses their increasing knowledge and understanding materials to explore their interests and enquiries through experimenting with paper and fabric. → Develops their own ideas through experimentation with paints → Uses their increasing knowledge and understanding to explore their interests and enquiries through paint, water colours → Develops their own ideas through experimentation with pencils, pens, charcoal, pastels etc → Uses their increasing knowledge and understanding to explore their interests and enquiries through pencils, pens, charcoal, pastels etc → Develops their own ideas through experimentation with printing → Uses their increasing knowledge and understanding to explore their interests and enquiries through the use of printing (texture and materials) → Develops their own ideas through experimentation with natural objects and resources → Uses their increasing knowledge and understanding to explore their interests and enquiries through natural objects and resources. → Uses lines to enclose a space, and begins to use drawing to represent observation, and experience. → Represent observation, and experience through media. → Expresses and communicates working theories, feelings and understandings using a range of art forms. → Explanation of processes used to create and begin to compare. 	
Y1	<p>Autumn One: What makes a good superhero logo?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. → A print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint, fabric paint, ink or other media from one surface to another. → Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin. → Identify similar ties and differences between two or more pieces of art. 	<p>Spring Two: How can art be created?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks. → Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork. → Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process. → Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art. → Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary. → Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough.
Y2	<p>Summer One: How can art represent the natural world?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Textures include rough, smooth, ridged and bumpy. Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour. → Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea. → Rachel Dein is an important artist because she clearly shows the features of a natural artist and they show her thoughts and ideas about nature. → Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme. → Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture. → The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together. → A block print is made when a pattern is carved or engraved onto a surface, such as clay or polystyrene, covered with ink, and then pressed onto paper or fabric to transfer the ink. The block can be repeatedly used, creating a repeating pattern. → A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait. → A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas. → A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view. → Andy Goldsworthy's and Rachel Dein's art is similar because they both use natural materials to create different textures, they both use the theme of nature to inspire their work and they both create 3D work. Their work is different because Rachel Dein uses imprinting whereas Andy Goldsworthy uses natural materials. 	
Y3	<p>Summer One: What can art tell us about popular culture?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Andy Warhol is known as the founder of pop art. Pop art is all about making art by inspired by things from popular culture. Popular culture is anything from Coca Cola to pop stars to the clothes people like to wear. → Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil. → Examples of contrasting colours include red and green, blue and orange, purple (violet) and yellow. They are obviously different to one another and are opposite each other on the colour wheel. 	



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ A two-colour print can be made in different ways, such as by inking a roller with two different colours before transferring it onto a block, creating a full print then masking areas of the printing block before printing again with a different colour or creating a full print then cutting away areas of the printing block before printing again.→ An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city.→ Malleable materials, such as clay, papier-mâché and Modroc, are easy to change into a new shape. Rigid materials, such as cardboard, wood or plastic, are more difficult to change into a new shape and may need to be cut and joined together using a variety of techniques.→ Compare artists, architects and designers and identify significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time.→ Roy Lichtenstein and Andy Warhol are both pop artists. They are both inspired by popular culture and use bright, contrasting colours. Roy Lichtenstein used comic books to inspire his pop art. Andy Goldsworthy used a combination of different things in popular culture→ Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form.→ Suggestions for improving or adapting artwork could include aspects of the subject matter, structure and composition; the execution of specific techniques or the uses of colour, line, texture, tone, shadow and shading.→ Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.
Y4	Summer One: What does music look like? <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time.→ Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures.→ Keith Haring and Wassily Kandinsky are similar because they both painted to music, used contrasting colours in their work and created abstract art. They are different because they painted during different times, Kandinsky used a range of colours and shades whereas Haring mainly used primary and secondary colours, Kandinsky used different lines whereas Haring used solid lines.→ Pen and ink create dark lines that strongly contrast with white paper. Pen and ink techniques include hatching (drawing straight lines in the same direction to fill in an area), cross-hatching (layering lines of hatching in different directions), random lines (drawing lines of a variety of shapes and lengths) and stippling (using small dots). Light tones are created when lines or dots are drawn further apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together.→ Warm colours include orange, yellow and red.→ Cool colours include blue, green and magenta.→ Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects.→ Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch.→ Techniques used to create a 3-D form from clay include coiling, pinching, slab construction and sculpting. Carving, slip and scoring can be used to attach extra pieces of clay. Mark making can be used to add detail to 3-D forms.
Y5	Autumn Two: Can art show the passing of time? <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.→ Expressionist artists focused on capturing emotions and feelings, rather than what the subject actually looked like. Vivid colors, bold strokes and distorted lines were often used to exaggerate these emotions and feelings.→ A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.→ Ways to review and revisit ideas include annotating sketches and sketchbook pages, practising and refining techniques and making models or prototypes of the finished piece→ Different printmaking techniques include monoprinting, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography.→ Use pen and ink (ink wash) to add perspective, light and shade to a composition.→ Imaginative and fantasy landscapes are artworks that usually have traditional features of landscapes, such as plants, physical and human features, but they have been created from the artist's imagination and do not exist in the real world.→ Relief sculpture projects from a flat surface, such as stone.→ Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.→ Various techniques can help take clear, interesting photographs, such as using auto mode, pausing and focusing before taking a picture, using the rule of thirds (imagining the view is split into three equal, horizontal sections and positioning key elements in the thirds), avoiding taking pictures pointing towards a light source and experimenting with close-ups, unusual angles and a range of subjects.→ A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and photography. Artistic movements or artists that communicate feelings through portraiture include the Expressionists.→ Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like.
Y6	Autumn One: How can different art movements inspire us to use a variety of techniques in our own work? <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ "Impression, Sunrise" by Monet (1872) is a significant piece of art because it was the piece of impressionist art. It influenced other artists and was a new technique that showed visible brushstrokes, used bright colours and painted scenes that looked fuzzy.→ Perspective is the representation of 3D objects on a 2D surface. Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically. Figurative is modern art that shows a strong connection to the real world, especially people. Conceptual art is art where the idea or concept behind the piece is more important than the final piece.→ Impressionist artists use complementary colours.→ A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, texts and pictures that can show ideas or concepts.→ Line is the most basic element of drawing and can be used to create outlines, contour lines to make images three-dimensional and for shading in the form of cross-hatching. Tone is the relative lightness and darkness of a colour. Different types of perspective include one-point perspective, two-point perspective and three-point perspective.→ Perspective is the art of representing 3-D objects on a 2-D surface.→ In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece.



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→ Create a 3-D form using malleable materials in the style of a significant artist, architect or designer.