



CRIGGLESTONE ST. JAMES CE PRIMARY ACADEMY

# Art Progression Grid

(Progression of skills, knowledge and vocabulary)

‘Ready for the Future’

2022- 2024



## Rationale:

Our art curriculum is a knowledge rich curriculum. Knowledge not only of artists, designers, architects and their work, but of the artistic concepts that relate to their work shown in different types and styles of art, how these relate to each other in a historical context and how this affects the children's own use of materials and development of skills. This information is provided on the Progression Grid, under the subheading, 'Digging Deeper,' where children can explore more information about the artist in focus, the art movement and the cultural context.

Units of work in the curriculum focus on the different *concepts in art* and different *types of art*.

- *concepts in art* means the different elements of art (line, shape, colour, tone, form, space, visual texture and tone), how an artist combines these elements and produces art in different styles, for example realistic or abstract art.
- *types of art* means the different media used to make art (e.g. sculpture, architecture or painting), different subject matter (e.g. portraits, landscapes or history painting) and different artistic movements, historical periods or geographical cultures (e.g. Impressionism, Islamic art and Japanese painting).

The overall curriculum provides gradual progression in terms of *skills* (split into drawing, painting & printing, 3D & Sculpture and Craft & Collage, introducing the children to as diverse a range of materials as possible. Please see the table below which shows the narrative of our art curriculum and the progression of skills in each area:

## INTENT:

*'We are ready to make our mark'*

At St James, we value Art & Design as a significant part of the children's entitlement to a broad and balanced curriculum. In Art lessons, we want children to feel empowered and confident to be able to express themselves artistically, without the fear of their work being 'right or wrong.'

Our Art & Design curriculum will engage, inspire and challenge children, equipping them with the disciplinary knowledge to be able to explore, experiment, invent and create. Children will learn the skills of drawing, painting, printing, collage, 3D work and digital art; the knowledge they acquire are linked to their wider curriculum topics, allowing children to use their disciplinary knowledge to reflect on and explore topics in greater depth; for example, by sketching historical artefacts in detail or researching geographical locations to support their work on landscape painting. Many areas of art link with mathematical ideas of shape and space; for example, when printing repeating patterns and designs and thinking about 3D shapes to support structures. We will look to the works of other artists, designers and craftspeople, to inform and inspire our pupils' work, as well as reflecting on how Art & Design shape our history, cultures and communities.



The teaching of art and design in school is based on a set of disciplinary knowledge which ensures that the NC objectives are met. Each area follows a thematic approach, whilst recapping and building on prior learning as the area is revisited. Our teachers work hard to plan and deliver a broad and varied art curriculum that links (where possible) to their current topic; this ensures that the children are practising their art skills in as meaningful a way as possible.

We hope that our children's experience of art at St James will inspire them to become artists and designers of the future, whereby they will be ready to make their mark on the world.

## IMPLEMENTATION:

At St James, art is taught over every half term with each area focusing on a different key skill(s) and artist(s). Each area of art has an overriding 'big question' and a 'provocative statement,' allowing the children to make connections and to broaden their thinking process. Teachers plan sequences of lessons across the half term that will build on, and develop, the children's skills culminating in a final piece.

Each art lesson will start with a recap of their prior learning, including key vocabulary, skills and artists. During lessons, children will be exposed to different mediums so that they can experiment with these as well as different kinds of arts, crafts and design. Carefully selected artists, crafts people and designers have been chosen so that children are presented with a range of people, both past and present, and who have varying backgrounds, beliefs, techniques and abilities. Children will learn about these artists through the 'Digging Deeper' knowledge and how they have made an impact on the artistic world that they belonged to, developing their awareness of how art has changed and shaped the world we live in today.

Their individual sketch books will be used most lessons to experiment, explore and push ideas in imaginative ways and to document their imaginations and observations of the physical world around them. Verbal feedback, along with teacher modelling and the use of high quality resources for children to refer to, will help children to evaluate and refine their pieces of work, supporting how they can make their final piece even better and the best outcome for them.



## Art Overview



	Autumn A	Spring A	Summer A	Autumn B	Spring B	Summer B
EYFS	<b>Painting + Printing</b> Vegetable printing	<b>Drawing</b> Observational drawing	<b>Craft and Collage</b> Plastic based collage			
KS1	<b>Painting + Printing</b> Bottle top Poppies <b>Autumn 1</b>	<b>Drawing</b> - Local area/town/castle <b>Spring 1</b>	<b>3D + Sculpture</b> – Junk model animals <b>Summer 2</b>	<b>Drawing</b> - Teddy Bear <b>Autumn 1</b>	<b>Painting</b> <b>Craft + Collage</b> Seaside Scene <b>Spring 2</b>	<b>Painting + Printing</b> The Great Fire of London <b>Summer 1</b>
LKS2	<b>Drawing</b> and <b>Painting + Printing</b> Pre-historic animal <b>Autumn 1</b>	<b>Painting + Printing</b> Cherry blossom tree <b>Spring 1</b>	<b>3D + Sculpture</b> – Wire Sculpture <b>Summer 1</b>	<b>Craft + Collage</b> – Mosaics - tiles <b>Autumn 2</b>	<b>Painting</b> / <b>craft</b> - Anglo Saxon cross <b>Spring 2</b>	<b>Drawing</b> – Viking boat <b>Summer 2</b>
UKS2	<b>Drawing</b> Perspective drawing <b>Autumn 2</b>	<b>Drawing</b> - Self-portraits <b>Spring 2</b>	<b>Drawing and 3D + Sculpture</b> - Islamic art - geometric patterns <b>Summer 1</b>	<b>Drawing / Craft + Collage</b> <b>(mixed media)</b> Through their Eyes <b>Autumn 1</b>	<b>Painting + Printing</b> – Doodle style drawing of MLK <b>Spring 1</b>	<b>Drawing / Painting + Printing</b> William Morris-style block printing <b>Summer 1</b>



## EYFS Overview Year A & B

	Autumn 2022	Spring 2023	Summer 2023
Area:	Painting and printing	Drawing	Craft and Collage
Big question			
Provocative Statement	Vegetables are only for eating.	You can only draw with a pencil.	Plastic
Outcome	A self-portrait using vegetables to print.	An observational drawing of polar bears or penguins using oil pastels and sequenced instructions.	A collage made from different types of plastic.
Artist Focus	Giuseppe Arcimboldo		Alejandro Duran
EYFS Framework		- <b>Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.</b>	<b>Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function;</b>
Knowledge taught	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Giuseppe Arcimboldo was an Italian painter best known for creating imaginative portrait heads made entirely of objects such as fruits, vegetables, flowers, fish and books.</li> <li>- Printing is the process of using an object to create art.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Penguins live in Antarctica.</li> <li>- How to hold a pencil.</li> <li>- Mark making</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Alejandro Durán</a> is a multimedia artist from Mexico City, now based in Brooklyn</li> <li>- He encourages fans of his work to keep informed on the issue of plastic pollution and to make changes in their lives to reduce their impact on the environment.</li> <li>- <b>Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function;</b></li> </ul>
Vocabulary	Paint, print, shape, circle, triangle	Pencil, pen, line, colour, observe	Collage, plastic, craft
Link texts	We are the shapes Shapes – Roald Dahl	Arctic animals The polar bear Be brave little penguin	A planet full of plastic. A place for plastic No more plastic in the ocean.




## KS1 Overview YEAR A

	Autumn 2022	Spring 2023	Summer 2023
Area:	Painting (watercolour + poster paint) & Printing	Drawing (pencils and pastels)	3D/Sculpture (natural materials)
Big question	Do all objects produce the same print?	Do you always draw with a pencil?	What is a sculpture?
Provocative Statement			You can only sculpt from clay.
Outcome	Bottle top poppies printing on top of a watercolour backwash (1 colour only) 	A drawing of a local building(s)/castle using oil pastels Sandal castle 	Children to create their own junk-model farm animals using natural objects found/recycled materials. Art installation to be created outside in the playground.
Artist Focus	Jacqueline Hurley	Paul Klee	Andy Goldsworthy
Digging Deeper	- Jacqueline paints in both expressionism and impression styles.	- Paul Klee was a Swiss-born German artist.	- Andy Goldsworthy is a British artist, photographer and environmentalist.

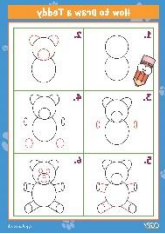



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Her artwork has helped raise over £250,000 for military charities.</li> <li>- Her works are painted in acrylic using texture to create mood and depth with red remembrance poppies contrasted against gritty impressionistic landscapes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He was one of the most famous painters of the 20th century.</li> <li>- His work was influenced by Expressionism, Cubism, and Surrealism.</li> <li>- He was also very interested in the theory of colour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He's known for his use of natural materials.</li> <li>- Andy Goldsworthy art encompasses site-specific sculptures (artwork exhibited in a specific location) and land art (art made directly in a landscape) for both natural and urban environments.</li> <li>- Goldsworthy studied fine art at Bradford College of Art.</li> </ul>
Sticky Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The primary colours are red, yellow and blue</li> <li>- Printing makes a copy</li> <li>- There are different ways to make a print</li> <li>- Prints can be made from ordinary objects</li> <li>- Colour is used to convey atmosphere and mood.</li> <li>- Shape is a flat (2D) area.</li> <li>- Texture is one of the elements of art that is used to represent how an object appears or feels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Paul Klee thought that art didn't have to be realistic - this kind of art is called 'abstract art'. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Realism – art that looks like the real thing.</li> <li>o Abstract – it doesn't represent images of our everyday world.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Oil pastels are oily sticks of different colours.</li> <li>- Oil pastels are useful for larger works or blocks of colour, rather than fine detail.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental art refers to art that's designed to enhance or become a part of the environment, or art that intends to communicate something about environmental issues.</li> <li>- 3D shapes have three dimensions - length, width and depth (examples)</li> <li>- Junk art is 3D art made from discarded material</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
Vocabulary *Pink highlighted words are prior vocabulary	print, shape, pressure, layer(ing), colour, dark, light, primary colours, texture, 2D Shape	2D Shape, light/dark, abstract, realistic, landscape, cityscape, pastels, line, bold, size, straight.	Sculpture, natural, experiment, (man-made) materials, construct(ing), assemble, (junk) model, stick, fold, bend, attach
Link texts	War remembrance picture books.	The Cat and the Bird by Géraldine Elschner and Paul Klee	

### KS1 Overview YEAR B

	Autumn 2023	Spring 2024	Summer 2024
Area:	Drawing (sketching pencils and colouring pencils).	Painting (watercolour) and Craft & Collage	Painting (poster paint)
Big question			How many colours can you make?
Provocative Statement			Black is not a colour.
Outcome	Observational drawing of a <b>sunflower</b> in the style of Georgia O'Keeffe (close up) using pencil, and colouring pencils, sketching and shading techniques. Create an observational drawing piece that allows them to experiment with marks, materials and show good observation. 	Using watercolour, composition, texture and layering to create a seaside scene. Watercolour backwash (2 colours) 	A painting representing The Great Fire of London with silhouettes layered on top. (Useful document: <a href="https://romeromac.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Year-2.-The-Great-Fire-of-London.pdf">https://romeromac.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Year-2.-The-Great-Fire-of-London.pdf</a> ) 






	 <p><a href="https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/art-design/key-stage-1/year-1/year-1-drawing-make-your-mark/drawing-lesson-5-drawing-from-observation/">https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/art-design/key-stage-1/year-1/year-1-drawing-make-your-mark/drawing-lesson-5-drawing-from-observation/</a></p> <p><a href="https://teachers.thenational.academy/lessons/observational-drawing-6th3ac">https://teachers.thenational.academy/lessons/observational-drawing-6th3ac</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/ks1-art-lesson-observational-sketching-with-shade-and-tone-video-t-ad-448">https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/ks1-art-lesson-observational-sketching-with-shade-and-tone-video-t-ad-448</a></p>		
<b>Artist Focus</b>	Claude Monet (flowers) Georgia O'Keefe (close up flowers) <a href="https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-a-163-georgia-okeeffe-information-powerpoint">https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-a-163-georgia-okeeffe-information-powerpoint</a>	Vincent van Gogh ( <i>in particular: Fishing Boats on the Beach at Les Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer</i> ).	David Best
<b>Digging Deeper</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He was born in 1840, in France</li> <li>- His father wanted him to work in the family business, but he wanted to paint.</li> <li>- He is famous all over the world.</li> <li>- Georgia O'Keefe began to lose her eyesight as she got older.</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vincent Willem van Gogh was a Dutch Post-Impressionist painter</li> <li>- He was famed for his bold, dramatic brush strokes which expressed emotion and added a feeling of movement to his works.</li> <li>- Van Gogh liked to paint the places he visited.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- David Best (born 1945) is an internationally renowned American sculptor.</li> <li>- He is well known for building immense temples out of recycled wood sheets where they are then burnt to the ground in a spectacle of light and heat</li> <li>- In 2016 a giant wooden model was made of London as it would have looked 1666. It was set fire to commemorate 350 Years since the Great Fire. The model was designed by artist David Best.</li> </ul>
<b>Sticky Knowledge</b> *Pink highlighted phrases are prior knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Observational drawings are drawing what you see.</li> <li>- Flowers are made up basic shapes (circles, cylinders).</li> <li>- Pencils come in a range of hardness from H pencils which are hard (and lighter) to B pencils which are very soft (and darker).</li> <li>- Shading is a technique used in sketching to create light, medium and dark tones, making things appear to be 3D.</li> <li>- Artists use this technique to bring their observational drawings to life.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Cross Hatching (example)</li> <li>o Blending (example)</li> <li>o Stippling (example)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The primary colours are red, yellow and blue</li> <li>- A secondary colour is a colour resulting from the mixing of two primary colours (orange, green and violet)</li> <li>- a tint is the mixture of a colour with white, which increases lightness</li> <li>- a shade is the mixture of a colour with black, which reduces lightness.</li> <li>- Tone refers to how light or dark a colour is.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The primary colours are red, yellow and blue</li> <li>- A secondary colour is a colour resulting from the mixing of two primary colours.</li> <li>- A hue is the actual colour of something</li> <li>- You can adapt a colour by adding black or white to change the shade or tint.</li> <li>- Artists use tints, shades and tones to represent what they see.</li> <li>- Different brushes and brush strokes create different effects.</li> </ul>








		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mixed media is a type of artwork in which more than one medium or material is used.</li> <li>- You can add texture by mixing materials.</li> </ul>	
<b>Vocabulary</b> *Pink highlighted words are prior vocabulary	Thick, thin, light, dark, shading (cross hatching, blending and stippling), tone, broad, narrow, fine, pattern, line, form, shape, detail, texture, overlapping	Primary colour, secondary colour, blend, tint, shade, tone, texture, materials, mixed media.	primary colours, secondary colours, mixing, tint, tone, shade, thick, thin, blend, warm vs cold colours, hue, brush strokes (sweep, dab, bold)
<b>Link texts</b>	Little people big dreams - Georgia O’Keeffe Meet Georgia		

LKS2 Overview YEAR A			
	Autumn 2022	Spring 2023	Summer 2023
Area:	Drawing (charcoal) and Painting (natural)	Painting (acrylic) & Printing (bubble wrap)	3D/Sculpture (wire)
Big question	How many different ways can you make paint?		
Provocative Statement	Art can only be done on paper.	Printing can only be done with sponges.	Sculptures are not art.
Outcome	To create a prehistoric animal using charcoal and then using natural ‘paints’ such as: berries, plants, spices etc. 	Create cherry blossom trees using bubble wrap to print the flowers. 	To create a 3 dimensional wire sculpture showing the power of the line to suggest form. Useful website: <a href="https://babbledabledo.com/easy-art-kids-wire-sculpture/">https://babbledabledo.com/easy-art-kids-wire-sculpture/</a> 
Artist Focus	Pre-historic artwork	Tokuriki Tomikichiro	Barbara Hepworth and David Oliveira
Digging Deeper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most cave paintings date from 10,000 to 20,000 years ago.</li> <li>- There are different theories, what could have led people to paint in caves:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o It could be some form of graffiti, mostly done by adolescent males of the time.</li> <li>o The paintings may have been made for practical reasons: There is some hidden symbolism which may show the techniques of hunting, or the routes the animals took.</li> <li>o People painted what they wished for or what they had dreamt of. Alternatively, these paintings were seen as "art" at the time.</li> <li>o Today, there are about 350 caves known which have paintings in them.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tokuriki Tomikichiro was a modern printmaker</li> <li>- Artist Tokuriki came from a family line of artists stretching back at least five hundred years.</li> <li>- Tokuriki’s passion lay with the ‘<i>sosaku hanga</i>’ (creative prints)</li> <li>- ‘Sosaku hanga’ was a reinvention of Japanese printmaking influenced by Western ideas of fine art (see print called: Lake Kawaguchi, 1950s)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- David Oliveira is a Portuguese artist who makes 3 dimensional wire sculptures that look like sketches.</li> <li>- Dame Barbara Hepworth was from Wakefield.</li> <li>- Her work demonstrates ‘modernism’</li> <li>- Hepworth began to make sculptures and drawings using abstract shapes. She was inspired by nature and the world around her.</li> </ul>
<b>Sticky Knowledge</b> *Pink highlighted phrases are prior knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cave paintings are paintings on cave walls and ceilings.</li> <li>- Most often, animals or hunting scenes were</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acrylic paint dries faster than other types of paint.</li> <li>- Line will help us to create the structure of the tree.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shapes are an important part of sculpture.</li> <li>- They can be regular or irregular, geometric or organic.</li> </ul>







	<p>Painted. Sometimes hands too.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ancient people decorated walls using paint made from natural products such as dirt or charcoal mixed with spit or animal fat.</li> <li>- Yellow, red, brown and black are the only colours found in prehistoric art.</li> <li>- You can add pigment to a liquid to make different colours.</li> <li>- Charcoal can be used to create different textures by using (cross hatching, stippling)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use thick and thin lines to represent branches of the tree.</li> <li>- When printing, don't press down too hard because you don't want the bubble to pop.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wire sculpture allow you to work in line while also exploring space.</li> <li>- 3 dimensional objects look different depending on the angle of the viewer.</li> </ul>
<b>Vocabulary</b> *Pink highlighted words are prior vocabulary	cross hatching, stippling, cave artists, charcoal, line drawing, native, prehistoric, texture, tone, pigment	Line, thick, thin, surface, colour print, experiment	Line, space, 3D, abstract, irregular, manipulate
<b>Link texts</b>	Pre-historic art work, cave wall art, prehistoric animals	Sakura's cherry blossom	Barbara Hepworth – What do you see?

LKS2 Overview YEAR B			
	Autumn 2023	Spring 2024	Summer 2024
<b>Area:</b>	Craft & Collage (mosaic)	Painting/3D and sculpture	Drawing (ink)
<b>Big question</b>	Can we piece together the past?		
<b>Provocative Statement</b>			
<b>Outcome</b>	Roman-inspired mosaic using tiles to create personalised tile with their initial on 	Creating and painting (gold, silver, bronze) an Anglo Saxon cross using cardboard and cardboard relief.  <a href="http://gomersalprimaryschoolart.blogspot.com/2019/07/anglo-saxons.html">http://gomersalprimaryschoolart.blogspot.com/2019/07/anglo-saxons.html</a>	An observational drawing of a Viking boat using ink (pen/fine liners). Focusing on shape and line as well as shading techniques. 
<b>Artist Focus</b>	Goudi architecture and Carrie Reichardt	Anglo Saxon inspired jewellery.	Traditional Celtic Patterns & Rene Quillivic
<b>Digging Deeper</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Romans created mosaic art, some of which we can still see today.</li> <li>- They also used mosaics to decorate the floors and walls of their houses.</li> <li>- Mosaic art was often in a geometric design.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The crosses were originally brightly painted and adorned with jewels and metalwork and stood as powerful symbols of church authority.</li> <li>- They reflect the prestige of the jeweller in Anglo Saxon society.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- René Quillivic was a French sculptor and wood engraver.</li> <li>- Part of his work reflects an Art Deco elegance, as well as the influence of Japonism.</li> <li>- He captures the threatening dimension of the waves by depicting spirals and winding lines, which are also reminiscent of Celtic patterns.</li> </ul>






<b>Sticky Knowledge</b> *Pink highlighted phrases are prior knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A mosaic is a form of art where a surface is covered by small pieces of objects, like stones or tiles that fit together tightly.</li> <li>- The pieces can be coloured glass, stone, paper or other materials.</li> <li>- The small pieces combine to make one large picture or pattern.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A cardboard relief is a collage made out of cardboard pieces.</li> <li>- The crosses are powerful symbols of church authority.</li> <li>- We can use different mediums and materials to build and create texture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- line, even though it is a static image, can depict motion in an artwork:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Horizontal lines are sleepy and calm.</li> <li>o Vertical lines are strong and stand still</li> <li>o Diagonal lines seem to slide and move.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Drawing with pen and ink allows the artist to create strong areas of contrast.</li> <li>- You can layer marks to create shading.</li> </ul>
<b>Vocabulary</b> *Pink highlighted words are prior vocabulary	<b>pattern</b> , mosaic, geometric, tesserae, arrange	<b>Texture</b> , cardboard relief, <b>3D</b> , collage	<b>light, dark, tone, shadow, line, pattern, texture, form, shape</b> , outline, Celtic, movement, horizontal, vertical, diagonal, depth, realism,
<b>Link texts</b>	Romans on the rampage	Anglo Saxon fact books (non-fiction). Beowulf The Buried Crown	Viking Boy

### UKS2 Overview YEAR A

	Autumn 2022	Spring 2023	Summer 2023
<b>Area:</b>	Drawing	Drawing	3D/Sculpture
<b>Big question</b>	What is the future of architecture?	What can paintings tell us about the past?	What story will your sculpture tell?
<b>Provocative Statement</b>	Architecture belongs to culture, not to civilization.	Self-portraits portray power and wealth.	Sculptures last forever.
<b>Outcome</b>	A perspective drawing of a building(s). 'To design a school of the future- St James school in 2033.' 	A self-portrait of themselves.	The drawing of traditional, Islamic geometric patterns which will then lead to the children etching designs in to a clay tablet. 
<b>Artist Focus</b>	Feilden Fowles (architect of the year 2021) Robert Venturi Norman Foster	Hans Holbein	Traditional Islamic designs Alhambra of Granada in Spain
<b>Digging Deeper</b>  <b>Substantive knowledge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Feilden Fowles was named architect of the year 2021.</li> <li>- One of the galleries at the Yorkshire Sculpture Park was designed by Feilden Fowles.</li> <li>- Robert Venturi (1925-2018) has been described as one of the most original talents in contemporary architecture.</li> <li>- Sir Norman Foster's work is often sleek, modern and high tech.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Holbein was one of the most accomplished portraitists of the 16th century.</li> <li>- Holbein's fame is forever linked to the English court of King Henry VIII.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Islamic geometric patterns derived from simpler designs used in earlier cultures: Greek and Roman.</li> <li>- Islamic art is often vibrant and distinctive.</li> <li>- Geometry is seen to be spiritual...             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Because circles have no end they are infinite - and so they remind Muslims that Allah is infinite.</li> <li>o Complex geometric designs create the impression of unending repetition, and this</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



			also helps a person get an idea of the infinite nature of Allah.
Sticky Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Perspective drawing brings two dimensional drawings and paintings to life.</li> <li>- Perspective drawings make 2D objects appear three dimensional.</li> <li>- This makes the picture more realistic as it appears to get further away.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o 1 point perspective (Example)</li> <li>o 2 point perspective (Example)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Shapes that travel into the distance follow the perspective lines in the direction of the vanishing point.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A portrait shows what a person looks like.</li> <li>- A self-portrait is a picture of what you look like.</li> <li>- The stages of drawing an eye: (example)</li> <li>- The stages of drawing a nose: (example)</li> <li>- The stages of drawing a mouth: (example)</li> <li>- The proportions of a face: (example)</li> <li>- How to shade with pencil: (examples)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Islamic art forms include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <u>geometric</u> patterns (example)</li> <li>o <u>Vegetal</u> patterns (example)</li> <li>o Islamic <u>Calligraphy</u> (example)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Geometric patterns consist of repeating, interlaced or overlapped shapes arranged in complex, intricate patterns.</li> <li>- Clay tablets were a medium used for writing.</li> <li>- Press, roll and knead the clay until it is a soft consistency.</li> </ul>
Vocabulary *Pink highlighted words are prior vocabulary	Horizontal line, 2D, 3D, perspective, parallel lines, vanishing point, architecture, converging lines,	Shading techniques, self-portrait, proportions,	Etching, <u>geometric patterns</u> , intricate, <u>shape</u> , <u>line</u> , repetition, symmetry, clay tablets, forming, consistency.
Link texts	Architectural buildings		

UKS2 Overview YEAR B			
	Autumn 2023	Spring 2024	Summer 2024
Area:	Drawing and Craft & Collage	Drawing and Painting	Painting & Printing
Big question	Can you capture emotion in your eye?	How can you artwork send a message?	What is symmetry in art?
Provocative Statement	The eye is the window to the soul.	Pop art is approachable <b>or</b> Pop art isn't classed as 'real art.'	Printing is old-fashioned and out of date.
Outcome	To represent life of a refugee 'through their eyes' using mixed media (drawing and photography) 	Lichtenstein-inspired portraits, drawing a significant person in the civil rights movement using doodle-style drawing and then add word art to outline hopes for the future. Background to be done in watercolour. Useful website: <a href="https://www.deepspacesparkle.com/martin-luther-king-jr-art-project/">https://www.deepspacesparkle.com/martin-luther-king-jr-art-project/</a> 	To create an ink print using their own William Morris style print and repeating patterns. Final outcome is a repeated print from polystyrene on to a textile fabric (bag?) Useful website: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4_L1hqOXbsw">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4_L1hqOXbsw</a> 
Artist Focus	Omar Kalaf	Roy Lichtenstein Yayoi Kusama	William Morris
Digging Deeper Substantive knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Omar Kalaf is a young Syrian artist that had fled his country.</li> <li>- Omar is an accomplished artist, expressing on canvas what is in his soul through natural talent and self-taught skill.</li> <li>- Mixed media is all about breaking the boundaries between different art forms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pop art is an art movement that emerged in the 1950s and thrived in the 1960s in both America and Britain. It took inspiration from sources in popular and commercial culture.</li> <li>- Pop Art began as a revolt against the main approaches to art, culture and the traditional views on what art should be. Young artists felt that what they were taught at art school and what they saw in museums did not</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- William Morris was a major contributor in the British arts and crafts movement.</li> <li>- His art work was symmetrical and a repeated pattern, which meant it was easier to print.</li> <li>- Block printing is one of the oldest types of printmaking – it is traditionally intricate patterns made from wooden blocks printed onto textiles.</li> </ul>



		<p>have anything to do with their lives or the things they saw around them every day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Roy Lichtenstein 1923 – 1997 was an American pop artist. During the 1960s, along with Andy Warhol, he was inspired by the comic strip., His work was influenced by popular advertising and the comic book style.</li> <li>- Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist ; her work is based in conceptual art and shows some attributes of feminism, minimalism, surrealism and pop art.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Block printing is detailed and <b>usually</b> uses only one colour.</li> <li>- Block printing was mainly traditionally used as a way of forming patterns onto fabrics, used in East Asia and China. Blocks were created and printed by hand.</li> <li>- It can now be done on large scale machinery and is used as a skill all over the world. However, this has been developed over time and now can be any material carved into, covered in ink to transfer an image onto paper or fabric.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sticky Knowledge</b> *Pink highlighted phrases are prior knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To know the effect of different sketching pencils (review to Y3/4 work) and how pencils are classified– Hard=(H) soft/blackness=(B). Understand the significance of number e.g. 4B is softer than 2B.</li> <li>- Mixed media art involves mixing different creative mediums to create work that incorporates two or more art forms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Recap Lines (vertical, horizontal and curved) - show examples</b></li> <li>- Word art or text art is a form of art that includes text, forming words or phrases, as its main component.</li> <li>- When using a fine liner, you mustn't apply too much pressure.</li> <li>- Stages of drawing 'doodle style' face</li> <li>- Your background colour does impact the subject it surrounds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- William Morris brought the natural world indoors (examples)</li> <li>- Small hand rollers, also called brayers, are printmaking tools used to thinly apply ink or paint onto a printing surface.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Vocabulary</b> *Pink highlighted words are prior vocabulary</p>	Mixed media, photography, photomontage		Tile, arrange, <b>symmetry</b> , brayer, <b>repetition</b> , pressure
<b>Link texts</b>	The Boy at the Back of the Class	Martin Luther King's speech	Victorian art work

	<b>EYFS</b>	<b>KS1</b>	<b>LKS2</b>	<b>UKS2</b>
<b>Drawing</b>	<p>Pupils begin by</p> <p>Being able to hold and grip and pencil properly. Children should begin to mark make with a pencil. Then children should draw lines and circles with gross motor skills and understand the difference. Understand that they can draw shapes/ marks to represent objects/people</p> <p>Knowing how to use graphic tools such as fingers, chalk, hands, pens and pencils.</p>	<p>Which then develops on to learning about the art of using sketching pencils to draw lines and shapes. They will learn about the three shading techniques (cross hatching, blending and stippling) to help them bring their observational drawing of flowers to life. When drawing their castle, in the Paul Klee style, the students will use oil pastels to examine the idea of colour in terms of bright and cool colours.</p>	<p><b>DISCIPLINARY</b></p> <p>When they transition to key stage one, the children will be introduced to charcoal to create rich lines and practise their previous sketching techniques (cross hatching and stippling). They will also use ink pens when drawing their Viking boat, focusing on shape, movement and line.</p>	<p><b>DISCIPLINARY</b></p> <p>By the time they get to upper key stage two, the children will apply their sketching techniques to create a self-portrait. In one unit, they will look closely at the human eye trying to capture realism and emotion.</p> <p><b>SUBSTANTIVE</b></p> <p>And then in contrast to this, they will use ink to draw an inspirational person using pop art and artist Roy Lichtenstein for inspiration whilst also adding in word art to convey key messages. Finally, they will learn about perspective drawing, both 1 point and 2 point, to draw a building. They will learn about innovative architecture of the past, present and future.</p>



	Children should be able to produce different patterns and textures from observation, illustrations and imagination.			
<b>Painting</b>	<p>Pupils begin by</p> <p>Using a variety of tools, including different sized brushes, to paint.</p> <p>Children will learn the names of the primary colours and to start to mix colours.</p> <p>Children can work on different surfaces In different ways.</p>	Before utilising two watercolours to learn how to mix, they will first use one watercolour to master the fundamentals of working with the medium. They will also experiment with poster paint when printing.	<p><b><u>DISCIPLINARY</u></b></p> <p>When they transition to key stage one, the children will look at ancient artwork and consider the use of natural paints made from ordinary items.</p> <p><b><u>SUBSTANTIVE</u></b></p> <p>They will also use acrylic paint when printing which will give their blossom trees lots of texture and depth.</p>	By the time they get to upper key stage two, the children will apply their knowledge of using the medium of watercolour when designing their pop-art background. They will use their knowledge of colour theory to think about what message they want to send across to their audience and therefore, what colours to use. They will also use printing ink when designing and printing their own William Morris print using block printing.
<b>Printing</b>	<p>Pupils begin by</p> <p>Understanding how to print with different objects.</p>	Which then develops on to using everyday objects (bottle tops) to print from to create the shape of a poppy.	When they transition to key stage one, the children will continue with the idea of working with everyday materials to print using bubble wrap. They will create their own blossom tree.	By the time they get to upper key stage two the children will use their knowledge of symmetry and repetition of patterns to design their own William Morris-style print. They will learn how to use printmaking tools to print on to both paper and fabric.
<b>3D &amp; Sculpture</b>	<p>Pupils begin by</p> <p>Responding to ideas and starting points. Children will explore ideas from imagination.</p>	Linking to the idea of making art from everyday objects, the children will create a junk-model animal from natural and recycled materials.	<p><b><u>DISCIPLINARY</u></b></p> <p>When they transition to key stage one, the children will work with wire to create a 3-dimensional sculpture showing the power of line to suggest form.</p> <p><b><u>SUBSTANTIVE</u></b></p> <p>They will use the works of our local artist, Barbara Hepworth, to investigate the idea of art being abstract.</p>	By the time they get to upper key stage two the children will be exposed to clay. They will create a clay tablet in which they will etch intricate, Islamic patterns.
<b>Craft &amp; Collage</b>	<p>Pupils begin by</p> <p>Using creativity to create collage with a range of materials</p> <p>Use scissors to cut and stick different shapes</p>	The children will create their very own seaside scene using various items, such as sand and cotton wool, to create texture. They will think about layering and composition.	When they transition to key stage one, the children will step into the world of Ancient Rome by creating colourful mosaics. They will be introduced to the idea of geometric patterns and will arrange smaller pieces of 'tile' to create one, personalised large one.	By the time they get to upper key stage two, the children will explore mixed media; they will use collage and photography to represent the life of a refugee, taking inspiration from a Syrian artist, Omar Kalaf.