

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



Lesson by lesson breakdown.

Autumn – Cycle B – LKS2

Project: Contrast and Complement	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Engage: Lesson 1	Lesson: Watercolours. Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.	Create a series of sketches over time to develop ideas on a theme or mastery of a technique.	Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time. Watercolour paint is a translucent paint, which can be made bolder and stronger by layering.
Develop: Lesson 1	Lesson: Colour theory. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Identify, mix and use warm and cool paint colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting	Warm colours include orange, yellow and red. They remind the viewer of heat, fire and sunlight. They can make people feel happy and they look like they are in the foreground of a picture. Cool colours include blue, green and magenta. Cool colours remind the viewer of water, ice, snow and the sky. They can make people feel calm or lonely and they recede into the background of a picture. Analogous colours are groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.
Develop: Lesson 2	Lesson: Colour in art. Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures.	Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone.

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			Artists use colour in different ways to create different effects. This includes using colour to make features stand out or to create a particular mood or atmosphere.
Develop: Lesson 3	Lesson: Colour collectors. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Identify, mix and use warm and cool paint colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting.	Warm colours include orange, yellow and red. They remind the viewer of heat, fire and sunlight. They can make people feel happy and they look like they are in the foreground of a picture. Cool colours include blue, green and magenta. Cool colours remind the viewer of water, ice, snow and the sky. They can make people feel calm or lonely and they recede into the background of a picture. Artists use colour in different ways to create different effects. This includes using colour to make features stand out or to create a particular mood or atmosphere.
Innovate	Lesson: Colour compositions. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art.	Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects.
Express	Lesson: Evaluation. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork.	Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece.

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Project: Warp and Weft	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Engage: Lesson 1	Lesson: Textiles through time. Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures.	<p>Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone.</p> <p>All weaving uses the same process where weft threads are woven in and out of tight warp threads.</p>
Develop: Lesson 1	Lesson: Exploring yarn. Select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities.	Choose from a range of materials, showing an understanding of their different characteristics.	<p>Different materials and components have a range of properties, making them suitable for different tasks. It is important to select the correct material or component for the specific purpose, depending on the design criteria. Recipe ingredients have different tastes and appearances. They look and taste better and are cheaper when in season.</p> <p>Visual elements of yarn include the colour, appearance, shape, texture, elasticity and type.</p>
Develop: Lesson 2	Lesson: Warp and weft. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of	Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art.	Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour

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	materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).		and form, can be combined to create a range of effects. Warp threads are wrapped tightly around a loom and secured. Weft threads are woven in and out of the warp threads. Each row of weft threads is pressed down tightly to make the weave tight.
Develop: Lesson 3	Lesson: Design and patterns Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art.	Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects. Shapes can be woven into fabric using a template under the warps of a loom.
Innovate	Lesson: Creating wall hangings. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art.	Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects. A range of natural and man-made materials can be used to make a woven wall hanging, which combines different colours, shapes, patterns, yarns and decorative techniques.
Express	Lesson: Evaluation and challenge. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork.	Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece.

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Links within other projects			
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Spring – Cycle B – LKS2

Project: Vista	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Engage: Lesson 1	Lesson: What a view! Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Choose an interesting or unusual perspective or viewpoint for a landscape.	Art can display interesting or unusual perspectives and viewpoints. A landscape is a piece of art that shows scenery, such as mountains, valleys, trees, rivers, forests or buildings.
Develop: Lesson 1	Lesson: Mountainous landscapes. Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures.	Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone. Examples of landscape paintings include <i>View of Toledo</i> , by El Greco; <i>Wanderer above the Sea of Fog</i> , by Caspar David Friedrich; <i>Road before the Mountains, Sainte-Victoire</i> , by Paul Cezanne; <i>A Meadow in the Mountains: Le Mas de Saint-Paul</i> , by Vincent van

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			Gogh; <i>Tahitian Mountains</i> , by Paul Gauguin; and <i>Mountains at Collioure</i> , by Andre Derain.
Develop: Lesson 2	Lesson: Atmospheric perspective. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Use the properties of pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing.	<p>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.</p> <p>Atmospheric perspective is the way artists create a sense of space. This use of perspective results in objects further away from the viewer getting lighter in tone and softer-edged, and objects closer to the viewer being darker in tone and more sharply edged.</p>
Develop: Lesson 3	Lesson: Warmth and coolness. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Identify, mix and use warm and cool paint colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting.	Warm colours include orange, yellow and red. They remind the viewer of heat, fire and sunlight. They can make people feel happy and they look like they are in the foreground of a picture. Cool colours include blue, green and magenta. Cool colours remind the viewer of water, ice, snow and the sky. They can make people feel calm or lonely and they recede into the background of a picture.

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			Red, orange and yellow are warm colours because they remind people of heat, fire, blood and the Sun.
Innovate	Lesson: My landscape. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Choose an interesting or unusual perspective or viewpoint for a landscape.	Art can display interesting or unusual perspectives and viewpoints.
Express	Lesson: Our work. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork.	Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece.
Links within other projects			
Project: Animal	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Engage: Lesson1	Lesson: Animals in art. Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures.	Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone. Animals have featured in artwork since prehistoric times and across different

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			cultures. They continue to be a significant subject matter for contemporary artists.
Develop: Lesson 1	Lesson: Drawing masterclass. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Use the properties of pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing.	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.
Develop: Lesson 2	Lesson: Animal patterns and textures. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Combine a variety of printmaking techniques and materials to create a print on a theme. Represent the detailed patterns found in natural phenomena, such as water, weather or animal skins.	Different printmaking techniques include monoprinting, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography. Natural patterns from weather, water or animals skins are often used as a subject matter. Animals can be covered in fur, feathers, scales and shells. Animal coverings are interesting to artists because of their shapes, patterns, colours and textures.
Develop: Lesson 3	Lesson: Clay skills. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art.	Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects. Clay skills include rolling, slapping, coiling, scoring and joining with slip and pins.

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<p>Innovate</p>	<p>Lesson: Making Bankura horse sculptures. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay). Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.</p>	<p>Use clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form. Explain the significance of art, architecture or design from history and create work inspired by it.</p>	<p>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. Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used. Panchmura is a region of West Bengal, famous for its terracotta horse sculptures.</p>
<p>Express</p>	<p>Lesson: Reflections. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.</p>	<p>Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork.</p>	<p>Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece.</p>
<p>Links within other projects</p>	<p><u>Design and Technology (Functional and Fancy Fabrics)</u> <u>Develop – Lesson 3: William Morris' motifs</u> Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).</p>	<p>Represent the detailed patterns found in natural phenomena, such as water, weather or animal skins.</p>	<p>Natural patterns from weather, water or animals skins are often used as a subject matter. William Morris' motifs consisted mainly of leaves, flowers, fruits and birds.</p>
	<p><u>Design and Technology (Functional and Fancy Fabrics)</u> <u>Develop – Lesson 4: Block printing</u> Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing,</p>	<p>Combine a variety of printmaking techniques and materials to create a print on a theme. Create detailed decorative patterns on fabric using printing techniques.</p>	<p>Different printmaking techniques include monoprinting, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography.</p>

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	painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).		Block printing techniques and fabric paint are used to create decorative, repeated patterns on fabrics.
	<p>Design and Technology (Functional and Fancy Fabrics) <u>Develop – Lesson 6: Embroidered embellishment</u> Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).</p>	Use a range of stitches to add detail and texture to fabric or mixed-media collages.	<p>Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch.</p> <p>Embroidery stitches, such as scatter stitches, satin stitch and back stitch, embellish fabric.</p>

Summer – Cycle B – LKS2

Project: Statues, Statuettes and Figurines.	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Engage: Lesson 1	Lesson: Figure drawing. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Use the properties of pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing.	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

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			<p>are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together.</p> <p>A figure drawing is a drawing of the human form in any posture using any drawing media. The degree of representation may range from highly detailed to quick line sketches.</p>
Develop: Lesson 1	<p>Lesson: Exploring statues, statuettes and figurines.</p> <p>Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.</p>	Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures.	<p>Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone.</p> <p>A statue is a carved or cast figure of a person or animal, especially one life-size or larger. A statuette or figurine is a smaller sized statue, especially one that is smaller than life-size.</p>
Develop: Lesson 2	<p>Lesson: Ancient sculpture.</p> <p>Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.</p>	Explain the significance of art, architecture or design from history and create work inspired by it.	<p>Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used</p> <p>Statues, statuettes, and figurines were an important part of ancient culture. Subject matter ranged from scenes from everyday life, religious deities and significant individuals, such as kings and queens.</p>

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<p>Develop: Lesson 3</p>	<p>Lesson: Clay sculpture using an armature. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).</p>	<p>Use clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Innovate</p>	<p>Lesson: Making summer-style figurines. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).</p>	<p>Explore and develop three-dimensional art that uses the human form, using ideas from contemporary or historical starting points.</p>	<p>Art can be developed that depicts the human form to create a narrative. Statues, statuettes and figurines were a significant part of life in ancient Sumer. Inlaid eyes and clasped hands characterised figures. Male heads are frequently shown bald but sometimes with beards, while female figures had varied hairstyles or headdresses. Facial characteristics were similar.</p>
<p>Express</p>	<p>Lesson: Evaluation. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.</p>	<p>Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork.</p>	<p>Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece.</p>
<p>Links within other projects</p>			

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Project: Islamic Art.	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Engage: Lesson 1	Lesson: Exploring Islamic art Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Explain the significance of art, architecture or design from history and create work inspired by it.	<p>Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used.</p> <p>The term Islamic art covers all the religious and secular artwork created in countries that used to be part of the Islamic Empire. Islamic art makes objects beautiful with pattern and shape. It does not depict people. Features of Islamic art include calligraphy, arabesque and geometric patterns. Islamic art decorates many surfaces, including the walls and ceilings of mosques.</p>
Develop: Lesson 1	Lesson: Exploring geometric motifs Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art.	<p>Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects.</p> <p>A motif is a recurring shape in a design or pattern. Motifs can be figurative, vegetal, abstract or geometric. Islamic art features geometric motifs, which are made from regular shapes.</p>
Develop: Lesson 2	Lesson: Creating a pattern from a motif Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art.	<p>Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects.</p> <p>A geometric pattern is formed from repeated geometric shapes. Artists can create geometric patterns on a grid made</p>

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			from shapes, including circles, equilateral triangles and squares.
Develop: Lesson 3	Lesson: Stars in Islamic art Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art.	Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects. Stars are a common shape in Islamic art. Geometric stars usually have 6, 8, 10, 12 or 16 points. Stars symbolise the light and perfection of Allah.
Develop: Lesson 4	Lesson: Clay relief sculpture Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Use clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form.	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. A relief sculpture is any work where the image or pattern is raised from a surface. When the image or pattern is only slightly raised, it is called a low relief or bas-relief, but when it is 3-D yet still attached to a background, it is called high relief or alto-relief.
Innovate	Lesson: Creating geometric tiles Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Use clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form.	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.

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Express	Lesson: Evaluation Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork.	Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece.
Links within other projects			
<u>GAPS:</u>			

Key Vocabulary:

Creation – base colour, colour, composition, fine detail, pattern, shape, space, template, visual element, design, material, symmetry, thread, warp, weave, weaving, weft, landscape, line, proportion, sketch, clay, join, roll, score, slip, anatomically correct, character, figure drawing, form, human form, pose, posture, sculpture, size, tone, abstract motif, figurative motif, geometric motif, geometric pattern, grid system, motif, star, tessellate, vegetal motif

Evaluation – discussion, evaluate, feedback, improve, written review, compare, describe, challenge, change, constructive feedback, effective, reflect, success, improvement, strength, weakness

Generation of ideas – colour mixing, layering, palette, sketchbook, translucency, watercolour paint, design, sketch, colour, combine, shade, tone, experiment, technique

Compare and contrast – colour, colour family, colour theory, comparison, different, effect, evaluate, mood, similar, compare, composition, technique, viewpoint, contrast, form, purpose, shape, theme, visual element, artistic feature, material, property, sculpture, size

Paint – analogous colour, colour family, colour theory, colour wheel, complementary colours, cool colour, feeling, hue, mood, primary colour, secondary colour, tertiary colour, warm colour, colour, cool, ink, pigment, warm, wash, watercolour

Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen – cross-hatch, hatch, line, shade, stipple, tone, anatomy, circle, detail, finish, hard pencil, outline, realistic, shading, shape, simplistic, sketchbook, soft pencil, triangle, charcoal, ink, pen, pencil, sketch

Significant people, artwork and movements – A Meadow in the Mountains: Le Mas de Saint-Paul by Vincent van Gough, Mountains at Collioure by Andre Derain, Road before the Mountains, Sainte-Victoire by Paul Cezanne, Tahitian Mountains by Paul Gaugin, View of Toledo by El Greco, Wanderer above the Sea of Fog by Caspar David

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Friedrich, landscape, Indus Valley, ancient Egypt, ancient Sumer, ancient civilisation, art, ceremonial, craftspeople, figurine, low-relief, religion, sculpture, statue, statuette, Islamic art, Muslim, arabesque, calligraphy, geometric pattern, religious, secular

Landscapes – atmospheric perspective, landscape, scenery

Malleable materials – clay, 3-D form, pinch, roll, score, sculpt, sculpture, smooth, carving, cross-hatch, join, sculpting, shape, slabbing, slip, smoothing, texture, twist, wire, wire frame, alto-relief, bas-relief, carve, high relief, low relief, relief, score, sculpt, slab

Natural art – colour, feather, fur, pattern, scale, shape, shell, texture, visual element, visual quality

Human form – feature, 3-D, figurine, human form, statue, statuette

Paper and fabric – back stitch, embellishment, embroidery, embroidery hoop, satin stitch, scatter stitch

Printing – block printing, ink, print, printing tray, roller, wooden print block