

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



Lesson by lesson breakdown.

Autumn – Cycle A – Upper KS2

Prior Learning:

- Colour theory and colour families (cool, warm, analogue, complementary, tertiary)
- Properties and techniques of water colour
- Form, shape and pattern
- Bell Beaker pottery and clay skills (pinching, coiling, pattern making)
- Print making, motifs, clay sculpture
- Drawing techniques (line, drawing, shading, crosshatching and figure drawing)
- Detailed drawing, Preliminary sketches, sketches, photography, digital collages
- Narrative in art
- Study Artist – LS Lowry
- Botanical art (weaving, print and painting) and botanical artists
- Roman mosaics and mosaic making techniques

Project: Tints, Tones and Shades	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Engage: Lesson 1	Lesson: Mixing tints, shades and tones. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials	Mix and use tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials, including paint.	A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness. A tone is a colour mixed with grey. The colour stays the same, only less vibrant.

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



Develop: Lesson 1	Lesson: Tints, shades and tones in landscapes. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials	Mix and use tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials, including paint.	A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness. Landscape artists include Claude Monet, Peter Graham, Max Liebermann, Robert Spencer and Joseph Mallord William Turner.
Develop: Lesson 2	Lesson: Sketching landscapes. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials	Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models.	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. Perspective in artwork, gives the illusion of depth and distance.
Innovate	Lesson: Creating landscape paintings. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials.	Use a range of materials to create imaginative and fantasy landscapes.	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.
Express	Lesson: Evaluate. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work.	Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



Links within other projects			
Project: Taotie	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Engage: Lesson 1	Lesson: Exploring taotie motifs. Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work.	Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form. A taotie is a creature in Chinese mythology. Its name translates to 'legendary voracious beast' because of its huge appetite. Its likeness was often used to decorate bronze goods in ancient China.
Develop: Lesson 1	Lesson: Casting techniques. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials.	Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials.	Relief sculpture projects from a flat surface, such as stone. High relief sculpture clearly projects out of the surface and can resemble a freestanding sculpture. Low relief, or bas-relief sculptures do not project far out of the surface and are visibly attached to the background. Bronze vessels were made using piece-mould casting. This was a complex process not used anywhere else in the world at that time.

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



<p>Innovate</p>	<p>Lesson: Making taotie pieces. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials.</p>	<p>Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials.</p>	<p>Relief sculpture projects from a flat surface, such as stone. High relief sculpture clearly projects out of the surface and can resemble a freestanding sculpture. Low relief, or bas-relief sculptures do not project far out of the surface and are visibly attached to the background.</p> <p>A cast is an object made by shaping a material, such as metal or plaster, in a mould. A mould is a hollow container used to give shape to another material, such as metal or plaster. Casting is a process in which a liquid material is usually poured into a mould, which contains a hollow cavity of the desired shape. The material is then allowed to dry and solidify. The solidified part is also known as a casting, which is taken out of the mould to complete the process.</p>
<p>Express</p>	<p>Lesson: Finishing techniques. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.</p>	<p>Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work.</p>	<p>Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.</p>
<p>Links within other projects</p>			

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



Project: Line, Light and Shadows.	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Engage: Lesson 1	Lesson: Line up. Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.	Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models. View progression Review and revisit ideas and sketches to improve and develop ideas.	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. 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. Continuous, or one-line, drawings, are made by keeping a pen or pencil in contact with a piece of paper for the duration of a drawing exercise.
Develop: Lesson 1	Lesson: Significant artist - Pablo Picasso. Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work.	Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form. Pablo Picasso's continuous line drawings reduce a complicated image to one fluid line. The simplicity, energy and life captured in his continuous line drawings are still much admired.
Develop: Lesson 2	Lesson: Shading techniques. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials	Use pen and ink (ink wash) to add perspective, light and shade to a composition or model.	Ink wash is a mixture of India ink and water, which is applied to paper using a brush. Adding different amounts of water changes the shade of the marks made. Ink wash can

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



			<p>be used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade.</p> <p>Shading techniques include cross-hatching, contour lines, stippling and scribbling.</p>
<p>Develop: Lesson 3</p>	<p>Lesson: Pen and ink. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials.</p>	<p>Use pen and ink (ink wash) to add perspective, light and shade to a composition or model.</p>	<p>Ink wash is a mixture of India ink and water, which is applied to paper using a brush. Adding different amounts of water changes the shade of the marks made. Ink wash can be used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade.</p> <p>Rembrandt was a Dutch draughtsman, painter and printmaker. He experimented with different techniques throughout his lifetime.</p>
<p>Develop: Lesson 4</p>	<p>Lesson: Drawing on black paper. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials.</p>	<p>Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Drawing on black paper with a white material, such as chalk or pencil, can create a dramatic effect due to the contrast between black and white.</p>

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



<p>Develop: Lesson 5</p>	<p>Lesson: Black and white photographs. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials.</p>	<p>Record and edit natural forms, animals and landscapes with clarity, using digital photography and graphics software.</p>	<p>Various techniques can help children to 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.</p> <p>A black and white image deconstructs a scene and reduces it to its lines, shapes, forms and tones.</p>
<p>Develop: Lesson 6</p>	<p>Lesson: Adding line and tone. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials.</p>	<p>Record and edit natural forms, animals and landscapes with clarity, using digital photography and graphics software.</p>	<p>Various techniques can help children to 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.</p> <p>Photographs can be converted to line drawings using graphics software.</p>
<p>Innovate</p>	<p>Lesson: Creating artwork with line, light and shadows. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including</p>	<p>Use pen and ink (ink wash) to add perspective, light and shade to a composition or model.</p>	<p>Ink wash is a mixture of India ink and water, which is applied to paper using a brush. Adding different amounts of water changes the shade of the marks made. Ink wash can</p>

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



	drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials.		be used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade.
Express	Lesson: Evaluation. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work.	Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.
Links within other projects			
Project: Natures art	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Engage: Lesson 1	Lesson: Working outdoors. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials.	Record and edit natural forms, animals and landscapes with clarity, using digital photography and graphics software.	Various techniques can help children to 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. Natural forms include, plants, grasses, leaves, flowers, shells, stones, trees and the ground.

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



<p>Develop: Lesson 1</p>	<p>Lesson: Land art. Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.</p>	<p>Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work.</p>	<p>Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.</p> <p>Land art is made directly in the landscape, sculpting the land or materials from the land into earthworks or structures.</p>
<p>Develop: Lesson 2</p>	<p>Lesson: Properties of materials. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials.</p>	<p>Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Natural materials that can be used for land art include leaves, flowers, grasses, seeds, clay, sand and any other materials found in the local environment.</p>
<p>Develop: Lesson 3</p>	<p>Lesson: Relief forms. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials.</p>	<p>Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials.</p>	<p>Relief sculpture projects from a flat surface, such as stone. High relief sculpture clearly projects out of the surface and can resemble a freestanding sculpture. Low relief, or bas-relief sculptures do not project far out of the surface and are visibly attached to the background.</p>
<p>Innovate</p>	<p>Lesson: Creating an installation. Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.</p>	<p>Review and revisit ideas and sketches to improve and develop ideas. View progression</p> <p>Investigate and develop artwork using the characteristics of an artistic movement.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



			Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract.
Express	Lesson: Evaluation. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work.	Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.
Links within other projects	Geography (Sow, Grow and Farm) <u>Develop – Lesson 6: Still Life</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).	Mix and use tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials, including paint.	A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness. Artists who have painted still life compositions include Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio, Francisco de Zurbarán, Claude Monet, Mary Cassatt, Vincent van Gogh, Paul Gauguin and Paul Cézanne.

Summer – Cycle A – Upper KS2

Project:	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge
Mixed Media			

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



<p>Engage: Lesson 1</p>	<p>Lesson: Paper craft 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>Make and use paper to explore traditional crafting techniques.</p>	<p>Traditional crafting techniques using paper include, casting, decoupage, collage, marbling, origami and paper making.</p>
<p>Develop: Lesson 1</p>	<p>Lesson: Paper making 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>Make and use paper to explore traditional crafting techniques</p>	<p>Traditional crafting techniques using paper include, casting, decoupage, collage, marbling, origami and paper making.</p> <p>Papermaking is the manufacture of paper. Almost all paper is made using industrial machinery; however, handmade paper remains a specialised craft.</p>
<p>Develop: Lesson 2</p>	<p>Lesson: Paper collage Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.</p>	<p>Investigate and develop artwork using the characteristics of an artistic movement.</p>	<p>Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract.</p> <p>Paper collages are made by gluing small pieces of paper to a background.</p>
<p>Develop: Lesson 3</p>	<p>Lesson: Fabric crumb (Design and Technology) 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.</p> <p>Select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks (for example, cutting,</p>	<p>Combine stitches and fabrics with imagination to create a mixed media collage.</p> <p>Use applique to add decoration to a product or artwork.</p>	<p>A collage is artwork made by sticking materials, such as scraps of paper or fabric, onto a background. A mixed media collage is made using various materials and media, such as ink and paint.</p> <p>Applique is a technique where pieces of material are attached to another material by stitching or gluing.</p>

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



	shaping, joining and finishing), accurately.		
Develop: Lesson 4	Lesson: Mixed media Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Investigate and develop artwork using the characteristics of an artistic movement.	Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract. The term 'mixed media' describes artwork that uses more than one medium or material. Collage is a type of mixed media art.
Develop: Lesson 5	Lesson: Photo collage and surrealism Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).	Add text or printed materials to a photographic background.	Some artists use text or printed images to add interest or meaning to a photograph. A photo collage consists of pictures that have been placed together to create a single picture.
Innovate	Lesson: Creating mixed media artwork Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Investigate and develop artwork using the characteristics of an artistic movement.	Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract.
Express	Lesson: Evaluate Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work.	Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.
Links within other projects			
Project: Expression	Learning Objective	Skills	Knowledge

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



<p>Engage: Lesson 1</p>	<p>Lesson: What is expressionism? Become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques.</p>	<p>Explore and create expression in portraiture.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Expressionist artists seek to express their subject's feelings, moods, and emotions or themselves, rather than representing the real world.</p>
<p>Develop: Lesson 1</p>	<p>Lesson: Significant artist – Edvard Munch. Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.</p>	<p>Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work.</p>	<p>Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.</p> <p>Edvard Munch was a Norwegian Expressionist painter. His best-known work is <i>The Scream</i>, which has become an iconic image in the art world.</p>
<p>Develop: Lesson 2</p>	<p>Lesson: Expressionist colour. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials.</p>	<p>Mix and use tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials, including paint.</p>	<p>A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.</p> <p>In Expressionist art, the use of colour is highly intense and non-naturalistic. The application of colour is freely applied and textural.</p>
<p>Develop: Lesson 3</p>	<p>Lesson: Modern expressionism. Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including</p>	<p>Add text or printed materials to a photographic background.</p>	<p>Some artists use text or printed images to add interest or meaning to a photograph.</p>

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



	drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials.		Adding text to an image is called overlay text. Overlay text can help to express the intention of the artwork.
Develop: Lesson 4	Lesson: Express yourself. Become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques.	Explore and create expression in portraiture.	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.
Innovate	Lesson: Creating an expressionist-style painting. Become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques.	Explore and create expression in portraiture.	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.
Express	Lesson: Evaluation. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.	Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work.	Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.
Links within other projects			

GAPS:

- Knowledge of tertiary colours
- How to use a range of medias in art

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



- Use of different techniques (drawing, shading, line, tint)
- Perspective drawing
- Understanding complementary colours
- Art in different cultures
- 2D and 3D drawings

Key Vocabulary:

Creation – composition, detail, fantasy, foreground, horizon, landscape, landscape, perspective, real, scale, sketch, line drawing, sketchbook, continuous line drawing, explore, instruction, method, preliminary sketch, subject matter, technique, visual element, discussion, exploration, abstract, photo collage, pictorial, surrealism.

Evaluation – discussion, evaluate, feedback, improve, forum, reflect, critique, improvement, success, approach, evaluation, idea, method, compare.

Compare and contrast – compare, visual element, line, shape, impact, material, meaning, opinion, texture, brushstroke, colour, effect, emotion, feeling, study, subject matter.

Malleable materials – cast, clay, flatten, imprint, mould, piece-mould casting, plaster, press, push, silicone, tissue paper, low relief sculpture, relief sculpture, sculpture.

Paper and fabric – casting, paper casting, abstract, collage, colour, cut, decoupage, figurative, fold, layer, marbling, mould, origami, paper, paper craft, papermaking, papier-mâché, pulp, quilling, stick, stitch, surreal, texture, thickness.

Significant people, artwork and movements – Shang Dynasty, bronze, casting, taotie relief, Pablo Picasso, Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn, Ai Weiwei, Andy Goldsworthy, artist, art installation, Sorrow of the King by Henri Matisse, Merz pictures by Kurt Schwitters.

Paint – impressionist, atmosphere, black, colour, colour theory, darkness, effect, grey, hue, landscape art, light, lightness, mixing palette, shade, shadow, sketchbook, tint, tone, vibrancy, white, expressionist, complementary colour, contrasting colour, cool, expressive, intense, mood, non-naturalistic, primary colour, secondary colour, sombre, textural, vibrant, warm.

Landscapes – cityscape, coastal landscape, colour, depth, fantasy landscape, horizon, landscape, light, mid space, middle ground, outline, perspective, real landscape, scale, shade, sky, tint, tone.

Generation of ideas – improve, practise, refine, sketchbook, sketching, technique.

Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen – contour line, 3-D form, cross-hatch, detailed drawing, form, hard pencil, ink, ink wash, light, line, mark, marker, outline, pen, scribble, shade, shading technique, shadow, sketch, smudge, soft pencil, stipple.

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design



Natural art - black and white photograph, colour photograph, composition, contrast, flower, form, fruit, leaf, light, natural form, natural object, pattern, photography, shadow, shape, shell, texture, tone, vegetable, Earth art, colour, earthwork, land art, local environment, natural material, pattern, visual element.

Human form – Expressionist, expression, facial feature, portrait, portraiture, self-portrait.

Printing – overlay, text.

Be Brave, Be
Curious, Be Kind

Subject Leader Summary – Art and Design

