



Autumn 1 – Art & Design (painting)

| Knowledge <i>I know...</i> | Skills <i>I can...</i> | Links back to <i>I remember...</i> |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vincent Van Gogh was a Dutch artist. He is not alive now. He was born in 1853 (Victorian times) and died in 1890. He painted portraits and landscapes. He used watercolours. Some of his famous paintings are his portrait, The Sunflowers and Starry Night. He painted in a style called post-impressionism. He used bright colours and bold brushstrokes. He chopped off his ear. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mix a range of secondary colours. Add white (tinting) to vary the tone of a colour using powder paint. Add black (shading) to vary the tone of a colour using powder paint. Use paint to print. Combine drawing with painting. Talk about how Van Gogh's paintings (portrait, The Sunflowers and Starry Night) are similar and different. Make links between my work and the work of Van Gogh. Clean my brush between changing colours (water – wipe – plate – paint) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Painting Van Gogh's "The Sunflowers" onto a canvas. The primary colours are red, blue and yellow. Making some secondary colours – orange, green and purple. Making colours darker by adding black (shading). Making colours lighter by adding white (tinting) Vincent Van Gogh is an artist. Picasso is an artist who changed his style. He began with realistic <u>drawings</u> (e.g. Picasso when he was 18 and 25). |
| Vocabulary: Impressionism: a style of painting using dabs of paint and colour, with visible brush strokes. Landscape: a painting showing a view of natural scenery, like the countryside. Portrait: a painting of a person. Post-impressionism: the work of some famous artists including van Gogh, who used bright colours and symbols to show emotions and feelings in their artwork. Watercolour: a type of paint which is used with water to give transparent colour. Tinting: making a colour lighter by adding white. Shading: making a colour darker by adding black. Tone: the lightness or darkness of a colour. Secondary colour: a colour created by mixing two primary colours. | | Images:  |

Spring 2 – Art & Design (drawing)

| Knowledge <i>I know...</i> | Skills <i>I can...</i> | Links back to <i>I remember...</i> |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pablo Picasso was a Spanish artist. He is not alive now. Picasso changed his style. He began with realistic drawings (e.g. Picasso when he was 18 and 25). Pencils and charcoal can make different marks (stipple and blend). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a pencil on a range of scales. Use charcoal and pencils. Use stippling and blending. Vary tone through blending. Use drawing to share my ideas and experiences Infill a shape with a solid, even infill Link my own work to Pablo Picasso Describe similarities and differences e.g. Picasso at 18 and 25. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vincent Van Gogh was a Dutch artist. He is not alive now. Painting Van Gogh's Starry Night. Red, yellow and blue are primary colours. Orange, purple and green are secondary colours. You add black to shade and white to tint. |
| Vocabulary: Blending: mixing two colours so the join is gradual. Drawing: a picture made with a pencil, pen, or crayon rather than paint Infill: fill a space Line: a narrow continuous mark; the edge or contour of a shape. Outline: a line by which an object or figure is or appears to be bordered. Pattern: a decorative design, repeated or related parts. Realistic: shows true to life Scale: relative or equal size. Shape: the form of an object defined by outline. Stippling: tiny dots built up Tone: the variations of a colour or gradations between black and white (lighter and darker). | | Images: Picasso at 90 years.  |

Summer 2 – Art & Design (sculpture)

| Knowledge <i>I know...</i> | Skills <i>I can...</i> | Links back to <i>I remember...</i> |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antony Gormley is a British sculptor • He uses different materials to make his sculptures e.g. metal, clay and wire • He created the “Angel of the North” • In 1994 he won the Turner prize (a very special award given to artists for new and interesting art) • He has created sculptures local to our area (Peterborough) • Andy Goldsworthy is another British sculptor who sometimes uses ice and snow to make art. • He created four snow rings in the North Pole | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about and observe the work of Antony Gormley and other sculptors e.g. Andy Goldsworthy (ice sculptures). • Look carefully at an image and use it to create a model. • Create my own clay tile inspired by ice sculptures and Antony Gormley. • Use slabbing and joining to make my sculpture. • Describe the similarities and differences between different sculptors work. • Link my own work to the work of Antony Gormley and Andy Goldsworthy. • Share my ideas and experience through sculpture. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pablo Picasso was a Spanish artist. • He is not alive now. • Picasso changed his style. • He began with realistic drawings (e.g. Picasso when he was 18 and 25). • Pencils and charcoal can make different marks (stipple and blend). • Vincent Van Gogh painted Starry Night. • Vincent Van Gogh was an impressionist. • Vincent Van Gogh was born in Victorian times. |

Vocabulary:

Sculpture: forming solid objects to make 3D models
Sculptor: an artist who makes sculptures
Clay: a malleable material used and moulded by sculptors
Pinching: using your finger and thumb to press and shape the clay
Slabbing: rolling out slabs of clay and cutting out pieces and attaching them together
Joining: scoring the edge and adding slip to join them together.

Images:

