









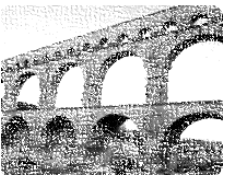



















Conflict Autumn	Engages with debate	Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
KS1  Collage	What shapes can you see in a castle?	Collage Mixed materials Texture Inspired Method	Paul Klee - Castle and Sun	Children know how to use a combination of materials that are cut, torn and glued. 	Children Mix materials to create texture.  Children experiment with different methods and materials including: photocopied material, fabric, plastic, tissue, magazine and assortment of papers	. Children sort and arrange materials to improve their finished piece  Children can discuss how they have improved their work
LKS2  Paint	How does colour change the meaning of art? 	Technique Wash Detail Mood	<a href="#">War and Peace</a> Uri Shulevitz  <a href="#">Blitz art</a>  <a href="#">Blitz art ideas</a>  <a href="#">Michel Foreman</a>	Use a number of brush techniques, using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines  Experiment with different effects and textures: blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint etc.  Use watercolour paint to produce washes for backgrounds then add detail.	Collect information, sketches and resources. Adapt and refine ideas as they progress.  	Give opinions on artworks using artistic language to support their point of view.  Create mood using colour. <b>British Culture</b> <b>Legacy</b>
UKS2  Printing	What will Banksy do next?	Print Layers Accurate Fine <i>detail</i> Visual element Potential Philanthropist Revolutionary	  Study a range of images associated with Banksy	Create an accurate image showing fine detail.  Use a range of visual elements in the style of a given artist to reflect the purpose of the work.  Build up layers of colours.	Imaginatively extend ideas from a starting point.  Collect information, sketches and resources Spot the potential in unexpected results as work progresses.	Children give their opinion on selected pieces of art.  Children can describe their feelings towards Banksy's style of art <b>British Culture</b> <b>Legacy</b>






Planet Earth Spring	Engages with debate	Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
KS1 Painting	Are paintings more exciting when they are colourful?	Nature Thick and thin Primary Secondary Tints Tones Colour wheel	Henri Rousseau and Franz Marc 	Mix primary colours to make secondary  Add white to colours to make tints and black to colours to make tones.	Create colour wheels  Explore the effect of adding black and white to paint 	Children explore using different methods and materials e.g. :working on different sized and type of paper : using thick and thin brushes.
LKS2 Collage on Paint	How does art depict extreme natural events?	Collage Natural events Textures Patterns Brush techniques Mood Striking Mixed media Overlap Layer	The Great Wave off Kanagawa 	Use watercolour paint to produce washes for backgrounds then add detail.  Select and arrange materials for a striking effect.  Use a range of media to overlap and layer to create a collage <b>Sustainability</b>	Children explore how to create mood with colour.  Children explore how to make and match colours to reflect the colours in nature	A range of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines.
UKS2 Collage	How is climate change represented through art? 	Collage Textiles Mixed texture Visual Tactile Mosaic	Nor Tijan Firadaus, Climate Change is Real, (collage)  Window (text) by Jeannie Baker <b>Sustainability</b> <b>Legacy</b>	Combine visual and tactile qualities using a range of non-recyclable and recyclable materials 	Combine textiles and collage to represent the impact of climate change  <u>Combine</u> previously learned techniques to create pieces using a <u>range</u> of media.	Describe how their created pieces have been improved and refined to depict climate change  Make comparisons between art works representing climate change

Britain Summ er	Engages with debate	Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
KS1 Drawing	How do faces change over time? 	Thin and thick Accurate (colouring) Texture Tones	Pietro Annigoni  Chris Levine  Richard Stone  <a href="#">Leadership</a> <a href="#">British Culture</a>	Draw lines of different sizes and thickness. Show pattern and texture by adding dots and lines. Show different tones by using coloured pencils.	Colour (own work) neatly following the lines.  Use feedback to improve outcomes	Compare different methods and materials e.g pencils, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal and chalk.
LKS2 Drawing	How do artists create light and dark? 	Tone Texture Sketch Shading Shadow Hatching Cross hatching	Suggested themes Roman buildings artefacts ,symbols or work linked to these artists <a href="#">Jason G Hardy</a> <a href="#">Ian Murphy</a> <a href="#">E.H. Shepard</a> M.C. Escher Edgar Degas <a href="#">British Culture</a> <a href="#">Legacy</a>	Use different hardness of pencils to show line, tone and texture. Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes). Use shading to show light and shadow. Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture. 	Use pencil to create light and shade when drawing roman architecture  Make informed choices including which media and paper to use.  Annotate sketches to explain & elaborate ideas.  Edit and improve work based on peer feedback	Explore the relationship between line and tone, pattern and shape and line and texture. 
UKS2 Painting	Will modern art become as well-known as traditional art? 	Modern art Traditional art Sketch Combine Colour palette Mood Tints and tones Qualities (of resources) Complementary contrasting	"The Persistence of Memory" by Salvador Dali (1931) - a surrealist painting that features melting clocks "Blue Poles" by Jackson Pollock (1952) - an abstract expressionist painting that features layers of dripped and poured paint "Fountain" by Marcel Duchamp (1917) - a readymade sculpture that consists of a porcelain urinal	Create a colour palette based upon colours observed in the natural or built world.  Sketch (lightly) before painting to combine line and colour  Use the qualities of watercolour and acrylic paints to create visually interesting pieces.  Combine colours, tones and tints to enhance the mood of a piece.  Use brush techniques and the qualities of paint to create texture.	Use the qualities of materials to enhance ideas.  Develop a personal style of painting, drawing upon ideas from other artists. 	Compare the style of work in the Tate Modern to that in the National Gallery and give reasons for personal preferences demonstrating a fluent grasp of visual language.  Have a secure understanding of primary and secondary, warm and cold, complementary and contrasting colours and how these are used in paintings. <a href="#">British Culture</a> <a href="#">Legacy</a>

Humankind Autumn	Engages with debate	Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
KS1 Sculpture	Do sculptures of people need to look real?	Sculpture Combination Malleable material Kneading Moulding Carving Texture	Emil Alzamora.  Henry Moore  'Gathering' by Chris Rench.  <u>The Yox Man</u> – Laurance Edwards  British Culture Legacy	Use malleable materials e.g. clay and explore a range of techniques such as squashing, kneading, rolling, cutting, moulding and carving.  	Use rolled up paper, straws, paper, card and clay as materials for a sculpture.  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include lines and texture.</li> <li>• Use a combination of shapes.</li> </ul>
LKS2 Sculpture	How would you use art to link humans to the sea?	Sculpture Sketches Emotive <i>texture</i> Mouldable Detail	'Another Place' by Antony Gormley  <a href="https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo/sculpture-man-looking-out-sea.html">https://www.alamy.co m/stock- photo/sculpture-man- looking-out-sea.html</a>  British Culture Legacy	Create and combine shapes to create recognisable forms (e.g. shapes made from nets or solid materials).  Use clay and other mouldable materials.  Include texture that conveys feelings, expression or movement.	Collect information, sketches and resources.  Adapt and refine ideas as they progress.  Add materials to provide interesting detail.	Comment on artworks using visual language  
UKS2 Sculpture	How do other cultures represent the human form?	Sculpture Life like v abstract Interpretation Carve Texture Pattern Visual qualities Tactile qualities  	<u>The Olmecs</u>  'Aswany' at Tache Art  Totem poles  Equality Technological change	Show life-like qualities and real-life proportions or, if more abstract, provoke different interpretations.  Use tools to carve and add shapes, texture and pattern.  Use frameworks (such as wire or moulds) to provide stability and form.  	Use the qualities of materials to enhance ideas and know which quality is involved in modelling, sculpting and construction.  Spot the potential in unexpected results as work progresses.  Combine visual and tactile qualities	Comment on artworks with a fluent grasp of visual language.  

Inventions Spring	Engages with debate	Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
KS1 1 <sup>st</sup> HT  Printing	How can you use four colours to create a masterpiece?	Printing Pattern Repeat Overlapping Digital art Masterpiece Texture Tone	Patterns 	Use objects to create prints (e.g. fruit, vegetables or sponges).  Press, roll, rub and stamp to make prints.	Use repeating or overlapping shapes 	Compare and contrast digital art to printing in four colours  Legacy Technological change Sustainability
KS1 2 <sup>nd</sup> HT Digital	How can you use four colours to create a masterpiece?		Mondrian Kandinsky	How to use a simple computer programme to make art.  Use the tools function to create different textures, lines, tones, colours and shapes. Technological change	Use repeating or overlapping shapes	
LKS2 Digital	Is colour or shape more important in pattern making?	Pattern Digital art Enhance Compare Geometric Symmetry	Bridget Riley comparison with Islamic Geometric Art 	Create images, video and sound recordings and explain why they were created.  Use the tools function to create pictures (using various lines, tones, shapes).	Add appropriate sound to enhance the piece. 	Compare the work of Bridget Riley with geometric art  Legacy Technological change Sustainability
UKS2 Digital	Would symmetry make the perfect selfie?	Skyline Reflection Shadow Direction Perspective Realistic Impressionistic 	Digital symmetry	Create facial images that show the impact of perfect symmetry using digital art  Edit using enhanced digital media (including sound, video, animation, still images and installations). 	Use a range of digital functions to enhance ideas.  Develop and imaginatively extend ideas	Describe the impact of symmetry on facial images comparing symmetrical and non- symmetrical selfies Legacy Technological change Sustainability 



Civilisations Summer	Engages with debate	Vocabulary	Suggested significant artists	Artistic technique	Development of ideas	Compare and contrast
KS1 Textiles	What foods give us the best colours?	Textiles Dip dye Colour pallet Blend Weave Plait	<a href="https://www.fiberartsy.com/how-to-make-natural-dyes-from-food/">https://www.fiberartsy.com/how-to-make-natural-dyes-from-food/</a> 	Use dip dye techniques - (vegetables/brush) to create a colour pallet  Blend dye to create new colours	Plaiting.  Weaving to create a pattern.  Joining materials using glue and/or a stitch.	Compare the effectiveness of different food dyes  Identify dyes that come from a range of foods  <b>Legacy</b> Technological change <b>Sustainability</b>
LKS2 Printing	What makes African fabrics different from European designs?	Represent Print Layers Repeat Pattern Multicultural	  Compare African Wax fabrics to European designs	Join materials to make printing blocks (e.g. from coiled string glued to a block)  Use printing blocks to create layers of two or more colours	Make precise repeating patterns. <b>Legacy</b> Technological change <b>Sustainability</b> 	Compare and contrast a range of textiles and prints from across the world. Describe what is distinctive about patterns from different countries
UKS2 Drawing	How can 2D lines create 3D images?	Skyline Reflection Shadow Direction Perspective Realistic Impressionistic	  Model how to create 3D drawings of buildings	Use lines to represent movement.  Choose a style of drawing suitable for the work (e.g. realistic or impressionistic).  	Collect information, sketches and resources and present ideas imaginatively in a sketch book.  Demonstrate a wide variety of ways to make different marks with dry and wet media.  Use a variety of techniques to add interesting effects (e.g. reflections, shadows, direction of sunlight).	Comment on artworks with a fluent grasp of visual language.  