





















Art Curriculum Milestone 2

Topic	Key Vocabulary	Sticky Facts	Essential Skills
<p>Survival</p> <p>Collage</p> <p>Explorers and landscapes</p> <p>Artist: Van Gogh 'Starry Night'</p>	<p>Relief Texture Collage Weave Overlapping Layering Tactile Annotate Materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collage is a way of creating art using a variety of materials and media. • Collage can be created by overlapping, layering and printing. • Collage can use natural, man-made or recycled materials or a combination of all of them. • A shade can be made by adding black to a colour. • A tint can be made by adding white to a colour. <div style="text-align: center;">   </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  survival lesson 1-tone, tint and shade  survival lesson 2 texture.pptx  survival lesson 3 cutting and layering.p  survival lesson 4 having a go.pptx  survival lesson 6 final piece.pptx </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a collage of a landscape linked to an explorer. • Create textures with a wide range of drawing implements e.g wax resist, relief, oil pastels • Apply tone in a drawing in a simple way. • Mix and use tints and shades. • Develop skills in cutting and joining. • Experiment with a range of media e.g overlapping, layering, weave etc. • Match the tool to the material. • Choose collage as a means of extending work already achieved. • Name the tools and methods they have used – annotate in sketchbook where appropriate.
<p>They Came, They Saw, They Conquered</p> <p>3D form</p> <p>Roman clay pots</p>	<p>Shape Space form Sculpt Model Construct Imprint Relief</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romans made clay pots for a variety of purposes. • Roman clay tiles were made on the banks of the River Dee in Holt so there is a history of Roman pottery in the area. • Clay comes from the ground. • Pots can be made using different techniques – coil, thumb pots etc. • Clay is joined using 'slip'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct a Roman clay pot. • Plan a structure through drawing and other preparatory work. • Construct a simple clay base for extending and modelling other shapes. • Join clay adequately and work reasonably independently. • Show an understanding of space, shape and form.

 <p>Artist: Greyson Perry</p>	<p>Slab Coil Slip Join</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We know about Roman pots because of archaeology and remains found in the ground. <p style="text-align: center;">  ROMAN POTTERY - lesson 1.pptx </p> <p style="text-align: center;">    </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> ROMAN POTTERY - Lesson 2 - Design and Lesson 3 - Making the Lesson 4 - Evaluate.pptx </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop skills in using clay including slabs, coils and slips. Produce intricate patterns and textures in a malleable media. Talk about their work understanding that it has been sculpted, modelled or constructed. Name the tools and methods they have used – annotate in sketchbook where appropriate.
<p>It All Started in a Cave</p> <p>Printing Fossils</p> <p>Artist: Glen Alps (Collagraph) Henry Matisse (Jazz work)</p>	<p>Texture Line Block printing Collagraph printing Repeating pattern Layering Pattern Shape Colour Mono printing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relief printing is created by removing areas of a block to form a pattern, usually this is carved from the block e.g. lino or block printing. Collagraph printing is a print making process where textures and materials are placed in a collage on a plate (such as cardboard) to create a block suitable to print. It is similar to creating a block print but uses a wide variety of textures. Mono printing is a form of printmaking that has lines or images that can only be made once, unlike most printmaking, which allows for multiple image. <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (See Gomersal Primary for sketchbook examples) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a fossil print using a variety of printing techniques. Use more than one colour to layer in a print. Replicate patterns from observations. Print using a variety of objects, materials and techniques including layering. Carry out different printing techniques e.g block printing collagraph printing, mono printing Explore pattern and shape creating designs for printing. Research, create and refine a print using a variety of techniques. Make printing blocks. Make repeated patterns with precision. Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: line, pattern, texture, colour, shape, block printing ink, polystyrene printing tiles, inking rollers. Progression through school Gomersal Primary School Art
<p>Dungeons and Dragons</p> <p>Painting</p>	<p>Primary colour Secondary colour Scale Texture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul Klee was a Swiss-German artist. Paul Klee created abstract art. One of his most famous pieces was called 'Castle and Sun'. His main interest was in colour theory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore colour theory and create a castle painting in the style of Paul Klee. Mix a variety of colours and know which primary colours make secondary colours..

<p>Theme in British History beyond 1066: Castles</p> <p>Artist: Paul Klee 'Castle and Sun'</p>  <p>colour wheel.pdf</p>	<p>Colour wash Blocking Tint Shade Line Pattern Effect</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any two colours which are opposite each other on the colour wheel, for example yellow and purple are complementary to each other.  <ul style="list-style-type: none">  lesson%201%20-%20 lesson%202%20-%20 lesson%203%20-%20 Paul%20Klee.pptx  Paul%20Klee.pptx  Paul%20Klee%20comi  lesson%204%20-%20 lesson%205%20-%20 lesson%206%20-%20 Paul%20Klee%20paintPaul%20Klee%20PlanPaul%20Klee%20%20i  lesson%20%207-%20 Paul%20Klee%20revie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work confidently on a range of scales e.g. thin brush on small picture etc. Experiment with different effects and textures inc. blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint etc. Make and match colours with increasing accuracy. Plan and create different effects and textures with paint according to what they need for the task. Show increasing independence and creativity with the painting process. <p>Progression through school Gomersal Primary School Art</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">
<p>A Street in Our Time</p> <p>3D FORM The Anglo Saxons</p> <p>Artist Local Jeweller</p>	<p>Scale Spherical Symmetric Gold Brass Silver Bronze Gemstones Overlapping Layering Texture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anglo-Saxons wore jewellery as a sign of wealth and status, to decorate their clothing and bodies. Jewellery had a religious and spiritual purpose; it was believed to have magical properties that could bring good luck and ward off evil spirits. Anglo Saxon artefacts are covered in animal patterns that have symbolic meanings and tell stories. Anglo-Saxon jewellers made brooches, belt buckles, pendants and gold ornaments Anglo-Saxon jewellery was made from gold, silver, brass, and bronze and decorated with gemstones and glass beads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create Anglo Saxon inspired jewellery using a variety of 3D material. Collect visual information from a variety of sources, describing with vocabulary based on the visual and tactile elements. Use a range of painting tools to experiment with mark making; brushes, sponges, tissue, fabric, string etc. Design and make forms in 3 dimensions, using card, wire, paper, found objects, clay or modelling materials. Experiment with a range of media e.g overlapping, layering etc. Refine and alter ideas and explain choices using art vocabulary.



- Both men and women liked to wear jewellery in Anglo-Saxon times.



Saxons Art lesson 1.odp



Saxons Art lesson 2.odp



Saxon Art Lesson 3 Design.odp



Anglo Saxon lesson 4.odp



Anglo Saxon Lesson 5 - evaluate.odp

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Gods and Mortals

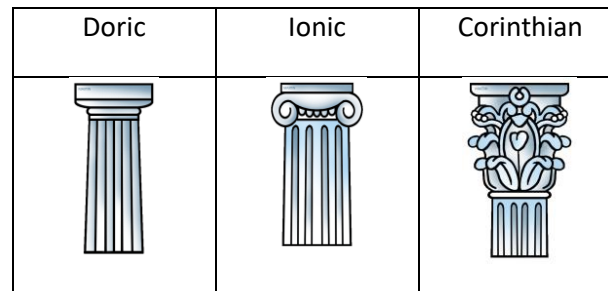
Drawing

The Ancient Greeks
Greek columns

Iktinos and Kallikrates were the Ancient Greek architects credited with designing the Parthenon.

Doric
Ionic
Corinthian
Line
Texture
Tone
Colour
Shape
Pattern

- The Ancient Greeks invented three types of columns to support their buildings.
- There was the stylish Doric, the Ionic with its scrolls, and the fancy Corinthian. Each was beautiful.
- Nearly every public building in Ancient Greece incorporated one or more of these three designs.



- Different pencils give different tones.
- Tone is the degree of lightness or darkness.
- Artists use tone to create observational drawings.

- **Draw Greek columns on a large-scale using pencil, charcoal and pastels.**
- Experiment with different grades of pencil and other implements.
- Become proficient with using: charcoal, chalk pastels and crayon.
- Use different media to achieve variations in line, texture, tone, colour, shape and pattern.
- Explore relationships between line and tone, pattern and shape, line and texture.
- Use sketchbook to collect and record visual information from different sources.
- Make informed choices in drawing inc. paper and media using research to inspire drawings from memory and imagination.
- Draw for a sustained period of time.
- Refine and alter their drawings as necessary.

- Artists use layers of shading to achieve light, medium and dark tones.



<https://kinderart.com/art-lessons/sculpture/four-orders-architecture/>

- [Progression through school | Gomersal Primary School Art](#)

Art National Curriculum Skills

Develop Ideas	Techniques: Painting	Techniques: Drawing	Techniques Sculpture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use sketchbooks to record ideas. • Explore ideas from first-hand observations. • Question and make observations about starting points and respond positively to suggestions. • Adapt and refine ideas. • Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: line, pattern, texture, form, record, detail, question, observe, refine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use varied brush techniques to create shapes, textures, patterns and lines. • Mix colours effectively using the correct language, e.g. tint, shade, primary and secondary. • Create different textures and effects with paint. • Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: colour, foreground, middle ground, background, abstract, emotion, warm, blend, mix, line, tone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiment with showing line, tone and texture with different hardness of pencils. • Use shading to show light and shadow effects. • Use different materials to draw, e.g. pastels, chalk, felt tips. • Show an awareness of space when drawing. • Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: portrait, light, dark, tone, shadow, line, pattern, texture, form, shape, tone, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut, make and combine shapes to create recognisable forms. • Use clay and other malleable materials and practise joining techniques. • Add materials to the sculpture to create detail. • Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: rectangular, concrete, terrace, architect, 2D shape, brim, peak, buckle, edging, trimmings, shape, form, shadow, light, marionette puppet.

Techniques: Collage	Inspiring Artists	Techniques: Printing	Textiles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select colours and materials to create effect, giving reasons for their choices. • Refine work as they go to ensure precision. • Learn and practise a variety of techniques, e.g. overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and montage. • Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: texture, shape, form, pattern, mosaic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use inspiration from famous artists to replicate a piece of work. • Reflect upon their work inspired by a famous notable artist and the development of their art skills. • Express an opinion on the work of famous, notable artists and refer to techniques and effect. 	<p>outline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use more than one colour to layer in a print. • Replicate patterns from observations. • Make printing blocks. • Make repeated patterns with precision. • Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: line, pattern, texture, colour, shape, block printing ink, polystyrene printing tiles, inking rollers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select appropriate materials, giving reasons. • Use a variety of techniques, e.g. printing, dyeing, weaving and stitching to create different textural effects. • Develop skills in stitching, cutting and joining. • Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: pattern, line, texture, colour, shape, stuffing, turn, thread, needle, textiles, decoration.