

# Hunmanby Primary School

## Art Curriculum Map



### Intent

Our vision at Hunmanby Primary School is to develop a lifelong love of Art within our pupils. We want our children to be creative, imaginative, skilled and enthusiastic learners. We aim to enable them to suggest and use different mediums, tools and skills in order to broaden and deepen their artistic knowledge and abilities. We offer a broad, rich and progressive Art curriculum that covers all areas of the national curriculum. We make cross-curricular links through our Cornerstones topics. We want to equip our learners to understand the importance and relevance of Art today and in the future. Our Art capital is high as we have lots of sharing opportunities within our school.

### Implementation

We collect evidence of Art in many ways at Hunmanby Primary School. Our sketch books show recording and photographs of art work from Reception onwards and alongside this, we also have art displayed in the school and these boards are updated termly. We also share our Art work with parents too via Class Dojo. We are a well-equipped school and the Art coordinator regularly checks the resources and shares this list with the staff. We have an Art week to challenge the children's concepts of art and give them opportunities to work on art projects collaboratively across the school. We cover an Art topic in every half term and these are often linked to our Cornerstones topic linked to the Big Idea of Creativity and 'Understanding how every day and exceptional creativity can inspire and change perceptions'.

### Impact

By the end of the curriculum, all pupils will have a coherent knowledge and understanding of the necessary skills and techniques for a variety of art techniques. This knowledge, alongside artistic skills, means they will be able to recognise their strengths, think creatively and be able to constructively criticise and articulate their artistic opinions with confidence. This will be assessed formatively built into their Cornerstones projects. Evidence of this learning will be recorded within the pupils' sketch books and in displays and photographs. Pupil voice will be used to assess children's attitude towards art.

<b>Long Term Overview</b>						
	<b>Autumn 1</b>	<b>Autumn 2</b>	<b>Spring 1</b>	<b>Spring 2</b>	<b>Summer 1</b>	<b>Summer 2</b>
<b>EYFS</b>	Me and My Community - Friendship rainbow - Emergency vehicles (colour mixing & observational drawing/paintings)	Marvellous Machines - Design a robot -Diwali- Clay Diva lamps (Junk modelling-DT but with observational drawing as part of planning/clay)	Stories and rhymes - Nursery rhyme paintings -Sing a rainbow (Colour mixing)	Animal safari -Draw like a scientist -Feathered friends -Animal patterns (Observational drawing/collage/pattern making)	Ready Steady Grow - Fruit art -Looking down -Matisse's snail (Significant artists)	On the beach -Beach art -Clay sea creature - Under the sea (natural transient art work)
Apart from CM topics, throughout EYFS there are many opportunities for child initiated learning and art activities are always available within the creative area of the classroom. Many 'Understanding of the World ' afternoon inputs lead to adult led art activities-exploring a range of different media.						
<b>Year 1</b>	Mix It (Colour Mixing Painting)	Funny Faces & Fabulous Features (Collage)	Rain and Sunrays (Collagraph Printing)		Street View (Significant People James Rizzi)	
<b>Year 2</b>	Mix It (Colour Mixing Painting)	Still Life (Still Life colour study)	Portraits and Poses (Sketching, digital artwork)		Flower Head (drawing, print making and 3D)	
<b>Year 3</b>	Contrast and Complement. (Colour Mixing Painting)	Prehistoric Pots (3D Clay Pots)	Ammonite (Sketching printmaking and sculpture)	People and Places (Figure Drawing)	Beautiful Botanicals (weaving colour prints and botanical paintings)	Mosaic Masters (Mosaics)
<b>Year 4</b>	Contrast and Complement. (Colour Mixing Painting)	Warp and Weft (weaving and woven patterns)	Vista (landscape painting and colour mixing)	Animal (Sketching print making and clay)	Statues, Statuettes and Figurines (3D clay work )	Islamic Art (Geometric patterns with fabric and clay)
<b>Year 5</b>	Tints, Tones and Shades (Colour Mixing Painting)	Taotie (Taotie motif in clay)	Mixed Media (Paper craft and collage techniques)	Expression (Expressionist art movement-Edvard Munch)	Line, Light and Shadows (pencil shadowing, pen and ink wash, black and white photos)	Nature's Art (Land art, use of natural materials to create art)
<b>Year 6</b>	Tints, Tones and Shades (Colour Mixing Painting)	Trailblazers, Barrier Breakers (Colour theory)	Inuit (Cultural artistic traditions of Inuits)	Environmental Artists (artwork that addresses social and political issues related to the natural and urban environment. Children work collaboratively to create artwork with an environmental message.)	Distortion and Abstraction Theory of abstraction and distortion)	Bees, Beetles and Butterflies (Sketchbooks, observational drawing, mixed media collage and Pop Art.)

Reception						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<b>Art Topics</b>	Me and My Community - Friendship rainbow - Emergency vehicles	Marvellous Machines -Design a robot - Diwali- Clay Diva lamps	Stories and rhymes - Nursery rhyme paintings -Sing a rainbow	Animal safari -Draw like a scientist - Feathered friends - Animal patters	Ready Steady Grow - Fruit art -Looking down -Matisse's snail	On the beach -Beach art -Clay sea creature -Under the sea
EYFS Framework	<p>Physical Development</p> <p>Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor. Develop overall body-strength, balance, coordination and agility.</p> <p>Expressive Arts and Design</p> <p>Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings. Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them. Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills.</p>					
Early Learning Goals	Physical Development	Fine Motor Skills	<p>Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing - using the tripod grip in almost all cases.</p> <p>Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paintbrushes and cutlery. Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.</p>			
	Expressive Arts and Design	Creating with Materials	<p>Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function.</p> <p>Share their creations, explaining the process they have used.</p>			

Year 1						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<b>Art Topics</b>	Mix It (Colour Mixing Painting)	Funny Faces & Fabulous Features (Collage)	Rain and Sunrays (Collagraph Printing) (Significant People James Wiltshire)		Street View (Significant People James Rizzi)	
<b>Prior learning</b>	colour mixing & observational drawing/paintings	<b>Junk modelling-DT but with observational drawing as part of planning/clay</b>	<b>Observational drawing/collage/pattern making</b>		<b>Matisse's snail (Significant artists)</b>	
<b>National Curriculum</b>	<b>Key stage 1 Pupils should be taught:</b> To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination		To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space		About the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work	
<b>Substantive Knowledge</b>						
<b>Vocabulary</b>	<p><b>colour wheel</b> A tool used in art and design to show colours and their relationship to each other.</p> <p><b>cool colour</b> A colour that can make us feel cool and calm, such as blue or green. <b>hue</b> A version of a colour.</p> <p><b>primary colour</b> A colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours. The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p><b>Print</b> A picture made by transferring an image from one surface to another.</p> <p><b>Secondary colour</b> A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of two primary colours. The secondary colours are orange, green and purple.</p> <p><b>Warm colour</b> A colour that can make us feel warm and happy, such as red, yellow or orange.</p>	<p><b>Art gallery</b> A building where pieces of artwork are displayed.</p> <p><b>Collage</b> A picture made from a range of materials such as fabric, paper and card.</p> <p><b>Compare</b> To look at the similarities and differences between two things.</p> <p><b>Composition</b> The way things or people are arranged in a piece of artwork.</p> <p><b>Embellishment</b> A decorative feature added to something to make it more attractive.</p> <p><b>Exhibition</b> A group of artworks in an art gallery.</p> <p><b>Facial feature</b> A part of the face, such as the nose, eye, mouth, ear or cheek.</p> <p><b>Form</b> The 3-D aspect of a piece of artwork.</p> <p><b>Painting</b> A picture made by putting paint on a surface.</p> <p><b>Photograph</b> A picture of a person, object or view taken using a camera. <b>self-portrait</b> A portrait that an artist makes of themselves</p>	<p><b>Block</b> A flat surface, such as cardboard or wood, on which materials are stuck.</p> <p><b>Collage</b> A picture made from a range of materials such as fabric, paper and card.</p> <p><b>Collagraphy</b> A method of printing where materials are stuck onto a block to make a collage or picture.</p> <p><b>Equipment</b> The tools and materials needed for a particular purpose, such as printing.</p> <p><b>Ink</b> A coloured gel or solution used to colour a surface.</p> <p><b>Method</b> A way of doing something.</p> <p><b>Pattern</b> A design in which lines, shapes or colours are repeated.</p> <p><b>Print</b> A picture made by transferring an image from one surface to another.</p> <p><b>Screen printing</b> A method of printing where ink is put onto a surface through a screen of fine material.</p> <p><b>Symbol</b> A sign or an object that is used to represent something.</p> <p><b>Texture</b> The surface of a piece of artwork, such as rough or smooth.</p> <p><b>Transient art</b> Moveable, non-permanent art that is usually made of natural objects and materials.</p> <p><b>Weather symbol</b> A simple shape that represents a type of weather, such as sun or rain</p>	<p><b>3-D effect</b> When objects stand out from a flat surface.</p> <p><b>Artwork</b> An object made by an artist, such as a drawing, painting or sculpture.</p> <p><b>Cardboard layering</b> A technique where layers of corrugated cardboard are glued to the back of cut outs to create a 3-D effect.</p> <p><b>Compare</b> To look at the similarities and differences between two things.</p> <p><b>Composition</b> How things or people are arranged in a piece of artwork.</p> <p><b>Drawing</b> To make a picture of something or someone with a pencil or pen.</p> <p><b>Form</b> The 3-D aspect of a piece of artwork.</p> <p><b>Mural</b> A large picture that is usually painted onto a wall, ceiling or other structure.</p> <p><b>Painting</b> A picture made by putting paint on a surface.</p> <p><b>Pop Art</b> A modern type of art that is usually colourful and features ordinary people, buildings or objects.</p> <p><b>Primary colour</b> A colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours. The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p><b>Sculpture</b> A 3-D artwork that is a solid object made by shaping materials such as clay, wood or stone.</p> <p><b>Secondary colour</b> A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of two primary colours. The secondary colours are orange, green and purple.</p> <p><b>Subject</b> The person, place or thing that is the main focus of a piece of artwork.</p> <p><b>Texture</b> The surface of a piece of artwork, such as rough or smooth.</p> <p><b>Thumbnail sketch</b> A quick drawing that is usually very small.</p>		
<b>Enrichment Activities</b>	KS 1 Craft Club from Sept 2024				Art Week May 2024	
<i>SEE TEACHER'S WEEKLY PLANS FOR SKILLS, CORE KNOWLEDGE AND ACTIVITY DETAILS</i>						

Year 2						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<b>Art Topics</b>	<b>Mix It</b>	<b>Still Life</b>	<b>Portraits and Poses</b>		<b>Flower Head</b>	
<b>Prior learning</b>	Mix It (Colour Mixing Painting)	Funny Faces & Fabulous Features (Collage)	Rain and Sunrays (Collagraph Printing) (Significant People James Wiltshire)		Street View (Significant People James Rizzi)	
<b>National Curriculum</b>  <b>Substantive Knowledge</b>	<b>Key stage 1 Pupils should be taught:</b> To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination	To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space	To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.		About the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work	
<b>Vocabulary</b>	<p><b>colour wheel</b> A tool used in art and design to show colours and their relationship to each other.</p> <p><b>cool colour</b> A colour that can make us feel cool and calm, such as blue or green. hue A version of a colour.</p> <p><b>primary colour</b> A colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours. The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p><b>Print</b> A picture made by transferring an image from one surface to another.</p> <p><b>Secondary colour</b> A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of two primary colours. The secondary colours are orange, green and purple.</p> <p><b>Warm colour</b> A colour that can make us feel warm and happy, such as red, yellow or orange.</p> <p><b>NB this topic is to change next year to Exploring Colours in 2024 so it is not so close to the yr 1 topic.</b></p>	<p><b>Background</b> The part of an artwork that seems furthest from the person looking at it. <b>Composition</b> The way objects have been arranged in an artwork.</p> <p><b>Foreground</b> The part of an artwork that seems closest to the person looking at it.</p> <p><b>Gallery</b> A room that is used for displaying artwork.</p> <p><b>Human-made</b> Something created by humans.</p> <p><b>Natural</b> Something found in nature that has not been created by humans.</p> <p><b>Primary colour</b> A colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours. The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p><b>Sculpture</b> A 3-D artwork that is a solid object made by shaping materials such as clay, wood or stone.</p> <p><b>Secondary colour</b> A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of two primary colours. The secondary colours are orange, green and purple.</p> <p><b>Limited still life</b> An artwork showing an arrangement of everyday objects. <b>subject matter</b> The objects shown in an artwork. <b>texture</b> The surface of an artwork and the way it feels. <b>thumbnail sketch</b> A quick drawing that is usually very small</p>	<p><b>Background</b> The part of a piece of artwork that seems furthest away.</p> <p><b>Facial expression</b> A look on someone's face that shows how they feel.</p> <p><b>Figure drawing</b> A drawing showing the subject's whole body.</p> <p><b>Gallery</b> A room that is used for displaying artwork.</p> <p><b>Monarch</b> A king or queen who rules a kingdom.</p> <p><b>Object</b> A thing that can be touched and seen. <b>Portrait</b> A painting or photograph of a person. <b>Pose</b> The way a person sits or stands when they are going to be drawn, painted or photographed.</p> <p><b>Thumbnail sketch</b> A quick drawing that is usually very small.</p>		<p><b>3-D</b> When objects stand out from a flat surface.</p> <p><b>Colour</b> The hue or shade of something.</p> <p><b>Contemporary</b> artist An artist who is living at this time.</p> <p><b>Exaggerated</b> Something that has been made larger than it really is.</p> <p><b>Form</b> The 3-D aspect of a piece of artwork.</p> <p><b>Line</b> A mark made in drawing.</p> <p><b>Pattern</b> A design in which lines, shapes or colours are repeated.</p> <p><b>Primary colour</b> A colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours. The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p><b>Sculpture</b> A 3-D artwork that is a solid object made by shaping materials such as clay, wood or stone.</p> <p><b>Secondary colour</b> A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of two primary colours. The secondary colours are orange, green and purple.</p> <p><b>Limited shape</b> A 2-D outline of something.</p> <p><b>Sketch</b> A quickly-produced or unfinished drawing.</p> <p><b>Texture</b> The surface of an artwork and the way it feels.</p> <p><b>Visual element</b> A characteristic that can be seen, such as line, shape, form, colour, pattern and texture</p>	
<b>Enrichment activities</b>	KS 1 Craft Club from Sept 2024				Art Week May 2024	





Year 3						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Art Topics	Contrast and Complement	Prehistoric Pots	People and Places	Ammonite	Mosaic Masters	Beautiful Botanicals
Prior learning	Key stage 1 Pupils should be taught: to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination		To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space	To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.	To learn about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work	
National Curriculum	Key stage 2 Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Pupils should be taught: ♣ to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas ♣ to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay].					
Substantive Knowledge	♣ about great artists, architects and designers in history					
Vocabulary	<p><b>Analogous colours</b> Colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.</p> <p><b>Colour wheel</b> A tool used in art and design to show colours and their relationship to each other.</p> <p><b>Complementary colours</b> Colours on the opposite side of the colour wheel to each other.</p> <p><b>Cool colour</b> A colour that can make us feel cool and calm, such as blue or green. <b>Hue</b> A version of a colour.</p> <p><b>Primary colour</b> A colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours. The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. <b>Secondary colour</b> A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of two primary colours. The secondary colours are orange, green and purple.</p> <p><b>Tertiary colour</b> A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of a primary and secondary colour. The tertiary colours are red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-purple and red-purple.</p> <p><b>Warm colour</b> A colour that can make us feel warm and</p>	<p><b>Archaeologist</b> A person who studies buildings, graves, tools and other objects that belonged to people who lived in the past.</p> <p><b>Clay</b> Thick, heavy earth that is soft when wet and hard when dry or baked.</p> <p><b>Coil</b> A long, round roll of clay.</p> <p><b>Coiling</b> A method of creating pottery where long rolls of clay are coiled, then joined on top of each other using slip.</p> <p><b>Form</b> The 3-D aspect of a piece of artwork.</p> <p><b>Herringbone pattern</b> A pattern consisting of rows of V shapes.</p> <p><b>Pattern</b> A regularly repeated arrangement or design made from lines, shapes or colours.</p> <p><b>Pinch pot</b> A simple clay pot made by sticking a thumb into a ball of clay and then pinching the clay between the thumb and the fingers.</p> <p><b>Potter</b> Someone who makes objects from clay.</p> <p><b>Pottery</b> The activity of making clay objects by hand.</p> <p><b>Prehistoric pots</b> Pieces of pottery made by humans</p>	<p><b>Abstract</b> A distorted representation consisting of shapes and patterns.</p> <p><b>Abstract form</b> A simplified picture of a person made using shapes and patterns.</p> <p><b>Anatomy</b> The study of the structure of animals' bodies, including humans.</p> <p><b>Cityscape</b> A view or image of a city.</p> <p><b>Elongated</b> Unusually long and thin.</p> <p><b>Figurative form</b> A picture of a person which is usually posed and true to life.</p> <p><b>Figure drawing</b> A drawing of the human form.</p> <p><b>Matchstick men</b> The name given to the elongated people in artwork by LS Lowry.</p> <p><b>Muted</b> Soft in colour instead of bright.</p> <p><b>Photograph</b> A picture of a person taken in a single moment.</p> <p><b>Limited posed</b> Arranged in a particular position.</p> <p><b>Renaissance</b> A period in the 14th to 17th centuries when there was interest in art, science and literature.</p> <p><b>Subject</b> The person, place or thing that is the main focus of a piece of artwork.</p>	<p><b>Ammonite</b> A sea creature that lived millions of years ago.</p> <p><b>Carve</b> To cut away a material to make patterns and shapes.</p> <p><b>Coil</b> To use several long coils of clay to make the walls of a pot or a sculpture. <b>Cross-hatching</b> The use of parallel lines at right angles to each other to shade an area. <b>Fibonacci sequence</b> A number sequence seen in nature made by adding the two previous numbers together.</p> <p><b>Form</b> The 3-D aspect of a piece of artwork.</p> <p><b>Fossil</b> The remains of a once-living animal or plant preserved as rock.</p> <p><b>Hatching</b> The use of parallel lines to shade an area.</p> <p><b>Medium</b> The materials used by an artist.</p> <p><b>Motif</b> A symbol or simplified shape used in printmaking.</p> <p><b>Parallel</b> Being equal distance apart and never meeting.</p> <p><b>Limited pattern</b> A decorative design that is repeated.</p> <p><b>Reduction printing</b> A printing method where</p>	<p><b>Border</b> A strip that goes around the edge of something. <b>Crowstep pattern</b> A decorative border pattern made from triangles.</p> <p><b>Grout</b> A paste used to fill gaps.</p> <p><b>Guilloché pattern</b> A decorative border pattern made by interlacing two strands.</p> <p><b>Interstice</b> A small gap, crack or space.</p> <p><b>Meander pattern</b> A decorative border pattern made from a continuous line with repeated right-angle turns.</p> <p><b>Mosaic</b> A picture or pattern made using many small pieces of coloured stone or glass.</p> <p><b>Pattern</b> A regularly repeated arrangement or design made from lines, shapes or colours. T</p> <p><b>Tesserae</b> The small pieces of coloured stone or glass used to make a mosaic.</p> <p><b>Wave pattern</b> A decorative border pattern made up of a wave-like pattern.</p>	<p><b>Botanical</b> Something related to the study of plants. <b>Botanical artist</b> A person who draws or paints plants.</p> <p><b>Botanical weaving</b> A weaving method using natural materials, such as grasses or leaves.</p> <p><b>Botanist</b> A scientist who studies plants.</p> <p><b>Frond</b> The leaf or leaf-like part of a palm, fern or bracken plant.</p> <p><b>Illustration</b> A drawing used to explain something.</p> <p><b>Illustrator</b> A person who draws pictures for books or magazines.</p> <p><b>Lino</b> A flat, rubber-like material into which a pattern can be carved.</p> <p><b>Lino printing</b> A printing method where an image is carved into lino, rolled with ink or paint and transferred onto paper.</p> <p><b>Loom</b> A piece of equipment used to make fabric by weaving.</p> <p><b>Observational drawing</b> A drawing done by carefully looking at the subject and drawing it as true to life as possible.</p>



	<p>happy, such as red, yellow or orange. <b>Watercolour Paint</b> that is used by diluting it with water.</p>	<p>during the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age.  <b>Score</b> To make a mark or cut on the surface of something with a pointed tool.  <b>Slip</b> A runny mixture of clay and water.</p>	<p><b>Urban landscape</b> A drawing of a town or a city.</p>	<p>more of the block is carved away between each layer of colour applied.  <b>Relief printing</b> A printing method where the printing surface is carved away so the image appears raised on the surface.  <b>Roll</b> To use a rolling pin to make a flat slab of clay, or hands to roll long, thin strips of clay.  <b>Score</b> To scratch marks into the clay's surface to make a stronger join between two pieces of clay.  <b>Sculpture</b> A 3-D artwork that is a solid object made by shaping materials such as clay, wood or stone.  <b>Shading</b> The use of a pencil or other media to create darker and lighter areas.  <b>Sketch</b> A quick drawing used to inspire a final piece of artwork.  <b>Smudging</b> The use of fingers or a smudging tool to smooth areas that have been shaded using a different technique.  <b>Stippling</b> The use of dots to shade an area.  <b>Limited stretch</b> To pull clay to make it longer or wider.  <b>Texture</b> The way a surface or substance feels.  <b>Tone</b> A lighter or darker version of a colour.  <b>Two-colour relief printing</b> A method of relief printing where two different colours are applied to the print block using either the two-colour roller technique or reduction printing.  <b>Two-colour roller technique</b> A printing method where one colour is applied to the printing block with a roller and a second colour is applied on top in certain areas.</p>		<p><b>Preliminary sketch</b> A quick drawing that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork.  <b>Printing</b> The process of transferring ink or paint from one surface to another.  <b>Unit printing</b> A printing method where an object is covered in ink or paint using a roller and paper pressed on top to transfer the colour.  <b>Warp</b> The vertical threads of yarn on a loom.  <b>Weaving</b> The process of making fabric by crossing warp and weft threads.  <b>Weft</b> The horizontal threads of yarn on a loom that are woven over and under each warp thread.</p>
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Year 4 (need to order in line with teacher plans)						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Art Topics	Contrast and complement	Warp and Weft	Vista	Animal	Statues, statuettes and figurines	Islamic art
Prior learning	Key stage 1 Pupils should be taught: to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination	To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space			To learn about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work	
National Curriculum	Key stage 2 Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Pupils should be taught: ♣ to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas ♣ to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay].					
Substantive Knowledge	♣ about great artists, architects and designers in history					
Vocabulary	<p><b>Analogous colours</b> Colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.</p> <p><b>Colour wheel</b> A tool used in art and design to show colours and their relationship to each other.</p> <p><b>Complementary colours</b> Colours on the opposite side of the colour wheel to each other.</p> <p><b>Cool colour</b> A colour that can make us feel cool and calm, such as blue or green.</p> <p><b>Hue</b> A version of a colour.</p> <p><b>Primary colour</b> A colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours. The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p><b>Secondary colour</b> A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of two primary colours. The secondary colours are orange, green and purple.</p> <p><b>Tertiary colour</b> A colour that is made by mixing equal amounts of a primary and secondary colour. The tertiary colours are red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-purple and red-purple.</p> <p><b>Warm colour</b> A colour that can make us feel warm and</p>	<p><b>Braid</b> A narrow piece of patterned fabric. <b>Branch weaving</b> A way to make a V-shaped weave using a tree branch.</p> <p><b>Cup weaving</b> A way to make a cup-shaped weave using a cup.</p> <p><b>Dye</b> A natural or synthetic substance used to add colour.</p> <p><b>Elasticity</b> The stretchiness of something.</p> <p><b>Fabric</b> Cloth produced by weaving threads.</p> <p><b>Loom</b> A piece of equipment used for weaving yarn into fabric.</p> <p><b>Straw weaving</b> A way to make something using straws as a loom.</p> <p><b>Synthetic</b> Something that is human-made. texture The way a surface or substance feels.</p> <p><b>Wall hanging</b> A decorative weaving, often patterned and displayed on a wall.</p> <p><b>Limited warp</b> A vertical thread.</p> <p><b>Weaving</b> A way to make fabric using yarn.</p> <p><b>Weft</b> A thread passed horizontally across warp threads.</p> <p><b>Yarn</b> Thread used for making fabric or for knitting</p>	<p><b>Atmospheric perspective</b> A technique that creates depth in a landscape picture.</p> <p><b>Cool colour</b> A colour that can make us feel cool, calm or sad, such as blue or green, and can make the object seem further away.</p> <p><b>Cross-hatching</b> A drawing technique that uses groups of parallel lines, which usually overlap at a 90° angle, to add shade, tone and texture to a drawing.</p> <p><b>Genre</b> An artistic style that has a set of specific characteristics. <b>Hatching</b> A drawing technique that uses a series of parallel lines to add shade, tone and texture to a drawing.</p> <p><b>Landscape</b> A view or picture of an area of land.</p> <p><b>Scene</b> A view or picture of a place, activity or event.</p> <p><b>Shading</b> The use of a pencil or other media to create darker and lighter areas.</p> <p><b>Stippling</b> A drawing technique that uses dots to create areas of light and shade. <b>Technique</b> An activity that requires skill to complete. <b>Limited tone</b> A lighter or darker version of a colour. <b>Viewfinder</b> A frame</p>	<p><b>Anatomy</b> The structure of an animal's body.</p> <p><b>Bankura horse</b> A sculpted terracotta horse made in India.</p> <p><b>Collagraph</b> A print made by sticking materials onto a block, rolling with ink or paint and transferring the image onto paper.</p> <p><b>Ivory</b> The substance from which elephants' tusks are made.</p> <p><b>Lino print</b> A print made by carving an image into lino, rolling with ink or paint and transferring onto paper.</p> <p><b>Printing block</b> A flat surface on which a motif has been carved that is used to transfer ink or paint from one surface to another.</p> <p><b>Realistic</b> Resembling real life.</p> <p><b>Score</b> To scratch marks into the clay's surface to make a stronger join between two pieces of clay.</p> <p><b>Sculpture</b> A 3-D artwork that is a solid object made by shaping materials such as clay, wood or stone.</p> <p><b>Shading</b> The use of a pencil or other media to create darker and lighter areas.</p> <p><b>Limited simplistic</b> Simpler than it really is.</p>	<p><b>Ancient Sumer</b> The first civilisation in the world that existed in Mesopotamia, modern-day Iraq, from c4500 BC until c1900 BC.</p> <p><b>Armature</b> A framework that something such as a sculpture is built onto.</p> <p><b>Cast</b> To shape a substance by adding it to a mould and leaving it to harden.</p> <p><b>Figure drawing</b> A drawing of the human form in any posture using any drawing media.</p> <p><b>Figurine</b> A small model of a human, usually made from clay or porcelain.</p> <p><b>Form</b> The 3-D aspect of a piece of artwork.</p> <p><b>Porcelain</b> A hard, white ceramic made partly from clay.</p> <p><b>Pose</b> The way a person sits or stands when they are going to be drawn, painted or photographed.</p> <p><b>Score</b> To make a cut or mark on the surface of</p>	<p><b>Abstract motif</b> A motif made up of shapes.</p> <p><b>Arabesque</b> A design based on entwined flowers, leaves and stems that is especially found in Islamic art.</p> <p><b>Calligraphy</b> Decorative handwriting or handwritten lettering.</p> <p><b>Figurative motif</b> A realistic representation of a living thing or object.</p> <p><b>Geometric motif</b> A motif made up of regular shapes, such as squares and triangles.</p> <p><b>High relief</b> A sculptural technique using moulding, carving or stamping to significantly lower the background, making the design look raised. Also called alto-relief. infinite</p> <p><b>Limitless</b>, endless or impossible to calculate.</p> <p><b>Islam</b> A religion founded on a belief in one God and the teachings of the prophet Muhammad.</p> <p><b>Low relief</b> A sculptural technique using</p>

	<p>happy, such as red, yellow or orange.  <b>Watercolour Paint</b> that is used by diluting it with water.</p>		<p>that isolates a small part of a landscape.  <b>Warm colour</b> A colour that evokes a feeling of warmth, happiness and energy, such as red or yellow, and can make the object seem closer to the viewer.  <b>Wash</b> A thin layer of watery paint. <b>Watercolour</b> A paint, usually mixed with a large amount of water.</p>	<p><b>Slip</b> A runny mixture of clay and water.  <b>Surreal</b> Something shown in a strange way, with a dreamlike quality.  <b>Texture</b> The way a surface or substance feels.  <b>Watercolour wash</b> A thin layer of watery watercolour paint.</p>	<p>something with a pointed tool.  <b>Slip</b> A runny mixture of clay and water used to join pieces of clay together.  <b>Statue</b> A three-dimensional representation of a person, animal or mythical being, usually made from stone or metal.  <b>Statuette</b> A very small statue.</p>	<p>moulding, carving or stamping to slightly lower the background, making the design look raised. Also called bas-relief.  <b>Mosque</b> A Muslim place of worship.  <b>Limited motif</b> A decorative image or design that can be repeated to form a pattern.  <b>Muslim</b> A person who follows the religion of Islam.  <b>Pattern</b> A regularly repeated arrangement or design made from lines, shapes, colours or motifs.  <b>Qur'an</b> The Islamic sacred book that is believed to be the word of God.  <b>Relief sculpture</b> A work where the image is raised from a surface.  <b>Vegetal motif</b> A motif that represents a plant.  <b>Zellij tiles</b> A style of mosaic tilework made from individually chiselled tile pieces.</p>
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<b>Enrichment Activites</b>	KS 2 Art Club from Sept 2024	Art week May 2024
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SEE TEACHER'S WEEKLY PLANS FOR SKILLS, CORE KNOWLEDGE AND ACTIVITYDETAILS

Year 5						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Art Topics	Tints, Tones and Shades Taotie		Mixed Media	Expression	Line, Light and Shadows	Nature's Art
Prior learning	Colour mixing of secondary and tertiary colours		Collage, clay pots, weaving, photography		Stephen Wiltshire line drawing (yr1)	Transitory art (Andy Goldsworthy)
	<p><b>Key stage 1 Pupils should be taught:</b>  to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space To learn about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work</p>					
National Curriculum	<p>Key stage 2 Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Pupils should be taught: □ to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas □ to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay].  □ about great artists, architects and designers in history</p>					
Substantive Knowledge						
Vocabulary	<p><b>Colour palette</b> The range of colours usually used by a particular artist or art movement.</p> <p><b>Horizon</b> The line at which the Earth's surface and the sky appear to meet.</p> <p><b>Hue</b> A version of a colour.</p> <p><b>Impressionists</b> A group of artists who emphasised the effects of light in their paintings.</p> <p><b>Landscape</b> A view or picture of an area of land.</p> <p><b>Perspective</b> A technique that enables artists to add depth to a painting or drawing.</p> <p><b>Scale</b> The size of objects in a picture in relation to each other.</p> <p><b>Shade</b> A colour mixed with black.</p> <p><b>Tint</b> A colour mixed with white.</p> <p><b>Tone</b> A colour mixed with grey.</p>	<p><b>Appliqué</b>A technique where pieces of material are attached to another material by stitching or gluing.</p> <p><b>Collage</b>Art in which pieces of paper, photographs, fabric and other objects are arranged and stuck down onto a supporting surface or background.</p> <p><b>Concertina</b>Folds made alternately to the front and back of a material.</p> <p><b>Decoupage</b>A technique that uses glue and water to make shapes and pictures cut out of paper flexible enough to mould onto a 3-D form.</p> <p><b>Embellishment</b>A decorative detail or feature added to something to make it more attractive.</p> <p><b>Embroidery</b>The decoration of a material with patterns or pictures sewn directly onto it.</p> <p><b>Fabric collage</b>Art made using different types of fabric fixed to a background.</p> <p><b>Fabric crumb</b>A term used to describe small scraps of fabric.</p> <p><b>Marbling</b>A technique where coloured inks are dripped onto water, mixed and then transferred to a piece of paper.</p>	<p><b>Art movement</b> When a group of artists with the same aim develop and use a specific style of art for a period of time.</p> <p><b>Emotion</b> A strong feeling, such as love, anger, jealousy, sadness or fear.</p> <p><b>Expressionism</b> An artistic movement where artists portray their thoughts and emotions rather than a realistic impression of the world.</p> <p><b>Expressionist</b> An artist who practises Expressionism in their work to express mood, extreme feelings and emotions.</p> <p><b>Non-naturalistic</b> Not what occurs naturally, for example, blue skin.</p> <p><b>Overlay text</b> Text added on top of a picture or portrait.</p> <p><b>Portrait</b> A picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting or photography.</p> <p><b>Self-portrait</b> A painting, drawing or photograph that you paint, draw or take of yourself.</p> <p><b>Shade</b> A colour mixed with black to increase darkness. tint A colour mixed with white to increase lightness.</p>	<p><b>Abstract Art</b> that consists of shapes and patterns rather than realistic representations of objects.</p> <p><b>Composition</b> The way the subjects of a picture are arranged. continuous line</p> <p><b>Drawing</b> A drawing made by keeping a pen or pencil in contact with the paper for the duration of the drawing.</p> <p><b>Contour</b> line shading A shading technique similar to hatching and cross-hatching except the lines curve to follow the contours of the subject.</p> <p><b>Contrast</b> The degree of difference between the lighter and darker parts of an image.</p> <p><b>Cross-hatching</b> The use of parallel lines at right angles to each other to shade an area.</p> <p><b>Form</b> The 3-D aspect of a piece of artwork.</p> <p><b>Hatching</b> The use of parallel lines to shade an area.</p> <p><b>Ink wash</b> A mixture of India ink and water, which is applied to paper using a brush.</p> <p><b>Observation</b> The process of watching something carefully.</p> <p><b>Opacity</b> The degree to which an object cannot be seen through.</p>	<p><b>Earthwork</b> Art that has been made by shaping the land or making shapes in the land using natural materials.</p> <p><b>Freestanding</b> A structure that stands alone and is not attached to something else.</p> <p><b>High relief</b> A sculpture that clearly projects out of the surface and can resemble a freestanding sculpture.</p> <p><b>Installation</b> A piece of 3-D art that is designed to change a space.</p> <p><b>Land art/Earth art</b> Art that is made within the landscape.</p> <p><b>Low relief</b> A sculpture that does not project far out of the surface and is visibly attached to the background.</p> <p><b>Motif</b> A simple shape or image that can be repeated to form a pattern.</p> <p><b>Natural form</b> An object in nature, such as earth, sand, pebbles and twigs.</p> <p><b>Relief sculpture</b> A 3-D sculpture that projects from a flat background or floor.</p> <p><b>Temporary</b> Something that only lasts for a limited time.</p>	

**Medium** The materials an artwork is made from.  
**Mixed media** Artwork that uses more than one medium.  
**Origami** The ancient art of paper folding.  
**Flexible medium** used in many different types of craftwork, including collages.  
**Paper collage** Art made by gluing different types of paper to a background.  
**Papermaking** The process or craft of making paper, usually from wood pulp.  
**papier-mâché** Pieces of paper mixed with glue used to make decorative objects or models.  
**Photo collage** Art made with photographs that have been placed together to create a single picture.  
**Pulp** A soft, wet substance that is made by crushing something.  
**Quilling** A technique where strips of paper are coiled and shaped to make a pattern or design.  
**Surreal** Something very strange and more like a dream than reality.

**Parallel** Being equal distance apart and never meeting.  
**Shading** Making darker and lighter areas of a picture by scribbling the pencil in the areas to be shaded.  
**Sketch** A quick drawing used to inspire a final piece of artwork.  
**Smudging** The use of fingers or a smudging tool to smooth areas that have been shaded using a different technique.  
**Stippling** The use of dots to shade an area.  
**Texture** The way a surface or substance feels.  
**Tone** A lighter or darker version of a colour.

Enrichment Activities

KS 2 Art Club from Sept 2024

Art week May 2024

SEE TEACHER'S WEEKLY PLANS FOR SKILLS, CORE KNOWLEDGE AND ACTIVITY DETAILS

Year 6						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Art Topics	Tints Tones and Shades	Trailblazers and Barrier Breakers	Inuit	Environmental Art	Distortion and Abstraction	Bees, Beetles and Butterflies
Prior learning	Colour mixing/secondary colours/tertiary colours.	Significant artists	Islamic art	Nature's Art yr5 Beautiful Botanicals yr 3 Andy Goldsworthy yr 1	Expressionism yr 5 Animal yr 4 Significant artists	Beautiful Botanicals yr 3 Nature's Art yr 5
National Curriculum	Key stage 2 Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Pupils should be taught: □ to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas □ to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]. □ about great artists, architects and designers in history					
Substantive Knowledge						
Vocabulary	<p><b>Colour palette</b> The range of colours usually used by a particular artist or art movement.</p> <p><b>Horizon</b> The line at which the Earth's surface and the sky appear to meet.</p> <p><b>Hue</b> A version of a colour.</p> <p><b>Impressionists</b> A group of artists who emphasised the effects of light in their paintings.</p> <p><b>Landscape</b> A view or picture of an area of land.</p> <p><b>Perspective</b> A technique that enables artists to add depth to a painting or drawing.</p> <p><b>Scale</b> The size of objects in a picture in relation to each other. Shade A colour mixed with black. tint A colour mixed with white. tone A colour mixed with grey.</p>	<p><b>Civil rights</b> The rights that every person has in a society, regardless of their race, sex or religion.</p> <p><b>Exhibition plaque</b> An information card displayed with an artwork to give information about the artist, title, date and the artist's key intentions and messages.</p> <p><b>Heritage</b> The features belonging to a society's culture from the past that have historical importance today, such as traditions, beliefs and languages.</p> <p><b>Immigrant</b> A person who has come to live permanently in a different country.</p> <p><b>Mood board</b> An arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures to show ideas or concepts.</p> <p><b>Multiculturalism</b> The belief that different cultures within a society are of equal importance.</p> <p><b>Pioneer</b> A person who is one of the first people to do something.</p> <p><b>Racial discrimination</b> Unfair treatment of someone because of their race. symbolise To represent by symbols. trailblazer The first person to do something, who then inspires other people to</p>	<p><b>Carving</b> A shape or pattern cut into bone, ivory, stone or wood.</p> <p><b>Indigenous</b> Naturally existing in a place or country.</p> <p><b>Inuit Indigenous</b> people who live in the Arctic region, including parts of Canada, Alaska and Greenland.</p> <p><b>Inuit art</b> Various art forms, including printing and carving, based on the natural world and cultural myths and legends.</p> <p><b>Printing</b> A technique that allows an image to be accurately reproduced multiple times.</p> <p><b>Soapstone</b> A type of soft stone that feels like soap.</p> <p><b>Stencil</b> A sheet of paper, card, plastic or metal into which shapes, patterns or pictures are cut.</p> <p><b>Stonecut</b> A printing technique that uses a flattened stone block that is carved and coated with ink to make a print.</p> <p><b>Stylised</b> An exaggeration of colour, pattern or shape.</p>	<p><b>Climate change</b> The long-term change in expected weather patterns that contribute to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather.</p> <p><b>Conceptual art</b> Art where the idea behind the work is more important than the finished piece.</p> <p><b>Ecosystem</b> The complex relationship between the plants and animals in a particular environment.</p> <p><b>Environmental Art</b> An art genre in which artists create work that addresses social and political issues relating to the natural and urban environment.</p> <p><b>Marine debris</b> Waste found in the seas and oceans. ocean art Artworks constructed from marine debris.</p> <p><b>Ocean plastic</b> Plastics and microplastics that end up polluting the oceans, such as water bottles, food wrappers, carrier bags and straws.</p> <p><b>Recycle</b> To sort and collect rubbish in order to treat it and produce useful materials that can be used again.</p> <p><b>Repurpose</b> To find a new use for a product.</p>	<p><b>Abstraction Art</b> that takes recognisable objects or forms and changes them until they no longer look realistic.</p> <p><b>Abstraction by colour</b> The use of pure colour to evoke a mood or feeling.</p> <p><b>Abstraction by line</b> The use of lines to represent the subject matter.</p> <p><b>Abstraction by shape</b> The use of basic shapes to represent the subject matter.</p> <p><b>Abstract perspective</b> A technique where the artist creates pictures to express a feeling rather than a real viewpoint using no horizon and vanishing point.</p> <p><b>Distortion</b> A change made by the artist to the shape, size or visual character of a form to express an idea, convey a feeling or enhance visual impact.</p> <p><b>Horizon</b> The line where the sky appears to meet the land or water.</p> <p><b>Orphism</b> An abstract painting style founded by Robert and Sonia Delaunay, emphasising bright colours and abstract shapes to create energy and movement.</p> <p><b>Perspective</b> A tool used by artists to create depth in a drawing or painting.</p>	<p><b>Collage Art</b> in which pieces of paper, photographs, fabric and other objects are arranged and stuck down onto a supporting surface or background.</p> <p><b>Colour palette</b> The range of colours usually used by a particular artist or art movement.</p> <p><b>Digital art</b> Art that is created using computers or other digital media.</p> <p><b>Embellishment</b> A decorative detail or feature added to something to make it more attractive.</p> <p><b>Medium</b> The materials an artwork is made from.</p> <p><b>Mixed media</b> Artwork that uses more than one medium.</p> <p><b>Observational drawing</b> Drawing what you see.</p> <p><b>Pop Art</b> An art movement characterised by images of everyday objects, words and people using vibrant colours and bold outlines.</p>

		<p>achieve the same or similar. Trailblazers, Barrier Breakers Generic/Glossary Page 1 of 1 Downloaded by Tanner at Hunmanby Primary School on 06/03/24 Copyright © 2024 Cornerstones Education Limited</p>		<p><b>Reuse</b> To use something again. single use Items that are thrown away after use because they are not made to be recycled.  <b>Sustainability</b> The ability to be maintained without exhausting natural resources.</p>	<p><b>Subject matter</b> The subject represented in the work of art.</p>	
<b>Enrichment Activities</b>	KS 2 Art Club from Sept 2024				Art week May 2024	
<i>SEE TEACHER'S WEEKLY PLANS FOR SKILLS, CORE KNOWLEDGE AND ACTIVITYDETAILS</i>						