

Year 1	Term 1—Explorers	Term 2—Explorers	Term 3—Fact or Fantasy	Term 4- Fact or Fantasy	Term 5/6—Beside the seaside
	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5-
National Curriculum Coverage	To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, line, texture, line, shape, form and space About the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers.	To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products To use sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using shape	To use drawing to develop and share their ideas experiences and imagination. To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using pattern, line and texture About the work of a range of artists	To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, line, texture, shape, form and space To use painting to develop and share their ideas and experiences	To use a range of materials creatively About the work of a range of artists To use painting to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination
Lesson Objectives + Concepts	1- To explore primary colours 2- To explore a well known artist 3- To explore line, form and space through different thicknesses of brushes 4- To explore printing using natural materials	1- To explore clay 2- To design and create a product using clay	1- To explore a variety ways to use line 2- To explore a well known artist	1- To explore loose parts art 2- To explore painting through observation	1- To explore a sensory stimulus and create artwork in response 2- To explore a well known artist 3- To explore collage
Knowledge taught	1- Primary colours are yellow, blue and red 1- If you mix primary colours you create secondary colours 2- Andy Goldsworthy is a famous British sculptor and land artist who creates outdoor art. 2- Andy Goldsworthy has artwork on the South Downs which he created using chalk stones. 3- The thickness of the paintbrush will determine how thick the line of paint will be. Thin brush = thin line, thick brush = thick line. 4- You can use natural materials to print and create a piece of work such as leaves. 4- You can use man made materials to print and create pieces of work such as forks.	1- Clay is a soft, loose, earthy material you can manipulate when wet. 1- Clays develop plasticity when wet. 1- Clay was used in the past to make bowls, pots, cups etc. and is still used now. 2- A design criteria is goals that a project must achieve in order to be successful.	1- Lines can be used to define shapes and figures, but also to indicate motion, emotion. 2- Paul Klee was a German artist 2- Paul Klee said “A line is a dot that went for a walk” 2- Paul Klee used line and shape to create his artwork	1- Loose parts are materials that can be moved, carried, combined, redesigned, lined up, and taken apart and put back together in multiple ways. 2- Observing is to see, watch, perceive, or notice 2-	1- Artists (and musicians) create works that not only unlock emotions, but also alter one's mood, trigger memories, and act as a source of comfort and inspiration through music. 2- Deborah Roberts is an African American artist who creates collage using mixed media 2- Mixed media means artwork using a combination of different media 3- Collage is a technique of materials being arranged and stuck down on to a surface
Skills used	Team work, creativity, organization, mathematical thinking, oral literacy, leadership	Creativity, organization, communication, perseverance, problem solving, critical thinking	Numeracy, critical thinking, imagination, making connections	Creativity, imagination, organization, problem solving, critical thinking	Creativity, organization, oral literacy, imagination
Vocabulary to be retained	Primary colours, thick, thin, , Secondary colours, artist ,Andy Goldsworthy, Sculptor	Clay, shape, tools , sculptor, pottery	Shape, thick, thin, curved, straight, short, long, Paul Klee	Loose parts, painting, shape, , Observation/ observing	Collage, artist , imagination, Deborah Roberts, Mixed media
Prior learning to recall	Primary colours Colour mixing—free exploration How to hold a paintbrush How to put on an apron What an artist is Loose parts to create artwork	Andy Goldsworthy Sculptures Using natural materials	Use of chalk and how it can be manipulated (rubbing, smudging) How to create shapes What an artist is	Use of loose parts Drawing through observing	Collage Artist Progressive work
Useful links	https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/andy-goldsworthy-7274	https://kinderart.com/art-lessons/sculpture/about-clay/	https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/paul-klee-1417 https://www.theartstory.org/artist/klee-paul/	https://earlyexcellence.com/latest-news/press-articles/transient-art-and-loose-parts-play/ https://www.fantasticfunandlearning.com/art-loose-parts-play.html	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W66TAqCT4hc http://www.deborahrobertsart.com/ https://www.createmixedmedia.com/make/collage
Assessment	Independent work and application of skills learnt Hot task—Term 6 Pupil voice What is a primary colour? How do we make secondary colours? Who is Andy Goldsworthy? What can you tell me about him?	Final piece Pupil voice What is clay? What is it used for?	Pupil voice Final Piece Who is Paul Klee? What can you tell me about him? What technique have you used?	Pupil voice What materials can we use to create loose part art? How have you created this? What did you observe? How did you make it look like a?	Skills lesson Cold and hot tasks Pupil voice What is collage? Who is Deborah Roberts? What can you tell me about her?

Year 2	Term 1— Start with art	Term 2—Start with Art	Term 4- Tunnels and Funnels	Term 6— Bee Happy
	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 4	Unit 5-
National Curriculum Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture About the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers To use drawing and painting , to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using line, shape, form and space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products To use sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination
Lesson Objectives + Concepts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To explore and understand what a secondary colours is To explore pointillism and understand what pointillism is To explore and understand what surrealism is To explore and understand what tints and shades are To explore a well known artist To explore and understand what a silhouette is 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To explore a well known artist To explore techniques of a well known artist Design and make a product linked to a particular style of well known artist 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To explore drawing using a variety of grades of pencils To explore and understand what shading is To explore and understand how shading can create 3D shapes and shadows 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To explore and understand what a sculpture is and experiment with clay To design and create product using clay To explore frottage using natural materials
Knowledge taught	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The primary colours are blue, yellow and red. The secondary colours are orange, purple and green and they are made by primary colours through mixing. Pointillism is a technique of painting using tiny dots of different colours, which become blended in the viewer's eye. George Seurat was French artist. He used a technique for portraying the play of light using tiny brushstrokes of contrasting colour known as Pointillism. Surrealism is a style in art and literature in which ideas, images, and objects are combined in a strange way, like in a dream. Salvador Dali Salvador Dalí was a Spanish Surrealist painter and printmaker known for exploring subconscious imagery. Tint refers to any hue or mixture of pure colours to which white is added Shades are created when black is added to any hue found on the colour wheel Deborah Shapiro is an artist who collages everyday objects. Collage is a technique of materials being arranged and stuck down on to a surface A silhouette is an outline, shadow drawing of an object, in one solid colour 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Frida Kahlo was a Mexican artist who was known for her portraits and self portraits. Portraits are a painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person, especially one depicting only the face or head and shoulders. Techniques are a method of procedure, or way, of using a skill (like painting) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pencil grades tell you how light/hard and dark/soft a graphite pencil is Shading is the darkening or colouring of a drawing with lines or blocks of colour Shading is used to create the illusion of depth or make an object three-dimensional Hatching is a technique using parallel lines to shade and create a shadow. It is important with hatching that all lines are facing the same direction. Contour hatching uses lines that follow the shape of the object. Instead of straight parallel lines, contour hatching follows the contour (outline of the shape) of an object. Blending is taking two colours (or tones) and mixing them together, shading is indicating light and dark areas. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Clay is a soft, loose, earthy material you can manipulate when wet. Clays develop plasticity when wet. Designing means an outline, sketch, or plan, as of the form and structure of a work of art to be made. Frottage (rubbing) is a reproduction of the texture of a surface created by placing a piece of paper or similar material over the subject and then rubbing the paper with something to deposit marks
Skills used	Team work, creativity, organization, mathematical thinking, oral literacy, leadership	Creativity, organization, communication, perseverance , problem solving, critical thinking	Creativity, imagination, organization, problem solving, critical thinking	Creativity, organization, oral literacy
Vocabulary to be retained	Primary colours, secondary colours, mixing, artists, collage, Deborah Shapiro, George Seurat, pointillism, surrealism, tint, shade, silhouettes.	Artist, Frida Kahlo, Mexico, portrait, engraving, technique	Pencil, drawing, colouring, light, hard, dark, soft, darkening, grades, shading, illusion, three-dimensional	Clay, rubbing, frottage
Prior learning to recall	Primary colours, Secondary colours Colour mixing—free exploration How to hold a paintbrush , how to put on an apron What an artist is	What an artist is Portrait	Drawing How to hold pencils	Rubbing Clay Designing
Useful links	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bmquqAP2w_8 https://www.nationalgallery.org.uk/visiting/virtual-tours	https://www.fridakahlo.org/ https://www.theartstory.org/artist/kahlo-frida/ https://www.nationalgallery.org.uk/visiting/virtual-tours	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DaxL4gYwUrU (use pictures and examples from video instead of watching in full)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W66TAqCT4hc
Assessment	<p>Pupil voice</p> <p>Cold task— first session on mixing colour</p> <p>Hot task— end of term</p> <p>What is a primary colour?</p> <p>What is a secondary colour?</p> <p>How do you make this colour?</p> <p>What is a tint?</p> <p>What is a shade?</p>	<p>Pupil voice</p> <p>Assessment of child's choice of artwork for calenda (did they use the skill correctly)</p> <p>What style have art have you used to make your calendar?</p> <p>Which artist used this style?</p> <p>Can you tell me how to do this?</p>	<p>Pupil voice</p> <p>Why are there different grades of pencil?</p> <p>What is shading?</p> <p>What different techniques of shading are there?</p> <p>Can you demonstrate this technique?</p>	<p>Pupil voice</p> <p>What is clay?</p> <p>What is frottage?</p>