

SUBJECT OVERVIEW – ART

	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
Year 1	<p><u>Portraits</u> Definition of a portrait and a self-portrait. 3 primary colours make 3 secondary colours. Mixing primary colours on a colour wheel Adding black and white to make different tints and shades</p>		<p><u>Collage</u> Recognise Monet’s ‘The Magpie’. Definition of a landscape. Technique of collage Texture is how the surface of each material looks & feels. Materials can be cut or torn for effect. To lay out work before gluing. To overlap and layer different materials. Compare work with other artists.</p>		<p><u>John Burningham</u> Illustration is a picture To use a paintbrush for sponging, stippling and stroking. Strong & soft lines made with wax crayon. Different marks with wax crayons – dots, lines, cross-hatching and dabbing. That they can compare their work with other artists.</p>	
Year 2	<p><u>Edward Tingatinga</u> from Tanzania who created this style of painting. Abstract art as representation. Tints and shades. Shades of primary and secondary colours can be mixed without black and white.</p>		<p><u>Abstract Art</u> Recognise Van Gogh’s Starry Night Some pictures are abstract Abstract art may not look like the real thing. It uses shapes, colours & textures for effect. Draw with a variety of materials. Blending & smudging with pastel & charcoal Creating types of line Compare work with other artists.</p>		<p><u>Sculpture- Leaf/Fairy</u> Clay can be rolled, moulded, carved, shaped and joined to make a 3D model. Sculptures can be made using natural and man-made materials. Andy Goldsworthy is famous for his sculptures using the natural world.</p>	

<p>Year 3</p>	<p><u>Sculpture – Make a Tile</u> Use sketchbook to develop ideas. Create a final piece using a sequence of processes. Working with clay Replicate techniques of great artists Evaluate and compare work when it is finished. Different types of lead pencil for different marks and lines. Slabbing, scoring and using slip. Ian Freemantle and Martin Heron.</p>		<p><u>Sculpture – papier mache</u> Egyptian Death Masks Use sketchbook to develop ideas. Create a final piece using a sequence of processes. Replicate techniques of great artists (Liz Sexton). Papier mache can be used to create 3D sculptures. Additional detail/pattern can be added to create effect. Materials can be joined in different ways. Work can be evaluated and compared when it is finished.</p>		<p><u>Self Portraits</u> A selection of portraits including Frida Kahlo Drawing in proportion Correct positioning and size of facial features Mixing skin tones using pastels and paint. Creating a final portrait adding fine detail, shade and tone Select the brush size depending on the task mix different thicknesses of paint for different purposes Pastels, pencils and wax crayons can be used to add detail to a background.</p>	
<p>Year 4</p>	<p><u>Mixed Media Collage</u> Overlapping/overlying different coloured & textured paper. Using mixed media (including recycled materials) for collage Colours can evoke different feelings/moods. Mixed media for large-scale collage. Picasso and the first collages /abstract style.</p>		<p><u>Rousseau – Portraits</u> Henri Rousseau - French artist - painted rainforest and animals. Mixing colours for a background. Creating a colour wash as the painting base of with water colour. Creating mood with different colours. Adding detail to a background with pastels, pencils and wax crayons</p>		<p><u>Lowry</u> Recognise Lowry's work Name a building designed by architect Christopher Wren Drawing with a variety of media: lead pencil, pen, pastel and charcoal. Using marks and lines to create different effects including thick & thin Combine different media to create an effect</p>	

