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| **Art Curriculum Milestone 3** | | | | | | | |
| **Topic** | **Key Vocabulary** | **Sticky Facts** | | | **Essential Skills** | | |
| **Child Of Our Time**  **Printing**  **Artist:**  **William Morris** | Relief printing Lino printing  Mono printing  Resist printing  **Pattern**  **Repetition**  **Symmetry**  **Layering**  **Material**  **Effect**  **Wax resist** | * William Morris was an English textile designer, poet and novelist. * His drawings and textile prints were based on nature and included flowers and leaves * His work included wallpaper design and print, furniture, stained glass windows, tiles and tapestries. * Relief printing is created by removing areas of a block to form a pattern, usually this is carved from the block. An example of relief print is lino or block printing. * In lino printing, a design is cut into the lino surface with a sharp knife, the lino sheet is inked with a roller, and then impressed onto paper or fabric. * Mono printing is a form of printmaking made from a block that can be reprinted. Unlike other forms of printmaking mono print uses a shape, line or image made into the block that can only be printed using one colour. | | | * **Create a print design in the style of William Morris.** * Explain a few techniques including the use of relief, mono and resist printing. * Choose the printing method appropriate to the task. * Build up layers and colours/textures. * Organise their work in terms of pattern, repetition, symmetry or random printing styles. * Be familiar with layering prints. * Be confident with printing on fabric and paper. * Alter and modify work. * Work relatively independently. | | |
| **Walk Like An Egyptian** |  |  | | |  | | |
| **Endangered**  **Sculpture:**  **Sustainable materials**  **Artist:**  **Jill Townsley/**  **Michelle Reader** | Modelling  Sculpture  Recycled  Natural  Man-made  Construction  Sustainable | * Jill Townsley is a British artist who is most famous for her sculptures and installations. * She uses materials that are common and everyday, such as staples, plastic spoons, bristles, plastic balls, brass wire, fishing wire and polystyrene beads. * Michelle Reader reuses waste materials to create unique figurative sculptures. * She reuses household and industrial waste in her work, combined with found objects from charity shops and scrapyards. * Sculpture is the creation of artistic objects in three dimensions. * Sculpture is a work of art that is produced by carving or shaping materials. * A sculpture may look exactly like a person or object or may reflect shapes and forms that the artist invents. | | | * **Design and create a sculpture using sustainable materials.** * Describe the different qualities involved in modelling, sculpture and construction. * Plan a sculpture through drawing and other preparatory work. * Create sculpture and constructions with increasing independence. | | |
| **Traders and Raiders**  **Collage, Printing and Drawing** | Value  Shade  Tint  Relief printing  Line  Tone  Pattern  Texture  Form  Space  Colour  Shape | * Value is the lightness or darkness of a colour. High value is light, and low value is dark. * We can create value with a range of pencil techniques. * A shade is a darker version of a colour. * A tint is a lighter version of a colour. * Relief printing is created by removing areas of a block to form a pattern, usually this is carved from the block. An example of relief print is lino or block printing. | | | * **Create Viking art using collage, printing and drawing.** * Explore the properties of visual elements, line, tone, pattern, texture, colour and shape. * Demonstrate a wide variety of ways to make different marks with dry and wet media. * Explain a few printing techniques including the use of relief, mono and resist printing. * Choose the printing method appropriate to the task. * Build up layers and colours/textures. * Be confident with printing on fabric and paper. * Identify artists who have worked in a similar way. * Develop ideas using different mixed media using a sketchbook. * Alter and modify work. | | |
| **Out of this World**  **Sculpture**  Clay alien eyes | Sculpture  Modelling  Clay  Malleable  Texture  Relief  Slabs  Coils  Slips  Mould | * Sculpture is a work of art that is produced by carving or shaping materials such as stone or clay. * Clay is a naturally occurring, sticky fine-grained earth. It can be moulded into different shapes when wet. * Clay is used to make bricks, potteries, and ceramics. It is also used to make sculptures and decorative patterns and designs. * Clay is malleable which means it is capable of being shaped or formed, whether by hand or with tools. * Texture refers to the tactile quality of an object's surface. * Relief is a sculptural technique where the sculpted elements remain attached to a solid background of the same material. | | | * **Design and create an alien eye out of clay.** * Describe the different qualities involved in modelling, sculpture and construction. * Use recycled, natural and man-made materials to create sculpture. * Plan a sculpture through drawing and other preparatory work. * Develop skills in using clay including; slabs, coils, slips etc. * Create sculpture and constructions with increasing independence. | | |
| **Let Me Entertain You**  **Drawing and Painting**  **Artist:**  **Andy Warhol** | Pop Art  Line  Tone  Pattern  Colour  Shape  Primary colours  Secondary colours  Complementary colours  Shade  Tint | * Andy Warhol was an American artist. * Warhol was called a ‘Pop Artist’ because he took images from popular culture, or everyday life. * He famously created portraits of stars such as Marilyn Monroe and Elvis Presley. He made numerous portraits of the same person using different bright colours for each picture. * He worked with many forms of media, including: painting, printmaking, photography, drawing and sculpture. * Primary colours are the three main colours (red, yellow and blue). * Secondary colours are made by mixing two primary colours. * Complementary colours are opposite to each other on the colour wheel. * A shade is when you add black to a colour to make it darker. * A tint is when you add white to a colour to make it lighter.   Modernism- Shot Marilyn – Ocean Valley | | | * **Create a painting in the style of Andy Warhol.** * Explore the potential properties of the visual elements, line, tone, pattern, texture, colour and shape. * Work in a sustained and independent way from observation, experience and imagination. * Identify artists who have worked in a similar way. * Develop ideas using different mixed media using a sketchbook. * Demonstrate a secure knowledge about primary and secondary, warm and cold, complementary and contrasting colours. * Create shades and tints using black and white. * Choose appropriate paint, paper and implements to adapt and extend work. * Show an awareness of how paintings are created (composition). | | |
| **Art National Curriculum Skills** | | | | | | | |
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| **Develop Ideas** | | | **Techniques: Painting** | **Techniques: Drawing** | | **Techniques Sculpture** | |
| • Develop and imaginatively extend ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum. • Collect information, sketches and resources and present ideas imaginatively in a sketch book. • Use the qualities of materials to enhance ideas. • Spot the potential in unexpected results as work progresses. • Comment on artworks with a fluent grasp of visual language. | | | • Sketch (lightly) before painting to combine line and colour. • Create a colour palette based upon colours observed in the natural or built world. • 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. • Develop a personal style of painting, drawing upon ideas from other artists. | • Use a variety of techniques to add interesting effects (e.g. reflections, shadows, direction of sunlight).  • Use a choice of techniques to depict movement, perspective, shadows and reflection.  • Choose a style of drawing suitable for the work (e.g. realistic or impressionistic).  • Use lines to represent movement. | | • 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. • Combine visual and tactile qualities. • Use frameworks (such as wire or moulds) to provide stability and form. | |
| **Techniques: Collage** | | | **Inspiring Artists** | **Techniques: Printing** | | **Digital Media** | **Textiles** |
| • Mix textures (rough and smooth, plain and patterned). • Combine visual and tactile qualities. • Use ceramic mosaic materials and techniques. | | | • Give details (including own sketches) about the style of some notable artists, artisans and designers. • Show how the work of those studied was influential in both society and to other artists. • Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles. | • Build up layers of colours.  • Create an accurate pattern, showing fine detail.  • Use a range of visual elements to reflect the purpose of the work. | | • Enhance digital media by editing (including sound, video, animation, still images and installations). | • Show precision in techniques.  • Choose from a range of stitching techniques.  • Combine previously learned techniques to create pieces. |