

EYFS		
	In EYFS, children will Age 3 - 4 Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors. Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils. Show a preference for a dominant hand. Reception - Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Suggested tools: pencils for drawing and writing, paintbrushes, scissors, knives, forks and spoons. Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient. Fine Motor Skills ELG Children at the expected level of development will: Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases; Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paint brushes and cutlery; Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.	In EYFS, children will Age 3 - 4 Explore different materials freely, to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make. Develop their own ideas and then decide which materials to use to express them. Join different materials and explore different textures. Create closed shapes with continuous lines and begin to use these shapes to represent objects. Draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details. Use drawing to represent ideas like movement or loud noises. Show different emotions in their drawings and paintings, like happiness, sadness, fear, etc. Explore colour and colour mixing. Show different emotions in their drawings – happiness, sadness, fear, etc. Reception 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. Creating with Materials ELG Children at the expected level of development will: - Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form, and function; - Share their creations, explaining the process they have used

Rational	Content NC	Skills/ Process	Essential Knowledge / Endpoint	Essential Vocabulary
Year 1				
Autumn Who am I and what can I do? History/science About humans, children, personal history- families, strengths and	Portraits To use drawing to develop and share their ideas and experiences. To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using line, shape and form.	Drawing - Extend the variety of drawings tools - Explore different textures and pencil techniques (blending, marks and dots, pressure and line)	- Observational drawing is a realistic drawing where you draw from and image, life or reflection in mirror - A portrait is a picture of a person/persons/animal - A family portrait is a picture of a family - A pet portrait is a picture of an animal	Portrait, Self-Portrait, Eyes, Lips, Nose, Ears, Hair, Face, Head, Realistic, Realism, Observation, Observational, Shape, Tone, Line, Shading, Shade, Value, Blending, Dark, Light, Proportion, Pressure, drawing

personal targets, similarities and differences	To know about great artists and make links to their own work.	- Practise drawing facial features - Observe facial anatomy to draw a self-portrait Additional: Inspiration from the greats - Use some of the ideas of artists' studies to create pieces. Collage - Collage	- An individual portrait is a picture of any one person - A self-portrait is a picture of yourself - Photography can be used for portraiture (selfies = self-portrait) - Different pencil techniques (Blending - smudging pencil marks with finger, dots, lines and marks, Pressure - Applying different pressure to create light and dark effects) - Different pencil grades can be used for different things (H - Light, B - Dark) - Words for facial features and how to draw them - Collage is layering images and pieces of paper to create an image. - Andy Warhol was an artist who lead the Pop Art movement in the 1960's Endpoint - A collaged portrait, inspired by Andy Warhol, using their own observational drawing.	
Home sweet home Geography/ DT/ History/ Maths Their own homes, homes in the locality, changes over time, crafting, building, shapes	My House To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products To use drawing and sculpture to develop and share their ideas and imagination To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, shape and form.	Sculpture - Construct - Use materials to make known objects for a purpose - Carve - Pinch and roll coils and slabs using a modelling media. - Make simple joins	- Shapes can be identified in buildings and houses - Triangles, squares, rectangles and circles. - Know how to draw a triangle, square, circle and rectangle. - A physical object is 3D - Different techniques can be used for sculptures (Pinching, rolling, carving). - Use clay board and tools to use clay properly and safely. - Need to carefully join pieces together so they don't fall off. Endpoint - A painted clay house sculpture.	Design, square, triangle, rectangle, clay ceramic, pinching, coils, rolling, slabs, joining, carving, painting, clay, sculpture, shapes, construct, make, join, piece, materials

<u>Spring</u> <i>What is life like in the UK?</i> <i>Geography/ history / PSHE</i> Geography of the UK focuses on countries, capitals , cultures and traditions. Weather in the UK.	<u>Damien Hirst Pattern</u> To use a range of materials creatively to design To use painting to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination 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.	<u>Painting -</u> Use a variety of tools and techniques Work on different scales. <u>Pattern -</u> Awareness and discussion of patterns – repeating patterns – symmetry <u>Inspiration from the greats -</u> Describe the work of notable artists, artisans and designers. Use some of the ideas of artists studied to create pieces.	- Damien Hirst is an English artist born in 1965. - He creates lots of different work but we are going to focus on his patterns. - You can use lots of different tools for painting such as brushes and sticks, but also just your fingers. - A repeat pattern is a pattern design created with one or more image/picture that repeats over and over again. (For example, butterfly wings in the images we look at in lesson 2) -You can take inspiration from an artists work by choosing different things you like about their art and using it in our own, for example the colours they use, or the patterns. -Each section is monochromatic, which means that it is only one colour. There are different shades and tones of each colour to show the detail of the objects. <u>Endpoint -</u> A pattern inspired by the topic of 'Life in the UK' and the work of Damien Hirst.	Artist, inspiration, pattern, printing, paint, circles, drawing, sketching, individual, design, colour, gentle, shade, pressure, pattern, repeat, monochrome, light, dark, press - light/dark
<u>Life in the Capital</u> <i>Geography/ history</i> Focus on London now and in the past- focus on The fire of London- modern fire brigade.	<u>Colour and Printing</u> To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products To use painting to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination	<u>Colour -</u> name all the colours – mixing of colours – Find collections of colour – applying colour with a range of tools	- Primary colours are red, yellow and blue. You cannot mix other colours to get these. - Secondary colours are orange, green and purple. You mix the primary colours to get these. Orange = Red and yellow Purple = Red and blue Green = Yellow and blue	Colour, mix, primary, secondary, swatch, printing, printmaking, press, string, combine, warm, cool.

	To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, texture, Line and space	Painting - Use a variety of tools and techniques Mix secondary colours and shades Printing - - Relief printing	- A colour wheel is a diagram that shows how colours mix. - When mixing colours, you should only use a little bit of paint at a time. - Printing or printmaking is when you transfer an image onto a material such as paper or fabric. - We are going to print with three techniques, folding paper with paint in half, applying paint to string and applying paint to cardboard. - Abstract art doesn't have to look like a specific thing. - Hot colours are red, yellow and orange. Cold colours are blue, purple and white. - We are taking inspiration from fire so we are going to be using hot colours. Endpoint - An abstract art piece inspired by fire, using different printing techniques and warm colours.	
Summer What a wonderful world Animals- classification – where they live in the world including Plymouth, UK then rest of the world.	Landscape Art To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products To use drawing, painting to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination To develop a wide range of art and design techniques	Inspiration from the greats- Describe the work of notable artists, artisans and designers. Use some of the ideas of artists studied to create pieces. Texture/collage -	- A landscape is an area of land that you can see. - Landscape art is just artwork of some of these areas. They can be observational (Where they draw or paint a realistic version of the real place, or imaginative and made up) - When using pencils, always start by pressing lightly first. - Watercolours are a type of paint that you have to activate with water to use.	Landscape, drawing, sketch, painting, watercolour, observational, collage, layer, texture.

Subject- Art

	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.	- collage Painting - using different types of paint. Drawing - Observe and draw landscapes –	- When you are painting your drawing, try and keep within the lines. If you use too much water, then your colours will bleed together and get messy. - Collage is art created with pieces of paper that are arranged and stuck to make a design or picture. Some of the artists use coloured paper, but some of them actually use paper from magazines or pictures which have other colours and designs on them. - Some of the artists, like Robin Brooks, actually use painted paper. So she prepares her paper by painting it and adding colour and texture before collaging. - To take inspiration from an artists work, we pick things that we like about their work (make links) and use it within our own. Endpoint - A mixed media, collaged landscape inspired by Robin Brooks.	
Exploration Geography/ history Hot and cold places in the world. Polar explorers- Scott of the Antarctic.	Art Around the World To produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences To become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design	Printing - Awareness and discussion of patterns – repeating patterns – symmetry Painting -	- Different cultures around the world have different art. - African art varies a lot from bold patterns to detailed masks and sculptures. A lot of the art uses bold, warm colours such as browns, reds and orange, which represent the heat of the continent.	Africa, African, bold, pattern, shapes, Aboriginal, Australia, indigenous, dotting, Islamic, ornate, Mosque

Subject- Art

	techniques To evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design	Use a variety of tools and techniques	- We can use shapes to create patterns. - Aboriginal art is made by indigenous people of Australia (The people who first lived there). Their art has been found on leaves, wood and rocks. - Aboriginal art is known for its dot work. The artists would have mixed different clays with water to get their 'paint', which is why a lot of the colours are reds, browns and oranges. - They are believed to tell stories and dreams that the people would have had. - We can create a dotting effect by using the end of our brush with a little bit of paint. - Islamic art is created by Muslim people. It is very detailed and often used to decorate ornate buildings such as Mosques. <u>Endpoint -</u> Three lessons exploring the art of three different cultures, African, Aboriginal and Islamic.	
Year 2				
Autumn Castles: History/ geography/ DT Focus on prior knowledge of castles in UK. Focus on local castles. Who lives in	Paul Klee Castle To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products. To learn about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and	Printing - - Print with a growing range of objects - Identify the different forms printing takes	- Ability to recognise shapes (Squares, triangles, rectangles and circles) - Paul Klee was a German artist who was known for his childlike work. - His work was inspired by three different art movements (Cubism, expressionism and surrealism)	Artist, collage, colour, paper, cut, stick, layout, arrange, shape, square, rectangle, triangle, circle, printmaking, printing, sponge, paint, relief, block, digital

Subject- Art

castles- DT creates a castle- joins/ drawbridge? Life in the past Materials	designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.	Additional: Inspiration from the greats - - Create a piece of work in response to another artist's work (make links) Collage - - Explore collage	- Collage is art made by layering and sticking paper - Relief printing is when you carve into a block to make a design - Digital printing is when you use a printer - Block printing is when you use a shape to print - Printing is when you transfer an image onto another material Endpoint - A collaborative, printed and collaged 3D castle, inspired by Paul Klee.	
Celebrations around the world RE/PSHE/Geography/history Focus on celebrations we have, things to celebrate in Plymouth, celebrations in Uk- including the Queen, celebrations around the world.	Brian Pollard inspired artwork. To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products To use drawing and painting to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, line, and space To learn about the work of a range of artists, describing the differences and similarities between	Painting - - Mix a range of secondary colours, shades and tones. - Experiment with tools and techniques, - Name different types of paint and their properties. - Work on a range of scales e.g. large brush on large paper etc. - Mix and match colours using artefacts and objects. Inspiration from the greats-	- Primary colours are red, yellow and blue. You cannot mix paints to get these colours. - Secondary colours are the colours you get by mixing the primary colours together. - Mixing and matching colours. - Brian Pollard is an artist from Plymouth who is inspired by the coast. He uses acrylic paints for his work. - Acrylic paints are thicker than watercolours. - Different techniques such as flat colour, dots, thick and thin lines and painting two colours next to each other. Endpoint -	Mix, match, colour wheel, primary, secondary, Brian Pollard, paint, flat, dots, lines.

Subject- Art

	different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.	- create a piece of work in response to another artist's work Say how other artists/craft makers/designers have used colour, pattern and shape.	A painted scene of Plymouth, inspired by Brian Pollard.	
<u>Spring Changes:</u> Science/ Geography Focus on changes as we grow, life cycles including those of animals, changes in the world around us.	<u>Seasons Colour Collage Changes</u> produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques	<u>Collage-</u> overlapping and overlaying to create effects – Start to explore – collage	- Autumn colours are dark reds, oranges, yellows and some dark greens and browns. - Winter colours are white, greys, light pink and purple and blue. - Abstract art doesn't have to look like anything specific. It is more about how you feel. - Mixed media artwork uses more than one material. - A gradient is when one colour changes into another. - Spring colours are light greens, light blues, pinks, purples and light red. - Summer colours are blue, bright yellow, orange and reds - Recognise that colours change with the seasons and choose appropriate colours - Collage is when you use pieces of paper and glue them to create artwork. <u>Endpoint -</u> A mixed media collage art piece inspired by the seasons.	Colour, collage, layer, Autumn, Winter, Spring, Summer, gradient, mixed media, dark, light

How does your garden grow ? Science/ geography Focus on plants and growing. Look at gardens in the locality and formal gardens, designing gardens, gardens in cities.	Drawing Plants produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design know about great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms.	Inspiration from the greats - Replicate some of the techniques used by notable artists, artisans and designers. Drawing - Experiment with the potential of various pencils - close observation - Draw both the positive and negative shapes – initial sketches as a preparation for painting	- You can use different pencil techniques within your drawing, such as blending (smudging pencil marks with our finger), applying different pressure by pressing hard or soft, stippling which is when you make lots of dots and using different lines. - Different graded pencils make different marks - B grade pencils are darker and softer than our normal HB pencil. This means that they can be useful when we are drawing, especially if we are shading and need darker tones for the shadows. - Drawing in different scales means drawing pictures in different sizes. - When we talk about other artists work, think about what you like about their work, How you think it was created and if you dislike it, think about why. - Exploring artists: Liberty Shuro - Zimbabwean artist who uses pencils. Minnie Small - British artist who uses mixed media Georgia O'Keefe - American Painter - Sibonelo Chiliza is an artist from South Africa who has created lots of artwork for books. - His work included lots of realistic detail and soft colour. - He uses pencils to create his work, starting with a sketch using drawing pencils and then using colouring pencils for colour.	Pencil, blending, pressure, stippling, loose, inspiration, recreation, opinion, painting, artist, realistic, observational, layers, soft, hard
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			- A reference is something that we look at to copy for our drawing. Today, our references will be pictures of plants. - You can see that his artwork is very realistic, which means it looks just like the real thing! - When adding our colouring pencils over our sketching pencils, we need to make sure we are pressing gently. If we press too hard, then you won't be able to see the pencil underneath. Endpoint - A realistic drawing of a plant, using pencils and colouring pencils, inspired by the art of Sibonelo Chiliza.	
<u>Summer</u> Off we go-Journeys History/ geography Focus on transport links in Plymouth. Focus on trains due to locality to station, Isambard kingdom Brunel and boats- Mayflower- due to coastal location. Journeys we make/ have made.	<u>Reportage Pattern</u> To produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences To become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques To evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design To know about great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and	<u>Pattern -</u> Experiment by arranging, folding, repeating, overlapping, regular and irregular patterning – natural and manmade patterns – Discuss regular and irregular <u>Inspiration from the greats -</u> Can they create a piece of work in response to another artist's work	- Reportage is a type of art that records and talks about real events. - Think of how the news can be reported, reportage is the way of doing this with drawing and painting. - These drawings are often done quickly and on location, which means they are created outside, where the artist is. This is why they are quite loose and 'rough'. The artists don't have lots of time to make it perfect. - Liu Mengxia is a Chinese artist who lives in Birmingham. She creates lots of different work such illustrations for books and magazines. - Negative and positive space. Drawing	Reportage, report, on location, drawing walk, sketch, positive, negative, outline, silhouette, pattern, African, geometric, repeat

	cultural development of their art forms.	Say how other artists/craft makers/designers have used colour, pattern and shape. Drawing - experiment with tools and surfaces - draw a way of recording experiences and feelings - discuss use of shadows, use of light and dark - Sketch to make quick records	everything the space around the object, or only drawing the object. - Outline drawing. Just a line drawing of your object, with little detail and no shading. - Silhouette drawing. A filled in drawing to show the shape of your object. - A pattern is a design that is repeated. - There are lots of different types of patterns such as: African Patterns, inspired by the culture of Africa. - Geometric patterns, which use lots of shapes. - Repeat patterns, which use designs and drawings over and over again. Endpoint - A colourful pattern inspired by a drawing walk around the school.	
A bug's life Science/ geography Focus on habitats, micro habitats, minibeasts food chains, dance/ music school grounds Field work- geography	Insect Sculpture To produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences To become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques	Form/Sculpture - Awareness of natural and man-made forms - Expression of personal experiences and ideas - to shape and form from direct observation (malleable and rigid materials) - decorative techniques - Replicate patterns and textures in a 3-D	- A sculpture is a 3d piece of art. - When we use clay, we have to use placemats so that we don't make a mess on your table. We will get messy hands, but that is okay because we can wash them after. - We can use a variety of techniques with clay, such as pinching, rolling, carving and attaching. - We are going to use acrylic paints. We are going to use thick brushes(wider and bigger for a bigger area) to paint our base colour, and then a thinner brush (smaller for small marks) to paint on details.	Clay, roll, pinch, attach, sculpture, insect, Layer, paint, glitter, base colour, details, thick, thin.

		form work and that of other sculptors	- To represent how shiny beetles are, we can use glitter on our sculptures. Endpoint - A painted clay sculpture of a beetle.	
Year 3				
Autumn Why is the Rainforest important? Science, Geography, PSHE Plants, functions of parts of plants, living things and their habitats, changing environments and dangers this brings to animals and plants. Locating rainforests, human and physical features, biomes	Botanical Illustration To use sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing and painting with a range of materials.	Drawing- - Experiment with the potential of various pencils - Close observation - Initial sketches as a preparation for painting Additional: Painting- - Mix a variety of colours Colour- - Colour mixing	- Botanical illustration is the drawing of plants - Botanical illustration is important because it can capture a whole plant, which photography can't always do - There are different types of pencil. - The difference between a B grade and a H grade pencil is that a B grade is black, soft and dark and a H is hard - We can use different techniques and marks when drawing. - Hatching is shading with lines, cross-hatching is shading with overlapping lines and blending is shading by smudging pencil marks. - Watercolours need water to activate (The more water the more transparent the paint will be) Endpoint A painted observational illustration of a tropical plant.	Botanical, illustration, drawing, observational, shading, hatching, cross hatching, blending, grades, proportion, scale, positive, negative, watercolour, swatch, colour matching, light, dark, hard, soft

Rainforest civilisation: History-Mayans Science , geography, DT, History Light linked to layers in rainforest Locating places within S America Settlement/ changes over time	Mayan Mask To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using texture, line, shape, and form.	Sculpture - Shape, form, model and construct (malleable and rigid materials) – Plan and develop – understanding of different adhesives and methods of construction – aesthetics Painting - Experiment with different effects and textures inc. blocking in colour, washes,	- Mayans used masks for many different reasons such as hunting, worshipping their Gods and also honouring their dead. - The mask designs take inspiration from animals like cheetahs and birds. - Different techniques can be used to attach cardboard to create different effects and make it 3D, such as tabs, flanges and folds. - PVA glue is runny and wet compared to a glue stick, but is easier to brush on and covers bigger spaces, but it takes longer to dry. You can use both to create your artwork, for different areas - EG. Small pieces with a glue stick. - Different painting techniques such as dry brush for texture, adding more water to cover a bigger area, using the end of the brush for dotting. Endpoint - A 3D mixed media Mayan mask.	Mayan mask, 3D, craft, adhesive, technique, fold, tab, flange, dry brush, sgraffito. paint, colour, decorate
Spring The stone Age History/ geography/ science/art Stone age to iron age Animals and humans – skeletons, nutrition Rocks Locating topographical features of environments. Uk landmarks, human and physical features, change over time.	Cave Painting To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture,	Colour - – Introduce different types of brushes – techniques apply colour using dotting, scratching, splashing Drawing - Experiment with the potential of various pencils – close observation	- The earliest form of art work - Cave painting. We will be looking at cave paintings created during the stone age. - Cave paintings often told stories and marked where the cavemen lived. - In cave art, there are lots of animals such as bulls, bison, deer and horses. - They used natural materials like stones and rocks for their art. - Charcoal is a dry art material created by burning wood. - It is used as a fuel to create fires, but can also be used to create art! Endpoint -	Charcoal, painting, watercolour, texture, layer, smudge, blend, natural, cave painting, stone age

	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.	– Draw both the positive and negative shapes – initial sketches as a preparation for painting	A mixed media cave painting using charcoal and watercolour paint.	
Sounds Rubbish Science sound Science materials Recycling- music Performance unit	Puppets To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products To use drawing, painting and sculpture To develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space	Drawing- – accurate drawings of people – particularly faces Form/sculpture- Shape, form, model and construct (malleable and rigid materials) – Plan and develop – understanding of different adhesives and methods of construction – aesthetics	- A puppet is a model of a person, animal or character that can be moved and controlled with string or someone's hand. - They were first used in Ancient Greece and are still used now to tell lots of different stories! - Good characters often have round, soft features which make them look friendlier. - Bad characters tend to have pointier, sharper features which make them look scarier or unfriendly! - To make your characters unique, pick something to exaggerate. Maybe they have a long, pointy nose, or really big shoes! - There are different types of puppets: String Puppets - These are 3D puppets that are held up by strings. Pulling different strings makes the puppet move in different ways. Shadow Puppets - These are silhouettes of characters so that when a light is shone, their shadows are visible.	Puppet, character, design, exaggerate, sharp, soft, limbs, joints, movement, stage, setting and scene.

			Hand Puppets - These are puppets that are controlled by a hand inside them. They normally only have a mouth that moves. - Our puppets are going to have sticks attached to them so that we can use them in a stage setting. We are going to use split pins to connect some of our body parts. - A stage is used to provide space for a production, and it helps viewers focus on what is happening. They can also help set the scene of the story. Endpoint - A puppet with moving parts and a stage setting.	
Summer Ooo la la – Vive la France Art and DT, geography, MFL Life in France, famous buildings, culture and community including art and music compare to Plymouth.	French Artists To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination 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	Inspiration from the greats - Replicate some of the techniques used by notable artists, artisans and designers. Collage- overlapping and overlaying to create effects - Start to explore - collage Painting - Experiment with different effects and	- There are many famous artists who come from France, as it is a country with a lot of culture and focus on the arts. - Henri Matisse was an artist known for his use of colour and movement within his work. Matisse was alive from 1869 - 1954. He used a lot of different materials and techniques, from painting to sculpture. Some of Matisse's most famous work are his cutouts. - He created a technique and process called 'Drawing with scissors' - Paul Cezanne is a French Post-Impressionist painter. He uses repetitive, small brush strokes within his artwork. He was alive from 1839 - 1906. Cezanne painted a lot of still lifes (Which are arrangements of objects) so that he could experiment with shape, colour and	Collage, cutting, sticking, layer, arrange, technique, inspiration, painter, painting, oil pastel, layer, brush strokes, post-impressionist, still life, watercolour, brush stroke, Impressionism

	designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.	textures inc. blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint etc. 🖌️ Work confidently on a range of scales e.g. thin brush on small picture etc.	lighting. - Claude Monet was a French painter who lived from 1840 - 1926. He is best known for creating the Impressionism art movement, which was a style of painting which focused on using small, thin brush strokes to show the light in the picture. - Monet painted lots of scenes with flowers and plants. Because of this, the actual flowers are quite abstract, as they are just quick brush strokes. - Watercolours are a type of paint which are activated with water. - They come in different forms, such as tubes or pans. - We have them as pans, so they are dry. When you add water, you activate them so you can paint with them. - The more water you use, the thinner and lighter your paint will be. So if you don't use a lot of water, then the paint will be a bit thicker and harder to use, but the colour will be stronger. Endpoint - Three lessons, exploring three different artists and creating art pieces inspired by them.	
Life on the high seas: History, geography, science Light/ forces/ magnets A study of famous people and boat	Tudor Mono Print To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products To use drawing, painting and sculpture	Pattern - pattern in the environment – design – using ICT – make patterns on a range of surfaces –	- A pattern is a repeated decorative design - The Tudor period was between 1485 and 1603 and their designs were very lavish and detailed. The Tudor period had a very clear style, which is still around today,	Tudor, pattern, design, nature, printmaking, printing, ink, relief, monoprint, oil pastel, transfer, fabric layer

Subject- Art

journeys that have left from Plymouth recall Mayflower from Y2 focus on Sir Francis Drake- journeys made maps/ changes over time, longitude/ latitude/ equator/ hemispheres/ navigation Fieldwork-Sir Francis Drake	to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space	Symmetry Printing - relief and impressed printing – recording textures/patterns – monoprinting – colour mixing through overlapping colour prints	especially with some Tudor buildings - Their designs could be found on expensive clothing and other fabric pieces like curtains. Now let's look at some Tudor patterns. - A lot of Tudor patterns include lots of natural elements like flowers, vines and leaves. Sometimes animals too. - Some of these colours were difficult and expensive to get, so were luxuries for the rich. - Printmaking (or printing) is when you transfer an image onto a surface. - Monoprinting is when you have ink on a surface, then layer over a piece of paper. - On top of that you put a drawing that you trace with your pencil, so that it pushes the ink and makes a print on the paper underneath! Endpoint - A monoprint of a Tudor pattern with added colour using oil pastels.	
Year 4				
Autumn The Age of Change- Victorian innovation History Heroes Science, History Electricity- related inventors, impact on life then/ life now	William Morris Textile Art To create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing and	Texture - Use a wider variety of stitches - Observation and design of textural art Inspiration from the greats - Compare the work of different artists/	- The art movements that occurred during the Victorian Era are Neoclassicism, Romanticism and Impressionism - Impressionism was about capturing a moment quickly with quick brush strokes. - Cubism went against the idea that art should take inspiration from nature, and used lots of abstract shapes. - Pop Art focused on making art about consumerism and pop culture.	Victorian, art movement, fabric, sewing, embroidery, stitch, needle, thread, design, embellish, Neoclassicism, Romanticism, Impressionism, Cubism, Surrealism, Pop Art, Running Stitch, French Knot, Blanket Stitch, Back Stitch

Subject- Art

	painting with a range of materials. To learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.	cultures/ periods of time - Create original pieces that are influenced by studies of others.	- Contemporary art is broad and hard to explain. It covers a wide range of art that tells messages about our lives today. - Romanticism tries to move away from the past and appreciate present life. - Neoclassicism was art that took inspiration from ancient Greek and Roman style. - William Morris was an artist who lived during the Victorian Era, famous for textile prints. - Know how to sew a variety of stitches (Running Stitch, blanket stitch, back stitch and French knot) Endpoint - A textile art piece inspired by William Morris' work, using a variety of stitches	
Fire and Ice Science, Geography, Art Locating places studied on globe/ maps/ -build on Y2 Volcanoes/ mountains States of matter. Physical features	Warm and Cool Colour Collage To use sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including painting and collage with a range of materials.	Painting - Choose paints and implements appropriately. 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. Colour -	- Warm colours are red, yellow and orange. They are associated with fire, heat and Summer. - Cool colours are blue, white and purple. (Sometimes green). They are associated with night, Winter, cold. - Abstract art doesn't have to look like a specific thing. It isn't trying to depict anything. - Mixed media art used more than one material, for example paints and colouring pencils. - Artists can be inspired by lots of different things, such as poetry. - A 'Thumbnail' is a small sketch of an idea you have, and they can be helpful because they are quick to do and show our ideas	Warm, cool, colour mixing, primary, secondary, mixed media, abstract.

		Colour Mixing suitable equipment for the task – - colour to reflect mood Collage experimenting with creating mood, feeling,	Endpoint - A mixed media art piece exploring colour and feelings, inspired by a poem of their choice.	
<u>Spring</u> What's eating you? Science, geography, PSHE Digestive system Europe focus- Italy compare with Uk Plymouth Focus on features, human geography- food	<u>Observational Drawing and Collage</u> To produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences To become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques To evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design know about great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms.	<u>Inspiration from the greats -</u> Compare the work of different artists/ cultures/ periods of time Create original pieces that are influenced by studies of others. <u>Drawing -</u> – Identify and draw the effect of light – scale and proportion – accurate drawings of whole people including proportion and placement – Work on a variety of scales	- Observational drawing is a realistic drawing (Which means it looks like the real thing) that we draw by looking at the object/thing we are drawing. - Shading techniques, Hatching is when you sketch lines in a straight line, Cross hatching is when you sketch lines going in two directions, Stippling is when you use lots of dots and blending is when you smudge the pencil with your fingers or a blending stump. - A still life is a painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects, most of which are fruit and vegetables. These have been created for many years as they are a great way of practicing drawing, shading, scale and proportion. - Scale means the overall size of an object. When you are sketching, you need to pay close attention to the size of the different objects to make sure they are proportionate to each other. Endpoint - A collaged portrait inspired by the work of Giuseppe Arcimboldo.	Collage, drawing, sketching, proportion, scale, observational, realistic, hatching, cross-hatching, stippling, blending.

Lights CAMERA ACTION Performance, Drama, Music, Art, DT	<u>Performance Backdrop</u> 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] To know about great artists, architects and designers in history.	<u>Painting -</u> Make and match colours with increasing accuracy. ■ Use more specific colour language e.g. tint, tone, shade, hue. ■ Choose paints and implements appropriately. ■ 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.	- A backdrop is a painted set piece that goes at the back of a stage in the theatre. These are often made of fabric. - They allow the scene to be set easily, to help the audience feel like they are looking into whatever world the performance is about. - Because it is a backdrop, our colours need to be bright so that they pop behind the people in front of them. - We can use different techniques such as: Dry brush - When you only have a little bit of paint on your brush. Washing - When you add a bit of water to make your paint go further. Stippling - When you dab your brush onto your surface directly. Endpoint - A collaborative backdrop for Charlie and the Chocolate Factory using painting techniques and printing.	Backdrop, design, composition, theatre, set, painting, dry brush, wash, texture, layer
<u>Summer</u> Dartmoor Life- Geography, History, Science States of matter, water cycle, Living things and their habitats- moorland creatures, River study, Changes over time Fieldwork	<u>Realistic/Geometric Landscape</u> To produce creative work, exploring their ideas To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas To improve their mastery of art and	<u>Printing -</u> Use sketchbook for recording textures/patterns – Interpret environmental and man made patterns – modify and adapt print Inspiration from the greats -	- Landscapes can look very different, but they are all pieces of art of outdoor scenes. - Geometric shapes are created using lines, points, and curves. Squares, triangles and circles for example. - Elyse Dodge is a landscape artist from Canada, who specialises in geometric art. She takes real landscapes and recreates them with her geometric style.	Landscape, geometric, shape, line, paint, print, print block, ink

Subject- Art

	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.	Compare the work of different artists/ cultures/ periods of time Create original pieces that are influenced by studies of others.	- A print block is a piece of material which is carved into with a design, to create a print. We will be using styrofoam. You can draw your designs onto your block by using our pencils, pushing into the styrofoam to create grooves. Everything you push in, will not hold paint when we print it. If you want some shapes to be white, then you need to push in all of the material. - Start by drawing outlines, and then fill in spaces with some geometric shapes. Endpoint - A contrasting final piece with a realistic coloured pencil drawing of Dartmoor and a geometric styrofoam print.	
Southwest settlement Geography, science, Looking at rocks – focusing on those found in the Southwest. Granite, volcanic-Exeter, limestone/ chalk. Focus on coasts, changes over time Coastal life humans/ animals/ safety	Coastal Clay Tile 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] To know about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Sculpture - plan and develop ideas - Shape, form, model and join - observation or imagination - properties of media - Discuss and evaluate own work and that of other sculptors Colour - - colour mixing and matching; tint, tone, shade – - observe colours – -	- Clay tiles are flat pieces of clay that are often used on buildings. Sometimes, they are very intricate and detailed, and can be used for decoration. - The country Portugal is famous for its clay tiles. They are called “Azulejos” and represent different stories from Portugal’s history and also myths. - They are very recognizable because of their signature blue colour. - There are different types of patterns such as: Striped, geometric, floral and paisley - You can use different clay techniques such as pinching, rolling, squeezing, carving and moulding. - Joining pieces together is done by a	Design, pattern, striped, geometric, floral, paisley, clay, roll, carve, score, slip, swatch, hue, tint, tone, shade

		suitable equipment for the task – - colour to reflect mood	technique called 'Scoring and Slipping'. You scratch the surface and then add water before pressing them together. - Primary colours are Red, Yellow and Blue and Secondary colours are Purple, Orange and Green! - Hue is what we call the pure colour. If we are using a yellow or orange, that is the hue. - When we add white to that colour, it makes it lighter. That is the Tint. - If you add both white and black (Grey) then you get the tone of that colour! - If you add black to that colour, it makes it darker and is called the Shade. Endpoint - A painted clay tile inspired by the coast.	
Year 5				
Autumn Material magic Wizards and magic Science Properties and changes of materials	Natural vs Man Made Print To create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing and painting with a range of materials.	Print - Combining prints - Design prints - Make connections - Discuss and evaluate own work and that of others Pattern - Create own abstract pattern to reflect personal experience and expression	There are different types of patterns. - A lattice pattern is when strips overlap to create a design with holes. They can often be seen on fences and gates. - A Mosaic pattern is made of regular or irregular shapes, often arranged to create a design or picture. They are used a lot to decorate floors, walls and ceilings. - A repeat pattern is made of one or more small images that get repeated over and over again. - Tessellations are patterns made of shapes that perfectly fit together, leaving no gaps. - Techniques to create different natural	Pattern, natural, environmental, man made, marbling, tessellation, repeat, abstract, contrast, organic, mosaic, lattice

			patterns (Marbling, bubbles and textural tools) - Contrast is when two opposite things are arranged together. - Relief printing is when you carve into a block to create a design and the lines you carve wont show up on paper Endpoint A layered print of contrasting natural and man made patterns.	
Ere Be Dragons History/ art/ geography Shang Dynasty, China study, settlement, China today	<u>Chinese Dragon Puppet</u> To use 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, and sculpture with a range of materials.	<u>Collage</u> Select and use materials – embellish work <u>Sculpture</u> plan and develop ideas – Shape, form, model and join – imagination – properties of media	- Dragons can be depicted in many different ways, and have been throughout history - Dragons are mythological creatures, so drawings and depictions of them are made up by the creators, which is why they look so different! - Chinese dragons are seen as gods and are worshipped, whereas Western dragons are normally monsters. -These are used by Eastern cultures to celebrate the new year. They have big parades and events where people carry these puppets around and it looks like a giant dragon dancing in the streets - How to follow a tutorial to complete a drawing - Following a design is important to create a cohesive, collaborative piece. Endpoint - A Chinese dragon puppet made as a group.	Western, Eastern, creative, puppet, craft, 3D, dragon, collaboration, design, make, interpretation.
<u>Spring</u> History of space and time- History Heroes	<u>Van Gogh Space Painting</u>	<u>Painting -</u> Demonstrate a secure knowledge	- Van Gogh was an artist from the Netherlands who's work only became popular when he died.	Impasto, painting, impressionism, layers, texture, brushstrokes, style,

History, science, PSHE Earth and space planets, day and night, gravity. Materials- conductivity, electrical thermal materials. Build on forces work Focus on space explorations, science of space, endeavour, ambition, Moon buggy? starry night?	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] To know about great artists, architects and designers in history.	about primary and secondary, warm and cold, complementary and contrasting colours. ■ Work on preliminary studies to test media and materials. ■ Create imaginative work from a variety of sources. Inspiration from the greats- Give details (including own sketches) about the style of some notable artists, artisans and designers. Show how the work of those studied was influenced in both society and to other artists. Experiment with different styles	- He changed his work when he moved to France as he was inspired by the beauty. He uses a technique called Impasto. - Van Gogh applied paint using fluid, loose marks with complex colours, and yet when you stand back, the brush marks and the colours find their place to help tell the story of the painting. Impasto is the technique of applying thick paint to a painting so that it leaves texture and visible brushstrokes. - Artists use brushes for this technique but also other tools such as palette knives. Endpoint - A painting of a space scene inspired by Van Gogh.	
Material world Science plastic pollution, making a difference Materials focus continued	Sculpture To create sketch books To record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas To improve their mastery of art and	Inspiration from the greats - Give details (including own sketches) about the style of some notable artists, artisans and designers.	- A sculpture is the art of making 3 dimensional forms. These can look like things such as people, or can be abstract. - You can separate sculptures into four categories, Assembly, Carving and Modelling and casting. - There are different types of sculpture. - Assembly is when different parts or	Sculpture, 3 dimensional, assembly, modelling, carving, casting, installation, scale, construction, design, mould, sculpt.

	design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] To know about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Show how the work of those studied was influenced in both society and to other artists. Experiment with different styles Sculpture - plan and develop ideas - Shape, form, model and join - observation or imagination - properties of media - Discuss and evaluate own work and that of other sculptors	things are put together and attached to create a sculpture. - Modelling is when a soft material such as clay is moulded, sculpted and changed to create a sculpture. - Carving is when a piece of material, often stone, is broken down using tools such as chisels to create a sculpture. - Casting is when a material that can be melted down, such as metal, is poured into a mould to create a sculpture. - Aluminium foil (Tin foil) is something that lots of people have in their homes, and it can be a great material for art as it is very cheap and easy to transform. - A lot of artist who use clay, use tin foil to create a base for their clay. This is so that they can have a more solid base to work on, and it means that they use less clay which is more expensive! - Some types of sculptures can also be called Installations. - These are often large-scale constructions, which are designed and put up in rooms, buildings or public spaces for a period of time. - This art piece (Plastic Ocean by Tan Zi Xi) that we saw last lesson is an example of an installation. The artist has collected lots of pieces of plastic and installed them around a room to create this. - Plastic Ocean is made up of over 20,000 pieces of rubbish. The artist was inspired	
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			by the Pacific Ocean Patch (Which is an area of the ocean where litter has collected). - She wanted her installation to make people feel like they were in the garbage patch, so they could feel what it would be like. Endpoint - A sculpture created using either tin foil, paper or clay.	
<u>Summer</u> Circle of life Science, Art Animals and humans- life cycles, reproduction in animals, plants. Classification of living things, characteristics, micro organisms, plants and animals.	<u>Beatriz Milhazes</u> 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] To know about great artists, architects and designers in history.	<u>Inspiration from the greats</u> Give details (including own sketches) about the style of some notable artists, artisans and designers. Show how the work of those studied was influenced in both society and to other artists. Experiment with different styles <u>Collage -</u> - use stories, music, poems as stimuli - Select and use materials – embellish work <u>Colour -</u>	- Beatriz Milhazes is a Brazilian artist who takes inspiration from Brazilian culture and also Modernist art. She likes her artwork to contrast the two. - Her work is large-scale and abstract. She uses paint and collaged elements and is known as Brazil's most successful contemporary painter! - Abstract art doesn't try to look like something in particular. It is more about feelings and ideas. - Mixed media is when you use more than one medium (Material) in your art. Endpoint - A mixed media, abstract art piece inspired by the art of Beatriz Milhazes.	Abstract, pattern, bold, shapes, Modernism, compare, recreate, inspiration, mixed media, collage.

		- explore the use of texture in colour - colour for purposes		
Powerful Planet Geography Natural disasters Conservation Make a difference	Natural Disaster Tapestry 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]	Texture/Collage - - use stories, music, poems as stimuli - Select and use materials – embellish work - fabric making – artists using textiles	- A natural disaster is a destructive event that occurs naturally. There are many different types of natural disaster, such as floods, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, storms, landslides and forest fires. - Having artwork of natural disasters that have occurred in the world can be a way of remembering the tragedy that happened, and any of the people affected or lost because of it. - We can use different techniques with oil pastels: - Sgraffito - Scratching pastel to remove it slightly. You can do this with a pencil. - Heavy pressure blending - Pressing hard to blend colours. (You can blend with your fingers, cotton buds or some tissue) - Light pressure blending - Blending colours by lightly using the pastels over each other. - Scumbling - Laying colour down with circular motion. - Stippling - Pressing and lifting pastel to create a mark repeatedly. - A tapestry is a thick piece of fabric that has designs and pictures woven into it. They are often used to tell stories and record important events, and were used a lot in ancient and medieval times. These would then decorate walls of castles or mansions of rich and noble families.	Natural disaster, oil pastel, sgraffito, pressure, blending, scumbling, stippling, tapestry, fabric, embellish, embellishments, design, sewing, running stitch, back stitch, French knot

			- Tapestries can vary a lot. Some of those examples were old, created many years ago, but some others are more modern - To embellish your work, you can try a running stitch or a back stitch. This can be used to add big details or small details. It is up to you. For an extra challenge, try a French Knot, which can be used to create little dots to your work. Endpoint - A mixed media media fabric piece inspired by a natural disaster.	
Year 6				
Autumn Conflict and resolution History, geography, Music, British Values personal liberty WW2- Plymouth Light, electricity	Light and Dark To use sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas. To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing and painting with a range of materials. To learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Drawing - Effect of light on objects and people from different directions - Interpret the texture of a surface	- Propaganda is a form of art which promoted a political cause or point of view - Paul Nash (1889-1946) was a British surrealist and war artist. He used his artwork to show his hatred of the war - We use different shading techniques to show light and dark in artwork. - Hatching is shading with lines, cross-hatching is shading with overlapping lines, contouring is shading with curved lines, stippling is shading with dots and blending is shading by smudging pencil marks. - The close the mark-making, the darker the shadow - The surface that is hit by the light source has a highlight, which is the brightest part. Around that is the light area and then the shadows begin with halftones, and the core shadow. Under the object, and on the side opposite to which the light is hitting,	Drawing, scale, texture, perspective, shading, hatching, cross-hatching, blending, War art, propaganda, smudging, charcoal, light, dark, tone, stippling, contour, still life,

			is the shadow. The shadow is the warped shape of the object. - A still life is a drawing of an arrangement of objects - There are different pencil grades (B and H) - The difference between a B grade and a H grade pencil is that a B grade is black, soft and dark and a H is hard Endpoint - An observational drawing of Smeaton's Tower, with a chosen thematic focus (Hope/Fear)	
Crime and punishment History, geography, science, Art, British values rule of law Crime and punishment through the ages in UK America focus Evolution and inheritance	Self-expressive pattern To use 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 about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Inspiration from the greats - Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles. Pattern - Create own abstract pattern to reflect personal experiences and expression – create pattern for purposes	- In the past, women couldn't be artists. - The art world is linked to topics such as crime and links because of different artist's work. - Ai Weiwei is a Chinese artist who creates mostly sculptures and installations. He uses his art to talk about political issues going on in the world. - Because he is vocal about the Chinese government, his art studio was burned down and he has been arrested many times. - His 'Golden Age' artwork was about censorship and surveillance in China. This means being watched all the time and not always having access to the news, especially news from around the world. - In China, they have lots of different laws to us in the UK, so they follow different rules. Ai Weiwei is someone who clearly doesn't always agree with these rules and	Pattern, mosaic, tessellation, repeat, self-expression, social, political.

			uses his art to speak up about them. - Rachel Parker is a surface pattern designer, which means she designs fabrics and other things such as covers for notebooks. We are going to follow her tutorial, to create some work similar to hers. - There are different types of pattern. Tessellation uses geometric shapes with no gaps, Mosaic patterns use irregular shapes often to create a picture and repeat patterns repeat one or more images over and over again. - Know how to follow an artist's tutorial to create work using their techniques and methods. <u>Endpoint -</u> A self-reflective pattern inspired by the work of Ai Weiwei	
<u>Spring</u> Make a difference- History Heroes 20th Century Mandela, Gandhi, Rosa Parks etc PSHE, History, Art Living things and habitats- micro organisms- pioneers in the field	<u>Graffiti</u> 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	<u>Printing -</u> Builds up drawings and images of whole or parts of items using various techniques – Screen printing – Explore printing techniques used by various artists <u>Inspiration from the greats -</u>	- Graffiti is a form of visual communication and artwork that is often in a public space. - It is often an illegal form of art, as the people who create this work don't always have permission to do so! - Graffiti can look very different depending on the artist, the space it is in and the materials used to create them. - There are different types of graffiti. Some styles of graffiti include: Stencil - Cut out designs that are painted using spray paints.	Stencil, graffiti, throw-up, tags, typography, layer, arrange, design, legible, style

	example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] To know about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles.	Tags - Quick “scribble-like” pieces that are often single words. Throw-Up - Designs created quickly, often with limited colours. - A stencil is just a piece of material (like a thick card) that has a design cut out of it which can be painted. - These are useful as they can be prepared days before the actual painting. They can also be reused a couple of times so you can create multiple pieces of art with the same design. - You can also layer stencil designs together to create more intricate designs. - A famous artist who uses stencils for their graffiti is Banksy - Who is an unknown English artist. Their work shows up all over the country. - Typography is the art of letters and words. Arranging letters in ways to make them legible but also visually appealing and interesting. Endpoint - A personal piece of artwork inspired by graffiti, using typography and the technique of stencilling.	
Heart and soul- health and wellbeing Science, PSHE, Animals inc. Humans- human circulatory system, diet, exercise	Anatomy and Sculpture To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit	Inspiration from the greats - Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles.	- A lot of sculptures are of people, so the artists need to know how to draw people well to be able to sculpt them. So today we are going to focus on just that, drawing people. - Drawing people is a challenging thing to	Scale, proportion, likeness, realistic, similarities, differences, abstract, clay, model, sculpt, score, slip.

	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] To know about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Drawing: effect of light on objects and people from different directions – interpret the texture of a surface – produce increasingly accurate drawings of people – concept of perspective Sculpture - plan and develop ideas – Shape, form, model and join – observation or imagination – properties of media – Discuss and evaluate own work and that of other sculptors	tackle as an artist because there are many different things that need to be done well for it to look realistic. - Things such as scale, proportion and likeness are very important. - Likeness is how close a drawing looks like to the person it is supposed to be. - If you are drawing a face, and one of the features is slightly off, then the picture will no longer look like the person it is meant to be, which is why it can be so difficult. - Michelangelo was an artist during the Renaissance period (Born in 1475 and died in 1564), and he is highly renowned for his sculptures. - Degas, Gormley and Giacometti are sculpture artists. - A sculpture is a 3D representation of something. It can be of a person, thing or something more abstract. - When using clay you can use a variety of techniques such as pinching, rolling carving. - When attaching pieces together, you need to use a technique called score and slip. - This is when you scratch the ends you want to attach with a tool, then add some water before pressing them together. This helps them attach better. - If this isn't done properly, then when dry, your pieces could fall off.	
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			Endpoint - A clay sculpture inspired by the work of Degas, Gormley and Giacometti.	
<u>Summer</u> Where have we come from? Where are we going? History, Geography, PSHE	<u>Architecture</u> 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] To know about great artists, architects and designers in history.	<u>Drawing -</u> effect of light on objects and people from different directions – interpret the texture of a surface – produce increasingly accurate drawings of people – concept of perspective <u>Painting -</u> Create shades and tints using black and white. 🖌️ Choose appropriate paint, paper and implements to adapt and extend their work. 🖌️ Carry out preliminary studies, test media and materials and mix appropriate colours.	- Architecture is the art and practice of designing and constructing buildings. - Every building you see was previously designed by an architect, who had to plan the space, size and sometimes even materials used. Let's watch a short video about architecture: - Explore some famous buildings: Empire State Building in New York. This building was designed by the architect firm Shreve, Lamb and Harmon. Taj Mahal in India. This building was designed by the architect Ustad Ahmad Lahori. Leaning Tower of Pisa in Italy. This building was believed to be designed by Guglielmo and Bonanno Pisano. The Kremlin in Russia. This building was designed by the architect Postnik Yakovlev. - There are lots of famous buildings, all around the world, created by incredible architects, including Plymouth. Plymouth itself also has a lot of interesting buildings. Let's look at some now. These architect companies include Chapman Taylor and Boyes Rees.	Architecture, architect, design, building, perspective, 1-point perspective, watercolours, pans, dry brush, flat wash, gradient, texture

		🖼️ Work from a variety of sources, inc. those researched independently. 🖼️ Show an awareness of how paintings are created (composition).	- When drawing architectural drawings, it is good to use a ruler so that you can make accurate, straight lines for your buildings. - Perspective means representing something in its three dimensional form, making it more realistic. - There are many different types of perspectives that drawings can have. From 1-point to 5-point for example. - 1-point perspective is when you are looking at a scene from one point, so the further away something is, the smaller it appears. - Watercolours are a type of paint that you need to activate with water to use. They come in lots of different forms, such as tubes, pans and even paper! (Pans are what we call them when they are solid) - We can use different techniques when painting: Flat wash - One even colour in a space. Dry brush - Using less water to get the texture of the brush. Wet on wet - Adding watery paint to an already wet surface. Colour lift - Using a clean, wet brush or tissue to remove and lift some colour. Gradient - Created by adding more and more water to lighten the colour. Salt - Adding salt to your painting before it dries creates a natural but random	
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			texture/pattern.	
			Endpoint - A 1-point perspective street drawing, painted with watercolours.	
Take a bow Art, Drama, Music, Performance, PSHE	Art Style 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]	Inspiration from the greats - Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles. Painting - Create shades and tints using black and white. 🖌️ Choose appropriate paint, paper and implements to adapt and extend their work. 🖌️ Carry out preliminary studies, test media and materials and mix appropriate colours. 🖌️ Work from a variety of sources, inc. those researched independently. 🖌️ Show an awareness of how paintings are created (composition).	- There are different art styles. This is when pieces of art are created in similar ways, have similar themes or include similar content. Some art styles include: - Art Nouveau: Art nouveau is a style in architecture and design that started in the 1890's and is characterised by lines and flowing organic shapes inspired by plants. - Cubism: Cubism was a new approach to representing reality invented in around 1907–1908 by artists Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. They brought different views of subjects (usually objects or figures) together in the same picture, resulting in paintings that appear fragmented and abstracted. - Pop art: Pop art is an art movement that emerged in the United Kingdom and the United States during the mid to late 1950s. The movement challenged traditions of fine art by including imagery from popular culture, such as advertising and comic books. - Pointillism: Pointillism is a technique of painting in	Art style, Art Nouveau, Cubism, Pop art, Pointillism, design, moodboard, create, mixed media.

		Drawing - effect of light on objects and people from different directions – interpret the texture of a surface – produce increasingly accurate drawings of people – concept of perspective	which small, distinct dots of colour are applied in patterns to form an image. Georges Seurat and Paul Signac developed the technique in 1886. - A mood board is a collage of collected images, colours and textures that you can use to inspire your design. They are used a lot by fashion designers as a quick way to get inspiration. Others use it too, such as decorators and artists. Endpoint - A canvas board final piece inspired by a chosen art style.	
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