

## Holy Rosary Catholic Primary School Knowledge and Skills Progression Art and Design Years 1 – 6

Year 1	Term	Scheme of work	Knowledge and Understanding Year 1	Skills and Techniques
1	Autumn	Earth Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Indigenous people such as Native Americans and Aborigines in Australia painted on rocks to communicate stories and record events, these painting ate called pictographs.</li> <li>. Patrick Dougherty, Andrew Goldsworthy and Jaako Pernu all use natural materials such as rocks and sticks to create modern sculptures.</li> <li>. Leaves can be used for art because they have natural patterns and textures.</li> <li>.</li> <li>. People in Turkey use loom weaving to create amazing rugs and carpets.</li> <li>.</li> <li>. Mandalas are spiritual and ritual symbols for some Indian religions, they are circular patterns using colours and shapes.</li> <li>.</li> <li>. Collage is a piece of art created by sticking together various materials</li> <li>. .</li> <li>. Collage can be made and created using a wide range and variety of materials including natural and manmade material.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. I can explore different ways of painting on rocks.</li> <li>. I can use my knowledge of paint to layer the colours I need and wait for each layer to dry.</li> <li>. I can make simple structures using play dough and sticks.</li> <li>.</li> <li>. I can use natural material such as sticks to make a picture. I am beginning to use layering and spatial skills to create my picture.</li> <li>. I can make my own loom and use this to weave materials from nature.</li> <li>.</li> <li>. I can recognize and create pattern using colour and shapes</li> <li>. I can use natural materials to create different scenes using collage materials.</li> <li>. Drawing – Can experiment with a range of drawing media to form images and describe the types of marks that can be made when sketching.</li> <li>. Techniques – Can develop techniques of colour, pattern, texture and line.</li> </ul>

1	Spring	Colour Creations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Colours are all around us. There are lots of different colours each with different shades and tones.</li> <li>.</li> <li>. There are three primary colours. These colours can be mixed together to make all other colours.</li> <li>.</li> <li>. Piet Mondrian painted pictures in a style known as abstract using mainly primary colours.</li> <li>.</li> <li>. Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours together.</li> <li>.</li> <li>. We can make a colour a lighter shade by adding white.</li> <li>.</li> <li>. We can make a colour a darker shade by adding black.</li> <li>.</li> <li>. Kandinsky was an abstract artist which means that his art work shows ideas rather than pictures.</li> <li>.</li> <li>. He used lots of bright colours in his artwork and said that when he saw colours he heard music.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. I can talk about colour, my favourite colours and can identify object that are associated with various colours.</li> <li>.</li> <li>. I know the artist Piet Mondrian and can create artwork in his style using primary colours.</li> <li>.</li> <li>. I know what primary and secondary colours are and can mix a range of colours.</li> <li>.</li> <li>. I can create lighter and darker shades of a colour and can make a monochrome work of art.</li> <li>. I know the artist Kandinsky and can use colour to create artwork in his style.</li> <li>.</li> <li>. I can talk about my finished work and say what I think and feel about it.</li> <li>.</li> <li>. Painting – Can create moods in paintings.</li> <li>. I can name the primary and secondary colours.</li> </ul>
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1	Summer	African Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Ancient African tribes used the colours and patterns they saw in the African landscape to create their own patterns.</li> <li>· These patterns were used to make clothing and jewellery. Each tribe wears a particular colour and pattern to show the group they belong to.</li> <li>·</li> <li>· The Maasai are a tribe of people who live in Kenya and Tanzania. The Maasai warriors are the young men in the tribe. They look after the livestock.</li> <li>· Their culture is very traditional. They wear specific clothing, make jewellery, sing traditional songs and dance in groups.</li> <li>·</li> <li>· Many African societies make masks out of wood. The artist carves the wood and paints it with coloured pigment from charcoal, vegetables, trees and clay minerals.</li> <li>· The masks are then worn by people during ritual and cultural ceremonies.</li> <li>·</li> <li>· Many of the African countries have vast open spaces. This means the sunsets are very easy to see. Many artists come to Africa to capture and recreate sunsets.</li> <li>·</li> <li>· Not all African people have access to clean water. Some African women have to walk for miles and many hours to find clean water in water wells.</li> <li>· Once they find clean water they have to collect it in jars and carry it back to their homes and villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· I can create different repeating patterns using different colours and shapes.</li> <li>· I can use craft materials to design my own jewellery with different patterns and colour combinations.</li> <li>· I can design and decorate my own mask making it elaborate like traditional African masks.</li> <li>· I can paint a layered background to reflect a landscape and add black silhouettes to the foreground.</li> <li>· I can use a range of materials to make my own African inspired Water Jar.</li> </ul> <p>Printing – I can print to create a repeating pattern.</p> <p>3D/Textiles - I can cut, roll and coil materials such as clay, dough or plasticine.</p>
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Year 2	Term	Scheme of work	Knowledge and Understanding Year 2	Skills and Techniques
2	Autumn	Aboriginal Art	<p>Aborigines used pictures to tell stories, they used a cross hatching technique in their designs.</p> <p>“ Special aboriginal symbols were used to tell stories.</p> <p>“ Aborigines had a naturalistic way of painting, they often include the animals back bone and organs. This shows how well they knew the animals around them.</p> <p>“ Aborigines created painting using dots to create symbols and pictures.</p> <p>Boomerangs were used by Aborigines for hunting.</p> <p>Some boomerangs return to the person who throws them.</p> <p>“ Rain sticks make a similar sound to maracas.</p> <p>They sound like falling rain. They are generally made from light wood, like bamboo.</p> <p>A long time ago people would use them to try and get it to rain.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· I can use line and cross hatching techniques to convey my ideas.</li> <li>· I can use symbols to tell a story and convey a journey.</li> <li>· I can create a picture using pencil and chalk in the ‘Aboriginal Naturalistic’ style of x-ray art using the technique of cross hatching.</li> <li>· I can create a picture using dots incorporating different Aboriginal styles and techniques.</li> <li>· I can choose how I want my artwork to look using a range of aboriginal techniques (Naturalistic/ Cross Hatch/ Dots).</li> <li>· I can evaluate my work and talk about the techniques I have used.</li> <li>· Drawing – Can experiment with a range of drawing media to draw from direct observation when sketching.</li> <li>·</li> <li>· Techniques – Can develop techniques of shape, form and space.</li> </ul>

2	Spring	Super Sculptures	<p>“ Antony Gormley makes sculptures in the shape of humans. He combines simple metal shapes in ways that make them look like a person.</p> <p>“ Henry Moore made sculptures of humans and human-like figures formed of simple shapes.</p> <p>They are often made from one single piece of metal or stone with smooth, curved, flowing surfaces and edges.</p> <p>“ Barbara Hepworth made sculptures using bronze, wood, stone and plaster. The surfaces of her sculptures have different colours and textures.</p> <p>They often have ‘inside’ and ‘outside’ spaces, a bit like someone has cut into them to see what’s inside.</p> <p>“ Alexander Calder used bright colours and simple shapes in his sculptures. These sculptures are called mobiles.</p> <p>Mobiles are kinetic, which means that they move. What do you think makes these mobiles move?</p> <p>“ Mobiles are made with hanging rods. Each rod has other rods connected to it which hang below.</p> <p>They can have objects attached to them, which make the rods balance, and move in the wind.</p> <p>“ Dale Chihuly makes sculptures out of glass. Some of them look like strange plants or animals.</p> <p>Dale Chihuly’s glass sculptures are very colourful. Light can pass through them. They have shiny, curved surfaces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Using everyday objects and materials I can combine different 2d shapes to make a human form.</li> <li>· I can express my own thoughts and feelings to the work of well-known artists.</li> <li>· I can create the human form using simple forms and shapes.</li> <li>· I can create a sculpture with inside/outside spaces and talk about the process.</li> <li>· I can create a kinetic sculpture that moves in the wind explaining the processes I have used.</li> </ul> <p>I can make a colourful, shiny, curvy sculpture inspired by the work of Dale Chihuly</p> <p>Printing - Can create print in the style of a designer</p>
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2	Summer	Henri Rousseau	<p>“ Henri Rousseau was born in France. He worked for a short time as a lawyer before enrolling in the Army. Rousseau gave up his job and decided to concentrate on his Art work.</p> <p>“ Rousseau taught himself how to paint. He spent time in art galleries and museums in Paris copying the paintings. His paintings were often very flat with strong colours. They were non-realistic in scale and very dramatic. It is almost like looking into his dreams.</p> <p>“ Despite his many paintings of the jungle and different animals, Rousseau never actually left France and never even saw a jungle. He took all his inspiration from the botanical gardens in Paris, where he would spend hours drawing the plants and flowers.</p> <p>“ Rousseau had a very strong style which can clearly be found in his work. The Key Features are; Pure simple colours in different shades, Clear outlines, Lush green plants in the background, Huge over-sized flowers, Animals in foreground and Each piece painted separately.</p> <p>“ Rousseau claimed to have invented the genre ‘portrait-landscape’. Rousseau liked to paint a scene, often somewhere he had never visited before, and then place a portrait within the painting.</p> <p>The backgrounds would often have meaning in relation to the person.</p> <p>“ Rousseau liked to paint wild animals pouncing on their prey. Many of his paintings contained scenes of wild beasts attacking other animals.</p>	<p>I can talk about Henri Rousseau and the skills and techniques he used in his work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· I can use Henri Rousseau’s work to inspire my own art work using his Key Features to help me.</li> <li>· I can use Henri Rousseau’s ‘Portrait Landscapes’ to create my own in the same way.</li> <li>· I can create an animal mask in the style of Henri Rousseau.</li> <li>· I have learnt lots of facts about the Artist Henri Rousseau. I can use all this information to create my own art work in his style.</li> </ul> <p>· Painting – Can mix paint to create tints, tones and secondary colours.</p>

Year 3	Term	Scheme of work	Knowledge and Understanding Year 3	Skills and Techniques
3	Autumn	Indian Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“ Indian paintings are classes into two genres; murals and miniatures.</li> <li>“ There are seven well-known styles of historical Indian paintings.</li> <li>“ The Indian Elephant festival is where people decorate their elephants with their own artistic patterns, colours and features.  People compete to have the most beautifully decorated elephant.</li> <li>“ Indian people traditionally use a tattoo method called Mehndi, a design is drawn with henna onto the body, left to dry and then rubbed off to reveal a temporary tattoo.</li> <li>“ Traditional Indian fabric was created using a block printing technique.</li> <li>“ The three main elements in a Rangoli pattern are symbols, materials and background.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· I can make copies of an Indian Painting and discuss how the painting style changed over time in India.</li> <li>· I can discuss the similarities and differences between Indian painting styles.</li> <li>· I can use the patterns and colours used in an Indian Festival to design my own 3D elephant.</li> <li>· I can use the patterns and shapes found on traditional Mehndi tattoos to create my own symmetrical design.</li> <li>· I can design and make my own block print to use to make repeated patterns reflecting Indian Culture.</li> <li>I can use coloured salt/ sand to create my own Rangoli pattern reflecting traditional Indian Culture</li> <li>Techniques – I can develop and improve art and design techniques of textiles and collage.</li> <li>· Printing – Can make and use a printing block to create a two colour print.</li> </ul>

3	Spring	Plant Art	<p>“ Botanical illustrations were originally created so that people could easily identify a range of plants and flowers.</p> <p>They had to be scientifically correct so they could be identified correctly. Artists travelled with explorers and scientists to new lands where they drew a huge variety of plants that were as yet undiscovered.</p> <p>“ A tone is a lighter or darker version of the original colour. The tones of colour that are chosen can help to create a certain mood, atmosphere or feeling in the artwork.</p> <p>“ Georgia O’Keeffe is best known for her enlarged paintings of flowers. The colours, tones and scale of each painting aim to show how special nature is, and how unique each flower is.</p> <p>They encourage people to look at flowers in a different way.</p> <p>“ If an artist creates depth in a picture, they create the feeling that the picture is not just flat, but that some objects are closer, and some are further away.</p> <p>“ Clay is a soft material which can be modelled into a specific shape by the artist.</p> <p>Extra detail can be created by adding smaller bits of clay, or using tools to cut and scrape away part of the clay.</p>	<p>I can give my opinions on different artworks, listen to other people’s opinions and try to see their points of view.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· I can use my observational skills to create a detailed sketch of a part of a plant.</li> <li>· I can create tones and tints to match a given colour and use these to create an artwork.</li> <li>· I understand what depth is in artwork and can create an illusion on depth in my own work.</li> <li>· I can make my own simple sculpture using clay and can add or remove clay to create detail.</li> <li>· I can choose how to represent a plant as a piece of art and give reasons for my choices.</li> </ul> <p>Drawing – Can create different grades of pencil shade to show different tones and textures.</p> <p>I can use sketch book to collect, record and evaluate ideas.</p>
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3	Summer	Vincent Van Gogh	<p>“ Van Gogh is famous for painting portraits, self-portraits, landscapes and still life with oils.</p> <p>“ Oil paints and acrylics are very different to other paints. They are much thicker. Van Gogh often painted using the technique ‘Impasto’. This means he used thickly textured paints his canvas.</p> <p>“ If you add white the colours get lighter. This is called a tint. If you add black the colours get darker. This is called a shade.</p> <p>“ Van Gogh often mixed the paints straight on his canvas. He added layers of colour to give his paintings depth and texture.</p> <p>“ Van Gogh often used lines in his pictures to create movement. In ‘Starry Night’ his brush strokes around bright objects like the moon and the stars make them look like they are shimmering. The lines in the sky make it look like it could be windy.</p> <p>“ The lines in these pictures convey the essence of the paintings. The length and shape of the lines varies.</p> <p>Van Gogh used thick lines close together to show darker areas of the painting and thin lines to show lighter areas.</p> <p>“ Van Gogh varied the lines he used in his sketches. By using curved lines, he was able to make bits of the hands look like they were further away. By drawing lines close together he made areas of his pictures darker.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· I can identify techniques that Van Gough used in his paintings and can experiment using acrylic paints in the same way.</li> <li>· I can mix paints to create different shades and tints.</li> <li>· I can use paint in the style of Van Gough to paint flowers and petals. I keep practicing to improve my work each time.</li> <li>· I can use a variety of different lines in my drawings to create movement and shapes.</li> <li>· I can use a sketching pencil confidently and can use a variety of techniques when sketching.</li> <li>· I can use the same techniques used by Van Gough to paint my own self portrait.</li> </ul> <p>Painting –I can use a range of different brushes to create different effects.</p> <p>I can predict with accuracy the product when colours are mixed.</p>
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Year 4	Term	Scheme of work	Knowledge and Understanding Year 4	Skills and Techniques
4	Autumn	Jewellery Designers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Jewellery can be worn for a variety of reasons for example; fashion, beauty, telling the time, showing power and wealth, for religious reasons and to show marriage/ love/ friendship commitments.</li> <li>· Early African tribes made beads out of sea-snail shells to make necklaces where Early Europeans made jewellery out of bones, teeth and beads.</li> <li>· Gemstones can be found all over the world; Africa has diamonds, Colombia has emeralds, Australia has Opals.</li> <li>· Tiffany &amp; Co are an American company famous for their diamond jewellery and across the world and there are Tiffany &amp; Co. stores in many major cities.</li> <li>· Bulgari is an Italian jewellery company. It is known for its bold, chunky designs. It makes large and heavy chains, is quite expensive and very popular with famous and wealthy people.</li> <li>· Van Cleef &amp; Arpels is a French jewellery company. Their jewellery often features animals, flowers and fairies and has been worn by many famous people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· I can make drawings of ancient jewellery and describe the colours, materials and shapes used.</li> <li>· I can use my knowledge of gemstones to create my own unique gemstone using different pattern and colour combinations.</li> <li>· I can make a pendant using modelling materials (fimo) inspired by famous Jewellers.</li> <li>· I can make a bracelet using patterns and materials inspired by famous Jewellers.</li> <li>· I can use a range of skills to make a brooch inspired by famous Jewellers.</li> <li>· Using the famous designers ideas and creations I can create my own piece of jewellery, using a range of artistic skills to design and make.</li> </ul> <p>Printing – I can print using at least four colours.</p> <p>3D/Textiles – I can experiment with and combine material to design and make 3D forms.</p>

4	Spring	Sonia Delaunay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Sonia was inspired by the effect of colour when she made a patchwork blanket for her son. She was amazed by how placing different colours next to each other could change the appearance and effect of the design.</li> <li>.. Sonia began to experiment with using colourful shapes to communicate meaning in her work, rather than painting something how it actually looked. This type of art is called Abstract Art.</li> <li>.. She practised a particular branch of abstract art, called Orphism; using geometric shapes, bright colours and light to try to create a sense of rhythm and movement in a piece of art.</li> <li>.. Sonia's choice and use of colour, as well as circles and arcs, help to create a sense of rhythm and movement in some of her paintings</li> <li>. The observer's eye is encouraged to follow the curve of the shapes throughout the painting.</li> <li>.. Sonia had many commissions including creating costumes for a stage production and decorating a night club in Madrid. She opened her own shop where she sold, coats, shoes, ball gowns, swimwear, umbrellas and jewellery, all of which she had designed herself.</li> </ul> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">She also made clothes for private clients and friends and had many famous, glamorous customers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.. In a time where male artists were much more easily accepted than female artists, throughout her life Sonia became increasingly more respected and successful.</li> </ul> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">She was the first living female to have her work shown in the Louvre a famous museum in Paris.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· I can talk about the artist Sonia Delaunay and express my opinions about her artwork.</li> <li>· I can describe Orphism and discuss the difference and effect of colour in their artwork.</li> <li>· I can describe how Sonia Delaunay creates movement in her work and can use this to create my own artwork to represent a journey.</li> <li>· I can talk about Sonia Delaunay's clothes and designs and create my own designs in a similar style.</li> <li>· I can talk about the influence of Sonia Delaunay's artwork on both fashion and modern art. I can express my own thoughts and feelings on her work.</li> </ul> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Painting –I can create mood and feeling in my paintings.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">I can create all the colours I need.</p>
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Year 4	Summer	Famous Buildings	<p>“ A person who designs buildings is called an architect. It is an architect’s job to not only make sure that the building looks good but that it is useful for the purpose it is designed for.</p> <p>“ Before computers, architects used to draw very technical drawings by hand. They have to be very precise. Today most architects use computers to help them design buildings.</p> <p>“ Christopher Wren was an architect. The Great Fire of London destroyed many of London’s buildings, including homes and churches. He designed St Pauls’ Cathedral in London.</p> <p>“ St Paul’s Cathedral is in London. The dome of the cathedral is one of London’s most recognisable landmarks.</p> <p>“ St Basil’s Cathedral was commissioned by Ivan the Terrible to commemorate a victorious battle in which Ivan captured the city of Kazan. It is made up of nine domed chapels.</p> <p>“ Not much is known about the architects behind the design of St Basil’s Cathedral but legend has it that Ivan the Terrible had their eyes gouged out after they had finished designing the cathedral so that they could design nothing so beautiful for anyone else.</p> <p>“ The Taj Mahal is a white marble mausoleum in Agra, India. A mausoleum is a building that has burial chambers (tombs) in which to bury the dead. As well as a burial chamber, it also has a mosque, a reflecting pool and a large garden.</p> <p>“ This is the Sydney Opera House in Sydney, Australia. it was designed by a Danish architect called Jørn Utzon. A competition was announced which allowed architects from all over the world to submit their designs for a new Opera House. Utzon submitted his design and won!</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· I know that buildings are designed for a variety of purposes, I can talk about them and say what I like and dislike.</li> <li>· I can talk about the features of St Paul’s Cathedral and can sketch it accurately.</li> <li>· I can talk about the features of St Basil’s Cathedral and can create images reflecting its style using my own interpretations.</li> <li>· I can identify and talk about lines of symmetry in buildings and in my artwork.</li> <li>· I know that architectural styles change over time.</li> <li>· I can talk about the Sydney opera house and can recreate it making my own discussions about colours, materials and media.</li> <li>· I can design a building for a particular purpose. I can incorporate shape, line and colour into my designs.</li> </ul> <p>Drawing – I can identify and draw simple objects and use marks and lines to produce texture. I can organize shape, line, tone and colour.</p> <p>Sketch books – I can use my sketch book to collect, record and evaluate ideas.</p>
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Year 5	Term	Scheme of work	Knowledge and Understanding	Skills and Techniques
5	Autumn	Chinese Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“ China is a large country in Asia. It has a long history and a fascinating culture that dates back to prehistoric times. China is the world’s most populous country with around 1.4 billion people.</li> <li>“ The dragon has always been an important symbol in Chinese culture dating back as far as prehistoric times. The Chinese dragon is a symbol of dignity and a force for good.</li> <li>“ Chinese art is not just about making pretty images. In traditional Chinese art, the way in which brushstrokes were used was often more important than the image itself.</li> <li>“ Because of the emphasis on brushstrokes and lines, Chinese art tends to be very stylised. Students of Chinese art usually start by studying the Four Gentlemen.  These are four plants: bamboo, plum blossom, orchid and chrysanthemum.</li> <li>“ Chinese Calligraphy is another linear art form that requires study and practice before it can be mastered. Each character, is created using a particular stroke order.</li> <li>“ The Terracotta Army was built during the reign of Emperor</li> <li>“ Qin. It was built so that he would have an army to serve and protect him in the afterlife.</li> <li>“ Chinese Ming Vases are traditionally blue and white ceramics, that are famous for their detailed designs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· I can recognise themes, colours and features of traditional Chinese Art, I can talk it by saying what I think and feel about it.</li> <li>· I understand the significance of Dragons in Chinese Culture and can use a range of skills to draw my own Chinese Dragon.</li> <li>· I can explain the importance of the ‘four gentlemen’ and use a variety of brushstrokes to create different affects. I can use my paintbrush with precision and control.</li> <li>· I can create Chinese Characters using the correct brushstroke sequence. I can control my brushstrokes to create different effects.</li> <li>· I can use my observational drawing skills to sketch a terracotta warrior I can then use clay to create a detailed model of a terracotta soldier.</li> <li>· I can identify the patterns and images associated with Ming porcelain and can use these o create artwork to reflect this style.</li> </ul> <p>Printing –I can print using a number of colours. I can create a print design that meets a given criterion.</p> <p>3D/Textiles –I can experiment with and combine materials and processes to design and make 3D forms/</p>

5	Spring	Frida Kahlo	<p>“ Frida Kahlo was a Mexican Painter who became one of the most successful Latin American artists in history. She began her painting career after she was badly injured in an accident meaning she had to stay in bed. She passed her time by painting in bed as she recovered.</p> <p>“ Frida Kahlo is most well known for her striking self-portraits. She also did portraits of other people including her friends and family.</p> <p>“ Frida Kahlo was very proud of her Mexican heritage and incorporated this into many of her paintings. Mexican folk art and culture is full of bright colours and geometric patterns, nature is also heavily featured.</p> <p>“ Frida Kahlo expressed her love of Mexican culture through the clothes and jewellery she wore, in many of her paintings she is wearing traditional Mexican dress.</p> <p>“ Frida Kahlo often included many exotic animals in her paintings, these were usually pets she owned or used as a symbol of Mexican culture.</p> <p>“ Frida Kahlo's artwork has been linked to the Surrealist movement, this art was often unrealistic and dreamlike.</p> <p>“ Frida Kahlo’s paintings told stories about the important moments in her life. Her family encouraged her to paint these pictures when she was feeling strong emotions such as happiness, sadness and loneliness.</p> <p>She used objects in her paintings to show emotions and rarely showed these emotions in the faces of her own self-portraits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· I can talk about Frida Kahlo and her work, giving my opinions and discussing the different aspects of her paintings including mood and colour.</li> <li>· I can describe the difference between a portrait and a self-portrait, and can use my knowledge of proportions and the face to complete my own self portrait.</li> <li>· I can describe some aspects of Mexican folk art and can identify some of these in Frida Kahlo’s work.</li> <li>· I can use my own cultural background inspire my own artwork.</li> <li>· I can talk about the Surrealist movement in art and can talk about some surrealist paintings. I can use this to inspire my own artwork.</li> <li>· I can explain what an autobiographical artist does and can identify some emotions in their paintings. I can use their ideas to create emotions in my own artwork.</li> </ul> <p>Painting – I can create a range of moods in painting.</p> <p>I can express emotions through painting and sketches.</p>
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5	Summer	A Sense of Place	<p>“ A viewfinder is used to identify interesting features that you see in the environment. Whatever you see in the viewfinder is exactly what you need to record.</p> <p>“ ‘Perspective’ refers to the way in which artists manipulate a flat surface to bring the viewer into the space, so that it looks like you could walk into the painting.</p> <p>There are lots of different ways of using perspective in art.</p> <p>“ Artists make objects paler, bluer and hazier as they recede into the background in order to give the impression of distance.</p> <p>“ Artists make parallel lines, such as garden paths, roads or railways, converge as they get further into the distance instead of staying the same width throughout to make it look as though the object is getting further away.</p> <p>“ How to use a grid to replicate a picture or artwork: Using a grid: Take the image you want to recreate and draw a square grid over the top.</p> <p>On a larger sheet of paper, you then need to prepare a blank grid. You will need to make sure that the squares in the grid are in proportion with each other.</p> <p>You can then start to build your picture up by copying one square of the grid at a time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· I can record from firsthand experience a variety of features in landscapes and buildings.</li> <li>· I can identify the different methods and approaches used by different artists and can use their work to create my own artwork.</li> <li>· I can recognise how artists use perspective in their work and can use these in my own work. I can recreate images accurately.</li> <li>· I can use the visual information I have gathered to plan a piece of landscape. I can sketch my ideas including perspective.</li> <li>· I can develop a sketch into a large composition using a variety of methods and approaches in my work.</li> </ul> <p>Drawing – I can identify and draw objects and use marks and lines to produce texture.</p> <p>I can successfully use shading to create mood and feeling.</p> <p>Sketch books – I can use a sketch book to collect, record, review, revisit and evaluate my work.</p>
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Year 6	Term	Scheme of work	Knowledge and Understanding	Skills and Techniques
6	Autumn	Gustav Klimt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.. Klimt's sketches were mostly drawn in pencil. Many are outline drawings, which look like they were done quite quickly. Some are shaded, too.</li>   <li>They are detailed around the faces, but almost look unfinished in other areas.</li>   <li>.. As Klimt grew older his work began to change. His artwork became less realistic. The people in his new, mythical, symbolic art did not look like the realistic paintings and sketches before them.</li>   <li>.. Symbols are images or descriptions that share an idea, or make you think of something else.</li>   <li>.. Most of Gustav Klimt's paintings featured human figures - usually women. Many of them were painted during what art historians call Klimt's 'Golden Period'. The art he created during this period had a very distinctive style.</li>   <li>.. During the 'Golden Period' his human figures were not painted 'realistically'. Klimt's paintings featured rich, detailed, colourful patterns and gold and silver leaf.</li>   <li>.. Klimt was very interested in the patterns and textures in nature, like grass, fallen leaves and Beech tree bark.</li>   <li>.. In his later life, the style of some of Klimt's artwork changed again. Birth, life and death fascinated him.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· I can compose portraits in the style of the sketches of Gustav Klimt.</li>   <li>· I can identify and explain symbolic imagery and produce imaginative works using these.</li>   <li>· I recognise and consider the effect of using gold and silver gilding in Klimt's work and use this to enhance my own artwork.</li>   <li>· I can identify the colours and techniques in Klimt's artwork and use these to develop my own artwork.</li>   <li>· I can describe the symbolism in Klimt's work and develop my own symbolism in a 'Klimt inspired' work of art.</li>   <li>Painting – I can evaluate and explain why I have used a specific painting technique. I can talk about my own painting style.</li>   <li>Printing – I can overprint using different colours. I can look carefully at methods used and make decisions about the effectiveness of the printing method.</li>   <li>3D/Textiles – I can experiment with and combine materials and processes to design and make 3D forms with visual and tactile elements.</li> </ul>

<p>Year 6</p>	<p>Spring</p>	<p>Street Art</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“ People have always made graffiti to express themselves. It is a way of saying: “I was here.” Historians have found graffiti on the walls of buildings of many ancient civilisations. People do things to show they were at a place, to remember an event that happened there, or for good luck.</li> <li>“ It’s only OK to make graffiti art in places where you have permission. It’s illegal to do it on another person’s property unless they’ve said you can.</li> <li>“ Graffiti often features text. It can be anything, but it’s often the artist’s ‘tag’ (the name they go by, or their initials).</li> <li>“ Graffiti has gradually become more widely recognised as an art form. Today, there are spaces where people can make graffiti art legally in many cities. People travel to see areas in cities which are now famous for their street art.</li> <li>“ Some street artists make pieces that are memorials for people who have died in the area where they lived. Sometimes the murals show inspiring people such as scientists, inventors, engineers, doctors and philosophers.</li> <li>“ Street artists create works of art in unusual spaces. They do not always have neat, rectangular spaces like canvasses to work on. The spaces where they work may have uneven surfaces or things attached to them, like wires or pipes.</li> <li>“ People have always tried to improve public spaces with art. Many villages, towns and cities have art on the streets, often in the form of sculptures, fountains or murals.</li> <li>“ Banksy is a street artist from Bristol, UK. He makes satirical, humorous art using stencils and spray paint. Banksy’s works are now considered to be valuable. Some have been stolen, and some people have been very upset when they have been painted over. Banksy often uses stencils to create his work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· I can express my own ideas about Graffiti and explain the views of others.</li> <li>· I can use pencils and felts to create stylised texts and can improve my ideas through repeated sketching.</li> <li>· I can use my knowledge and understanding of Street Art to develop a work of art that would improve a space.</li> <li>· I can describe the meaning of satirical works of art.</li> <li>· I can make a simple design for street art so that it is recognisable and easy to replicate.</li> <li>· I can visualise how images may appear when created using stencils and can turn images into stencil designs.</li> <li>· I can use a variety of painting techniques to create stencil street art.</li> </ul> <p>Drawing – I can communicate emotions and a sense of self with accuracy and imagination in my sketches.</p> <p>Sketch books – I can use a sketch book to collect, record, review, revisit and evaluate my own work.</p>
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<p>Year 6</p>	<p>Summer</p>	<p>Express Yourself</p>	<p>“ When drawing and animating emotions, animators will use a mirror to see the emotion in real life before they draw it.</p> <p>“ When animators draw their characters, they often emphasise the eyes and eyebrows by making them bigger and clearer.</p> <p>“ The way something has been written down can express a lot to its audience. Lines are used in many different ways in designs to convey different ideas and concepts.</p> <p>“ Keith Haring was an artist who started out doing most of his work on walls and buildings in the street. His use of lines make his artwork feel vibrant and lively</p> <p>“ The technique of micrography uses all of these concepts of line and font to create artwork which expresses the personality and uniqueness of the subject.</p> <p>“ Picasso painted using ‘blue tones’ during his ‘Blue Period’. This was around the time he was going through a depression after the death of a friend.</p> <p>“ Kandinsky was famous for his use of colours, lines and shape to express not only emotions, but sounds as well. To Kandinsky, different instrument sounds had different colours and shapes.</p> <p>“ Edvard Munch was a Norwegian artist who was part of the expressionism period. He portrayed many different emotions in his work.</p> <p>“ Chuck Close is an American artist who has created photorealistic portraits from photographs.</p> <p>Close loved to challenge himself by ditching the paintbrush and using fingerprints to create the image. He varied the amount of pressure he used and overlapped the fingerprints to create shadows and highlights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· I can express myself in different ways, I can think about how clothing can convey someone’s personality.</li> <li>· I can identify different emotions from different facial expressions. I can sketch the emotion as a cartoon.</li> <li>· I can describe how lines and fonts express an idea. I can choose what lines and fonts to use depending on the desired effect.</li> <li>· I can comment on and respond to different pieces of artwork. I can think about how colour effects how I feel.</li> <li>· I can talk about an artist’s art work. I can use techniques influenced by artists to create desired effects.</li> </ul>
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