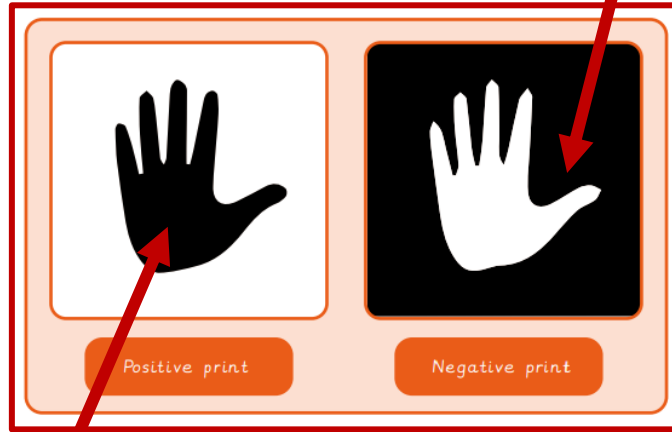


**KS2**  
**Year A 2022 2023**

## Previous learning

- All children will know the 3 primary colours.
- Most children will know how to create a range of tints (adding white) and shades (adding black) and most will be familiar talking about colour as a hue.
- Most children will know to look for geometric shapes when drawing.
- Some children will have tried to create different natural textures when drawing e.g. rough, spiky, smooth.

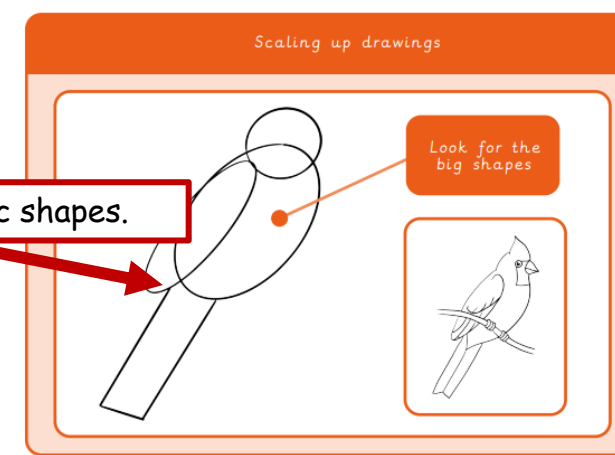
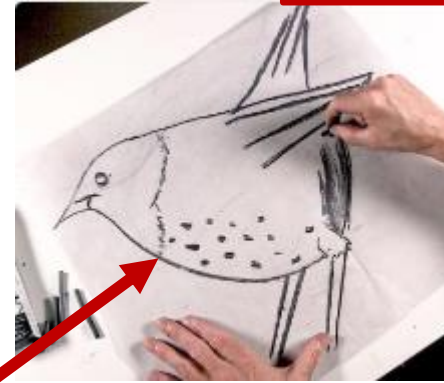
## The space around the shape.



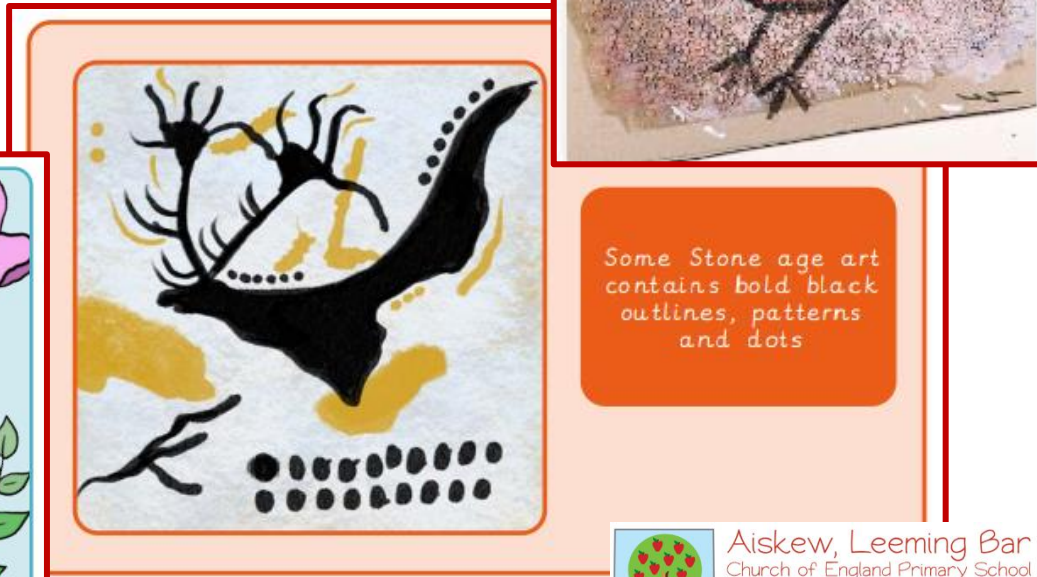
## The space the shape takes up.



## Painting and mixed media 2022 2023



Natural products can be used to create texture.



Cueva de las Manos (c.7,300 BCE)  
"Cave of the Hands" - Rio Pinturas, Argentina

## Previous learning

- Children will have experimented with charcoal. They know how to get thin/thick lines and how to blend.
- Children have experimented with a range of different mark making.
- Some children have learnt about proportion.

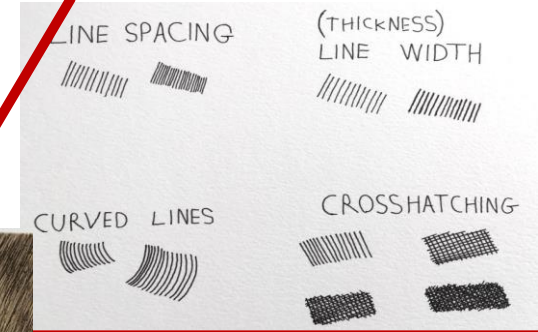
# Drawing: Power Prints 2022 2023



Aiskew, Leeming Bar  
Church of England Primary School

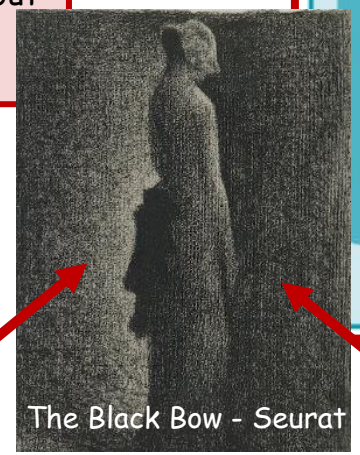
Rooted in love and growing together  
to become lifelong learners

Using a pencil to make different marks using **hatching** and **cross-hatching**.



### Mark making with charcoal

- Use the tip of the charcoal for sharp lines
- Blend light and dark areas to create tone.
- Use a rubber to draw light tones.



Light and dark

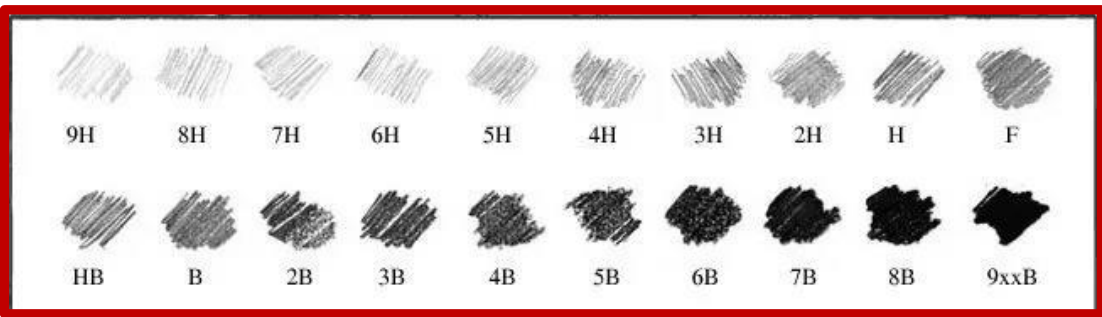
Proportion

### Proportion

- Use the relative size and shape of objects to help draw them in proportion.
- Artists use proportion to help make drawings look realistic.
- Artists can exaggerate proportion to draw attention to one aspect of an artwork.

Pencils have different degrees of hardness. These are roughly divided into four groups:

- B stands for "black". These pencils are soft.
- H stands for "hard".
- HB stands for "hard black", which means "medium hard".
- F stands for "firm".



# Craft and design: Ancient Egyptian Scrolls

## 2022 2023

### Previous learning

- Children will know that in ancient times, colour was natural and found in the immediate environment e.g. in cave paintings.
- Children are currently learning about the ancient civilisation of Ancient Egypt.

### New learning

Children will learn how to use a combination of types of paper with different washes to add interest to their sketch book. They will also learn to annotate and collect ideas in their sketchbooks in an artistic way.

The colour scheme used in ancient Egyptian art consists of white, black, red, yellow, green and blue. They also used a lot of gold.

The Ancient Egyptians invented the first sort of paper using a plant called papyrus which grew along the banks of the River Nile. This is an important art process from the time.

Egyptian art uses repeated patterns. It also features animals and stylised papyrus plants.

Zines are little books which have been used by artists and writers through the ages to publish their ideas. Charlotte Bronte and her brother Branwell made one in 1892 called Blackwood's Young Men Magazine. It was only 5 cm x 4 cm!

Here are some Ancient Egyptian symbols:



### Ancient Egyptian art facts:

The most important people were often the largest object in Ancient Egyptian paintings



People were always painted from the side



Ancient Egyptian paintings are painted in 2D (flat images) with no perception of 3D form.



They used white, black, red, yellow, green and blue. These colours came from minerals they would find around the area they lived in.



# Sculpture and 3D: Making memories 2022 2023

## Previous learning

- Children will have used clay so will be familiar with this medium.
- Children will be familiar with the artist Judith Scott.
- Through work in RE, they are used to identifying things that are special to them.
- Children regularly use the skill of evaluation across the curriculum but particularly in art.

Assemblage can be abstract which means the art is not trying to show reality but rather to achieve its effect using shapes, colours, and textures.

## Joseph Cornell

Cornell made 3D art from found objects with personal meaning assembled in a box. He was one of the first artists to create 'Assemblage' art.

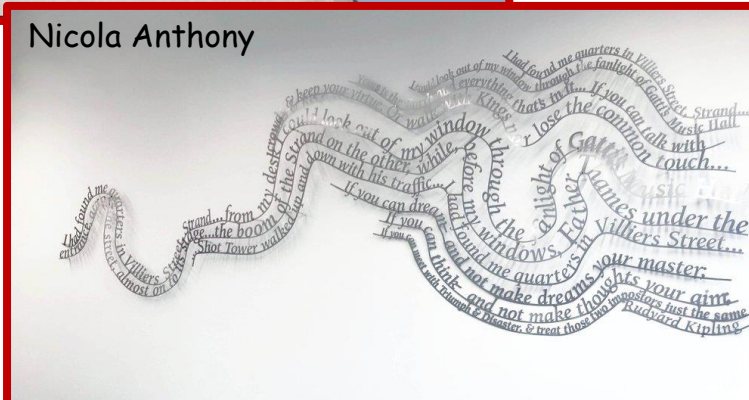


Assemblage in the style of Cornell.

Yinka Shonibare



Nicola Anthony



Louise Nevelson



Judith Scott

## New learning

Assemblage is art that is made by assembling different or disparate elements - often everyday objects - scavenged by the artist or bought specially. It is an approach to making art goes back to Pablo Picasso's cubist constructions, the three dimensional works he began to make from 1912.

It makes use of found objects which are natural or man-made objects, or fragments of an object, that are found (or sometimes bought) by an artist and kept because of some intrinsic interest the artist sees in it.

Sculpture and 3D art can be...

Huge or tiny

Literal or ABSTRACT

Made by **combining** and manipulating materials  
Use your hands and minds

Explore!

**KS2**  
**Year B 2023 2024**

# Sculpture and 3D: Abstract shape and space 2023 2024

## Previous learning

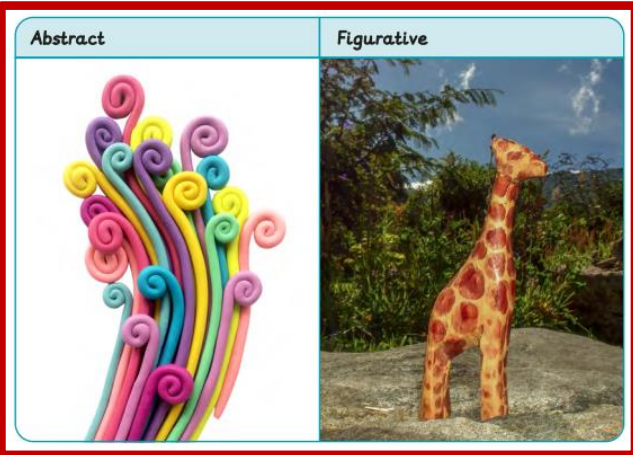
- Children will learn to use paper structures in KS1.
- Most will be familiar with the word 'abstract' and 'figurative' and will know that sculpture comes in many different forms and sizes.
- Some children will have learned about positive and negative space however this is within 2-D drawing.

## Body space motion thing - Robert Morris



## New learning

Children will be encouraged to identify positive and negative space when looking at 3-D structures.  
Children will improve their knowledge of how to shape and manipulate card.



### Anthony Caro (March 1924 - October 2013)

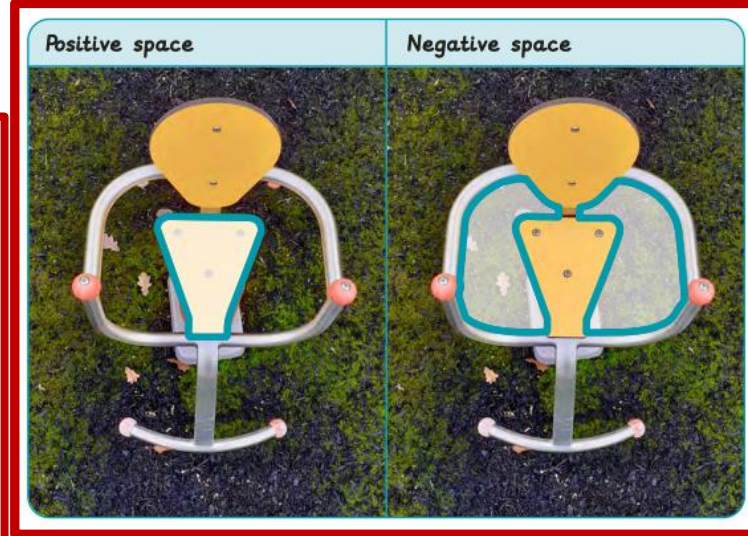
- A British artist who made abstract sculptures.
- Used scrap metal and found objects.
- Some of his sculptures are colourful.

### Ruth Asawa (January 1926 - August 2013)

- An American sculptor who made wire sculptures.
- She was interested in the shapes created by space between artworks.



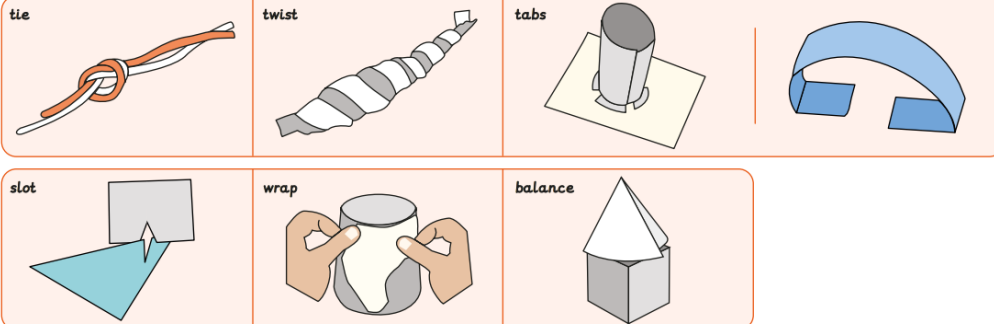
Emma Books by Anthony Caro



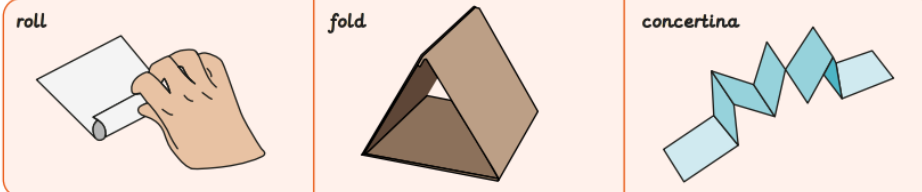
London Millennium footbridge



## Techniques for joining shapes



## Techniques for shaping card - from 2D to 3D



## Sir Anthony Caro - Early one morning



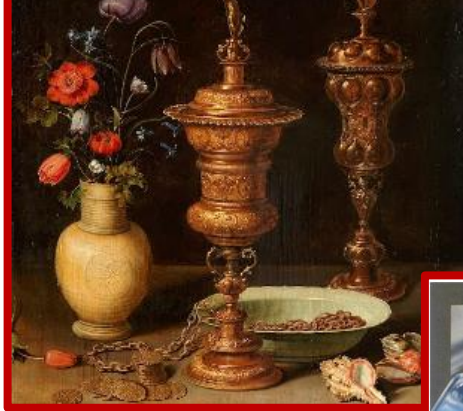
# Painting and mixed media - Unit 2: Light and dark

## 2023 2024

### Previous learning

- All children will know primary and secondary colours.
- All children will have learned about Pointillism and the work of Seurat.
- Most children will know how to create a range of tints (adding white) and shades (adding black) and most will be familiar talking about colour as a hue.
- Most children will have learned about the use of light and shadow to make the object create 3-D..
- Most children will have experienced adding other ingredients into paint to provide different textures.

Still Life with Flowers and Gold Cups of Honour  
Clara Peeters, 1612



### New learning

Colours which are opposite each other on the colour wheel provide contrast and are called **complementary colours**.

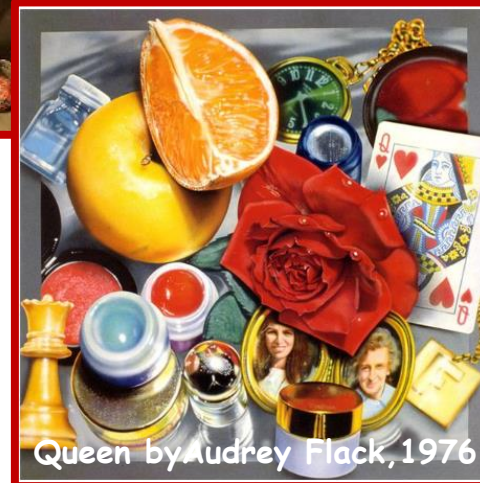
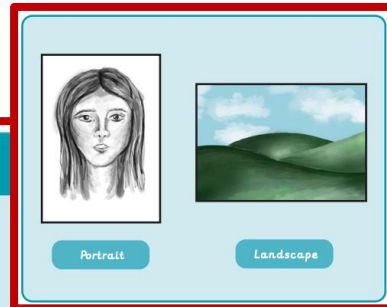
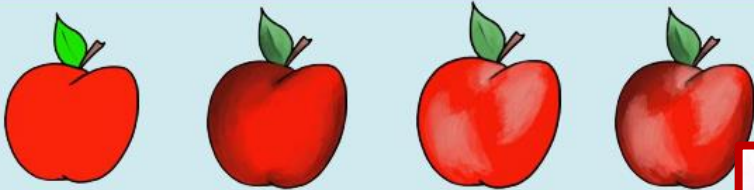
Using carefully chosen tints and shades when working with 1 colour, can make an object appear 3-D.

Experiencing a wide range of tools in order to learn about the different ways paint can be applied and the different textures this creates.



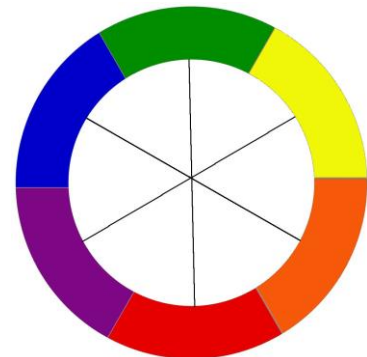
Red and green, yellow and purple and blue and orange 'pop' when they are placed next to one another.

Using tints and shades can help a painted object appear three-dimensional



Tints and shades make objects appear 3-D.

Creating contrast



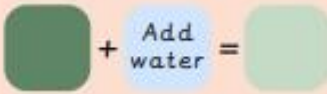


## Colour mixing



### Making colours lighter:

+ a lighter colour  
+ water  
+ white



### Making colours darker:

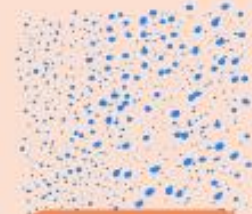
+ a darker colour  
+ black



## Painting techniques



Dabbing



Stippling



Pointillism



Adding texture to paint



Washes



Using different tools



Tint



Shade



Tone



# Drawing - Unit 1: I need space 2023 2024

## Retrofuturism



Art produced between 1950-1960 that depicted what people imagined the future would look like.

Credit: Look and Learn / Bridgeman Images



## Previous learning

- Children have experimented with a range of different mark making.
- Child have experienced making monoprints.

## What was the space race?



During the 1950s and 1960s, the United States of America and the Soviet Union were competing for supremacy in many areas, including competing to explore space.



Moonwalk  
by  
Teis Albers



These pictures have been made recently so are classed as 'futuristic'.

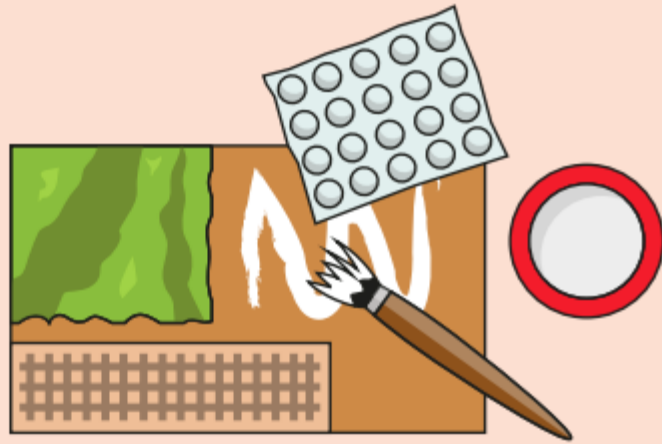


## Making a collagraph printing plate

### Step 1

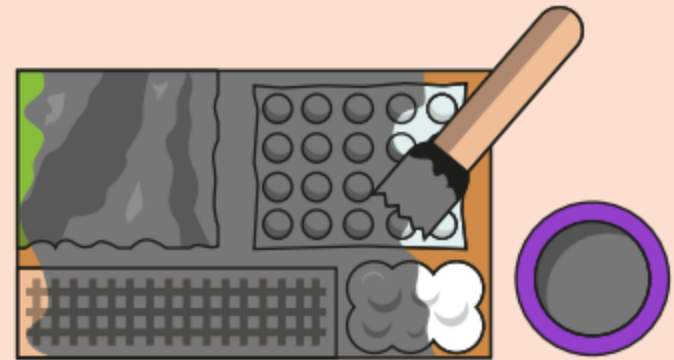
Glue the different textures to your flat cardboard plate.

**Top tip!**  
It must be allowed to dry completely before you use it.



### Step 2

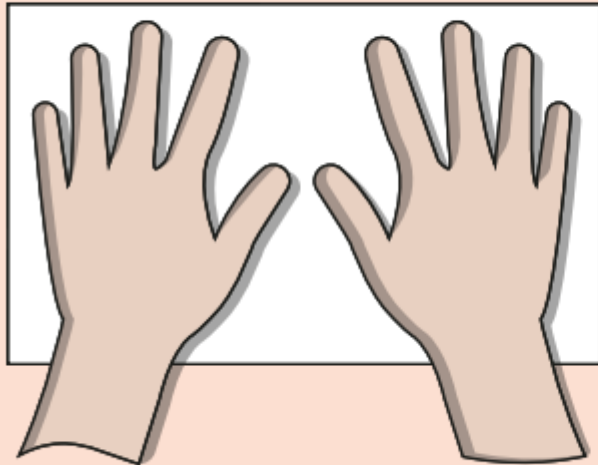
Completely cover your plate with printing ink. Use a thick brush to get into all the gaps. Make sure the ink is evenly applied.



### Step 3

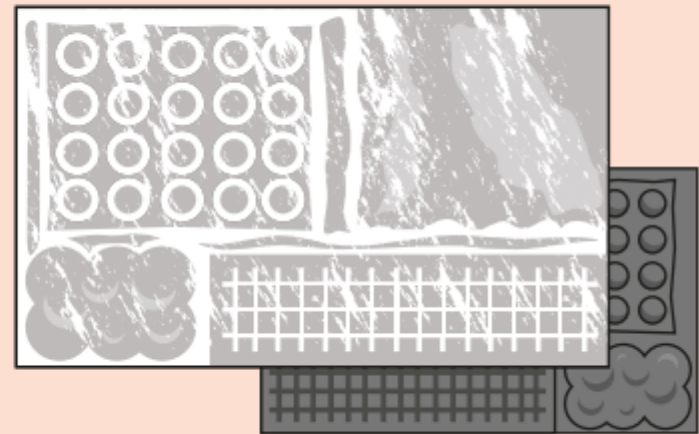
Place your inked plate onto your paper and press firmly all over. You can use a dry roller to do this.

**Top tip!**  
Work from top to bottom to smooth over the entire plate.



### Step 4

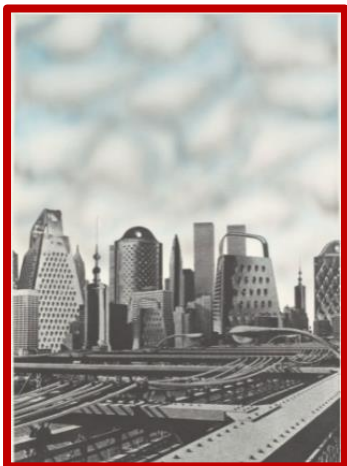
Peel the paper away from the printing plate to reveal your print!





# Craft and design - Unit 4: Photo opportunity 2023 2024

Metropolis: Cheese Grater City  
Chris Plowman 1977



## Hannah Hoch

Over 100 years ago, early photomontage artist Hannah Hoch made some of the first photomontages.

She was an artist in the Dada movement. Art, poetry and performance produced by Dada artists are often nonsensical.



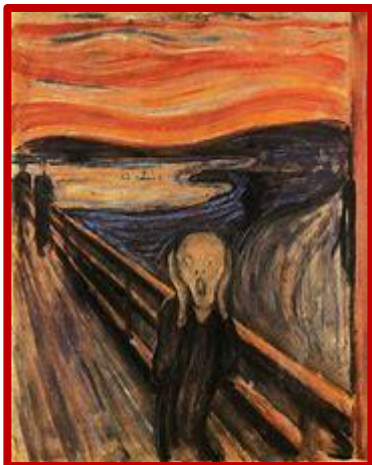
A photomontage is created by cutting out elements from a selection of photographic images to combine and rearrange them in a new composition.



## Previous learning

- Children will have created a collage using a range of black and white images.
- Children have also had experience of using the 'grid' method to help them accurately recreate a picture.

During Covid-19 and lockdown, The Getty Museum encouraged people to try to recreate famous works of art at home.



The girl with the pearl earring  
by  
Vermeer 1665

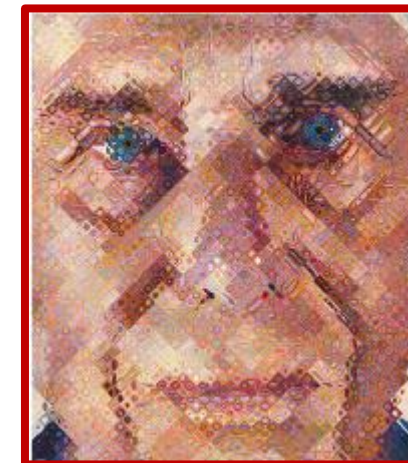


The Scream  
by  
Edvard Munch 1893



Sarah Graham is a photorealism artist. She specialises in oil painting.

Chuck Close used different colours within small squares to build up an overall picture; this was how he made his portraits.



Paul III - 1996

## Features of a camera



## Editing



Colour saturation



Colour replacement



Special effects

## Tips to take a great photo!

Hold the camera or device steady



Check your subject is in focus

Try moving closer or further away from your subject rather than zooming in



Try taking your picture from a different angle



Check your background!



Don't always have your subject directly in the middle play with composition



Make sure your subject is in frame

