

Art Progression

Year 1	Term 1: The Enchanted Woodland <small>(Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products)</small> <small>(Learn 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)</small> <small>(Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space)</small>	Term 2: Splendid Skies <small>(Learn 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)</small>	Term 3: Dinosaur Planet <small>(Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products)</small>	Term 4: Bright Lights, Big City <small>(Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space)</small>	Term 5: Paws, Claws and Whiskers <small>(Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space)</small> <small>(Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.)</small>	Term 6: Moon Zoom <small>(Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products)</small> <small>(Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space)</small>
Substantive Knowledge	<p>Tree Boggarts Tree boggarts are mythical creatures believed to live in trees and protect the forests. In folklore, tree boggarts are mischievous but kind-hearted creatures that bring good luck to those who respect nature.</p> <p>Clay Clay is a soft, malleable material that comes from the earth. It can be shaped and moulded into various forms before being dried and hardened.</p> <p>Natural Art Natural art involves creating artwork using materials found in nature, such as leaves, twigs, and stones. Artists use their surroundings to inspire and enhance their creations.</p> <p>Andy Goldsworthy Andy Goldsworthy is a British artist known for his site-specific sculptures and land art. He often uses natural materials like rocks, leaves, and ice to create temporary art installations.</p> <p>Colour Mixing Colour mixing involves combining different colours to create new shades and tones. Primary colours (red, blue, yellow) can be mixed to create secondary colours (purple, green, orange).</p> <p>Endpoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students will be able to identify the characteristics of tree boggarts Students will demonstrate their ability 	<p>Remembrance Day Remembrance Day, also known as Armistice Day, is a memorial day observed in the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries to honour the members of the armed forces who lost their lives in conflict.</p> <p>Poppy Symbol: The red poppy symbolizes remembrance and is used to commemorate those who have died in war.</p> <p>Collage: A collage is a piece of art created by gluing or pasting various materials onto a surface to create an image or design.</p> <p>Endpoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify Remembrance Day as a Memorial Day. Recognize the significance of the poppy as a symbol of remembrance. Demonstrate skills in cutting and gluing paper. Create a collage of a poppy using layering techniques. <p>Understand basic safety precautions during art activities.</p> <p>Weather Themed Art J M W Turner was a famous English artist known for his landscape and marine paintings. He is particularly renowned for his dramatic and atmospheric depictions of weather. Weather plays a significant role in Turner's works, influencing the mood and feeling of his paintings. Turner's paintings often feature vibrant colours, swirling clouds, and</p>	<p>Dino Eggs Understanding of different malleable materials such as mud, dough, and clay. Knowledge of various ways to change the shape of materials through rolling, squeezing, and pressing.</p> <p>Endpoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students will be able to identify and name different malleable materials. Students will be able to demonstrate different techniques to change the shape of materials. Students will make salt dough <p>Students will use foil and sticks to make a dinosaur shape</p>	<p>Drawing from Memory 1 Close observation means looking carefully at details and patterns in things around us. Sketching involves drawing simple outlines and shapes quickly.</p> <p>Stephen Wiltshire is an artist known for his detailed cityscape drawings made with pen. He has an exceptional photographic memory, which allows him to recreate city landscapes from memory. His artworks are often large-scale and precise, capturing intricate details of buildings and streets.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Create detailed sketches inspired by Stephen Wiltshire's style. Develop confidence in using pens and pencils for drawing. <p>Drawing from Memory 2 Drawing: Students will practice using pencils and markers to create detailed sketches of the cathedral. Observational Skills: Encouraging students to carefully observe and replicate the architectural features of Canterbury Cathedral. Colouring: Exploring different colour palettes to add depth and vibrancy to their sketches.</p> <p>Endpoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Create a sketch of Canterbury Cathedral using basic shapes and lines. Understand the concept of perspective in art. 	<p>Animal Prints Drawing Lines with Hard and Soft Pencils Hard Pencils – These pencils produce lighter lines. They are useful for sketching and initial outlines. Soft Pencils – These pencils produce darker lines. They are great for shading and adding depth to drawings.</p> <p>Exploring Animal Skin Patterns Animals have unique skin patterns and textures, such as spots, stripes, scales, or fur. Observing and examining animal pictures or visiting a zoo can help artists understand the variety of animal skin patterns.</p> <p>Manipulating Materials for Collage Making Layering – Placing one material on top of another to create depth and texture. Tearing – Ripping or tearing materials to create interesting edges and textures. Rolling – Rolling and bending materials to create 3D effects or cylindrical shapes. Gluing – Attaching materials together using glue, adhesive, or tape.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe different animal skin patterns, such as spots, stripes, scales, and fur. Use hard and soft pencils to draw lines, exploring various line styles and thicknesses. Identify and compare examples of art with an animal theme, understanding different techniques and styles used. 	<p>Model Moon Rock Key Concepts: Understanding the shape and texture of moon rocks Identifying different materials used in art Developing fine motor skills through cutting, tearing and sticking</p> <p>Key Vocabulary: Papier mache: a technique of creating objects by layering paper and glue Moon rock: a rock found on the moon's surface Texture: how something feels to touch</p> <p>Endpoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the basic concept of constructing a papier mache object. Identify and use the materials required for making a papier mache moon rock. Develop their fine motor skills through tearing, layering, and painting. Appreciate the artistic process and the final product they have created.

	<p>to work with clay by creating a tree boggart figure.</p> <p>3. Students will produce a natural art collage using materials collected from nature.</p> <p>4. Students will create an outdoor art installation inspired by Andy Goldsworthy.</p> <p>5. Students will understand the concept of colour mixing and be able to create secondary colours through experimentation</p>	<p>dynamic skies to capture the essence of different weather conditions.</p> <p>Identifying Weather in Paintings by J M W Turner: Stormy Seas: Look for dark, turbulent waves, cloudy skies, and strong wind in the painting. Sunset: Notice warm colours like orange, red, and pink in the sky when the sun is setting. Rainy Day: Identify grey clouds, falling raindrops, and wet surfaces in the painting. Snowy Landscape: Look for white snow covering the ground and frosty trees in the scenery.</p> <p>Endpoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Students will be able to identify different weather conditions in paintings by J M W Turner. Students will develop their descriptive language skills by talking about the weather in artworks. <p>Students will express their creativity by creating weather-themed paintings</p>		<p>Identify and apply shading techniques to add depth to their drawings.</p>	<p>Produce a collage artwork using a range of materials and manipulation techniques to create textures and patterns inspired by animal skins and furs.</p>	
<p>Disciplinary Knowledge</p>	<p>Creating Tree Boggarts Use clay to shape and mould a tree boggart figure. Decorate the figure with natural materials like leaves and twigs.</p> <p>Natural Art Project Collect natural materials from the outdoor environment. Arrange and glue the materials onto a piece of paper to create a natural art collage.</p> <p>Andy Goldsworthy-inspired Art Study Andy Goldsworthy's artworks and discuss their features. Use natural materials to create a temporary outdoor art installation inspired by Goldsworthy.</p> <p>Colour Mixing Activity Experiment with primary colours using paint. Mix different colours to create secondary colours and observe the changes.</p> <p>Clay Students will explore the properties of clay, learning how to manipulate and shape it. They will discover different clay sculpting techniques, such as pinching, coiling, and slab building.</p>	<p>Art Skills: Cutting: Using scissors to carefully cut out shapes and parts. Gluing: Applying glue to attach pieces together. Arranging: Placing pieces strategically to create a desired composition. Layering: Overlapping pieces to create depth and texture.</p> <p>Materials and Techniques: Materials: Coloured paper: Different shades of red, black and green. Glue stick: Preferably non-toxic for safe use. Scissors: Child-safe with rounded tips. Pencil: For marking and outlining. Techniques: Cutting out poppy shapes: Practice cutting around simple shapes, such as circles and petals. Layering petals: Assemble different-sized red petals to create a three-dimensional effect. Adding a black centre: Cutting and sticking a smaller circle at the centre of the poppy. Creating stems: Cutting and arranging green paper to resemble flower stems</p> <p>Weather Painting</p>	<p>Art skills: Sculpting: Manipulating malleable materials to form specific shapes and structures. Texture creation: Experimenting with various materials to create different textures. Creative expression: Using imagination and personal choices to design unique dinosaur egg artworks</p>	<p>Observation Skills: Learn to focus on small details when looking at objects. Use hand-eye coordination to replicate what is seen.</p> <p>Sketching Techniques: Use light pencil strokes to start sketching. Experiment with different line weights for emphasis.</p> <p>Observational Skills: Observing and noticing details in architectural structures, such as the shape of arches, windows, and towers. Drawing Skills: Using lines, shapes, and patterns to recreate a building like Canterbury Cathedral. Colouring Skills: Applying colours like grey for stone, green for grass, and blue for the sky</p>	<p>Art Skills Drawing – Students will explore and practise using hard and soft pencils to create different line styles and thicknesses. Observation – Students will observe and compare examples of art with an animal theme to understand different techniques and styles. Collage Making – Students will use a range of materials and manipulation techniques to create textures and patterns in their collages. Creativity – Students will have the opportunity to use their imagination to combine animal drawings and collage materials to create unique artworks</p>	<p>Art Skills: Construction: Inflating a balloon to create the shape of a moon rock. Layering newspaper strips dipped in a glue mixture. Painting: Applying paint and mixing colours to create a realistic moon rock appearance.</p>

		<p>Use watercolours or acrylic paints to paint clouds. Mix white, grey, and blue tones to achieve realistic scenes</p>				
Useful Websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Clay Studio - Kids Pottery Projects • Easy Clay Modelling Ideas for Kids • BBC Bitesize - Art and Design KS1 • Andy Goldsworthy's Official Website • Tate Kids - Andy Goldsworthy Article • BBC Bitesize - Colour Mixing Game 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tate Kids - J M W Turner • BBC Bitesize - Art and Design Year 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize: Art and Design • Topmarks: Art and Design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stephen Wiltshire Official Website • BBC Bitesize - Close Observation in Art 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tate Kids • BBC Bitesize Art & Design • ZSL Animal Facts • National Geographic Kids • Artyfactory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize - Papier Mache Craft • Twinkl - Moon Rocks Activity • The Imagination Tree - DIY Moon Rocks

Year 2	Term 1 & 2: Beach Combers (Learn 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.) (Use drawing, painting and sculptures to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination) (Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products)	Term 3: Land Ahoy! (Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space) (Learn 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.) (Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products)	Term 4: Wiggle and Crawl (Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences)	Term 5: Scented Garden (Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products)
Substantive Knowledge	<p>Famous Seascapes Seascapes are artworks that depict scenes of the sea and its surroundings. Calm seas are depicted with smooth, gentle waves and a sense of tranquillity. Rough seas are shown with choppy waters, high waves, and a turbulent atmosphere. Wavy seas feature rhythmic, undulating waves that convey movement and energy. Artists use colour, line, and texture to create different moods and effects in seascapes. Movement in seascapes can be conveyed through the direction of lines and the arrangement of elements</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify different types of seas in artworks - calm, rough, or wavy. Describe how artists use colour, line, and texture to create movement and mood. Compare and contrast various seascapes using descriptive words. Create an imaginative seascape using paint, collage, or other materials. <p>A Home for a Hermit Crab Habitat of a Hermit Crab: Hermit crabs are small crustaceans that live in empty shells for protection. They are commonly found in tropical or subtropical waters. Elements in a Hermit Crab's Environment: Seashells for shelter. Sand and pebbles for the ocean floor. Textures and Colours of the Seashore: The seashore can have smooth sand, rough rocks, and colourful shells. Colours can range from blues, greens, and browns to vibrant reds, oranges, and yellows. Importance of Shelter for Animals: Shelter provides protection from predators and harsh weather conditions. It gives animals a safe space to rest and raise their young.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Create a detailed model of a hermit crab's home using coloured modelling dough Demonstrate an understanding of shapes and structures found in nature Use colours and textures effectively in their art piece	<p>Pirate Flags Pirate Flags: Pirate flags were used by pirates to identify themselves and strike fear into their victims. Common symbols on pirate flags included skulls, crossbones, swords, and other menacing motifs. The colours used on pirate flags were often red, black, white, and occasionally other contrasting colours. Shapes, Patterns, and Colours: Shapes on pirate flags were typically simple and bold, such as skulls and crossbones. Patterns were usually straightforward and easy to recognise from a distance. Colours chosen for pirate flags were vibrant and contrasting to ensure visibility from afar.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify shapes, patterns, and colours commonly found on pirate flags. Design and create a motif suitable for a pirate flag. Construct a printing block using provided materials. Produce single and repeat prints using the printing block. <p>Sketching Boats Shapes: Using basic shapes (e.g. rectangles, circles, triangles) to construct the outline of a boat. Lines: Adding detail and texture to the boat using different types of lines (e.g. straight lines, curved lines). Colours: Choosing appropriate colours and patterns to decorate the boat, considering complementary and contrasting colours. Shading: Applying shading techniques such as cross-hatching or blending to create depth and form in the drawing. Perspective: Using perspective to show the size and distance of objects in the composition, understanding foreground, middle ground, and background.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify shapes and forms of boats accurately. Create drawings from various angles, including above, sideways, front, and inside. 	<p>Observational Drawing – Minibeasts Minibeasts: Small creatures such as insects, spiders, worms, and snails. Features to Observe: Body shape, number of legs, antennae, wings, eyes, colours, and patterns. Tools and Materials: Pencils Erasers Colouring pencils Paper Magnifying glasses (optional) Techniques: Hatching and cross-hatching for shading Outlining to define shapes Smudging for soft textures Blending colours for a realistic look Observational Skills: Looking closely at the details of the mini beast Noticing shapes, patterns, and textures Patience in capturing the essence of the mini beast in drawings Experimentation: Encouraged to try different techniques and materials to enhance their observational drawings.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify different minibeasts and their features. Use a hand lens or digital microscope to observe minibeasts closely. Create detailed sketches of minibeasts using pen or pencil. Make precise line drawings highlighting specific characteristics of the minibeasts. 	<p>Rainforest Sculptures Rainforests are lush, vibrant environments filled with giant leaves and colourful flowers. Soft wire can mimic the shape of rainforest leaves and flower heads. Coloured tissue paper can be layered over wire frames to add colour and texture. Liquid glue can be used to coat the tissue paper, giving the artwork a shiny finish. Tear, cut, stick, and layer paper to create interesting and colourful effects in the artwork.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Create a wire frame structure resembling rainforest leaves or flower heads Layer coloured tissue paper over the wire frame to add realistic colours Apply liquid glue to coat the structure for a shiny finish Use torn, cut, and layered paper to create visually appealing and colourful effects Understand the basic process of sculpture-making using wire and paper <p>Observational Drawing Key Concepts: Observational Drawing Scented Flowers Using Hand Lenses Colour, Shapes, and Patterns Drawing Materials Sensory Dimension in Artwork Key Terminology: Observational: Carefully looking and drawing what you see. Scented: Having a pleasant smell. Hand Lens: A magnifying glass for observing details closely. Palette: The range of colours an artist uses. Texture: The way something feels visually in an artwork. Composition: How different elements are arranged in a piece of art. Artists to Explore: Georgia O'Keeffe (Known for her flower paintings) Vincent van Gogh (Famous for his vibrant and expressive artworks)</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Make detailed observational drawings of scented flowers.

		<p>3. Demonstrate the use of different drawing materials.</p> <p>Develop observational and drawing skills.</p>		<p>2. Demonstrate the use of hand lenses to observe colours, shapes, and patterns in flowers.</p> <p>3. Choose suitable drawing materials to record their ideas effectively.</p> <p>Record ideas through varied mediums like chalks, felt pens, wax and pencil crayons, and pastels.</p>
<p>Disciplinary Knowledge</p>	<p>Art Skills Observation: Looking carefully at prints or online images of seascapes to identify characteristics. Analysis: Describing whether the sea in the artwork is calm, rough, or wavy and explaining how the artist created movement and mood. Comparison: Contrasting different seascapes and listing words that describe them. Creative Expression: Using paint, collage, or other materials to create an imaginative seascape.</p> <p>Visual Elements Colour: Pay attention to the shades of blue and green for water, and variations in sky colours for mood. Line: Study how straight, wavy, or jagged lines are used to represent waves or horizon. Texture: Identify how artists create the roughness or smoothness of the sea using textures.</p> <p>Sculpting Techniques: Rolling dough into a ball and flattening it for the base of the shell Pinching and shaping dough to form the shell structure</p> <p>Decorating Techniques: Using different coloured dough to create spots and stripes Pressing objects onto the dough surface to make patterns and textures</p> <p>Observation Skills: Examining images of shells and seaweed for design ideas Noticing details in artworks to incorporate into their own creations</p> <p>Creativity: Encouraging students to think of unique ways to decorate their hermit crab home Emphasizing the importance of imaginative expression in art</p>	<p>Motif Design: When designing a motif for a pirate flag, consider using bold shapes like a skull with crossbones or a sword. Choose colours that stand out from a distance, such as red, black, and white.</p> <p>Printing Block Creation: Materials for making a printing block can include card, string, foam, or polystyrene tiles.</p> <p>Print Making: Make single prints by pressing the block onto paper or fabric. Create repeat prints by carefully aligning the block to create a pattern.</p> <p>Shape Recognition: Identify shapes like circles, triangles, and swords in pirate flag designs.</p> <p>Colour Selection: Choose bold colours such as black, white, red, or other contrasting colours for the motif.</p> <p>Observation Skills Look closely at the details of a boat. Notice different shapes and forms.</p> <p>Perspective Drawing Practice drawing a boat from different angles. Experiment with top views, side views, front views, and internal views.</p> <p>Materials Exploration Use a pen for fine lines and details. Try a pencil for shading and adding depth. Experiment with marker pens for bold outlines.</p> <p>Shape and Form Understanding Identify geometric shapes within the boat. Consider the overall form and structure of the boat.</p> <p>Creative Expression Explore adding personal touches to boat drawings. Use imagination to enhance the drawings.</p>	<p>Observational Drawing Skills Holding a pencil or pen correctly for control and precision. Using light and dark lines to create depth and texture in sketches. Starting with basic shapes to build the structure of a minibeast. Adding details like eyes, legs, antennae, and wings to make the sketch realistic.</p> <p>Minibeasts Identification Recognising common minibeasts like ladybirds, ants, butterflies, and bees. Understanding the different body parts of minibeasts and how they contribute to their identification. Noticing unique patterns, colours, and markings that distinguish one minibeast from another.</p> <p>Tools and Techniques Exploring how a hand lens or digital microscope can reveal hidden details of minibeasts. Practising using these tools safely and responsibly under adult supervision. Experimenting with different drawing</p>	<p>Drawing and Design Observational Drawing: Sketching different types of rainforest leaves and flowers to plan out the wire frame structure. Design Thinking: Planning the composition of the sculpture and choosing colours for the tissue paper.</p> <p>Sculpture Techniques Wire Work: Shaping soft wire to form the basic structure of leaves and flower heads. Paper Layering: Understanding how layering tissue paper can create depth and texture in the sculpture.</p> <p>Colour Application Colour Mixing: Experimenting with layering different colours of tissue paper to create vibrant effects. Coating with Glaze: Applying liquid glue evenly to coat the sculpture for a shiny finish.</p> <p>Drawing Materials: Chalks, Felt Pens, Wax and Pencil Crayons, Pastels Smelly Pens for adding a sensory dimension</p> <p>Observational Skills: Use Hand Lenses to look closely at colours, shapes, and patterns of scented flowers. Record ideas through detailed drawings focusing on the details observed.</p> <p>Art Skills: Blending colours to create gradients and realistic effects. Using different strokes and pressures to show texture in flowers. Experimenting with different materials to understand their properties and effects on artwork. Creating compositions that are visually appealing and balanced.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tate Kids • National Gallery - Seascapes • Britain's Seaside Art Collection • Eric Carle's official website • Georgia O'Keefe Museum • The Spruce Crafts - Hermit Crab Habitat Ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize Art and Design • Tate Kids - Art Activities • BBC Bitesize - Pirate Flag History • National Maritime Museum - Pirate Flags • Tate Kids - Printmaking Techniques • Tate Kids - How to Draw a Boat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize - Minibeasts • National Geographic Kids - Minibeasts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC Bitesize - Art and Design • The Artful Parent - Rainforest Art Projects for Kids • BBC Bitesize - Rainforest Facts for Kids • Tate Kids - Make a Tissue Paper Flower • The Rainforest Alliance - Kids' Corner • Tate Kids: How to Draw Flowers • National Geographic Kids: Flowers Facts • The Artful Parent: Flower Art Activities for Kids

Year 3	Term 1: Road Trip USA! (Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).) (Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history)	Term 2: Playlist (Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas)	Term 3: Traders and Raiders (Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).)	Term 4: Gods and Mortals (Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas) (Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history)	Term 5: Urban Pioneers (Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history)	Term 6: Blue Abyss (Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas) (Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).)
Substantive Knowledge	<p>Dreamcatchers</p> <p>Dreamcatchers: Dreamcatchers are a Native American craft item. They are usually handmade and believed to protect the sleeper from bad dreams.</p> <p>Origins: Dreamcatchers originate from the Ojibwe people. They consist of a woven net or web with beads and feathers hanging from the bottom.</p> <p>Materials: Dreamcatchers are traditionally made with a ring (usually made of willow), sinew or natural cord, and various decorations like feathers and beads.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the purpose of a dreamcatcher. 2. Identify the materials and design elements traditionally used in dreamcatchers. 3. Demonstrate the ability to create a basic dreamcatcher following the traditional technique. 4. Appreciate the cultural significance of dreamcatchers in Native American culture. <p>Weaving</p> <p>What is Native American Weaving?</p> <p>Native American weaving is a traditional craft that involves creating textiles, baskets, and other items using natural materials like plant fibres and animal fur.</p> <p>Indigenous tribes in North America have a rich history of weaving, with each tribe having unique patterns and techniques that reflect their cultural heritage.</p> <p>Materials Used in Native American Weaving</p> <p>Common materials include:</p> <p>Plant Fibres: Such as yucca, hemp, and cotton.</p>	<p>Representing Sounds</p> <p>Artists</p> <p>Paul Klee and Wassily Kandinsky were artists who were inspired by music in their artwork.</p> <p>They both used shapes, lines, and colours to represent the sounds and emotions they felt while listening to music.</p> <p>Their artworks often feature abstract shapes and patterns that reflect the energy and rhythm of music.</p> <p>Drawing Materials</p> <p>Drawing materials such as pencils, coloured pencils, markers, pastels, and crayons can be used to create artworks inspired by music.</p> <p>These materials allow artists to experiment with different textures, colours, and techniques to express their ideas and emotions.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Listened to a piece of jazz music and identified different sounds and instruments. 2. Created a drawing that represents the ideas and emotions inspired by the music. 3. Used a range of drawing materials to experiment with shapes, lines, and colours. 4. Explored how artists like Paul Klee and Wassily Kandinsky expressed music in their artwork. 	<p>Anglo-Saxon Patterns</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon Patterns: Anglo-Saxon art is known for its intricate and geometric patterns. These patterns often feature interlacing designs, animals, and geometric shapes.</p> <p>Printing Techniques: Polystyrene block and relief block printing are two common techniques used to transfer designs onto fabric. Polystyrene blocks involve carving a design into a soft plastic sheet, while relief blocks use materials like string, card, and glue to create a raised surface.</p> <p>Materials: For polystyrene block printing, you will need polystyrene sheets, pencils for drawing designs, and cutting tools. For relief block printing, gather materials like string, card, glue, and scissors.</p> <p>Ink: Printing inks come in different colours and can be used to transfer designs onto fabric.</p> <p>Fabric: Cotton fabric is a common choice for printing projects as it holds ink well and is easy to work with.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify key characteristics of Anglo-Saxon patterns. 2. Create their own intricate designs inspired by Anglo-Saxon art. 3. Use polystyrene or relief block printing techniques to transfer their designs onto fabric. 4. Experiment with different printing inks to create a variety of patterns on fabric squares. 	<p>Greek Patterns</p> <p>Ancient Greek Pottery: Understand the significance of pottery in Ancient Greek culture, including its uses and importance in everyday life and ceremonies.</p> <p>Patterns and Designs: Explore the various patterns and designs commonly found on Greek plates and pots, such as geometric shapes, mythical creatures, and floral patterns.</p> <p>Materials and Techniques: Learn about the materials used in making Greek pottery, such as clay, and the techniques employed in decorating them, such as slip painting and black-figure and red-figure painting.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sketch scenes and patterns from Greek plates and pots. 2. Identify connections between the images and Greek myths and legends. 3. Appreciate the cultural importance of these artifacts in ancient Greece. 	<p>Art Reviews</p> <p>What is Urban Art?</p> <p>Urban art is a form of art that is created in urban areas such as cities and towns. It includes various forms such as graffiti, street art, and murals.</p> <p>Key Elements of Urban Art</p> <p>Colours: Bold and vibrant colours are often used in urban art to make a statement.</p> <p>Symbols: Urban artists often incorporate symbols and imagery that are meaningful to them or reflect the local community.</p> <p>Techniques: Techniques such as stencilling, painting, and spray painting are commonly used in urban art.</p> <p>Famous Urban Artists</p> <p>Banksy: A well-known anonymous British street artist.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By the end of this unit, students should be able to: 2. Identify common elements of urban art. 3. Describe their observations of urban art pieces. 4. Interpret the meaning of urban art. 5. Express their opinions on urban art pieces. <p>Urban Art</p> <p>Urban Art: Artwork created in cities or urban areas, often in public spaces.</p> <p>Graffiti: Writing or drawings scribbled, scratched, or sprayed illicitly on a wall or other surface in a public place.</p> <p>Banksy: A renowned anonymous England-based Street artist, political activist, and film director, known for his satirical social and political commentary through street art.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify different forms of urban art, including graffiti. 2. Understand the impact of urban art on society. 	<p>Tropical Fish and Corals</p> <p>Tropical Fish and Coral: Discuss various types of tropical fish and corals, highlighting their vibrant colours and intricate patterns.</p> <p>Sketching Techniques: Learn how to sketch fish and coral using basic shapes and lines, adding details such as scales and textures.</p> <p>Colouring Skills: Practice mixing and blending colours to recreate the vivid hues of tropical fish and coral.</p> <p>Batik Design: Understand the traditional art of batik, which involves creating patterns on fabric using wax and dyes.</p> <p>Creativity: Encourage students to experiment with different colour combinations and patterns to create unique batik designs.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create detailed sketches of tropical fish and coral 2. Develop a simplified design inspired by the sketches 3. Produce a batik artwork using bright and fluorescent inks on paper or fabric <p>Clay Creatures</p> <p>Introduction to 2-D and 3-D Artworks: Understanding that 2-D artworks are flat, while 3-D artworks have depth and volume.</p> <p>Exploring different techniques used in creating 2-D and 3-D artworks.</p> <p>Deep Sea Creatures: Introduction to real deep-sea creatures such as anglerfish, giant squid, and ghost sharks.</p> <p>Imagining and creating imaginary deep sea creatures using creativity and imagination.</p> <p>Clay Sculpture: Learning to model shapes and textures with clay.</p> <p>Exploring tools like clay sculpting tools, rolling pins, and brushes.</p> <p>Endpoints</p>

	<p>Animal Fur/Feathers: Including buffalo hair and turkey feathers.</p> <p>Natural Dyes: Made from plants, berries, and minerals.</p> <p>Techniques in Native American Weaving</p> <p>Loom Weaving: Using a wooden frame to create patterns and designs.</p> <p>Twining: Interlacing fibres to create a tight weave.</p> <p>Feather work: Incorporating feathers into the weaving for decoration.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify different materials used in Native American weaving. Understand basic weaving techniques such as loom weaving and twining. Create a simple weaving project using paper or fabric strips. 				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise and appreciate the work of Banksy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Create a detailed 3-D clay sculpture of a chosen deep-sea creature. Design and execute their models, considering the features and characteristics of their chosen creature. Present their finished clay sculptures to the class, explaining their creative choices.
<p>Disciplinary Knowledge</p>	<p>Artistic Techniques Students will learn how to wrap a hoop with thread. Students will practice creating intricate patterns within the hoop using weaving techniques.</p> <p>Cultural Understanding Students will explore the cultural significance of dreamcatchers in Native American traditions. They will appreciate the craftsmanship and attention to detail required to make a traditional dreamcatcher.</p> <p>Creativity and Expression Students will have the opportunity to personalize their dreamcatchers by choosing different colours, beads, and feathers. They will express their creativity through the design and decoration process.</p> <p>Artistic Elements Colour: Different tribes use distinct colour palettes in their weaving, often symbolic of elements like nature, seasons, and ceremonies. Pattern: Geometric and nature-inspired patterns are common in Native American weaving, with each symbolising specific meanings or stories. Texture: Weaving techniques create different textures in the final pieces,</p>	<p>Creating Artwork Use the inspiration from the jazz music you listened to create a piece of drawing work. Experiment with different shapes, lines, and colours to represent the sounds and emotions in the music. Try to capture the energy and rhythm of the music in your artwork.</p> <p>Exploring Ideas Look at artworks by Paul Klee and Wassily Kandinsky that were inspired by music. Notice how they used shapes and colours to represent the sounds and emotions in the music. Use their ideas as inspiration for your own drawing work based on a piece of music you like.</p>	<p>Art Skills: Observational drawing and copying of Anglo-Saxon patterns. Experimentation with different materials such as polystyrene, string, card, and glue to create print blocks. Application of printing inks onto fabric using the created print blocks.</p>	<p>Sketching Scenes: Use pencils or sketching materials to draw scenes from Greek pottery, focusing on details and patterns. Practice sketching different mythological scenes or characters inspired by Greek myths.</p> <p>Patterns and Designs: Analyse the patterns on Greek plates and pots, identify repeated motifs, and try recreating them in your own artwork.</p>	<p>Observation and Description Encourage students to carefully observe urban art pieces and describe what they see in terms of colours, shapes, and symbols.</p> <p>Interpretation and Analysis Help students think about the message or story behind the urban art they are reviewing. Ask questions like "What do you think the artist is trying to say?"</p> <p>Evaluation and Judgement Encourage students to form their own opinions on the urban art they are reviewing. They can express what they like or dislike about a particular piece.</p> <p>Styles Banksy's signature style includes black and white stencilled images with a satirical or political message. Graffiti styles vary from bubble letters to wild style, each with its unique characteristics.</p>	<p>Observational Drawing: Observing and recording detail in sketches Using patterns and colour effectively in drawings</p> <p>Design Process: Simplifying complex drawings into a design Transfer of design onto batik material</p> <p>Colour Theory: Understanding colour interactions and combinations Exploring the use of vibrant and fluorescent colours</p> <p>Sketching Options: Sketching out different deep-sea creatures like jellyfish, octopus, or deep-sea dragonfish. Deciding on one creature to model in clay based on personal preference.</p> <p>Clay Sculpting Techniques: Demonstrating pinch, coil, and slab techniques to create the chosen deep-sea creature. Adding fine details such as eyes, scales, and tentacles to enhance the sculpture.</p>

	<p>adding depth and interest to the designs.</p> <p>Cultural Significance</p> <p>Tradition: Native American weaving has been passed down through generations, preserving cultural practices and stories.</p> <p>Identity: Designs and patterns in weaving often reflect tribal identity and heritage, connecting weavers to their roots and ancestors.</p> <p>Community: Weaving is a communal activity in many tribes, fostering unity and teamwork among members.</p>					
Useful Websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dreamcatcher History and Folklore • How to Make a Dreamcatcher Tutorial • Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian • Native American Technology and Art • Native American Heritage Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tate Kids - Jazz-Inspired Drawing Activity • BBC Bitesize - Exploring Jazz Music in Art 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British Museum - Anglo-Saxon Art • Tate Kids - How to Make a Printing Block • National Geographic Kids - Anglo-Saxons Facts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British Museum - Ancient Greek Pottery • BBC Bitesize - Greek Myths and Legends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tate Kids - Banksy • Street Art with Google Arts & Culture • Banksy Official Website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Geographic Kids - Coral Reefs • BBC Bitesize - Observational Drawing • Tate Kids - Batik Art • National Geographic Kids - Deep Sea Creatures • BBC Bitesize - Sculpture Techniques

Year 4	Term 2: Mighty Metals (Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).)	Term 3: I am Warrior! (Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).) (Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history)	Term 4: Predator (Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).)	Term 5: Tremors (Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history) (Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).) (Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas)	Term 6: Tribal Tales (Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history) (Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas)
Substantive Knowledge	<p>Embossing Foil</p> <p>Creating Embossed Patterns: Students will learn how to use tools such as embossing stylus, brayer, and texture plates to create raised designs on foils.</p> <p>Choosing Coloured Foils: Students will experiment with different coloured foils to enhance their designs and understand the impact of colour on their artwork.</p> <p>Design Exploration: Encourage students to explore various designs and patterns by combining different tools and techniques.</p> <p>Adapting Artwork: Students will refine their designs by adding depth, contrast, and texture to their embossed patterns.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create embossed patterns on different coloured foils using a range of tools. 2. Demonstrate an understanding of using varying pressure to create different designs. 3. Experiment with textures and tools to create unique artwork. 	<p>Clay Coins</p> <p>Celtic and Roman Coins: Understand that coins in ancient times were used as a form of currency and were often adorned with intricate patterns and images representing cultural symbols.</p> <p>Patterns and Shapes: Recognize different geometric shapes and patterns commonly found on Celtic and Roman coins, such as swirls, knots, animals, and faces.</p> <p>Design Skills: Learn how to create original designs inspired by ancient coins using drawing and sketching techniques.</p> <p>Clay Modelling: Develop the skills to work with clay slabs, roll, cut, imprint, and layer to create interesting textures and effects.</p> <p>Decorating Techniques: Experiment with painting techniques using gold, silver, or bronze paint to enhance the details of their clay coins.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and describe patterns and shapes commonly found on Celtic and Roman coins. 2. Create an original design for an ancient coin inspired by historical examples. 3. Use clay modelling techniques to make a textured coin slab with imprinted patterns. 4. Decorate their dried clay coins with metallic paint to enhance the design details. <p>Mosaics</p> <p>What are Mosaics</p> <p>Mosaics are pictures or patterns formed by arranging small coloured pieces of hard material, such as stone, tile, or glass.</p> <p>Gladiator Scenes in Mosaics:</p> <p>Mosaics depicting gladiator scenes were common in ancient Rome.</p> <p>These artworks showcased the gladiators in combat, often in arenas like the Colosseum.</p> <p>Evidence from Mosaics:</p>	<p>In Flight</p> <p>Form and Movement: Examine photographs and drawings of birds of prey in flight. Sketch their form, paying attention to wingspan, tail feathers, and body shape.</p> <p>Sketching and shading techniques - graduated shading, stippling and cross-hatching</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sketch the form of birds of prey in flight based on visual references. 2. Be familiar with graduated shading, stippling and cross-hatching 	<p>Sculptural Stonework</p> <p>Understanding of Rocks and Crystals: Different types of rocks (e.g., igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic) and crystals. Characteristics of rocks and crystals (e.g., colour, size, texture). Importance of handling rocks and crystals with care due to their fragility.</p> <p>Sculptural Art: Definition of sculpture as three-dimensional artwork.</p> <p>Ways to create sculpture, such as arranging rocks and crystals into forms.</p> <p>Importance of viewing art from different angles and viewpoints.</p> <p>Digital Photography: Using technology to capture images of artwork.</p> <p>Techniques for taking photos from various perspectives (below, close up, above). Appreciation of how digital images can enhance and document artistic creations.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create sculptural forms using rocks and crystals. 2. Capture digital images of their arrangements from various viewpoints. 3. Analyse their work and make improvements. 4. Present their final pieces with creativity and flair. <p>Model Making</p> <p>Modelling Materials: Become familiar with various modelling materials such as clay, papier-mâché, foam, or recycled materials for constructing the volcano structure.</p> <p>Tools: Learn to use tools like sculpting tools, paintbrushes, and glue for shaping and decorating the volcano model.</p> <p>Special Effects: Explore ways to incorporate special effects like LED lights for lava, or mechanisms for creating rumbling and shaking effects in the volcano model.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the basic structure of a volcano. 	<p>Neolithic Patterns</p> <p>Introduction to Neolithic Art</p> <p>The Neolithic period (circa 4000-2000 BC) marked a significant shift in human civilization towards settled farming communities.</p> <p>Purpose of Carvings</p> <p>Neolithic people carved patterns and symbols onto rocks, boulders, panels, and monuments for various purposes, including religious, cultural, or decorative significance.</p> <p>Tools and Techniques</p> <p>Neolithic people likely used simple tools like antler picks, flint chisels, and abrasive sand to carve the rocks. They may have also used charcoal to outline the designs before carving.</p> <p>Styles of Patterns</p> <p>Neolithic carvings often feature geometric patterns, spirals, circles, and abstract motifs. These designs were likely meaningful in their cultural context.</p> <p>Comparison of Carvings</p> <p>Encourage students to compare different examples of Neolithic carvings to identify similarities and differences in patterns, symbols, and motifs.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and describe patterns and symbols carved by Neolithic people. 2. Compare and contrast patterns and symbols in different Neolithic carvings. 3. Explain the potential tools and methods used by Neolithic people to create carvings. 4. Create their own Neolithic-inspired designs on pebbles.

		<p>Gladiatorial mosaics provide valuable information about the daily life, entertainment, and cultural values of the Roman era.</p> <p>They reveal the popularity of gladiatorial games and the types of battles that took place.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify key features of mosaics depicting gladiator scenes. 2. Compare and contrast different gladiator scene mosaics for historical insights. 3. Create their own gladiator battle scene mosaic using appropriate materials and techniques. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Use appropriate materials and tools to create a 3-D model volcano. 3. Understand how special effects can enhance the model. 4. Present their model in a clear and detailed manner to showcase their understanding. <p>Bodies of Pompeii Pompeii: Pompeii was a Roman city near Naples that was destroyed and buried under volcanic ash and pumice in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD 79. Bodies of Pompeii: The bodies found in Pompeii were preserved by the ash, providing a glimpse into the daily life of the ancient city's inhabitants. Sketching: Drawing sketches involves representing ideas and forms using various drawing materials like pencils, charcoal, and pastels. Clay Modelling: Using clay to sculpt figures allows for 3-dimensional creations that can be detailed and textured. Installation Art: Creating an installation involves arranging and displaying artworks in a specific space to evoke a particular mood or theme.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create sketches of bodies in various poses inspired by the inhabitants of Pompeii. 2. Utilise a range of drawing materials to develop their sketches with realistic details. 3. Form clay figures based on their sketches to represent the 'Bodies of Pompeii'. 4. Enhance the clay figures with white paint to create a haunting installation. 	
<p>Disciplinary Knowledge</p>	<p>Tool Techniques Embossing Stylus: Use to create fine lines and detailed patterns Brayer: Roll over foil to create a smooth and consistent texture Texture Plates: Press onto foil to add intricate designs and textures Colour Theory Discuss how different colours can evoke different emotions and moods in the artwork Encourage students to experiment with complementary and contrasting colour combinations</p>	<p>Identifying Patterns: learn to identify and analyse different patterns and shapes present on Celtic and Roman coins through visual observation. Creating Designs: create their original design for an ancient coin, incorporating elements of Celtic and Roman patterns into their artwork. Working with Clay: work with clay slabs, rolling, cutting, imprinting, and layering to create textured surfaces for their coins.</p> <p>Artistic Techniques: Mosaic artists used small pieces of coloured stone, glass, or tile called tesserae to create intricate designs. They employed careful planning and precision to depict detailed scenes, such as gladiator battles.</p> <p>Symbolism in Mosaics:</p>	<p>Observing and Sketching Birds: Students will carefully observe and sketch the forms of birds of prey in flight. Understanding the proportions and movements of these birds will be key.</p>	<p>Exploration: Students will explore the textures, shapes, and colours of rocks and crystals to inform their sculpture designs. Composition: They will learn about balance, symmetry, and spatial relationships in creating aesthetically pleasing sculptures. Photography: Understanding how to capture their sculptures effectively through photography, considering different viewpoints and lighting.</p> <p>Materials and Tools: Cardboard or papier-mâché for the volcano structure. Modelling clay for creating realistic lava flows. Paints for decoration. LED lights for creating glowing lava effects. Small motor or vibrator for simulating volcanic rumbling and shaking.</p> <p>Techniques: Building a sturdy base for the volcano.</p>	<p>Similarities in Patterns and Symbols: Many Neolithic rock carvings exhibit similar geometric patterns, suggesting a shared cultural heritage. Spirals and concentric circles are common motifs, possibly representing cycles of life, death, and rebirth. Animal symbols, such as stag and boar, recur in carvings, hinting at connections to the natural world.</p> <p>Differences in Patterns and Symbols: Regional variations in designs exist, reflecting the diverse traditions and artistic styles of different Neolithic communities. Some carvings may feature unique symbols specific to a particular group or location, showcasing individual creativity.</p> <p>Creation of Carvings and Tools Used: Neolithic people likely used stone tools, such as chisels and hammers, to carve patterns into rocks.</p>

		<p>Different colours and patterns in mosaics conveyed specific meanings and emotions. Gladiatorial mosaics may have symbolised themes of conflict, courage, and power.</p>		<p>Shaping the volcano structure using layers of modelling materials. Incorporating special effects like glowing lava and volcano rumbling.</p> <p>Artistic Techniques: Sketching: Practice observational drawing skills by sketching the bodies of Pompeii inhabitants in different poses. Detailed Drawing: Develop the initial sketches by adding realistic details to enhance the visual representation. Clay Modelling: Transform sketches into 3D figures using clay, considering proportions and textures. Painting: Use white paint to create a haunting effect on the clay figures to resemble the preserved bodies of Pompeii.</p>	<p>The carvings were painstakingly created by pecking or incising the surface, demonstrating the skill and patience of the ancient craftsmen.</p>
<p>Useful Websites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Artful Parent • Tate Kids - Make an Embossed Metal Tile • Activity Village - Foil Embossing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British Museum - Celtic Coins • Roman Numismatic Gallery • National Geographic Kids - Celtic Art • The British Museum - Roman Mosaics • BBC Bitesize - Roman Mosaics • Primary Homework Help - Roman Mosaics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSPB - Birds of Prey • National Geographic Kids - Birds of Prey • The Cornell Lab - All About Birds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Curriculum in England - Art and Design Programs of Study • Tate Kids - Rocks and Crystals Art Activities • BBC Bitesize - Sculpture Making Ideas • National Geographic Kids - Volcanoes • BBC Bitesize - Art and Design • Tate Kids - Art Games and Activities • DK Find Out - Volcanoes • BBC Bitesize - The story of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius and Pompeii • Tate Kids - Art activities and inspiration • Art for Kids Hub - Drawing tutorials and ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British Museum - Neolithic Carvings • Historic England - Rock Art in England

Year 5	Term 1: A Child's War (Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).)	Term 2: Frozen Kingdom (Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).)	Term 4: Pharaohs (Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).) (Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history)	Term 5&6: Darwin's Delight (Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).) (Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas)
Substantive Knowledge	<p>The Blitz</p> <p>The Blitz: Introduce the concept of the Blitz during World War II, focusing on the air raids that affected cities in England, such as London.</p> <p>Atmospheric Silhouette: Explain what a silhouette is and how it can be used to create a dramatic effect in an artwork.</p> <p>Chalk Medium: Describe the use of chalks as a medium for creating art, highlighting its blendability and soft texture.</p> <p>Composition: Discuss the importance of composition in art, including foreground, middle ground, and background elements in creating a scene.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate an understanding of the historical context of the Blitz. Create an atmospheric silhouette scene using chalks, showcasing skills in composition and perspective. Use contrast and shadows effectively to enhance the overall impact of their artwork. 	<p>Artwork of the Inuit</p> <p>Inuit Art</p> <p>Origin: Inuit art originates from the Indigenous people of the Arctic.</p> <p>Themes: Inuit art often focuses on animals like birds, Arctic mammals, polar bears, seals, caribou, and wolves.</p> <p>Materials: Inuit artists use materials like soapstone, antler, bone, and ivory for carvings, and stencils for prints.</p> <p>Block Printing</p> <p>Technique: Block printing involves carving a design into a block of material, applying ink or paint, and transferring the design onto paper or fabric.</p> <p>Colours: Inuit art uses earthy tones like whites, blues, and greens, which can be mixed to create new colours.</p> <p>Surface Detail</p> <p>Black Ink Detail: Inuit art often incorporates intricate black ink detailing, adding depth and texture to the prints and carvings.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify key characteristics of Inuit art. Understand the significance of Arctic wildlife in Inuit culture. Create a simple block print inspired by the Inuit style, incorporating two to three colours and black ink for surface detailing. <p>Paintings of the Northern Lights</p> <p>Northern Lights:</p> <p>The Northern Lights, also known as Aurora Borealis, are natural light displays in the Earth's sky, predominantly seen in high-latitude regions around the Arctic.</p> <p>Dyes and Colour Mixing:</p> <p>Dyes are substances used to add colour to materials. Mixing different dyes can create a variety of colours and shades.</p> <p>Application Techniques:</p> <p>Dripping: Applying dye by allowing it to drip onto a wet surface.</p> <p>Blowing: Using air to move watery mixtures of dye to create unique patterns.</p> <p>Brushwork: Applying dye with different sized brushes to create different textures.</p> <p>Sponging: Using sponges to apply dye for a softer effect.</p> <p>Experimentation:</p> <p>Encourages trying out different colours, techniques, and levels of transparency to achieve the desired effect.</p> <p>Endpoints</p>	<p>Hieroglyphics</p> <p>Hieroglyphics:</p> <p>Ancient Egyptian writing system using pictures and symbols.</p> <p>Scribes were respected individuals who could read and write hieroglyphics.</p> <p>Hieroglyphics were used on tombs, temples, and monuments.</p> <p>Cartouche:</p> <p>An oval shape with a horizontal line on the bottom, used to frame the names of pharaohs and gods.</p> <p>Represents eternal protection of the name inscribed within.</p> <p>Often worn as a pendant for good luck.</p> <p>Amulets:</p> <p>Small charms believed to bring protection, luck, or health.</p> <p>Amulets were worn by ancient Egyptians for various purposes.</p> <p>Common shapes include the "ankh" symbol, scarab beetles, and eye of Horus.</p> <p>Endpoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise and understand basic hieroglyphic symbols Create a personalised cartouche pendant Develop and design an ancient Egyptian-inspired amulet <p>Canopic Jars 1</p> <p>Canopic Jars:</p> <p>Definition: Ancient Egyptian jars used to store organs during mummification.</p> <p>Shapes: Common shapes include human, jackal, falcon, and baboon heads.</p> <p>Symbols: Represented different protective deities.</p> <p>Watercolour Painting:</p> <p>Technique: Using water-based paints to create translucent and delicate artworks.</p> <p>Blending: Mixing colours on paper using water.</p> <p>Layering: Building up colours in layers to create depth and richness in paintings.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and sketch the key features of a canopic jar accurately. Demonstrate observational skills in capturing the details of the canopic jar. Apply watercolour painting techniques to create a finished artwork of the canopic jar. <p>Canopic Jars 2</p> <p>Clay Modelling: Clay is a versatile material that can be shaped and moulded to create various forms. It can be air-dried or fired in a kiln to preserve the sculpture permanently.</p>	<p>Creating a Sketchbook</p> <p>Darwin's Finches</p> <p>Darwin's finches are a group of about 15 species of birds that Charles Darwin observed on the Galapagos Islands. They played a significant role in the development of Darwin's theory of evolution.</p> <p>Sketching Techniques</p> <p>Detailed drawings require attention to detail and accuracy. Students will learn to observe the finches closely and accurately represent their features.</p> <p>Materials</p> <p>Students will use pencils, erasers, fine-tipped pens, and coloured pencils for their sketches.</p> <p>Anatomy of a Finch</p> <p>Pay attention to the structure of the beak, wings, feathers, and overall body shape of the finches.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify key features of Darwin's finches. Create a detailed sketch of a Darwin's finch, paying attention to proportions and details. Use shading techniques to add depth and dimension to their drawings. Apply basic colour theory to enhance their sketches.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the concept of the Northern Lights and their appearance in the sky. 2. Experiment with different dye application techniques to create unique skyscape paintings. 3. Manipulate colours and transparency to evoke the enchanting beauty of the Northern Lights in their artwork. 	<p>Ancient Egyptian Art: Ancient Egyptian art is known for its symbolic representations and intricate detailing, often depicting deities, pharaohs, and hieroglyphics.</p> <p>Decorative Techniques: Students will learn about the decorative techniques used in ancient Egyptian art, such as hieroglyphics, symbols, and patterns.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate their ability to work with clay using various techniques such as slab building, coiling, and carving. 2. Incorporate design elements inspired by Egyptian art and culture in their Canopic jars. 3. Use acrylic paints to decorate and bring their Canopic jars to life. 	
<p>Disciplinary Knowledge</p>	<p>Art Techniques: Learn about silhouettes and their use in art. Experiment with chalks to create different effects such as blending and layering.</p> <p>Composition and Perspective: Discuss the arrangement of elements in the artwork to create a compelling scene. Explore how to create depth and perspective using silhouettes and shading techniques.</p> <p>Contrast and Shadows: Understand the importance of contrast in creating impactful silhouettes. Experiment with different ways of incorporating shadows to enhance the atmosphere of the scene.</p>	<p>Art Techniques Understanding how to carve a design into a block material, apply paint or ink, and transfer the design onto paper. Exploring techniques for mixing colours to create new shades and hues. Practising adding surface detail using black ink to enhance the overall appearance of the print.</p> <p>Cultural Context Learning about the cultural significance of Inuit art and how it reflects the close relationship between the Inuit people and the natural world. Recognising the unique artistic style and motifs used in Inuit prints and carvings. Appreciating the skills and craftsmanship of Inuit artists and their contributions to the art world.</p> <p>Art Principles: Colour Theory: Understanding how colours work together and how they can be blended to create new shades. Composition: Arranging elements in the artwork to create balance and visual interest.</p> <p>Art Techniques: Wet-on-Wet: Applying paint or dye on a wet surface to allow colours to blend naturally. Brush Techniques: Exploring different brush strokes and textures for varied effects.</p> <p>Artists and Inspiration: Introducing famous artists who have created paintings inspired by the Northern Lights for further exploration.</p>	<p>Writing in Hieroglyphics: Start by researching common hieroglyphs and their meanings. Practice drawing hieroglyphs on paper before transferring them onto the cartouche. Write your name or a chosen word using hieroglyphs on the cartouche pendant.</p> <p>Creating a Cartouche: Roll out the clay and cut an oval shape for the cartouche. Use the craft knife to carve the hieroglyphics into the clay. Allow the clay to dry before painting the cartouche. Attach a string or chain to wear the cartouche pendant.</p> <p>Observational Skills: Observing Canopic Jars: Noticing shapes, details, and symbols accurately. Sketching: Developing the ability to sketch with attention to precision and detail.</p> <p>Watercolour Techniques: Wet-on-wet: Applying paint to wet paper to create soft, blended effects. Dry brush: Using paint on dry paper for fine details and textures.</p> <p>Design Development: Students will explore different designs and shapes for their canopic jars, considering the symbolism and purpose of each jar.</p> <p>Clay Modelling Techniques: Students will learn basic clay modelling techniques, such as coiling, pinching, and slab building, to create their canopic jars.</p> <p>Surface Decoration: Students will experiment with surface decoration techniques, including carving, stamping, and painting, to embellish their canopic jars.</p>	<p>Observational Drawing Students will practice observational drawing by closely studying images of Darwin's finches and replicating their features.</p> <p>Shading Techniques Students will learn how to use shading techniques such as hatching, cross-hatching, and stippling to add depth and dimension to their sketches.</p> <p>Proportions and Scale Students will focus on accurately representing the proportions and scale of the finches in their drawings.</p> <p>Colour Theory Students will learn about basic colour theory and how to use colours effectively in their sketches to make them more realistic.</p>
<p>Useful Websites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperial War Museums – The Blitz • Tate Kids – Silhouettes and Shadows • National Gallery – Chalk Drawings • BBC Teach – World War II for Kids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trustees of The British Museum – Inuit Art Collection • Virtual Museum of Canada – Inuit Art • The National Gallery – Inuit Prints and Carvings • National Geographic Kids – Northern Lights • Tate Kids – Art Techniques • DK Find Out – Colours and Mixing • Mystery Science – Transparency and Light 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British Museum – Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphics • The Met Museum – Ancient Egyptian Amulets • British Museum – Ancient Egypt • Tate Kids – Watercolour Techniques • The British Museum – Ancient Egypt • BBC Bitesize – History – Ancient Egyptians • Tate Kids – How to Make a Clay Pot • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural History Museum – Darwin's Finches • BBC Bitesize – Art and Design

Year 6	Term 2: Hola Mexico (Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).)	Term 4: Scream Machine	Term 6: Allotment (Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history) (Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas)
Substantive Knowledge	<p>Day of the Dead Skulls</p> <p>What is the Day of the Dead?</p> <p>The Day of the Dead is a Mexican holiday celebrated to honour deceased loved ones. It is a vibrant and festive occasion, focusing on celebrating the lives of those who have passed away.</p> <p>Sketching Techniques</p> <p>Using coloured pencils to add depth and detail</p> <p>Understanding light and shadow to create a 3D effect</p> <p>Blending colours for a smooth transition</p> <p>Clay Modelling</p> <p>Clay is a versatile material that can be moulded into various shapes and forms. It is commonly used in art and sculpture to create three-dimensional artworks.</p> <p>Anatomy of a Skull</p> <p>Understanding the basic structure of a skull is essential for creating a realistic representation. Pay attention to features such as eye sockets, nasal cavity, and jawbone.</p> <p>Colour and Symbolism</p> <p>The Day of the Dead is known for its use of bright colours and intricate patterns. Consider incorporating traditional Mexican motifs such as marigolds, sugar skulls, and papel picado.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sketch a Day of the Dead skull outline with pencil. 2. Add intricate designs and patterns using coloured pencils. 3. Apply colour theory knowledge to create visually appealing artwork. 4. Create a detailed Day of the Dead skull using clay 5. Apply art techniques such as clay modelling, sgraffito, and painting to their artwork. 6. Experiment with colour and pattern to create a visually striking and culturally meaningful piece. 	<p>Image Editing</p> <p>Understanding Facial Expressions</p> <p>Identify and interpret facial expressions of pleasure, fear, and surprise.</p> <p>Appreciate the use of a zoom lens to focus on facial expressions in photography.</p> <p>Define the emotions conveyed through facial expressions.</p> <p>Image Editing with Software</p> <p>Introduction to image editing software for adding details and effects.</p> <p>Basic tools and techniques for enhancing photographs.</p> <p>Understanding the impact of adding details and effects on visual storytelling.</p> <p>Storytelling through Photography</p> <p>Explore how photographs can capture and convey emotions.</p> <p>Comprehend the storytelling aspect of a series of portrait photographs.</p> <p>Reflect on the emotions evoked by different facial expressions in images.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and interpret facial expressions of pleasure, fear, and surprise in photographs. 2. Demonstrate the use of a zoom lens to focus on facial expressions in portrait photography. 3. Apply basic image editing techniques to enhance photographs and add details and effects. 4. Create a series of portrait photographs capturing moments of pleasure, fear, and surprise on a moving roller coaster. 5. Reflect on the emotional impact of different facial expressions in images and the creative choices made during the project. 	<p>Observational Drawing</p> <p>Observational Skills: Develop observational skills to accurately depict botanical subjects.</p> <p>Drawing Techniques: Learn techniques to create realistic representations of plants, such as shading, blending, and line work.</p> <p>Colour Theory: Understand how to use colours effectively to represent the natural hues of plants.</p> <p>Texture: Experiment with creating different textures found in plants through pencil strokes and shading.</p> <p>Artistic Inspiration: Analyse botanical drawings by artists to learn how to represent plant forms effectively.</p> <p>Endpoints</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Produce detailed observational drawings of various plants, fruits, vegetables, leaves, flowers, seeds, and bulbs. 2. Demonstrate the use of coloured and soft writing pencils effectively in their sketches. 3. Analyse botanical drawings for techniques on capturing plant forms. 4. Show growth in their observational drawing skills by revisiting and developing their initial sketches.
Disciplinary Knowledge	<p>Art Techniques</p> <p>Clay Modelling: Learn how to manipulate clay by rolling, shaping, and smoothing it to create your skull.</p> <p>Sgraffito: Try scratching or etching designs into the clay surface for added detail and texture.</p> <p>Painting: Use acrylic paints to add colour and intricate designs to your skull.</p> <p>Cultural Appreciation</p> <p>Gain an understanding and appreciation of Mexican culture and traditions surrounding the Day of the Dead festival. Explore the significance of skulls and skeletons in Mexican art and folklore.</p> <p>Design Principles</p> <p>Consider elements such as balance, symmetry, and contrast when planning your skull design. Think about how different colours and patterns can create visual interest and convey meaning.</p>	<p>Photography Techniques</p> <p>Using a zoom lens to focus on facial expressions.</p> <p>Capturing moments of pleasure, fear, and surprise.</p> <p>Understanding composition and perspective.</p> <p>Image Editing</p> <p>Uploading images to a computer.</p> <p>Adding details and effects using image editing software.</p> <p>Enhancing facial expressions through editing.</p>	<p>Observational Drawing Techniques</p> <p>Using different shading techniques to create depth and form.</p> <p>Practising cross-hatching and stippling for texture.</p> <p>Understanding proportion and scale when drawing plants.</p> <p>Exploring Botanical Drawings</p> <p>Analysing how artists capture plant forms.</p> <p>Recognising the importance of detail in botanical illustrations.</p> <p>Applying techniques such as contour drawing and negative space.</p> <p>Developing Ideas Over Time</p> <p>Revisiting sketches to refine and expand upon initial observations.</p> <p>Experimenting with composition and layout in sketchbooks.</p> <p>Incorporating feedback to improve observational drawing skills.</p>
Useful Websites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Day of the Dead - BBC Bitesize • How to Make a Skull out of Clay - Artful Parent • Day of the Dead Skull Drawing Tutorial - Art is Fun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Geographic Kids - Photography Tips • Tate Kids - How to Take Great Photos • National Portrait Gallery: Understanding Facial Expressions • BBC Bitesize: Introduction to Photography • Tate Kids: Discover the World of Art • Adobe Photoshop Tutorials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew • Victoria and Albert Museum - Botanical Illustrations • The Eden Project • The National Gallery - A Closer Look at Flowers in Art