

Year 2 Autumn: Our School

	Knowledge to be reviewed	Knowledge to be explicitly taught	How knowledge will be built upon
Practical	<p>Tone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tone is about light and dark in an artwork. A strong tone means there is a big difference (contrast) between the light and the dark areas (Y1 Spr). • Shadows are an area of darkness that can be created by a sculpture or other 3D object (Y1 Spr). <p>Space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space is an area around an object. Space is created when you make a 3D sculpture (e.g. the gap between two parts of the sculpture) (Y1 Spr). <p>Pattern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patterns can be created with a series of repeated marks like dots and lines (Y1 Spr). <p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Press print onto paper or fabric using the natural colour of the leaves (Y1 Sum). 	<p>Space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space can be found around existing objects and used to create art. <p>Shapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shapes can be found in existing objects and used to create art. <p>Pattern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify patterns in the world around us. <p>Texture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texture is how something feels. Artists can make art that tells us how something might feel, without us having to touch it. <p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monoprint onto paper. • Using crayons to transfer texture and pattern from existing surfaces. • Create a plate to make a press print. • Press print onto paper or fabric using a plate. • Apply ink (or paint) with a roller. • Take photographs using cameras and tablets. 	<p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collagraphic printmaking is a process in which materials are built up on a plate to be printed from (Y4 Aut). • Taking photographs using cameras/tablets of human tableaux (Y3 Sum).
Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstract art is art that does not try to look like things in the real world. Representational art tries to look like things in the real world (Y1 Aut). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zaha Hadid [1950-2016] was a British-Iraqi architect who designed buildings in living memory. She designed amazing buildings that used curving shapes. • The Boyle Family are a group of British artists who have made art in living memory. 	
Disciplinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists experiment, explore and play (Y1 Aut). • A sketchbook is a special book that artists use (Y1 Aut). • Artists can be inspired by the natural world (Y1 Sum). • Label the features of different artworks with key words (Y1 Sum). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art can be made by individual artists, or by a group of artists who collaborate. • Artists can be inspired by hidden details in seemingly ordinary objects. • Artists can be inspired by the artificial (man-made) world. • Artists often create art for its own sake. Designers create things that are useful and have a purpose. • Architects are artists and designers who design buildings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists can be inspired by each other, and we can make connections between our artworks and theirs (Y3 Sum).

Year 2 Spring: Colour and Tone

	Knowledge to be reviewed	Knowledge to be explicitly taught	How knowledge will be built upon
Practical	<p>Tone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tone is about light and dark in an artwork. A strong tone means there is a big difference (contrast) between the light and the dark areas (Y1 Spr). • Shadows are an area of darkness that can be created by a sculpture or other 3D object (Y1 Spr). <p>Space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space is an area around an object. Space is created when you make a 3D sculpture (e.g. the gap between two parts of the sculpture) (Y1 Spr). <p>Colour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary colours are red, blue and yellow. They cannot be mixed from other colours (Y1 Aut). • Secondary colours are green, orange and purple. They are mixed from primary colours (Y1 Sum). <p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a dynamic tripod group with a paintbrush (Y1 Aut). 	<p>Tone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manipulate shadows using torches to create a different tone. <p>Colour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists can change the way a colour looks by making tints, tones and shades. • Tints are made by adding white to a colour. • Tones are made by adding grey to a colour. • Shades are made by adding black to a colour. • (We know that tone is about areas of light and dark. Creating tones makes colours look different by making them darker). • Warm colours are red, orange and yellow. Cool colours are blue, purple and green. • Colours can be used to represent emotions. For example, red can represent anger and blue can represent sadness. <p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix colours using poster paints in a palette. 	<p>Tone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tone can be created using the same pencil by pressing harder or lighter (Y3 Spr). • Tone can be created using different grades of pencil (Y4 Sum). <p>Colour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tertiary colours are red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-purple, red-purple. They are mixed from one primary and one secondary colour (Y3 Aut). <p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix colours using acrylic paints in a palette (Y3 Spr). • Mix colours using watercolour paints in a palette (Y4 Spr).
Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstract art is art that does not try to look like things in the real world. Representational art tries to look like things in the real world (Y1 Aut). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pablo Picasso [1881-1973] was a Spanish artist who made art a long time ago. His Blue Period [1901-04] shows a range of tints, tones and shades in one colour. • Emily Howarth-Booth is a British author and illustrator who makes art today. Her work uses a range of tints, tones and shades in one colour. • Illustrations help to tell a story. Artists who make illustrations are called illustrators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pablo Picasso was a Spanish artist. His Blue Period shows a range of tints, tones and shades in one colour. He was inspired by the Lascaux Cave Paintings to create line drawings of animals (Y3 Aut). • While illustrations help to tell a story, narrative art tells a story on its own (Y3 Sum).
Disciplinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists experiment, explore and play (Y1 Aut). • A sketchbook is a special book that artists use (Y1 Aut). • Discuss the work of artists, including our own (Y1 Aut). • Label the features of different artworks with key words (Y1 Sum). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annotate the features of different artworks and the effects they have on the viewer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annotate my artwork with connections to another artist's work (Y4 Aut).

Year 2 Summer: Painting Water

	Knowledge to be reviewed	Knowledge to be explicitly taught	How knowledge will be built upon
Practical	<p>Line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A line is a mark made on a surface that joins different points (Y1 Aut). <p>Colour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary colours are red, blue and yellow. They cannot be mixed from other colours (Y1 Aut). • Secondary colours are green, orange and purple. They are mixed from primary colours (Y1 Sum). • Artists can change the way a colour looks by making tints (adding white), tones (adding grey) and shades (adding black) (Y2 Spr). <p>Pattern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patterns can be created with a series of repeated marks like dots and lines (Y1 Spr). <p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a dynamic tripod grip with a paintbrush, pencil and wax crayon. • Use the wax resist technique using watercolour paints (Y2 Spr). • Mix colours using watercolour paints on the page (not in a palette). (Y2 Spr). • Use a flat wash brushstroke with watercolour paint (Y2 Spr). 	<p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use stippling, tapered and dry brushstrokes with watercolour paint. • Use wet on wet and 'less to more see through' [opaque to translucent] techniques. • Use different amounts of water to create stronger [more opaque] and weaker [more translucent] colours. • Different paintbrushes are suited to different brush strokes and techniques. 	<p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix colours using watercolour paints in a palette (Y4 Spr).
Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claude Monet [1840-1926] was a French artist who made art a long time ago. He painted representational art outdoors to capture the way that light can change a scene (Y1 Sum). • Abstract art is art that does not try to look like things in the real world. Representational art tries to look like things in the real world (Y1 Aut). • Geography: Rivers, lakes, seas and oceans are all bodies of water. Rivers flow into lakes and seas; seas connect to oceans (Y2 Sum). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katsushika Hokusai [1760-1849] was an Japanese artist who made art a long time ago. He is famous for representational woodblock prints. • David Hockney [b. 1937] is a British artist who makes art today [1960s-2020s]. He has painted lots of scenes including water. • A collage is an artwork made by sticking pieces of paper or other materials onto a background. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David Hockney is a contemporary artist (Y3 Sum). • Traditional, modern and contemporary art definitions can only be applied to western art (Y3 Sum).
Disciplinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists experiment, explore and play (Y1 Aut). • Art can be made by individual artists, or by a group of artists who collaborate (Y2 Aut). • Artists can be inspired by the natural world (Y1 Sum). • Annotate the features of different artworks and the effects they have on the viewer (Y2 Spr). 		