

Year 3 Autumn: Why Do We Make Art

	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"> • Lines can vary in length, width, direction and shape (Y1 Aut). • A continuous line drawing is one where the pencil does not leave the page (Y1 Aut). <p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a dynamic tripod grip with a paintbrush (Rec & Y1 Aut). • Use a flat wash brushstroke with watercolour paint (Y1 Sum). • Mix colours using poster paints in a palette (Y2 Spr). • Different paintbrushes are suited to different brush strokes and techniques (Y2 Spr). 	<p>Colour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthy colours are reds, browns, oranges (colours of the earth). • 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. <p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use chalk pastels to draw on a page using a dynamic tripod grip and using the pastels on their side. • When drawing from observation, artists look at the object they're drawing from. 	<p>Colour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appearance of secondary colours can vary according to the amount of each primary colour used (Y4 Spr). <p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When drawing from primary observation, artists look at the object they're drawing from. When drawing from secondary observation, artists look at a drawing or a copy of object (Y5 Sum).
Theoretical	<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 (Y2 Spr). • History: Prehistoric Britain refers to the study of humans before there was writing. Prehistoric Britain is split into the Stone Age (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic), Bronze Age and Iron Age (Y3 Sum). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first artists lived in the Palaeolithic Age, between 10,000 and 40,000 years ago. • Pablo Picasso was a Spanish artist. His Blue Period (1900-04) 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. • Satoshi Kitamura is a Japanese author and illustrator to makes art today. He was inspired by the same cave art as Picasso. • Mixed-media is artwork that uses more than one art material e.g., paint and pens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picasso was a modern artist (Y3 Sum). • A montage is a mixed-media artwork including collaged photographs (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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating art is something humans have done from the very beginnings of their existence. 	<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 3 Spring: Clay Fairy Tales

	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). <p>Form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A form is something that you can view from all sides [it is 3D]. A form can be created as a 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). 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). • Artists can change the way a colour looks by making tints (adding white), tones (adding grey) and shades (adding black) (Y2 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>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"> • Use a dynamic tripod grip with a paintbrush. • Mix colours using poster paints in a palette. • Different paintbrushes are suited to different brush strokes and techniques. 	<p>Tone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tone can be created using the same pencil by pressing harder or lighter. <p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix colours using acrylic paints in a palette. • Make a 3D sculpture using clay. • Make a tile using clay. • Make a raised relief by adding layers of clay. • Slip is a mixture of clay and water and is used as a glue in ceramics. • Scoring surfaces before adding slip means the pieces will attach more reliably. 	<p>Tone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tone can be created using different grades of pencil (Y4 Sum). <p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a 3D sculpture that is not a raised relief tile but a more rounded object (Y4 Aut).
Theoretical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art can be flat [2D] or something that you look around [3D] (Y1 Spr). • A sculpture is an artwork can be viewed from all sides [it is 3D]. A sculptor is an artist who makes sculptures (Y1 Spr). • Illustrations help to tell a story. Artists who make illustrations are called illustrators (Y2 Spr). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthony Browne and Quentin Blake are both British illustrators who make art today. • Ceramics is the process of making art from clay. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While illustrations help to tell a story, narrative art tells a story on its own (Y3 Sum).
D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art can be made by individual artists, or by a group of artists who collaborate (Y2 Aut). 		

Year 3 Summer: Mythology

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Practical	<p>Colour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing tints (adding white), tones (adding grey) and shades (adding black) (Y2 Spr). <p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take photographs using cameras/tablets (Y2 Aut). 	<p>Control of Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tableau vivant is made by standing still to represent the figures in a story. 	
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). Artists studied so far, to consider whether they are traditional, modern or contemporary artists. Illustrations help to tell a story. Artists who make illustrations are called illustrators (Y2 Spr). A collage is an artwork made by sticking pieces of paper or other materials onto a background (Y2 Sum). Mixed-media is artwork that uses more than one art material e.g., paint and pens (Y3 Aut). History: The Ancient Greeks Ancient Greeks believed in multiple gods and wrote myths (Y3 Sum). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raphael is traditional Italian artist who made art around 1500-1520. Van Gogh is a modern Dutch artist who made art around 1880-1890. Chris Ofili is a contemporary British painter who makes art today (1990s -). Frank Auerbach is a contemporary German-British painter who makes art today (1960s-today). Traditional art describes everything from early Christian art to the 1850s and is usually representational. Modern art describes art made from around the 1850s to the 1970s. Modern artists wanted their art to show how they felt. It was more abstract than representational. Contemporary art describes artwork being made by living artists, or art that has been made recently (e.g., 1980s onwards). Contemporary art can be anything and artists create work using traditional, modern and other techniques. Traditional, modern and contemporary art definitions can only be applied to western art. Artists can arrange objects or images in a composition. A montage is a mixed-media artwork including collaged photographs. Traditional composition is often made up of foreground, midground and background. Perspective is the way a flat (2D) image looks deep (3D). Illustrations help to tell a story. Artists who make illustrations are called illustrators. Narrative art tells a story on its own. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applying knowledge of traditional, modern and contemporary to all future artists studied. A still life is a genre of artwork that shows a collection of objects (Y4 Sum). Expressive art conveys emotions and feelings. There are more examples of expressive art in modern and contemporary than traditional art. Expressive art can be representational or abstract (Y5 Spr).
Disc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annotate the features of different artworks and the effects they have on the viewer (Y2 Spr). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artists make choices about materials that are appropriate for their composition. Artists can be inspired by each other, and we can make connections between our artworks and theirs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annotate my artwork with connections to another artist's work (Y4 Aut). Compare in detail the artwork of two artists (Y5 Aut)