

Year A

Terms 1 and 2						
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p><u>People who help us / Around the world</u></p> <p>Context: Colour</p> <p>Red, blue and yellow are colours.</p>	<p align="center"><u>Castles</u></p> <p>Context:– Windsor Castle</p> <p>Different types of pencils make different sized lines. Sketching is drawing lightly with a pencil. Dots and lines can create different textures. Objects can be used to create repeating patterns. Printing is where colour is placed onto paper using an object.</p> <p>Built on from EYFS – how to hold a pencil and paintbrush.</p>		<p align="center"><u>Enchanted Places</u></p> <p>Context: Antoni Gaudi</p> <p>Gaudi was an artist and an architect Sketching uses a light pencil pressure to create a rough outline. Crosshatching is the overlapping of lines to create tones and shadows.</p> <p>Create a collage of an enchanted place inspired by the work of Gaudi.</p> <p>Built on from KS1 – Sketching Windsor Castle and collage in KS1 Poles Apart.</p>		<p align="center"><u>Around the World in 80 days.</u></p> <p>Context: Post-Impressionism – Vincent Van Gogh</p> <p>Impressionism is a French artistic movement which began in 19th Century Paris. Impressionist artists usually use thin, small brush strokes. Vincent Van Gogh is a post-impressionist artist. Some of the main characteristics of this style were quick brushstrokes and a focus on light in a scene.</p> <p>Built on from KS1- Under the sea- Monet’s ‘Water Lilies’.</p>	

Terms 3 and 4						
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p><u>Dinosaurs / All creatures great and small.</u></p> <p>Context: Primary Colours</p> <p>Mixing with 2 colours makes a new colour.</p>	<p align="center"><u>Space</u></p> <p>Context: Peter Thorpe Rocket Art</p> <p>Peter Thorpe is an abstract artist. Peter Thorpe’s paintings were inspired by space. Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour.</p> <p>Built on from EYFS – how to hold a pencil and paintbrush, mixing colours.</p>		<p align="center"><u>Roald Dahl</u></p> <p>Context: Printing</p> <p>Big, bold colours are used in repeating patterns to make them stand out. Tessellation is when a flat surface is covered with repeating geometric shapes. Printing is used to transfer a mark or image from one material to another.</p> <p>Built on from KS1 – Under the Sea – capital cities and Castles.</p>		<p align="center"><u>The Vikings</u></p> <p>Context: Hokusai</p> <p>Hokusai was born in Japan. His most popular piece is called ‘The Great Wave’. Natural colour pallet is used to create waves.</p> <p>Built on from KS1 Arctic and Antarctic painting and LKS2 painting techniques.</p>	

Terms 5 and 6						
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p><u>Once upon a time / Journeys</u></p> <p><u>Context: Mud and Playdough</u></p> <p>Playdough can change shape.</p>	<p><u>The Victorians</u></p> <p><u>Context: L.S. Lowry</u></p> <p>L.S. Lowry painted industrial scenes and matchstick people. L.S. Lowry used charcoal, pencils and paint. You can change the texture of clay by using different tools.</p> <p>Built on from EYFS – using play dough and other materials.</p>		<p><u>Stone Age to Iron Age</u></p> <p><u>Context: Cave Paintings</u></p> <p>Yusuke Asai is a famous artist from Japan who painted on walls with different materials. During the Stone Age they used mud, berries and chalk to create pictures on cave walls. Charcoal can be used to create a shadow.</p> <p>Link to KS1 Monet's 'Water Lilies'.</p>		<p><u>A Midsummer Night's Dream</u></p> <p><u>Context: Surrealism - Rene Magritte.</u></p> <p>Surrealism means beyond reality. Surrealist art does not appear to make sense because of the focus on dreams and subconscious thought. Other Surrealist artists include Salvador Dali, Frida Kahlo, Max Ernst. Rene Magritte was born in Belgium. A common theme in his paintings is hidden faces.</p> <p>Built on from KS1 tints and tones.</p>	

Year B

Terms 1 and 2						
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<u>As Year A</u>	<u>Into the Forest</u>		<u>Ancient Egyptians</u>		<u>Myths and Legends</u>	
	<u>Context: Little Red Riding Hood's basket.</u>		<u>Context: Effective Colour blending and Clay Work</u>		<u>Context: The Great Red Dragon by William Blake</u>	
	<p>A basket is used to carry items around. Most baskets are woven by threading materials in and out of a frame. Materials can be joined in many different ways, using stitching, gluing, sticking with tape or weaving. A strong basket will not break and drop the contents.</p>		<p>Yellow and red make orange and different amounts of each colour create different shades. Silhouettes are black outline shapes. Clay can be rolled into coils to make a pot.</p>		<p>William Blake was an English poet and painter. Using different materials can create texture. Modern art does not use traditional techniques. Some different colours can be used for effect. Some colours complement each other. For example orange and blue</p>	
			<p>Built on from KS1 – Monet, colour mixing and clay pots.</p>		<p>Built on from LKS2 silhouettes and colour blending</p>	

Terms 3 and 4						
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<u>As Year A</u>	<u>Poles Apart</u>		<u>David Walliams</u>		<u>The Romans</u>	
	<u>Context: Antarctic Art</u>		<u>Context: Pop Art- Roy Lichtenstein</u>		<u>Context: Roman Mosaics and Clay Jewellery</u>	
	<p>Mixing primary colours makes secondary colours. Secondary colours are orange, green and purple. Black and white are tints and tones. Different effects can be created using a range of techniques and methods. Collage is making a picture using layers of different materials</p>		<p>Pop Art is a style of art based on simple, bold images using bright colours. Roy Lichtenstein is famous for his colourful Pop Art paintings. He was born in America. Andy Warhol is another famous artist who used Pop Art style</p>		<p>Mosaics are used for decoration in roman villas. Mosaics are typically made out of tiles and there must be a gap placed between each one. Repeated patterns are used to make intricate designs. Using different tools can make different textures in clay.</p>	
	<p>Built on from EYFS – how to fold a pencil and</p>					

	paintbrush, mixing colours.		Built on from LKS2 Tessellations and Clay
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Terms 5 and 6						
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
As Year A	<p align="center"><u>Under the Sea</u></p> <p align="center"><u>Context: Claude Monet</u></p> <p>Claude Monet was a very famous French artist who is no longer alive. One of his most famous creations is called 'The Water Lilies'. Charcoal, pastels, chalks and paints can be used to create pieces of art. They all give a different effect.</p> <p>Built on from EYFS – experimenting with paint.</p>		<p align="center"><u>Global Gardens</u></p> <p align="center"><u>Context: Printing and Collage</u></p> <p>William Morris was an English artist and designer. He is famous for his wallpaper designs. He created designs of floral patterns. Henri Matisse was a French artist famous for his collages and prints.</p> <p>Built on from KS1 Science – Materials.</p>		<p align="center"><u>Romeo and Juliet</u></p> <p align="center"><u>Context: Romeo and Juliet</u></p> <p>Collages are made by using a variety of materials stuck onto a supporting background. Printing is a technique used to create patterns. Different colours can be used to represent different emotions. The emotion of 'love' can be represented through different colours – red, pink.</p> <p>Built on from LKS2 Global Gardens.</p>	