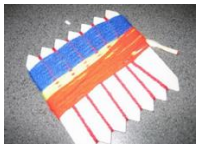
Art Curriculum Milestone 2			
Cultural capital is threaded throughout the art curriculum – all classes will look at art and artists from different countries, cultural and ethnic backgrounds and both male and female. They will study art from history and be taught how art has influenced people in the past and continues to do so today.			
Year 3			
Topic	**Key Vocabulary**	**Sticky Facts**	**Essential Skills**
Transport and Trade Inspiring Artists Techniques: Drawing Collage Textiles Artists: Joycelyn Longdon 	Montage Abstract expressionism stitch thread eye of the needle running stitch Weaving Clay	• Joycelyn Longdon uses her artwork to promote awareness of how the climate crisis is impacting farming and food. • Materials including card, paper and glitter can be used to layer and create effect. • Clay is a type of fine-grained natural soil that can be moulded like plasticine when wet. • We thread a needle through its eye. • When using running stitch it is important that we thread through the back first so the knot is not visible from the front. • Weaving is a process where you interlace threads together to make fabric. • The Anglo-Saxons used weaving to make their clothes, sails for their ships, decorations for their houses, blankets, bags and more. • The Anglo-Saxons used wool to make their clothes because it was readily available to them and was warm and waterproof.  http://www.topteachingideas.com/Anglo-Saxon-theme.html	**To create a package for chocolate, replicate the work of Joycelyn Longdon. Use Clay to recreate tools from the stone age.** • Replicate some of the techniques used by notable artists, artisans and designers. • Create original pieces that are influenced by studies of others. • Shape and stitch materials. • Develop ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum. • Collect information, sketches and resources. • Adapt and refine ideas as they progress. • Explore ideas in a variety of ways. • Comment on artworks using visual language. • Select and arrange materials for a striking effect. • Use clay and other mouldable materials. **Use Anglo-Saxon weaving techniques to create a decoration. Create Christmas decorations that are sewn.** • Use weaving techniques. • Develop skills in stitching, cutting and joining. • Refine and alter ideas and explain choices using art vocabulary. • Collect visual information from a variety of sources, describing with vocabulary based on the visual and tactile elements. • Name the tools and methods used – annotate in sketchbook where appropriate.

It's Good to Talk Techniques: Drawing Printing Painting	Charcoal Henna Texture Pattern 	• Cave paintings are useful clues that tell us what it was like to be alive in Stone Age times. • Natural dyes found in plants and minerals were used for painting such as charcoal for black and clay for browns. • Hieroglyps were used to communicate in Ancient Egypt.	• Use a number of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines. Printing: • Replicate patterns observed in natural or built environments. • Make printing blocks (e.g. from coiled string glued to a block) • Make precise repeating patterns. • Use layers of two or more colours.
Land of Hope and Glory Inspiring Artists Techniques: Drawing **Artists:** **David Hockney** **LS Lowry**	Landscape Matchstick men Pop art Crosshatch shading 	• David Hockney is an English painter. As an important contributor to the pop art movement of the 1960s, he is considered one of the most influential British artists of the 20th century. • Laurence Stephen Lowry was an English artist. His drawings and paintings mainly depict Pendlebury, Lancashire, where he lived and worked for more than 40 years. Lowry is famous for painting scenes of life in the industrial districts of North West England in the mid-20th century. • Pencils that are labelled H are harder than those labelled B. A 3B pencil is softer than a 2B pencil which means you can make darker lines. A 5H pencil is harder than a 3H pencil which means the 5H will draw lighter lines. B pencils are good for shading. • Cross hatch shading is where you draw parallel lines in different directions over each other to create shade and to give a drawn object a 3D effect.	Replicate the work of David Hockney and LS Lowry. To use oil pastels. • Describe the work of notable artists. • Use some of the ideas of artists studied to create pieces. • Use shading to show light and shadow. • Create and combine shapes to create recognisable forms • Ensure work is precise • Include texture that conveys feelings, expression or movement. • Use different hardnesses of pencils to show line, tone and texture. • Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes). • Use different media to create pictures.

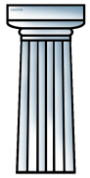
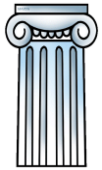
Year 4			
Topic	**Key Vocabulary**	**Sticky Facts**	**Essential Skills**

<table>
<tr>
<td>Buildings

Techniques:
Drawing
Painting
Collage
Printing

Iktinos and Kallikrates were the Ancient Greek architects credited with designing the Parthenon.</td>
<td>Swirl
Sugar paper
Doric
Ionic
Corinthian
Line
Texture
Tone
Colour
Shape
Pattern</td>
<td>

That different combinations of colours can be mixed to form new/lighter/darker colours.
A silhouette can be created on a background sky swirl suing black sugar paper in a collage or by painting or printing on top of the sky swirl.
The Ancient Greeks invented three types of columns to support their buildings.
There was the stylish Doric, the Ionic with its scrolls, and the fancy Corinthian. Each was beautiful.
Nearly every public building in Ancient Greece incorporated one or more of these three designs.

<table>
<tr><th>Doric</th><th>Ionic</th><th>Corinthian</th></tr>
<tr><td>  </td><td>  </td><td> </td></tr>
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Different pencils give different tones.
Tone is the degree of lightness or darkness.
Artists use tone to create observational drawings.
Artists use layers of shading to achieve light, medium and dark tones.
The harder you press with charcoal the darker the shade.

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Create sky swirls for backgrounds to silhouettes and draw buildings using different media and shading.
Use layers of two or more colours.
Develop ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum.
Adapt and refine ideas as they progress.
Add materials to provide interesting detail (silhouettes).
Annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas.
Experiment with different grades of pencil and charcoal to produce a range of shading techniques.
Use pencils and charcoal to achieve variations in line, texture, tone, shape and pattern.
Use sketching techniques.
Draw from memory and using imagination.
Draw for a sustained period of time.
Refine and alter their drawings as necessary.
https://kinderart.com/art-lessons/sculpture/four-orders-architecture/

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<tr>
<td>Art Bot

Inspiring Artists</td>
<td>Contemporary
Colour wash
Media
Semi-transparent</td>
<td>

Eric Joyner is a contemporary American artist whose body of work has focused on robots and donuts.
A wash is a term for a visual arts technique resulting in a semi-transparent layer of colour. This is then

</td>
<td>To make colour washes for pictures and replicate the art of Eric Joyner.

Use a number of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines.

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Techniques: Drawing Painting Artist: Eric Joyner		overlaid with drawings (using different media) or collage. •	• Mix colours effectively. • Use watercolour paint to produce washes for backgrounds then add detail. • Replicate some of the techniques used by notable artists, artisans and designers. • Use drawing to develop and share their ideas and imagination.
Eurovision Techniques: Drawing Painting Collage Sculpture **Artists:** **Claude Monet** **Salvador Dali** **Jean Miro** **Leonardo Da Vinci**	Paper mechanics Mouldable Impressionist Surrealist renaissance	• Claude Monet was a French impressionist artist. • Salvador Dali was a Spanish surrealist artist who lived in France. • Jean Miro was a Spanish painter, sculptor and ceramicist born in Barcelona. • Leonardo Da Vinci was a renaissance artist from Italy. He is famous for painting the Mona Lisa. • Paper mechanics is the art of building things or making things move using paper only.	Create landscapes and cityscapes using 3D techniques using paper mechanics and clay. Research and investigate a European artists – such as Monet, Dali, Jean Miro and Leonardo Da Vinci • Comment on famous artworks using visual language. • Take inspiration from the greats, and replicate some of the techniques used. • Create an original piece that is influenced by studies of others. • Create and combine shapes to create recognisable forms (e.g. shapes made from nets or solid materials). • Include texture that conveys feelings, expression or movement. • Use clay and other mouldable materials. • Add materials to provide interesting detail.
The Arts Inspiring Artists Techniques: Drawing Painting Collage Sculpture	Tessellate Tesserae Anonymous pseudonymous Illuminated writing	• Mosaics were made by tessellating small square blocks called tesserae. • An illuminated manuscript is a formally prepared document where the text is often supplemented with flourishes such as borders and miniature illustrations. • Joseph Turner was an English artist famous for painting landscapes. • Banksy is a pseudonymous England-based street artist.	Recreate Roman mosaics and illuminated writing from Anglo-Saxon England. Look at the art of Turner and Banksy. • Comment on famous artworks using visual language. • Take inspiration from the greats, and replicate some of the techniques used. • Create an original piece that is influenced by studies of others. • Add materials to provide interesting detail. • Ensure work is precise • Use coiling, overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and montage.

Artists: **Joseph Turner** **Banksy**			

Art National Curriculum Skills

Milestone 2 Art

Develop Ideas	**Techniques: Painting**	**Techniques: Drawing**	**Techniques Sculpture**
• Develop ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum. • Collect information, sketches and resources. • Adapt and refine ideas as they progress. • Explore ideas in a variety of ways. • Comment on artworks using visual language.	• Use a number of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines. • Mix colours effectively. • Use watercolour paint to produce washes for backgrounds then add detail. • Experiment with creating mood with colour.	• Use different hardnesses of pencils to show line, tone and texture. • Annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas. • Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes). • Use shading to show light and shadow. • Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture.	• Create and combine shapes to create recognisable forms (e.g. shapes made from nets or solid materials). • Include texture that conveys feelings, expression or movement. • Use clay and other mouldable materials. • Add materials to provide interesting detail.
Techniques: Collage	**Inspiring Artists**	**Techniques: Printing**	**Textiles**
• Select and arrange materials for a striking effect. • Ensure work is precise • Use coiling, overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and montage.	• Replicate some of the techniques used by notable artists, artisans and designers. • Create original pieces that are influenced by studies of others.	• Use layers of two or more colours. • Replicate patterns observed in natural or built environments. • Make printing blocks (e.g. from coiled string glued to a block) • Make precise repeating patterns.	• Shape and stitch materials. • Use basic cross stitch and back stitch. • Colour fabric. • Create weavings.

Year 3 Year 4 Both Year3 and 4