Art

Barnton
Community Nursery & Primary School
Inspire - Believe - Achieve

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality art and design education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to experiment, invent and create a range of art techniques including colour, texture, shape, line, space, form and pattern. Children will learn about a range of artists, craft makers, architects and designers and have opportunities to design and create a broad range of artwork. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about art and design.

Painting

Summer 1

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 3 (Mixed Media: Sketching & Painting - Pop Art and Cubism - Romero Britto)

- Art can be designed for different purposes and link to creative industries.
- Lines are either horizontal, vertical, or diagonal.
- Lines can be used to convey expression and detail.
- Common objects, and geometric shapes (squares, faces, trees) are symmetrical (where a part of an image or object is reflected or balanced in another side), or not symmetrical.
- Primary colours can be mixed to create variations of secondary colours.
- Tertiary colours are made by mixing equal amounts of a primary and a secondary colour together.
- There are six tertiary colours: amber, vermillion, magenta, violet, turquoise and chartreuse.
- Another word for colour is a hue.
- Colour can be used to make something look more realistic, but it can also be used to convey a mood or feeling.

Key Vocabulary:

- Plan
- Distance
- Direction
- Position
- Weight
- Pressure
- Appearance
- Graphic
- Realistic
- Foreground
- Middle ground
- Background

Artist — Georges Seurat

- Seurat is considered one of the most important Post-Impressionist painters.
- He developed a structured, more monumental art to depict modern urban life.
- Seurat was training in impressionism style of painting. He soon developed his own style.

New Knowledge:

- Different types of paint have different properties such as poster paint, powder, watercolour and acrylic.
- Texture and depth can be added when painting by using washes, thickened paint and blocking in colour.
- Artists can make what they depict look three-dimensional, despite working in two dimensions, by creating an illusion of depth.
- Artwork has a foreground, middle ground, and background.
- A dot matrix is a series of dots to create the look of a colour or tone.
- Pointillism is a technique in which small, distinct dots of colour are applied in patterns to from an image.
- Impressionism was developed in France in the nineteenth century.
- Impressions worked quickly using rapid brushstrokes and separate 'dabs' to capture light qualities.

Individuality