

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.

Mixed Media—Painting and Collage



Autumn 2

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 3 (Collage – Water - Eileen Downs)

- Art can be designed for different purposes and link to creative industries.
- Recognise and discuss as landscapes (images of nature or the natural environment, from the Dutch word 'landschap')
- Collage was invented by the Cubists (Picasso and Braque) at the beginning of the twentieth century.
- Collage can include found items such as newspapers, tickets, magazines, papers or manuscripts.
- Techniques used in collage are tearing, overlapping and layering.
- Texture in collage can be created using images and contrasting patterns and colours.
- Colour choices can convey depth by varying the tone.

Year 4 (Painting – Seascapes - Georges Seurat)

- 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 form an image.
- Impressionism was developed in France in the nineteenth century.
- Impressions worked quickly using rapid brushstrokes and separate 'dabs' to capture light qualities.
- Post-impressionism emerged as a reaction to impressionism. Post-impressionism explores geometric forms, line, vivid colour, form and the emotional

Key Vocabulary:

- Distance
- Direction
- Angle
- Perspective
- Alter
- Modify
- Vista
- Subject
- Caricature

Artist — Peter Thorpe



New Knowledge:

- Shading is used to show light and shadow.
- Brush techniques, using thick and thin brushes, can produce a variety of shapes, textures, patterns and lines.
- Watercolour paint can be used to create washes for backgrounds then add detail.
- Darker and lighter colours can be added to create tints and shades instead of black and white.
- Colour choice can convey mood and create atmosphere.
- Collage techniques are coiling, overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and montage.
- Knows colour relationships such as complimentary colours, harmonious colours (colours next to each other on the colour wheel).
- Mix secondary and tertiary colours to express mood, divide foregrounds from backgrounds or demonstrate tones
- Understand how to control a variety of paint brushes for purpose and to preserve finer details.
- Paintings/collage can convey feelings and expression.