

Thornborough Art Curriculum Map

	Autumn A	Autumn B	Spring A	Spring B	Summer A	Summer B
<p>Reception Skills: Painting, Drawing, 3D form, Collage</p> <p>Painting Brush hold, brush choice, colour mixing, brushstrokes, colour matching,</p> <p>Drawing Using lines, observation, detail, mark making to show texture,</p>	<p>Exploring colour. Painting with primary colours. Mixing secondary colours. A study of Miro. Painting: portraits</p>	<p>Colour and the seasons. Exploring which colours show us different seasons. A study of Pissarro's season paintings. Cutting: snowflake design</p>	<p>Exploring line. Taking a line for a walk. Creating drip paintings like Jackson Pollock. Creating pictures like Hundertwasser using spirals and curved lines. Puppets: Chinese New Year</p>	<p>Exploring line. Taking a line for a walk. Creating drip paintings like Jackson Pollock. Creating pictures like Hundertwasser using spirals and curved lines.</p>	<p>Animals in art. A study of Rousseau's "Tiger in a Tropical Storm". Painting real fish with ink and wax resist.</p>	<p>People in art. Looking at Degas' ballerinas. Practising drawing people. Creating clay sculptures of "Miro-like" people.</p> <p>Fashion: experimenting with fabric to design a suitable piece of sports wear</p>
<p>Y1/2 Cycle A Summary Concepts in Art: Colour, Line, Style</p> <p>Types of Art: Paintings of Children, Narrative Art, Architecture, Sculpture, Pointillism, Cubism</p> <p>Skills: Painting, Drawing, 3D form, Collage</p> <p>Process (analysing, exploring, observing, evaluation): verbal, observational and imaginative drawing activities, written and verbal evaluation of own artwork, working with others to produce an artwork</p>	<p>Colour Artists: Van Gogh, Bruegel, Vermeer, Hockney, Monet Concepts: Primary and secondary colours, warm and cool colours, tints and shades, rough and smooth brushstrokes Skills: colour mixing, holding and using a brush, using different brushstrokes PAINTING MIXED MEDIA</p>		<p>Line Artists: Rembrandt, Miro, Klee</p> <p>Concepts: Lines as basic tools, describing different lines, different materials for making lines, lines can be used to represent different things</p> <p>Skills: drawing different lines with different materials, drawing lines with a ruler, painting and colouring neatly inside shapes, drawing from the imagination</p> <p>DRAWING MIXED MEDIA</p>		<p>Sculpture Artists: Degas, Kim Lim, Myung nam am, Gormley, Hepworth, Moore, Giacometti, Kapoor Concepts: Defining sculpture, materials, carving/building-up sketches/maquettes, casting, colour in sculpture, different styles, scale</p> <p>Skills: Drawing people from life, using charcoal, modelling with clay, casting in plaster, painting plaster and painting detail, sculpting with wire and Modroc</p> <p>DRAWING 3D FORM</p>	

<p>Skills progression Painting Brush hold, brush choice, colour mixing, brushstrokes, colour matching, accuracy, watercolour</p> <p>Drawing Using lines, using a ruler, observation, detail, pencil, charcoal, felt tips, oil pastels</p> <p>3d form Modelling with clay – sticking and carving, model making with mixed media, casting plaster, sculpting with wire and Modroc</p> <p>Collage Collage with tissue paper - tearing</p>						
<p>Y1/2 Cycle B</p> <p>Summary Concepts in Art: Colour, Shape, Texture, Pattern, Symmetry Types of Art: Portraits, Landscapes, Anglo-Saxon Art, Murals, Tapestries Skills: Painting, Drawing, 3D form, Collage, Textiles, Printing, Mixed media</p> <p>Process (analysing, exploring, observing, evaluation): verbal, observational, analytical and imaginative drawing activities, written and verbal evaluation of own artwork, working with others to produce an artwork</p> <p>Skill progression Painting Brush hold, brush choice, colour mixing, brushstrokes, using a sponge, accuracy, watercolour Drawing Using lines, observation, detail, mark making to show texture, pencil, chalk, charcoal, oil pastels 3d form Modelling with clay – sticking and carving, sculpting with wire and paper, sculpting with natural objects Collage</p>	<p>Colour and Shape</p> <p>Artists: Kandinsky, Delaunay, Monet, Klee, Picasso, Calder</p> <p>Concepts: primary colours, secondary colours, warm and cool colours, tints and shades, geometric shapes, organic shapes</p> <p>Skills: colour mixing, drawing geometric shapes, using natural objects to draw organic shapes, creating sculptures with paper and wire, working as a team</p> <p>3D FORM PAINTING DRAWING</p>		<p>Colour, Shape and Texture</p> <p>Artists: Matisse, Durer, Jan van Eyck</p> <p>Concepts: cut-outs, complementary colours, organic shapes, composition, visual texture</p> <p>Skills: colour mixing, selecting complementary colours, cutting organic shapes, creating texture with mark-making and colour, drawing with chalk and charcoal, graphite and oil pastels</p> <p>COLLAGE DRAWING</p>		<p>Portraits and Self-Portraits</p> <p>Artists: Leonardo da Vinci, Holbein, Hogarth, Van Gogh, Rembrandt, Kahlo, Picasso, Gentileschi</p> <p>Concepts: Portraits v self-portraits, representation in portraits, proportions of a face, cubism</p> <p>Skills: Planning and drawing a face, drawing a profile, mixing skin tones, drawing with oil pastels</p> <p>DRAWING PAINTING</p>	<p>Add a sculpture session.</p>

<p>Collage with paper - cutting organic shapes, collage with textiles – colour matching</p> <p>Textiles Weaving Printing Mono-printing</p>						
<p>Colour</p> <p>What this builds on: In EYFS, children have explored colours and how they can be changed</p> <p>Skills They have been developing the skills to use simple tools and techniques. They have made simple representations of people and objects, matching colour</p>	<p>To know that the primary colours are red, yellow and blue. To know why the primary colours are special.</p> <p>I can use black paper to make squares and rectangles. I can paint using the primary colours. I can use my brush smoothly and accurately.</p> <p>Artist: Mondrian</p>	<p>To identify secondary colours. To identify warm and cool colours. To know that warm and cool colours can create different moods. To know that Van Gogh painted Sunflowers.</p> <p>I can mix a secondary colour. I can use good mixing technique. I can stick small pieces of paper onto my sunflower.</p> <p>Artists: Van Gogh Bruegel</p>	<p>To know that a tint can be made by adding white to a colour and a shade can be made by adding black to a colour.</p> <p>To be able to explain how colours have been altered to create a tint and a shade.</p> <p>I can make a tint. I can make a shade. I can show good colour mixing.</p> <p>Artist: Vermeer</p>	<p>To know that artists use shades and tints of blue to paint water. To know that David Hockney painted A Bigger Splash.</p> <p>I can make tints and shades of blue. I can make marks to show a splash.</p> <p>Artist: Hockney</p>	<p>To know that artists use shades and tints of blue to paint the sea and the sky. To know that Monet painted a variety of seascapes. To know that a brushstroke is a mark a painter makes with their brush.</p> <p>I can make tints and shades of blue. I can use smooth brushstrokes for the sky. I can use short, choppy brushstrokes for the sea.</p> <p>Artist: Monet</p>	<p>To know that Monet painted a variety of seascapes. To be able to use descriptive vocabulary when responding to work of famous artists.</p> <p>I can use different materials. I can show a rough sea or big wave.</p> <p>Artist: Monet</p>
<p>Line</p>	<p>To identify and use different kinds of lines.</p> <p>I can follow instructions to draw a penguin. I can draw a park using different lines. I can label my lines.</p> <p>Link:Anthony Browne’s Bear Hunt</p>	<p>Artists use lines to show different things. Artists can use different materials to make lines.</p> <p>I can use different materials to make lines. I can show different kinds of lines. I can say what my lines show.</p> <p>Artist: Miro Rembrant</p>	<p>To identify different types of line. To explore how Miro use lines. To know that lines can be used to represent lots of different things.</p> <p>I can use a felt tip to draw lines and shapes like Miro’s. I can colour in some of my shapes. I can colour in neatly.</p> <p>Artist: Miro</p>	<p>To identify and use different lines. To know how Miro used lines.</p> <p>I can draw lines like Miro’s I can use my lines to make shapes. I can paint inside my shapes.</p> <p>Artist: Miro</p>	<p>To know that lines were important to Klee. To know that different lines can create different shapes. To know that different shapes can represent different things.</p> <p>I can draw straight lines with a ruler. I can use shapes like Klee. I can say how my drawing is like Klee’s.</p> <p>Artist:Klee</p>	<p>To know that Klee used lines to draw landscapes. To know that Kleeused his imagination. To know that artists can use lines to show different shapes.</p> <p>I can use my imagination. I can draw the same lines again and again, close . I can make different shapes using repeated lines.</p> <p>Artist:Klee</p>

<p>Sculpture</p> <p>Cultural Capital: MK Gallery Expedition: Campbell Park Journey with an artist to explore art in the great outdoors. Become curious about nature, discover public artworks and learn about Milton Keynes' green spaces. Develops cross curricular skills in observation, investigation, exploration and questioning. £180 1.5hrs</p>	<p>3D means something that has length, width and depth, not a picture drawn flat on a page. Sculpture is a 3D form of art. Sculpture can be made out of lots of different materials A sculpture can be built up or carved away.</p> <p>I can make different shapes out of clay. I can attach the shapes together. I can describe how I have made my sculpture.</p> <p>Artists: Hepworth Moore Degas Gormley Rodin Thornycroft</p>	<p>A person who creates sculptures is called a sculptor. Sculptures can be made from different materials such as wax, clay and bronze.</p> <p>I can paint all of my sculpture. I use different colours on different parts of my sculpture. I can use smooth brushstrokes.</p> <p>Artist: Degas</p>	<p>To know that sculptors make sketches and models to plan their sculptures.</p> <p>I can mould different shapes for the body, arms, legs and head. I can successfully stick the different parts together. I can make the model sitting down.</p> <p>Artist: Gormley</p>	<p>Sculptures can be made by casting Casting means to make a sculpture by pouring liquid into a mould Antony Gormley made a sculpture called 'Another Place' by casting 100 people in iron.</p> <p>I can make a mould using playdough I can squeeze the plaster into my mould. I can remove the playdough when the plaster is hard.</p> <p>Artist: Gormley</p>	<p>Sculptors can add different colours to their sculptures. Lots of sculptures are made by casting bronze. Different colours on the surface of a bronze are called its patina. Barbara Hepworth made many different sculptures in bronze with different patina.</p> <p>I can use smooth brushstrokes. I can paint different parts of my sculpture with different colours. I can add small details with a small brush.</p>	<p>Sculptors use different styles. Style in art means how a piece of art looks. Giacometti sometimes sculpted in plaster around a wire armature. An armature is a frame to build a sculpture on.</p> <p>I can make a wire armature. I can cover it in foil. I can choose and arrange my armature in a position.</p>
<p>Colour & Line</p> <p>This unit starts by revising what the children learnt in year 1 about colour.</p> <p>Cultural Capital Aut 1 (varying focus): Pop Up festival, Illustrator focus</p>	<p>To know that the primary colours are red, yellow and blue. To know that primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours. To know that there are warm and cool colours. To know that warm and cool colours can create different moods.</p> <p>I can paint one square with cool colours and one square with warm colours. I can mix a secondary colour. I can mix my colours well and paint smoothly.</p>	<p>To know that a tint can be made by adding white to a colour. To know that a shade can be made by adding black to a colour.</p> <p>I can make tints. I can make shades. I can mix my colours well.</p> <p>Artist: Monet</p>	<p>Geometric shapes are shapes that can be named. Geometric shapes can be 2d or 3d. 2d geometric shapes include: squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, ovals, and diamonds. Artists can use geometric shapes.</p> <p>I can draw different geometric shapes. I can use geometric shapes to show different objects. I can use tints and shades of blue.</p> <p>Artist: Klee</p>	<p>An organic shape is a shape that cannot be named (unlike a geometric shape) Organic shapes are less regular than geometric shapes and are often seen in nature. Artists can use organic shapes.</p> <p>I can draw the outline of an organic shape from a natural object. I can make up and draw my own organic shape. I can cut out my organic shape.</p> <p>Artist: Calder Picasso</p>	<p>Calder used organic shapes to make his sculptures. Calder made his sculptures out of wire. Calder had to make sure that his mobile sculptures balanced.</p> <p>I can twist the pipe cleaner to hold my shape in place I can work effectively in a group</p> <p>Artist: Calder Assess</p>	

<p>Colour, Texture and Shape</p>	<p>Artist: Kandinsky Delaunay</p> <p>Matisse made colourful pictures by cutting out and arranging shapes. Matisse called this "painting with scissors". Matisse made the cut-outs when he was old and ill. Matisse carefully considered the arrangement (composition) of his shapes</p> <p>I can paint one sheet with a primary colour and one sheet with a secondary colour. I can mix a secondary colour well. I can cover the whole sheet of paper with paint. Artist: Matisse</p>	<p>Organic shapes often appear in nature. Matisse used organic shapes in his cut-outs. Complementary colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel. Matisse used complementary colours in his cut-outs.</p> <p>I can cut out at least 6 organic shapes I can select complementary colours.</p> <p>Artist: Matisse</p>	<p>To know that composition means how different ingredients in art (e.g. colour and shape) are put together to make up a whole work of art. To know that Matisse carefully considered the composition of this cut-outs.</p> <p>I can choose a background colour I can arrange my shapes. I can stick my shapes down. Artist: Matisse</p> <p>Cultural capital: Link with Dr. Hester Westley-Smith at Tate Britain to zoom Matisse pieces from gallery</p>	<p>To know that visual texture means how artists show what something feels like. To know that artists can create visual texture using different marks. To know that the Arnolfini Portrait is a masterpiece in visual texture.</p> <p>I can make charcoal rubbings of different textured materials. I can use different marks to show the texture of an object.</p> <p>Artists: Durer Jan van Eyck</p>	<p>To know that artists can create visual texture by using different marks. To know that artists can create visual texture by using different colours.</p> <p>I can draw a washing line and the outline of items of clothing. I can use different marks and colour to show texture. I can layer the oil pastels, pencil and chalk.</p> <p>Artist: Jan van Eyck</p>
<p>Portraits</p> <p>Cultural Capital opportunity: Work with local portrait artist Peter Keegan at his studio.</p> <p>Female artists: Kahlo Gentileschi Lois Mailou Jones</p>	<p>To know that a portrait is a word used to describe a picture of a real person. Portraits can tell you about how somebody feels, how they looked, their status or their personality. Portraits that artists create of themselves are called 'self-portraits'. Many famous artists have created self-portraits including Frieda Kahlo</p> <p>I can follow instructions. I can draw an oval shape for my head. I can draw lines to plan where the facial features should go.</p> <p>Artists: Leonardo da Vinci, Holbein, Kahlo</p>	<p>Artists think carefully about the colour of the paints they use in self-portraits. Artists mix different colours to represent skin colour. An artist can use different skin tones to show light and shade.</p> <p>I can draw my facial features. I can mix three different skin tones.</p> <p>Artist: Van Gogh</p>	<p>The word 'represent' means to show what a person is like in a portrait. Artists represent themselves in self-portraits. Rembrandt painted many portraits in his life which show himself in different ways. We can choose how to represent ourselves in our own self-portraits</p> <p>I can paint my features and my hair. I can include detail in my expression, or in the background to show what I am like. I can evaluate my self-portrait</p> <p>Artist: Rembrandt</p>	<p>The word 'represent' means to show what a person is like in a portrait. Artists represent themselves in self-portraits. Gentileschi, who was unusual as a trained woman artist, painted a self-portrait showing herself painting.</p> <p>I can paint my features and my hair. I can include detail in my expression, or in the background to show what I am like. I can evaluate my self-portrait.</p> <p>Artist: Gentileschi</p>	<p>To know that Picasso's painting style changed over time. To know that cubism is a way of painting or drawing where artists show more than one view of something in the same picture. To know what a cubist picture looks like.</p> <p>I can draw a face from the front. I can draw a face in profile. I can add bright and unusual colours in oil pastel.</p> <p>Artist: Picasso</p> <p>I can add bright and unusual colours to my portrait. I can add patterns, shapes or bright colours in the background. I can evaluate my cubist portrait</p> <p>Artist: Picasso</p> <p>Additional lesson exploring alternative self-portrait style, drawing on the work of Lois Mailou Jones</p>