Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan

Subject : Art	Year : 1	Term : Autumn

Vocabulary	Knowledge			Understanding			Skills		
Define the word and include etymology if useful.	What children will know			What children will understand			What children will be able to do		
	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
	Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
Sculpture – A branch of visual art that operates in three dimensions. Latin 'to cut out, to carve in stone'

Surrealist – An Art Nouveau movement based on using dreams as a theme within work.

Manipulate- To move, arrange, or operate something your hands.

Three Dimensional- Having or appearing to have length, breadth, and depth.

Abstract- Middle English *abstract*, borrowed from <u>Latin</u> *abstractus*, the perfect passive participle of *abstrahō* ("draw away"), formed from *abs-* ("away") + *trahō* ("to pull, draw"). | Joan Miro was born in Barcelona, Spain in 1893.

Miro was a 'surrealist' artist which was an art movement that developed after WW1 in France.

Miro's style was known as 'Abstract art'.

Miro used primary colours (red, yellow, blue) because he wanted expressive, bold and un-blended images.

Clay is a malleable natural material that can be manipulated and changed.

Know that clay dries hard using heat or air. This is an irreversible change.

Learn how to store clay to work on at a later date.

Wire is a metal that can be manipulated and bent. | | | What makes 3D art different from other art forms? Understand 3D sculpture is a branch of art.

What materials can be used to create 3D art?

What makes Miro and Surrealism different from other artists and artforms?

Understand how to compare sculptures to modern-day toys.

What Primary colours are and why they are primary colours?

Clay can be manipulated through rolling, pinching and kneading.

Covering clay in a plastic bag will keep it moist and delay drying so children can continue working on it.

Abstract art uses shapes, colours, forms and marks to represent people and objects and is not realistic. | | | Manipulate clay using rolling, pinch and kneading techniques to create clay ball beads.

Use clay tools to pierce clay.

Children to construct a 3D toy wire and clay sculpture based on Miro.

Once dry, paint clay to colour and apply a varnish.

Develop ideas and improved on them.

Recognise the similarities and differences between artists and artworks.

Compare artists and artwork. | | |

Useful information

Surrealism-

The Surrealist idea of drawing and painting from your subconscious helped to fuel his imagination. Miró began panting organic forms and creating dream-like paintings. He was inspired by Surrealist poets and enjoyed illustrating poetry in his artist's books. Miró painted his first Surrealist painting, The Tilled Field, in 1924. Other Surrealists admired Miró and he had a successful Surrealist exhibition in Paris in 1925.

Miro's '*Carnaval d'Arlequin (Carnival of Harlequin)*, 1924–25

Website links-

Information on the sculpture
https://babbledabbledo.com/easy-art-kids-wire-sculpture/

Information on Joan Miro
https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/joan-miro-1646

A high quality image that can be used to zoom into Miro's artwork
https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/carnaval-d-arlequin-carnival-of-harlequin-joan-mir%C3%B3/RgH8MMLuWyoUCA?ms=%7B%22x%22%3A0.6299700067929737%2C%22y%22%3A0.6494582265427465%2C%22B%22%3A11%2C%22z%22%3A11%2C%22size%22%3A%7B%22width%22%3A0.6814715118887393%2C%22height%22%3A0.44984423676012464%7D%7D

A glossary of artistic terminology
https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms/a

Clay resources for KS1
https://www.twinkl.co.uk/search (search clay)

wire sculptures

Outcome

Colour Theory

primary colours are sets of colours that can be combined to make a useful range of other colours. The primary colours are those which cannot be created by mixing other colours in a given colour space.

Library Resources
Miro's Magical Animals- Antony Penrose
Mixed- Arree Chung

Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan

| Subject : Art | Year : 1 | Term : Spring |

Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
Define the word and include etymology if useful.	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
	Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating

Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
Printmaking – The field of art concerned, roughly, with the transfer of ink or paint from a plate or a block or through a screen mesh onto paper.

Transfer – To move from one place to another. Old French transferer or directly from Latin transferre "bear across, carry over, bring through; transfer, copy, translate," from trans "across, beyond"

Texture – To give (a surface) a rough or raised texture. From Middle French *texture* and directly from Latin *textura* "web, texture, structure," from stem of *texere* "to weave,".

Naïve art– (of a person or action) showing a lack of experience, wisdom, or judgement. In art terms, the artists as no formal training and their art are in a 'simplistic' style.

Collage– A piece of art made by sticking various different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric on to a backing. | **Printmaking** is a form of art.

Printing **transfers** the surface of an object onto another surface.

A range of objects to create a print (corks, scrapers, sponges).

The **texture** of printing can create distinctions between the same colour e.g. green on green.

Collage is a type of artwork.

Frank Stella was born in Massachusettes in 1936.

Frank Stella was a printmaker.

Henri Rousseau was born in Mayenne, France in 1844.

Rousseau painted animals based on literature and not observations (he never left France).

Rousseau's style was known as '**Naïve art**'. | What is printmaking and how can it be used to create art?

How you can transfer an image from an object to a piece of paper.

You create a print using a range of given objects?

That you create texture using printing e.g. use pencils to scrape into the ink?

Who is Frank Stella? Understand how he used prints to create collage images.

Who is Henri Rousseau?

Understand what 'naïve art' is.

Understand why Rousseau's animals do not look perfect in form and appearance.

How to create a collage?

Practise helps to improve drawing skills.

It is important to give positive yet critical feedback. | Transfer an image from an object to paper.

Experiment with printing to create a 'clean' print (try to recreate the image perfectly).

Use objects to produce a print.

Construct a collage based on Rousseau's 'Surprise! Tiger in a tropical storm'.

Use the 'Austin's Butterfly' technique to improve a drawing.

Use a sketchbook to experiment with ideas.

Develop ideas and improved on them.

Compare images and give feedback. |

Useful information
Naïve Art-

Naïve art is simple, unaffected and unsophisticated – usually specifically refers to art made by artists who have had no formal training in an art school or academy. Naïve art is characterised by childlike simplicity of execution and vision.

Rousseau's 'Surprise!
Tiger in a tropical storm' **1891**

Frank Stella '*Juam, State I'* **1997**

Website links
Information on Henri Rousseau
https://www.henrirousseau.org/

Information on Henri Rousseau with a slideshow to images
https://www.nga.gov/features/slideshows/henri-rousseau.html

A high quality image that can be used to zoom into Rousseau's artwork
https://artsandculture.google.com/entity/henri-rousseau/m02rdf6?categoryId=artist
https://www.nationalgallery.org.uk/paintings/henri-rousseau-surprised

Information on Frank Stella
https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-frank-stella
https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/stella-juam-p12327 (Printed series- Juam)

A glossary of artistic terminology- Naive
https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms/a

A Video from the National Gallery about reacting a 'Rousseau' inspired college.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eAdFH-51YpM

Mati and Dada video about 'Rousseau'
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lSUffeCL1HE

Austin's Butterfly critique and feedback
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E_6PskE3zfQ

Printmaking Theory
Printmaking information
https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/art-and-design-printmaking-different-materials/zhytscw

https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t-re-445-ks1-printing-powerpoint

Printing ideas by Stuart Payne (local artist)
https://thamesfestivaltrust.org/our-work/education-programme/the_story_of_water/stuart-payns-homemade-stamps

Library Resources
Katie's Picture Show By James Mayhew
The story of Paintings By Mick Manning and Brita Granstrom Page 50-51
Why is art full of naked people? By Susie Hodge Page 82

Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan

| Subject : Art | Year : 1 | Term : Summer |

Vocabulary	**Knowledge** What children will know	**Understanding** What children will understand	**Skills** What children will be able to do
Define the word and include etymology if useful.	Learning / Teaching / Assessment	Learning / Teaching / Assessment	Learning / Teaching / Assessment

Vocabulary	Knowledge			Understanding			Skills		
Define the word and include etymology if useful.	**Learning** Remembering	**Teaching** Telling	**Assessment** Testing	**Learning** Practising	**Teaching** Coaching	**Assessment** Observing	**Learning** Reflecting	**Teaching** Facilitating	**Assessment** Evaluating
Printmaking – The field of art concerned, roughly, with the transfer of ink or paint from a plate or a block or through a screen mesh onto paper. **Impressionism** - A 19th-century art movement characterised by relatively small, thin, yet visible brush strokes, open composition, emphasis on accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, inclusion of movement as a crucial element of human perception and experience, and unusual visual angles. Impressionism originated with a group of Paris-based artists whose independent exhibitions brought them to prominence during the 1870s and 1880s. **Collaborative art**- defined simply as artwork that involves working as a team to create art, and each person contributes in some significant way to the artwork.	**Painting** is a form of art. There are different types of paints for different types of paintings. Brushes can be of different sizes. Different size brushes are used for different strokes. **Edgar Degas** was born in Paris, France in 1834. He was an **Impressionist** artist. **Primary** colours can be mixed to create **secondary** colours. Degas painted a famous painting called 'Beach Scene' based on a French beach during the 1800s. **Collaborative** art is art made by more than one person. Charles Meere was born in London in 1890. He moved to Australia in 1932. Charles Meere painted a beach scene called 'beach pattern'.			What is painting is and how it is different from other types of artwork. There are different types of paint for different styles of painting. Brush sizes can effect stroke size. Who is Edgar Degas? What type of artwork does he create? What is impressionism? How can you use primary colours to create secondary? What can be understood from the painting 'Beach Scene'. What is collaborative art? Who is Charles Meere? What does 'beach pattern' tell us?			Paint a picture from a sketch inspired by Degas 'Beach scene'. Create a collaborative piece of art. Use different sizes of paintbrushes to create different sized lines. Mix primary colours to make secondary colours. Identify what makes a picture an 'Impressionist' painting. Compare the work of Degas 'Beach scene' to Charles Meere's 'Australian Beach Pattern'. Use a sketchbook to experiment with ideas. Develop ideas and improved on them. Give critical and positive feedback to a peer. Evaluate own work.		

Useful information

Naïve Art-

Naïve art is simple, unaffected and unsophisticated – usually specifically refers to art made by artists who have had no formal training in an art school or academy. Naïve art is characterised by childlike simplicity of execution and vision.
https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms/n/naive-art

Edgar Degas
https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-edgar-degas
https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/edgar-degas-988

Charles Meere
https://www.artgallery.nsw.gov.au/collection/works/OA20.1965/
https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/australian-beach-pattern-charles-meere/qQH2HNiXfRkiSg?hl=en

Impressionism
https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/what-is/impressionism


Edgar Degas, Beach Scene (1876-7)
In contrast to his impressionist contemporaries, Degas chose to forego the uncomfortable setting of the outdoors favoured by the 'plein-air' painters, choosing instead to paint this beach in his studio, which is perhaps what lends this scene its somewhat unreal aura. Instead of conveying spontaneity and immediacy, this painting looks staged, and is clearly the product of prolonged reflection.

Charles Meere, Australian Beach Pattern (1940)
Charles Meere was one of a group of Sydney artists whose work modernised classical artistic traditions as a means of depicting national life during the inter-war period.
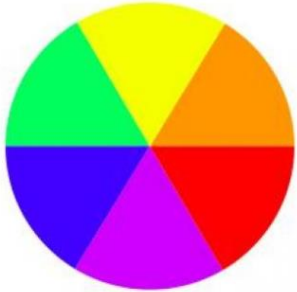
Secondary Colors

Secondary Colours: The secondary colours are green, orange and purple. These are created by mixing primary colours Red, blue, yellow) together.