Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan

Subject : Art	Year : 2	Term : Autumn

Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	What children will know	What children will understand	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

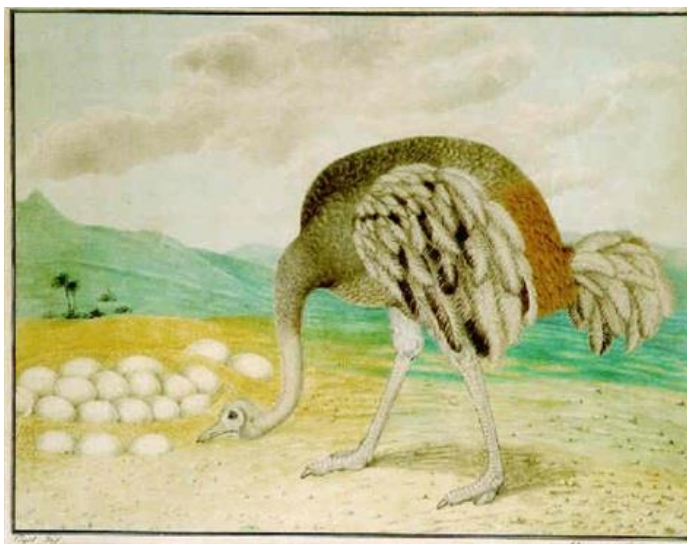| Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
Realist – A branch of visual art that is based on what is present and is 'realistic'. **Shade –** Mixing colours with black, which increases darkness. **Tone-** This refers to the relative lightness or darkness of a colour. **Installation-** Installation artworks occupy an entire room or gallery space that the spectator has to walk through in order to engage fully with the work of art. **Contemporary-** a term used to refer to art of the present day and of the relatively recent past.	Aloys Zotl was born in Freisdatd, Austria, 1803. Zolt was a skilled 'realist' painter. Zolt was used by explorers to depict in painting the animals they have seen during their travels. Due to the historical era (no cameras), Zotl only had written descriptions to paint from. Zotl used a broad colour range. Creating secondary colours by mixing primary. Know how to mix primary colours to create secondary colours. **R+B= Purple** **B+Y= Green** **R+Y= Orange** Adding black or white paint to colour will create shade or a tint See colour theory below for explanations). Know how to use the equipment (clean brush between colours, use small brushes for thin lines and thick for larger lines).	Painting is a form of art. What types of paint can be used to create a painting? E.g watercolour, oil, poster. How to mix primary colours to create secondary colours. Realism in art is the an accurate, detailed, simple depiction of nature or of contemporary life. What makes Zotl a realist painter? Understand how to work by different artists e.g. Zotl compared to the modern work of artist Cai Guo-Qiang (Artist who was inspired by a trip to Stradbroke Island in Australia in 2011 to create an installation based on real-life 3D construction and animals). Adding white paint to a colour creates a **shade**. Adding white paint to a colour creates a **tone**.	Drawing using the appropriate techniques. Use a paintbrush and look after a paintbrush. Children to create a piece of realistic painting inspired by the written description of an animal. Use 'Paint' using a **digital app** (Purple Mash) to create a background. Use watercolour paints. Use paints to mix secondary colours. Begin to experiment with tone and shade by adding black or white paint to colour. Experiment with at least two types of paint. Recognise the similarities and differences between artists and artworks. Compare artists and artwork. Use a sketchbook to experiment with paints and drawing techniques.

	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 Remembering	Teaching Telling	Assessment Testing	Learning Practising	Teaching Coaching	Assessment Observing	Learning Reflecting	Teaching Facilitating	Assessment Evaluating
		Know how to use drawing techniques to create tone such as scribbling, hatching, stippling, blending to create dark/ light lines.								

Useful information

Information on artist Aloys Zotl
https://io9.gizmodo.com/how-europeans-imagined-exotic-animals-centuries-ago-ba-1545362205

Information on artist Cai Guo-Qiang

https://www.thisiscolossal.com/2013/11/a-herd-of-99-lifelike-animals-drink-from-a-pool-at-qagoma/

High quality pictures by Zotl's work- These can be zoomed in.
https://publicdomainreview.org/collection/the-bestiarium-of-aloys-zotl-1831-1887

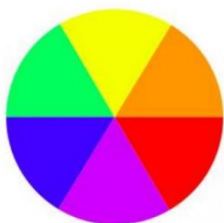A PDF with information and lesson ideas on using shading and tone in painting
http://www.coreknowledge.org.uk/resources/Art%20Unit-%20Year%201%20Colour.pdf

Information on art in the 17th century
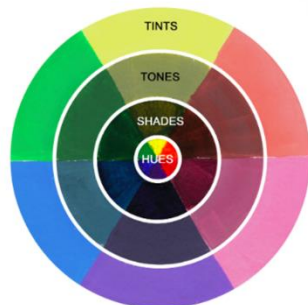https://allthatsinteresting.com/baroque-period-artists

Information of tones and shades
https://www.mybluprint.com/article/hues-tints-tones-shades-all-those-color-terms-are-about-to-get-way-less-confusing

Colour Theory

Secondary Colors

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

Tone: In art, tone refers to the areas of lightness and darkness on an object or colour. How we view tones depends on the surface of the object. Colour tone is created by adding different amounts of white or light colours for light tones.

Shade: Add only black to a hue and you get a shade — which tends to be darker and often more intense than the original colour. Gradually adding different amounts of black, grey or dark colours for darker shades.

Tint: A tint is the opposite of shade- This makes the colour lighter. Gradually adding white to a colour will for you lighter tints.

Introduction to watercolours by Access Art
https://www.accessart.org.uk/introduction_to_watercolour/

Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan

Subject : Art	Year : 2	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 Remembering	Teaching Telling	Assessment Testing	Learning Practising	Teaching Coaching	Assessment Observing	Learning Reflecting	Teaching Facilitating	Assessment Evaluating
Sculpture – A branch of visual art that operates in three dimensions. Latin 'to cut out, to carve in stone'. **Mixed Media** – An artwork in which more than one medium or material has been employed. **Armature** – In art, an armature is an underlying, unseen, supporting component (usually of wood or metal) for something else. **Contemporary** – The term contemporary art is loosely used to refer to the art of the present day and of the relatively recent past, of an innovatory or avant-garde nature. **Mod-roc-** A plaster 'impregnated' bandage that can be wrapped around an armature and dries solid.	The sculpture is a 3D branch of art. **Mixed Media** combines different elements of art such as painting and sculpture. Foil can be used to create an **armature** to create a 3D tree. Mod-roc can be used to create a sculpture. Mod-roc process is irreversible. Antony Gormley was born in London in 1950. Antony Gormley is a **contemporary** large scale sculptor. Antony Gormley created a sculpture called 'Tree waiting for Godot' inspired by writer Samuel Beckett. Designs need to be planned before they are constructed.			How to mix different art styles such as painting and sculpture to create a 'mixed media' piece. You can use wire or foil to create an armature (body) to create 3D workaround. How do you use Mod-roc? How to create a foil armature. How to create a mod-roc tree. How does drawing aids design and construction? How to use tint to create a pastel palette. Create **pastel** colours using paint. Compare Gormley's 'Tree waiting for Godot' to Andy Goldsworthy's 'Woven Branch Circular Arch'.			Use a range of media to create an observational drawing of trees. Use drawing to create a 3D tree design. Use foil and a base to make a tree-shaped armature. Use Mod-roc to cover the armature. Use previous knowledge of tint to create a pastel palette to paint the tree sculpture. Use a sketchbook to experiment and design. Compare the work of two sculptural artists. Develop ideas and improve on them. Give critical and positive feedback. Evaluate own work.		

Useful information

ANTONY GORMLEY TREE FOR WAITING FOR GODOT, **2012**   **ANDY GOLDSWORTHY** Woven Branch Circular Arch, **Dumfrieshire, 1986**

Sculpture
https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/what-is-sculpture-6186462

Antony Gormley
http://www.antonygormley.com/
https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/ks1-all-about-antony-gormley-powerpoint-t-ad-227
http://www.artnet.com/artists/antony-gormley/

Andy Goldsworthy
http://www.artnet.com/artists/andy-goldsworthy/
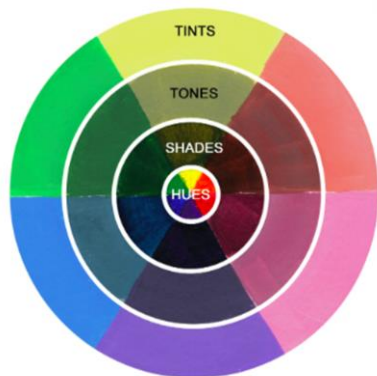https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/ks1-all-about-andy-goldsworthy-powerpoint-t-ad-225

Art Theory

Drawing Trees
https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/cfe2-a-41-cfe-second-winter-art-lesson-1-drawing-winter-trees-powerpoint

How to use Mod-roc
https://www.accessart.org.uk/how-to-use-modroc/

Colour Theory

Pastel Colours: A **pastel colour** is any **colour** that has just enough white mixed into it to look pale and soft while maintaining its colourful personality.

Tone: In art, tone refers to the areas of lightness and darkness on an object or colour. How we view tones depends on the surface of the object. Colour tone is created by adding different amounts of white or light colours for light tones.

Shade: Add only black to a hue and you get a shade — which tends to be darker and often more intense than the original colour. Gradually adding different amounts of black, grey or dark colours for darker shades.

Tint: A tint is the opposite of shade- This makes the colour lighter. Gradually adding white to a colour will for you lighter tints.

Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan

Subject : Art	Year : 2	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** Remembering	**Teaching** Telling	**Assessment** Testing	**Learning** Practising	**Teaching** Coaching	**Assessment** Observing	**Learning** Reflecting	**Teaching** Facilitating	**Assessment** Evaluating
Textiles – A type of cloth or woven fabric. **Felt** –Cloth made by rolling and pressing wool or another suitable textile accompanied by the application of moisture or heat, which causes the constituent fibres to mat together to create a smooth surface. **Embellish** – Make (something) more attractive by the addition of decorative details or features. **Fabric** – Cloth made by weaving, knitting, or felting fibers: woolen fabrics. the texture of the woven, knitted, or felted material: cloth of a soft, pliant fabric.	**Textiles** is a form of art. Textiles use fabric or fibres to create decorative objects. Know **Yumi Okita** is a textile artist. Know **Yumi Okita** was born in North America. Know **Damien Hirst** is an artist. Know Damien Hirst was born in Bristol in 1965. Know Damien Hirst uses insects in his artwork. Know that two pieces of material can be joined using a running stitch. How to construct **felt** to match a design. Know how to hand stitch felt. **Embellish** a piece of textiles.			Textiles use fibres and fabric to create art. Design a felt design inspired by insects. What makes Yumi Okita a textile artist. Understand how Okita uses insects to inspire her work. Hirst used butterflies in his work. Felt is a type of fabric. Two layers of felt can be joined using a sewing technique. **Fabric** can be embellished using a range of objects.			Design a felt square inspired by insects. Look closely at images of an insect for inspiration. Compare the artwork of Hirst and Okita. Recognise the similarities and differences between artists and artworks. Join two bits of felt using sewing (running stitch). Thread a needle. Hand stitch two pieces of fabric together. Embellish a piece of felt using a range of objects. Use a sketchbook to experiment with designs. Develop ideas and improve on them.		

Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
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							Give critical and positive feedback to peers. Evaluate work.		

Useful information

The work of Yumi Okita
https://www.thisiscolossal.com/2014/07/textile-moth-and-butterfly-sculptures-by-yumi-okita/
https://mymodernmet.com/yumi-okita-textile-moths/

Yumi Okita
Okita is an American textile artists who crates insects (moths and butterflies) using textiles.
Okita's creations, replete with fur, eyes, legs, antennae, and finely-embroidered wing patterns, strike a fine balance between artistry and realism. There's a wonderful tension between the beauty of her work and the unsettling creepy-crawly furriness of a giant bug – her creations can reach up to almost a foot in width.

Damien Hirst- Butterfly Mandala
http://www.djfood.org/damien-hirsts-butterfly-mandalas/
https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-damien-hirst

Insects in contemporary art

https://theartyteacher.com/artists-who-create-artworks-of-insects/
https://whitecube.com/exhibitions/exhibition/damien_hirst_masons_yard_2019

Damien Hirst
Damien Steven Hirst is an English artist, entrepreneur, and art collector. He is one of the Young British Artists, who dominated the art scene in the UK during the 1990s. He is reportedly the United Kingdom's richest living artist.

Final work

Damien Hirst
Butterfly Mandala 2019