




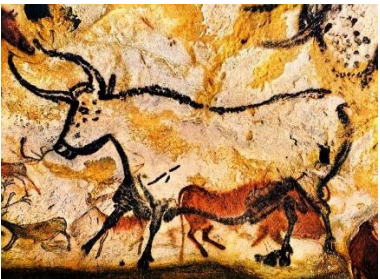
Y3- Art and Design Coverage

Artist Knowledge	Art of.....	End Points
<p>1760 - 1849 Katsushika Hokusai was a Japanese Ukiyo-e artist, painter and printmaker. Style: Ukiyo-e art (Influenced many impressionist painters eg: Monet and Van Gogh) Most famous artwork/s: The Great Wave of Kanagawa</p> 	<p>Drawing and painting</p> <p>Focus Concepts: Line, colour, shape, texture, tone, value.</p> <p>Key lines of enquiry Who was Hokusai? What are some of his most famous pieces of artwork? What style of art did Hokusai produce? What sort of colours and techniques did she use? Which do you think are the most effective? What do you like / dislike about this piece of artwork? Which painting do you prefer and why?</p> <p>Final Outcome Children to produce a waterscape inspired by the work of Hokusai's Great Wave.</p> <p>Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texture • Tint • Shade • movement • Line • Primary colour • Secondary colour • Background • Foreground • Mid-ground • Landscape / waterscape (detail, mixing, animation) 	<p>Artist style and Influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that Hokusai was a Japanese print maker who specialised in wood block prints. • Know that Hokusai was influenced by landscape artists and the views of Mount Fuji. <p>Drawing knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that different grade of pencils can be used to create different tones and textures to make surfaces appear rough or smooth. • Know that pressure on a coloured pencil creates a more intensive colour (tone) R • Know using a sketch helps me develop and refine my art skills before producing a final piece of art. • Know you can create the feeling of movement from curved lines. • Know the difference between, foreground, mid-ground and background. • <p>Painting knowledge (In addition to Y2..)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know all primary colours. • Know all secondary colours. • Know a tertiary colour is made from mixing a primary and a secondary colour. • Know that different brushes can be used to create different effects (textures) in paintings. • Know some of the techniques used by artists eg: Van Gogh (Short brush strokes) • Know that different tints and shades can be created by adding white or black. R • Know that different tones can be created by adding grey.

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<p>11th Century Indian style Paisley prints The paisley design is an ornamental textile design using the 'boteh' or 'buta', a tear-drop shaped motif with a curved upper end. The design originated in India in the 11th Century near Kashmir, believed to represent a pine cone. Art Style:</p>  	<p>Drawing, painting and Printing Focus Concepts: Line, colour, shape, form, tone.</p> <p>Key lines of enquiry What is paisley? Where did paisley print originate from? Why do we call it paisley? What are some of the features of the paisley pattern? What do you like/dislike about paisley patterns? What sort of techniques do we use to print?</p> <p>Final Outcome Children to produce a Paisley print design on styrofoam using 1 colour. Print to be transferred onto a canvas bag.</p> <p>Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Block printing• Paisley• Printing ink• Roller• Carve• Relief printing <p>(layering)</p>	<p>Artistic style and Influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know that the paisley pattern originated in India and was based on an Indian pine cone.• Know that we call it paisley in England due to the high volume of the pattern being produced in Scotland, in the town of Paisley.• Know that Paisley is used for lots of Indian clothing and is full of vibrant colours. <p>Drawing knowledge (Retrieval)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know that different grade of pencils can be used to create different tones and textures to make surfaces appear rough or smooth. R• Know that pressure on a coloured pencil creates a more intensive colour (tone). R• Know that lines and shapes can be used to create repeating patterns in a design.• Know using a sketch helps me develop and refine my art skills before producing a final piece of art. R <p>Painting knowledge (Retrieval)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know all the primary colours (red, yellow and blue) R• Know mixing two primary colours of paint creates a secondary colour R• Know that orange, green and purple are secondary colours. R• Know that brown is a tertiary colour made from red, yellow and blue. R• Know that a tint is created by adding white. R• Know that a shade is created by adding black. R <p>Printing knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know what printing is (impressed and raised)
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that a roller is used to apply ink or paint to a design. • Know that pressure is applied to transfer the print to paper or fabric. • Know the print creates a reverse copy. • Know there are lots of different ways to create a print using natural or man-made materials. • Know that repeated prints are used on fabric and wall paper.
<p>10,000BC Stone Age art work included animals and geometric designs using natural pigments (dyes) to paint on the walls. Paintings have most commonly been discovered inside natural caverns, with many being found in France and Spain</p> <p>Style: 2-D Petroglyphs (engravings) and pictographs (paintings) of mammoths, woolly rhinoceroses, horses and bison.</p> 	<p>Drawing, painting and sculpture</p> <p>Focus Concepts: Line, colour, shape, form, texture, tone</p> <p>Key lines of enquiry What is prehistoric art? How old is the artwork? Do you think the artwork has changed over time? What materials were used? Where was the artwork drawn / painted? How and why was the artwork created? What influenced the pictures created?</p> <p>Final Outcome Children to produce a clay slab including a prehistoric design inspired by their research into prehistoric cave art. Children to engrave their design to demonstrate understanding of petroglyphs.</p> <p>Vocabulary</p>	<p>Artist Style and Influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the first Britons painted on cave walls as a way of communicating and telling stories. • Know that cave paintings date back to the Stone Age 10,000BC. • Know that the first Britons had no paper or pencils, so they used cave walls to create their artwork on. • Know that paints were made from clay, berries and ground up stones. • Know that paintbrushes were made from sticks and moss/leaves. • Know that Stone Age people were inspired by hunting and their day to day lives when creating cave paintings. <p>Drawing knowledge (Retrieval)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that different grade of pencils can be used to create different tones and textures to make surfaces appear rough or smooth. R

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Texture• Carve• Symbols• Decorative• Texture• Sculptor• Sculpture• Mould <p>(symbolic, petroglyph, pictograph)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know that pastel can be used to create different tones when shading a large area. R• Know how to create lines and shapes to represent different figures and forms.• Know using a sketch helps me develop and refine my art skills before producing a final piece of art. R <p><u>Painting knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know how to mix two colours of paint to create a secondary colour R• Know that orange, green and purple are secondary colours. R• Know that brown is a tertiary colour made from red, yellow and blue. R• Know that black is the boldest colour to create an outline. <p><u>Sculpture knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know the difference between a sculptor and sculpture R• Know that sculptures can be created from a range of different materials.• Know that clay can be cut, shaped and moulded to create different forms.• Know that tools can be used to create impressed details in clay.• Know that prehistoric art including petroglyphs which were carved into cavern walls.• Know clay is a malleable material but that it can also dry out quickly.• Know adding water to clay can help the material stop drying out or can be used to rub over a mistake.
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