

Oaklands Community Primary School - Art Knowledge Builder

	the care, we se	arn, we succeed					
	Painting	Collage	Sculpture	Drawing	Print	Textiles	Taking Inspiration
EYFS	- When mixed together, colours change.		- tools like scissors can be used to cut and shape different materials (paper, card, dough, clay)	- marks can be made with different tools.	- Objects can be dipped in paint to make a print.	- Fabric can be decorated with paint, pens and other implements.	- Vincent Van Gogh painted 'Sunflowers.' - Rover Thomas created aboriginal art.
Year 1	 a landscape is a painted or drawn picture of land. a cityscape is a painted or drawn picture of a city. A portrait is a drawn or painted picture of a person or group of people. The primary colours are red, blue and yellow 	- Collages are made using paper and other materials	- A sculpture is a 3D piece of art.		- Printing can be done with a hand, foot or finger.	- A loom is a structure used to weave used to weave	- Claude Monet was an impressionist painter Alison Jacobs creates art using an ipad.
Year 2	 Colours can be grouped as hot and cold. Colours can have different shades. 	- A temporary collage can be made from natural materials.	Papier-Mache can be used to cover sculptures using paper and glue.		- Patterns can be repeated or overlapped.	- Batik use hot wax and dye to create a resist pattern on textiles.	 Esther Mahlangu is a South African artist. Henri Rousseau was an artist inspired by plants and animals. David Hockney paints aerial landscapes.
Year 3	A colour wheel shows both primary and secondary colours and how to mix them. The secondary colours are green, orange and purple. Adding black to a colour will make it darker. Adding white to a colour will make it lighter.		- Scratch and slip is a method used to join clay together.	- Shading can be used to show shadow and light.	- A motif is a symbol/picture that can be used to make a repeated pattern.	- Tie-dyeing is made by tying string around a material and dyeing it.	 Antoni Gaudi was an architect. Gaudi's famous buildings can be found in Barcelona, Spain. Henri Matisse 'painted with scissors' and created collages. William Morris was a famous textile designer.
Year 4	- We can mix primary and secondary colours to form tertiary - Colours can be complimentary or opposing.	- Mosaic is the art of decorating a surface with pictures and patterns made with little pieces of stone, glass or tiles of different colours.	- An armature is an open framework which can form the structure of a sculpture.	 Scale is the size of one object in relation to another. Proportion is the size of the parts of an subject in relation to other parts. 		- Cross stitch and back stitch are two different types of sewing that can be used to join two materials together.	 Georgia O'Keefe was an artist famed for painting nature. Henry Moore was a British sculptor. Charles Rennie Mackintosh created the Macintosh rose which is a famous design motif.
Year 5			- Sculptures can be designed on both a large and small scale.	 The horizon line is important when drawing in perspective. Light has an effect on objects and people. Drawings have a fore/ back and middle ground. 			 Peter Thorpe is an artist and illustrator who creates abstract pieces inspired by his love of Space. Pablo Picasso was a Spanish artist that was famous for the art movement cubism. Andy Warhol was a leading figure in the visual art movement known as pop art.
Year 6			- Sculptures can have life like qualities and real life proportions.	 Various drawing techniques can be used to show movement, perspective, shadows and reflection. Drawings can be realistic or impressionistic. Lines can be drawn to show movement. 	- Designs and motifs can be printed onto fabric using screen printing	- Embroidery frames are used when sewing an intricate design.	 Banksy is a British street artist who likes to remain anonymous. Dan Fenelon's inspiration is taken from Mayan and Aztec art. Romero Britto combines elements of cubism, pop art, and graffiti painting in his work.