

Art and Design Whole School Overview of Topics and Enhancement.

Autumn Term						
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topic Title	Drawing	Collage	Drawing	Collage	Drawing	Painting
Key Question.	Who was Picasso?	A field of Poppies.	Could cavemen draw?	Mighty Myths.	Who was Giuseppe Arcimboldo?	What does Japan look like?
Focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw lines of different sizes and thickness. • Colour (own work) neatly following the lines. • Show pattern and texture by adding dots and lines. • Show different tones by using coloured pencils. <p>Key Artist – Pablo Picasso.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a combination of materials that are cut, torn and glued. • Sort and arrange materials. • Mix materials to create texture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use different hardnesses of pencils to show line, tone and texture. • Annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas. • Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes). • Use shading to show light and shadow. • Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select and arrange materials for a striking effect. • Ensure work is precise. • Use coiling, overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and montage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a variety of techniques to add interesting effects (e.g. reflections, shadows, direction of sunlight). • Use a choice of techniques to depict movement, perspective, shadows and reflection. • Choose a style of drawing suitable for the work (e.g. realistic or impressionistic). • Use lines to represent movement. <p>Key Artist – Giuseppe Arcimboldo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sketch (lightly) before painting to combine line and colour. • Create a colour palette based upon colours observed in the natural or built world. • Use the qualities of watercolour and acrylic paints to create visually interesting pieces. • Combine colours, tones and tints to enhance the mood of a piece. • Use brush techniques and the qualities of paint to create texture. • Develop a personal style of painting, drawing upon ideas from other artists. <p>Key artist – Hokusai.</p>

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Enhancement	The Bowes Museum – Portraits.					
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Spring Term.						
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topic Title	Sculpting	Textiles	Sculpting	Textiles	Auckland Castle Enterprise.	Collage
Key Question.	What does an Inventor do?	Should we wear snow boots in Kenya?	Who is Antony Gormley?	What did they make their clothes?		How were the Aycliffe Angels?
Focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a combination of shapes. • Include lines and texture. • Use rolled up paper, straws, paper, card and clay as materials. • Use techniques such as rolling, cutting, moulding and carving. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use weaving to create a pattern. • Join materials using glue and/or a stitch. • Use plaiting. • Use dip dye techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and combine shapes to create recognisable forms (e.g. shapes made from nets or solid materials). • Include texture that conveys feelings, expression or movement. • Use clay and other mouldable materials. • Add materials to provide interesting detail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shape and stitch materials. • Use basic cross stitch and back stitch. • Colour fabric. • Create weavings. • Quilt, pad and gather fabric. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix textures (rough and smooth, plain and patterned). • Combine visual and tactile qualities. • Use ceramic mosaic materials and techniques.
Enhancement					<i>Auckland Castle Enterprise Project.</i>	

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Summer Term.						
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Topic Title	Painting	Printing	Printing	Painting.	Printing	Collage
Key Question.	How can I travel to the Moon?	Why is my world wonderful?	Can I paint without a brush?	Why is coal so important to us?	Who was William Morris?	How has South American Sculpture evolved?
Focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use thick and thin brushes. • Mix primary colours to make secondary. • Add white to colours to make tints and black to colours to make tones. • Create colour wheels. <p>Key Artist – Peter Thorpe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use repeating or overlapping shapes. • Mimic print from the environment (e.g. wallpapers). • Use objects to create prints (e.g. fruit, vegetables or sponges). • Press, roll, rub and stamp to make prints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use layers of two or more colours. • Replicate patterns observed in natural or built environments. • Make printing blocks (e.g. from coiled string glued to a block). • Make precise repeating patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a number of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines. • Mix colours effectively. • Use watercolour paint to produce washes for backgrounds then add detail. • Experiment with creating mood with colour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build up layers of colours. • Create an accurate pattern, showing fine detail. • Use a range of visual elements to reflect the purpose of the work. <p>Key Artist – William Morris.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show life-like qualities and real-life proportions or, if more abstract, provoke different interpretations. • Use tools to carve and add shapes, texture and pattern. • Combine visual and tactile qualities. • Use frameworks (such as wire or moulds) to provide stability and form.
Enhancement			Environmental Art – Durham Cathedral (Half day session).	Bishop Aucjland Art Gallery (Auckland Project).		