

# Ridgeway Primary School Curriculum



Art

Team Ridgeway's Vision:

**Igniting curiosity**



**Nurturing growth**

**Ambitious** **Respectful** **Celebrating difference**



Team Ridgeway's Culture:



**Values:**

Our values for the whole school community are...

- **Ambitious** (being our brilliant best)
- **Respectful** (of ourselves, other people and our environment)
- **Celebrating difference** (promoting tolerance in ourselves & others)

We work towards these values using them as our Curriculum Drivers and using our LEARNERS Code.



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# Art - Triple i

## Intent:

Our art curriculum aims to cultivate creativity and imagination, fostering a lifelong love of art.

Pupils will develop their ability to express themselves visually through a variety of media, exploring different art techniques and appreciating the work of artists from various periods and cultures.



## Implementation:

The curriculum will be implemented through a balanced approach of teacher-led and child-initiated activities.

Pupils will have opportunities to experiment with various materials, develop drawing, painting, and sculpting skills, and engage in critical analysis of artworks.

Cross-curricular links will be established, as appropriate.

## Impact:

Pupils will develop a strong understanding of the elements of art and design, including colour, texture, line, shape, and form.

They will be able to apply these concepts creatively and critically analyse artworks, developing their visual literacy.

The curriculum will empower pupils to express themselves, explore ideas, and communicate effectively through visual means. This will enhance their self-confidence, critical thinking skills, and problem-solving abilities.

Pupils will develop a greater appreciation for art and its role in different cultures and throughout history, so that they will be more likely to pursue further study in art and design and to appreciate the value of art in their everyday lives.

Art	Coverage of the National Curriculum
Colour:	<p>KS1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products</li> <li>▪ To use drawing, painting and collage to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination</li> <li>▪ To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space</li> </ul> <p>KS2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials</li> </ul>
Value:	
Texture:	
Composition:	
3d Shape:	
Analysis & Evaluation:	<p>KS1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design</li> <li>▪ About the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.</li> </ul> <p>KS2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas</li> <li>▪ about great artists, architects and designers in history.</li> </ul>

Artist's Toolkit	Foundation Stage	Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
<b>Colour:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use colour for purpose</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary &amp; Secondary colours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary, Secondary &amp; Tertiary colours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complementary colours</li> </ul>
<b>Value:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>light and dark:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>light colours (like yellow) for bright things</li> </ul> </li> <li>dark colours (like black) for shadows.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every colour has a value that fits on this scale, grayscale scale from white to black.</li> <li>Artists use value to show shadows, highlighted areas, and depth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value is part of the colour theory:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bright, high-value painting feels cheerful,</li> </ul> </li> <li>Dark, low value one feels mysterious</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artists also use value to create contrast and form.</li> <li>By mastering value, artists create powerful visual compositions that resonate with viewers.</li> </ul>
<b>Texture:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children explore different types of texture:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smooth or rough</li> <li>Hard or soft</li> <li>Wet or dry</li> <li>Matt or shiny</li> </ul> </li> <li>Observe and feel objects in nature and their surroundings to understand texture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create texture by adding dots and lines to their drawing; varying pressure and technique.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create texture by using mark-making techniques to vary the tone, line, and colour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use a graduated infilling technique.</li> <li>Use of light and shadow (by using different values) to make art seem 3D and more realistic.</li> </ul>
<b>Composition:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fill the space: size and position</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artists focus on making sure objects are positioned and sized correctly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positioning the main image</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positive and negative space</li> </ul>
<b>3d Shape:</b>		Depth things looking near or far away. Perspective is where something appears to get smaller as it moves away.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating 3D effects on a 2D surface.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reducing the size</li> <li>changing the position of repeated shapes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depth &amp; perspective.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vanishing point</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Analysis &amp; Evaluation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Look at artwork and make comments on how it makes them feel or what they like and dislike about it.</li> <li>describe what they see using basic language.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respond to artwork, beginning to use artistic vocabulary to describe form, colour &amp; value</li> <li>compare artworks, expressing preferences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respond to artwork, commenting on stylistic features: form, texture colour, value and composition.</li> <li>express opinions and justify interpretations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respond to artwork, commenting on stylistic choices.</li> <li>explore symbolism and deeper meanings</li> </ul>

Core Questions	Foundation Stage	Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
Colour	How do colours help us?	What are primary and secondary colours?	What are primary, secondary & tertiary colours?	What are complementary colours?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colours help us recognise things. –               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>green leaves,</li> <li>blue water</li> <li>yellow sun</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Primary - red, blue and yellow.  Secondary - a mix of two primary colours.	Primary - red, blue and yellow.  Secondary - a mix of two primary colours.  Tertiary - a mix of a primary colour and a secondary colour.	Complementary colours are colours that contrast with each other to make each other look brighter.  They are shown opposite each other on a colour wheel
Value	Why do we use yellow to draw the sun and black to draw the night sky?	What is meant by value?	What is value in art?	How do artist use value?
	<p>We use yellow for the sun because it's a bright colour, like the sun is bright and shiny in the sky.</p> <p>We use black for the night sky because it's a dark colour, for when the sky gets dark.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every colour has a value that fits on a grayscale (a scale from white to black).</li> <li>Artists use value to show shadows, highlighted areas, and depth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High value - lighter shade of colour, image feels cheerful,</li> <li>Low value - darker shade of colour. Image feels mysterious</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artists use light and dark colours in their pictures to make them look more realistic and to show where light or shadow are, like in real life.</li> </ul>

Core Questions	Foundation Stage	Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
Texture	<p>How does something look and feel?</p>	<p>How do artists create texture?</p>	<p>How do artists create texture?</p>	<p>How do artists create texture?</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children explore different types of texture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smooth or rough</li> <li>Hard or soft</li> <li>Wet or dry</li> <li>Matt or shiny</li> </ul> </li> <li>Observe and feel objects in nature and their surroundings to understand texture</li> </ul>	<p>Artists create texture by...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Varying pressure and technique.</li> <li>Adding extra dots and lines to their images.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artists create texture by using techniques to vary tone, line, and colour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artists create texture by using light and shadow (different values) to make art seem 3D and more realistic.</li> </ul>
Composition	<p>How do artists use their canvas?</p>	<p>What is composition?</p>	<p>How do artists use different angles in composition?</p>	<p>How can artists use positive &amp; negative space in art?</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They fill the space</li> <li>They think about the size and position.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Composition is the arrangement of different features of art in a piece.</li> <li>Artists focus on making sure objects are positioned and sized correctly.</li> </ul>	<p>Artists use a range of angles to focus on different aspects of their artwork:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low angle</li> <li>Eye-level</li> <li>High angle</li> <li>Close up</li> <li>Medium shot</li> <li>Wide angle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positive Space is the focal point of the art.</li> <li>Negative Space is the area around the focal point such as the background.</li> </ul>

Core Questions	Foundation Stage	Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
Depth & Perspective		What is depth and perspective?	How do artists create 3D effects on a 2D surface?	How do artists create 3D effects on a 2D surface?
		Depth is like when things look near or far away. When you draw a road, the part close to you is big, and the part far away gets smaller. That's perspective!	This is done by reducing the size and changing the position of repeated shapes to make them look further away.	Artists use a vanishing point to create depth & perspective.



# Art Unit 1: Term 1






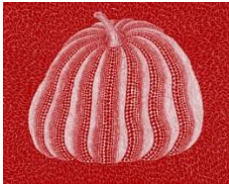


## Artistic Contexts across School – Unit 1




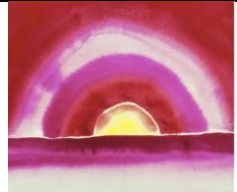



Context	Foundation Stage	Key Stage 1	
	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Media*	Within the weekly EYFS curriculum covered throughout the whole year	Drawing	Painting
Medium*		Charcoal	Tools & techniques: Sponges and toothbrushes
Focus		Still life	Pointillism v Splatter
Artist(s)		Josue Toriz Garcia & Henri Matisse	Seurat & Kusama Pollock & Shiraga

Context	Lower Key Stage 2		Upper Key Stage 2	
	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Media*	Drawing	Painting	Drawing	Painting
Medium*	Pencil	Watercolours	Pencil	Mixed Media
Focus	Half & half predators	Water reflections	3d city blocks (1 point perspective)	Rainbow Eyes
Artist(s)	Kozhue Oshima & Nolon Stacey	Georgia O'Keeffe & Claude Monet	Camille Pissarro & Stephen Wiltshire	Range of online Artists

\* Media refers to the type or category of art, such as painting, sculpture, printing.

\* Medium refers to the materials used to create a work of art. It encompasses the tools, substances, and techniques employed.

Unit 1 Wider Teaching	Artist	Example of work	Artist	Example of work
Year 1	<p><b>Josue Toriz Garcia</b> is a Mexican artist known for his figurative style. He captures deep themes with neatness and realism. His charcoal work is noted for its precise and expressive lines.</p>		<p><b>Henri Matisse</b> was a French artist he created expressive charcoal drawings that conveyed form and movement with simple lines.</p>	
Year 2	<p><b>Georges Seurat</b> (1859-1891) was a French post-Impressionist painter and draftsman. He is best known for pioneering the technique of Pointillism, a method of painting in which small, distinct dots of color are applied in patterns to form an image with his meticulous approach to color and light. Seurat's work is characterized by its precise and scientific approach to art.</p> <p><b>Yayoi Kusama</b> (born 1929) is a Japanese contemporary artist known for her extensive use of polka dots. Her work spans various mediums, and often explores themes of infinity, repetition, and personal obsession, creating immersive environments that challenge perceptions of space and reality.</p>	 	<p><b>Jackson Pollock</b>, an influential American artist, is best known for his unique painting technique; laying canvases on the ground and dripping paint from above. Pollock created dynamic, abstract compositions that emphasized movement and spontaneity; a sense of chaos and order simultaneously.</p> <p><b>Kazuo Shiraga</b>, a prominent Japanese artist, whose approach involved using his entire body to create art, often painting with his feet. This method resulted in bold, textured works that reflect both physicality and emotion. His pieces are noted for their vibrant colours and dynamic forms.</p>	 

Year 3	<p><b>Kozue Oshima</b> is a Japanese artist renowned for his intricate pencil drawings. His work often features delicate lines and detailed shading. Oshima's pencil art captures a sense of depth and texture, inviting viewers to explore the subtle nuances and intricate details of his creative vision.</p>		<p><b>Nolon Stacey</b>, a British artist, specializes in highly detailed pencil of wildlife and rural scenes. His artwork captures the essence of British fauna and landscapes with remarkable precision and texture.</p>		
Year 4	<p><b>Claude Monet</b> was a leader in Impressionism, known for his beautiful seascapes. He used light and color to capture the sea's changing moods, from calm reflections to powerful waves. Monet's paintings show the sea in different moments and conditions, making them timeless.</p>		<p><b>Georgia O'Keeffe</b> had a modernist style and brought a unique view to seascapes. Her watercolors used bold colors and simple shapes to show the emotional impact of nature. O'Keeffe's work is known for its vibrant and abstracted forms, leaving a lasting mark in the art world.</p>		
Year 5	<p><b>Stephen Wiltshire</b> is renowned for his incredibly detailed and accurate depictions of cityscapes, often created from memory after just a brief glance. His works include intricate one-point perspective views of cities like London, New York, and Tokyo.</p>		<p><b>Camille Pissarro</b> created several cityscapes using one-point perspective. One of his most famous works in this style is "Boulevard Montmartre, Morning, Grey Weather". In this painting all lines are converging towards a single vanishing point on the horizon, creating a sense of depth and realism. Pissarro's use of one-point perspective draws the viewer's eye down the boulevard.</p>		
Year 6	<p><b>Online art</b> has changed how artists and art lovers connect, allowing artists to show their work to the world through virtual galleries, online classes, and social media.</p> <p><b>Mixed media</b>, uses different materials like paint, ink, collage, and digital tools, to create interesting, layered artworks with diverse textures and dimensions.</p> <p><b>The rainbow eye</b> is a popular art style because it symbolizes diversity, inclusivity, and hope. Rainbows are associated with positive meanings across different cultures, such as unity, peace, and the promise of a better future. In art, the vibrant colours of a rainbow can create visually striking and emotionally resonant pieces.</p> <p>The eye motif often represents perception, awareness, and the ability to see beyond the surface. When combined with the rainbow, it adds layers of meaning, making the artwork both captivating and thought-provoking. This combination of deep symbolism and visual appeal makes the rainbow eye a favourite among artists and audiences alike.</p>				

Context 1 Questions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Colour		How do artists use colour in pointillism and splatter painting?		How do artists use colour in watercolour painting?		How do artists use complementary colours in rainbow eye art?
		<p>In pointillism and splatter painting, artists use primary colours. In pointillism they use tiny dots. When these dots are placed close together, your eyes mix them to see secondary colours green, orange, and purple. In splatter painting, when the colours mix on the canvas, they create secondary colours.</p>		<p><b>See-Through Colours:</b> Artists paint in layers, letting the white paper show through to make the colours look bright and shiny.</p> <p><b>Mixing Colours:</b> Artists mix colours on their palette or right on the paper. They can mix colours while the paint is still wet or after it dries to get different looks.</p> <p><b>Opposite Colours:</b> Using colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel makes parts of the painting pop out and look exciting.</p> <p><b>Matching Colours:</b> Artists might use colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel to make the painting look nice and balanced.</p>		<p>Artists make Rainbow Eye Art look bright and interesting by using complementary colours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- next to each other make each other look brighter.</li> <li>- make artwork look more three-dimensional.</li> <li>- to draw attention to certain parts of the eye, making that area stand out.</li> </ul> <p>Rainbow Eye Art is bold and creative. Complementary colours are perfect for this because they create a high-contrast, dramatic effect that looks amazing.</p>





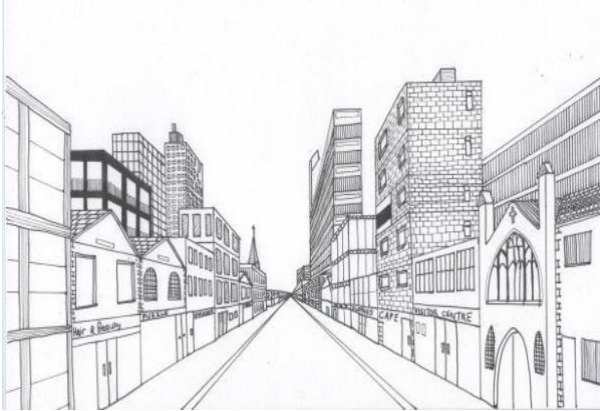
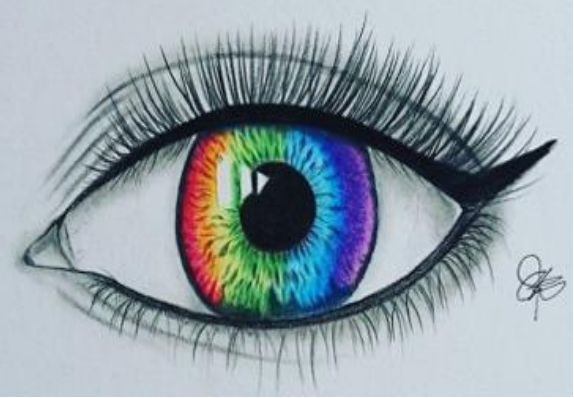
Context 1 Questions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Value	How can you change value using charcoal?	What is colour value in art?	How do artists use value in pencil drawing?	How do artists use value in Watercolour painting?	How do artists use value when drawing cityscapes in pencil?	How do artists use value in rainbow eye art?
	When you use charcoal, press down hard to make a dark line (low value). Then, press more gently to create a lighter line (high value).	High value - lighter shade of colour.  Low value - darker shade of colour.	Darker shade - use greater force with a thicker pencil.  Thicker pencils give a softer feel and darker shade. These are good for shadows and large areas.  Light shade - use little force with a thinner pencil.  Thinner pencils give a harder feel and lighter shade. These are good for drawing finer details.	In watercolour painting, value refers to how light or dark a colour is.  Light Value: This is when the colour is very light and almost see-through. You get this by using a lot of water and just a little bit of paint.  Dark Value: This is when the colour is very dark and rich. You get this by using a lot of paint and just a little bit of water.	Artists use value to make their city drawings look more real and three-dimensional.  Light and Shadow: By adding different shades of light and dark, artists can show where the light hits and where the shadows fall. This helps make buildings look like they pop out.  Atmospheric Perspective: Artists use higher values for things that are far away and lower values for things that are close. This makes the drawing look deeper and more realistic.	Artists use value to make rainbow eye art look realistic:  To show where the light hits the eye and where the shadows are.  By making some colours lighter and some darker, they can make certain parts of the eye pop out more. Example: darker colours for the pupil and lighter colours for the shiny spots.

Context 1 Questions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Texture	How do artists create texture with charcoal?	How do artists create texture with paint?	How do artists create texture with pencil?	How do artists create texture when painting with watercolours?	How do artists create texture when drawing cityscapes in pencil?	How do artists create texture when using mixed media?
	<p>You can create texture by using different techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rubbing out</li> <li>- Blending – rub the charcoal in circles with your finger</li> <li>- Pressure – press hard = dark, press gently = light</li> <li>- Layers - Go over the darkest parts to make them even darker.</li> <li>- Using the side of the charcoal</li> </ul>	<p>Artists show texture in their painting using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Blending: Mix colours together by gently touching them with your brush.</li> <li>- Stippling: Make pictures using tiny dots close together or far apart.</li> <li>- Splatter: Flick paint drops to create random patterns! Perfect for stars, rain, or abstract backgrounds</li> </ul>	<p>Texture is created by using shading techniques.</p> <p>Shading techniques give objects a different surface appearance (e.g. smooth, rough)</p>	<p>Artists use different watercolour brush strokes to create different textures.</p> <p>Wash - used to paint large areas in the same colour.</p> <p>Flat - used to paint larger objects such as hillsides, lakes etc</p> <p>Detailed - used to paint finer details such as flowers or leaves.</p>	<p>Artists can use texture to make their city drawings look more realistic.</p> <p>Different Surfaces: Use various textures to show different surfaces like brick walls, glass windows, and roads. Tiny lines and dots can make a brick wall look bumpy.</p> <p><b>Details:</b> Include small details like cracks, leaves, and reflections to make the city drawing feel more alive and detailed.</p>	<p>Artists create texture in rainbow eye art by using a range of techniques:</p> <p>Light and dark: They use a mix of highlights and shadows to help the eye look like it has depth.</p> <p>Brush strokes: A dry brush to make it look rough, a wet brush to make it smooth.</p> <p>Thick Paint: They build up layers of paint to make the picture look bumpy and 3D.</p> <p>Mixed Materials: They add things like glitter or fabric to make the art feel different when you touch it.</p>

Context 1 Questions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Composition	Where do artists position objects when drawing still life?	How do artists compose their artwork in Pointillism and Splatter painting?	How do artists compose their artwork when drawing in pencil?	How do artists compose their artwork when painting in watercolours?	How do artists compose their artwork when drawing cityscapes in pencil?	
	Artists put the still life object right in the middle of the paper and make it big enough to fill the whole space.	<p>In pointillism, artists carefully plan where to put each dot. The artist would put lots of green dots close together for the leaves and brown dots for the trunk, blue dots for the sky. It's like a puzzle where every dot is a piece!</p> <p>In splatter painting, artists don't plan where each drop will go. Instead, they let the paint land wherever it wants. This makes the painting look wild and full of energy.</p>	<p>Composition is the arrangement of different aspects of art in a piece.</p> <p>Artists focus on making sure objects are positioned and sized correctly.</p>	<p>Artists use the rule of thirds to make their art more interesting and pleasing to the eye.</p> <p>Imagine the art being painted on a noughts and crosses grid.</p> <p>Instead of putting the main part of your picture in the centre, you place it where the lines cross to make it look more interesting and balanced</p>	<p><b>Positive Space:</b> This is the buildings and streets. It's the main part of your picture.</p> <p><b>Negative Space:</b> This is the empty space around the buildings (sky or spaces between buildings). It helps make your picture look nice and not too crowded.</p>	

Context 1 Questions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Depth & Perspective	<p>What do artists think about when drawing still life to show depth and perspective?</p>		<p>How does perspective help artists draw animals?</p>	<p>How do artists create depth and perspective when using watercolours?</p>	<p>How do artists create depth when drawing cityscapes in pencil?</p>	<p>How do artists create depth when using mixed media?</p>
	<p>In still life, artists make the main object large and close to the viewer.</p>		<p>Artists think about perspective when drawing animals.</p> <p>They look at how big one part of the animal is compared to another. Like, how many times the head fits into its body.</p>	<p>Overlapping: When one thing is in front of another, it looks closer. Artists use this trick to show things near and far.</p> <p>Big and Small: Things that are close are painted bigger, and those far away are painted smaller; this helps show distance.</p> <p>Shadows and Highlights: Adding shadows show where the light is coming from, and highlights make things look shiny.</p> <p>Bright and Faded Colours: Using bright colours for things close to you and faded colours for things far away helps show depth.</p>	<p>To add depth and perspective to artwork, artists use a vanishing point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draw a Horizon Line: This is a straight line across your paper. It's like where the sky meets the ground.</li> <li>- Pick a Vanishing Point: Choose a spot on the horizon line. It's where everything in your picture will seem to disappear.</li> </ul>	<p>To make rainbow eye art have depth and look like it's 3D and real, artists use:</p> <p><b>A Vanishing point:</b> A point where everything in your picture will seem to disappear.</p> <p><b>Size Changes:</b> Parts of the eye, like eyelashes, smaller as they go to the edges.</p> <p><b>Overlapping:</b> They put some parts in front of others to show depth.</p> <p><b>Colour Changes:</b> Colours can get less bright as they go back.</p>

Context 1 Questions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Skill specific	What is still life drawing?	What are pointillism and splatter painting in art?	How do artists draw animals correctly?		How do artists draw with one-point perspective?	How do artists create mixed media artwork?
	Still life drawing is drawing things that don't move, exactly as you can see them.	<p><b>Pointillism:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Technique:</b> Making lots of tiny dots with markers or paint.</li> <li>- <b>Effect:</b> The dots come together to form a picture, like a magic trick for your eyes.</li> <li>- <b>Example:</b> Seurat &amp; Kusama</li> </ul> <p><b>Splatter Painting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flicking or throwing paint onto paper to create splashes and patterns.</li> <li>- Effect: Creates energetic and fun artworks.</li> <li>- Example: Pollock &amp; Shiraga</li> </ul>	<p>Artists have some cool tricks to draw animals the right way:</p> <p>They start by drawing easy shapes like circles and squares. For example, a camel's body might be a big oval, and its head a smaller circle.</p>		<p>To draw with one-point perspective, artists use...</p> <p>Positive and negative space together:</p> <p>Make sure you have enough buildings (positive space) and empty areas (negative space).</p> <p>Use empty space to make important buildings stand out.</p> <p>Leave empty space around the vanishing point to make your city look more 3D.</p> <p>Vanishing points: From the vanishing point, draw straight guidelines. These help place buildings and streets.</p> <p>Draw buildings along the guidelines. The ones closer to the vanishing point will look smaller, and the ones further away from it will look bigger.</p>	<p>Artists use different materials and techniques in mixed media artwork.</p> <p><b>Layering:</b> They put different materials on top of each other, like paint, paper, and fabric. Each layer feels different and adds to the artwork.</p> <p><b>Painting Techniques:</b> Dry brushing, splattering, and scratching into wet paint create different textures.</p> <p><b>Media:</b> using a mixture of paint, ink, pastel, collage and digital tools.</p>

Unit 1 Outcomes	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Example outcomes			
	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Example outcomes			



# Art Unit 2: Term 4





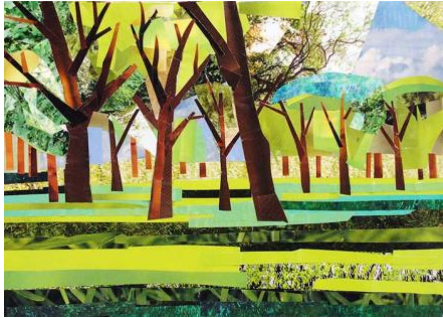

## Artistic Contexts across School – Unit 2





Context	Foundation Stage	Key Stage 1	
	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Media*	Within the weekly EYFS curriculum covered throughout the whole year	Weaving	Collage
Medium*		Textiles	Mixed Media
Focus		Weaving	Landscapes: Range of materials
Artist(s)		Anni Albers Mike Dart	Megan Coyle Andy Goldsworthy





Context	Lower Key Stage 2		Upper Key Stage 2	
	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Media*	Sculpture	Digital Photography	Sculpture	Digital Media
Medium*	Tin Foil	Using placement of objects to create false perspective	Clay	Symmetry creator
Focus	Human figures in action	Perspective Photography	Worry Monsters	Hindu Rangoli Patterns Geometric patterns
Artist(s)	Regardt Van Der Meulen Niki de Saint Phalle	Hugo Suíssas Peechaya Burroughs	Anna Whitehouse Japhet Hlatshwayo	Sangeeta Prayaga: Piet Mondrian:

\* Media refers to the type or category of art, such as painting, sculpture, printing.

\* Medium refers to the materials used to create a work of art. It encompasses the tools, substances, and techniques employed.

Unit 2 Wider Teaching	Artist	Example of work	Artist	Example of work
Year 1	<p>Anni Albers: Anni was a renowned textile artist and printmaker, known for her innovative work in weaving and textile design. She was a key figure in the Bauhaus movement</p>		<p>Mike Dart: Dart is a Cherokee artist, specializing in the art of double-wall basketry, a difficult technique involving the continuous weave of both an interior and exterior wall within each basket.  He learned the art of basketry in 1992 from weaver Shawna Morton-Cain, also a Cherokee National Treasure</p>	
Year 2	<p>Megan Coyle: Megan Coyle is an artist and illustrator who resides in New York City. She takes common, everyday magazines and turns them into works of art.</p>		<p>Andy Goldsworthy: Andy is a British artist known for his site-specific installations involving natural materials and the passage of time. Working as both sculptor and photographer, Goldsworthy crafts his installations out of rocks, ice, leaves, or branches, cognizant that the landscape will change, then carefully documents the ephemeral collaborations with nature through photography.</p>	

Unit 2 Wider Teaching	Artist	Example of work	Artist	Example of work
Year 3	<p>Regardt Van Der Meulen: (South African)</p> <p>He makes really cool sculptures out of metal. Imagine taking a strong material like steel and shaping it into people, but these people look like they are melting or falling apart. It's like making a statue that looks like it's disappearing or turning into dust.</p> <p>He does this to show how everything in life changes and doesn't last forever, just like how our toys might break or get old. His art helps us think about how special and important every moment is.</p>		<p>Niki de Saint Phalle: (French)</p> <p>She made fun and colourful sculptures. Imagine big, bright statues of people that look like they are dancing or having a lot of fun. These sculptures are called Nanas.</p> <p>Niki wanted her art to make people happy and feel joyful. Her sculptures are big and playful, and they look like they are full of life and energy.</p>	
Year 4	<p>Hugo Suíças: (Portuguese)</p> <p>He turns the impossible into reality. Using forced perspective, he juxtaposes household objects and sometimes himself with real-life settings, creating playful images that fool the eye.</p>		<p>Peechaya Burroughs:</p> <p>Peechaya Burroughs is a Thailand-born, Australia-based photographer who has a unique talent for revealing the hidden beauty of simple objects around us. Her work is inspired by her childhood memories and the imagination of children, and she uses this inspiration to create quirky and playful scenes using ordinary objects.</p>	

Unit 2 Wider Teaching	Artist	Example of work	Artist	Example of work
Year 5	<p>Anna Whitehouse:</p> <p>Anna is a UK based artist. She set a goal to create a new bottle each day for 100 days. She had to stretch her creativity to formulate new ideas. Each bottle was uniformly shaped, but the designs she created on the surface differed each day. Some bottles were punctured with tiny repetitive holes, while others were covered in leaf-like applications or floral motifs.</p>		<p>Japhet Hlatshwayo:</p> <p>Japhet learnt to make clay pots from his mother who used to make clay pots for cooking and storing water and food. The elder men would use her pots to drink beer.</p>	
Year 6	<p>Sangeeta Prayaga:</p> <p>Sangeeta Prayaga is a computer science engineer turned artist and entrepreneur. After earning her master's degree in the U.S. and working as a software developer, she found solace in drawing mandalas as a way to manage stress. But her creative journey truly took off when she stumbled upon a video of a playful baby elephant chasing birds—an image that instantly lifted her spirits. This sparked the idea of therapy elephants, just like therapy dogs, leading to the birth of GR, a lovable baby elephant character who became a symbol of joy and mental wellness.</p>		<p>Piet Mondrian:</p> <p>Mondrian applied exclusively right angles. Parallel and perpendicular lines created the image. The palette included primary colours (red, yellow, and blue), as well as non-colours, like white, grey, and black.</p>	

Context 2 Questions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Colour	<p>How do artists use colour in basket weaving?</p>	<p>How do artists create the feeling of warm and cold with colour?</p>			<p>What techniques do artists use to add colour when working with clay?</p>	<p>How do artists convey meaning with colours in Rangoli Art?</p>
	<p>Use bright primary and secondary colours to make your basket stand out.</p> <p>Use one colour for a little bit, then switch to another colour to make stripes.</p> <p>Pick colours that look good together, like blue and green.</p>	<p>Warm colours are red, orange, and yellow.</p> <p>Artists use warm colours to make pictures feel cozy and happy, like a sunny day or a warm hug.</p> <p>Cool colours are blue and green.</p> <p>Artists use cool colours to make pictures feel calm and peaceful.</p>			<p><b>Sponging:</b> Use a sponge to dab paint onto the clay. This creates a soft, textured look and can blend colours.</p> <p><b>Dry Brushing:</b> Dip a dry brush into a small amount of paint and lightly brush it over the surface. This highlights the texture and adds depth.</p> <p><b>Stippling:</b> Use a stiff brush or sponge to apply small dots of paint. This technique can create interesting textures and patterns, adding a unique look to your sculpture</p> <p><b>Washes:</b> Create a translucent layer by using paint thinned with water. Washes add subtle colour variations and depth to your sculpture.</p>	<p>Colour is very important in rangoli art because different colours have different meanings:</p> <p>Red = strength and energy, while Yellow = happiness and prosperity Blue = calmness and serenity Green = nature, growth, and harmony White = peace and spirituality Orange = warmth and enthusiasm Purple = creativity, luxury, and wisdom.</p> <p>The bright colours make rangoli look beautiful and catch people's eyes.</p>

Context 2 Questions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Value		How does value affect the warmth or coolness of a colour?				How do artists use value in Rangoli art?
		<p>Warm Colours Higher Values: Light versions of warm colours (like pale yellow or light orange) feel even warmer and more cheerful. Lower Values: Dark versions of warm colours (like deep red or dark brown) can feel less warm and sometimes more intense or serious.</p> <p>Cool Colours Lighter Values: Light versions of cool colours (like light blue or pale green) feel even cooler but more refreshing. Darker Values: Dark versions of cool colours (like navy blue or forest green) can feel more calming.</p>				<p>Value is used to show small details and patterns, making the rangoli look more interesting.</p> <p>Artists use the contrast of light and dark colours to make the design stand out and be easier to see.</p> <p>Using different shades makes sure the rangoli looks even and nice, with no part being too strong.</p>




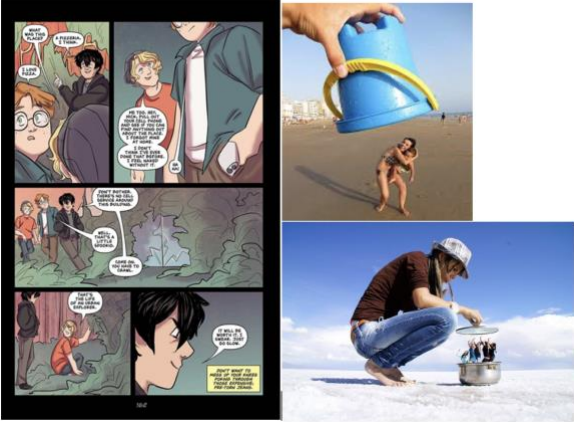


Context 2 Questions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Texture	<p>How do artists use texture when basket weaving?</p>	<p>How does Andy Goldsworthy use texture in his artwork?</p>	<p>How do artists create texture when sculpting with tin foil?</p>	<p>How do artists use Focus and Depth in forced perspective photography?</p>	<p>How do artists create texture on clay?</p>	<p>How do artists create texture when Creating geometric art?</p>
	<p>They choose wool that feels different; soft, fluffy, or thick.</p> <p>They mix wool with other materials like fabric strips to make the basket look and feel interesting.</p> <p>They use different ways of weaving, like tight or loose.</p>	<p>Andy Goldsworthy is an artist who makes art using things from nature.</p> <p>Andy uses natural things like leaves, rocks, sticks, ice, and flowers. Each thing feels different, and he picks them to make his art look and feel interesting by showing their textures.</p>	<p>Techniques for Adding Texture to Tin Foil Sculptures:</p> <p><b>Crinkling:</b> Crumple the tin foil lightly before shaping it into your figure. This creates a rough, textured surface that can resemble skin, fabric, or other materials.</p> <p><b>Layering:</b> Add multiple layers of tin foil to certain areas of your sculpture. Each layer can be crumpled or folded differently to create varied textures.</p> <p><b>Twisting and Rolling:</b> Twist or roll small pieces of tin foil to create textured elements like hair, ropes, or vines. Attach these to your main sculpture to add more detail.</p>	<p>Keeping both the foreground and background in focus can help improve the illusion.</p> <p>So, focus on Everything. You can change the focus on your camera or iPad.</p>	<p>Texture can make sculptures look like real things, like fur, scales, or skin.</p> <p>How to create Texture: Tools: Uses brushes, needles, and sponges.</p> <p>Impressions: Press objects into the clay to leave patterns.</p> <p>Carving: Carve lines and patterns into the clay.</p> <p>Adding Clay: Add small pieces of clay to make raised textures.</p> <p>Removing Clay: Take away clay to make grooves and indentations.</p>	<p>Line Work: Varying the thickness, length, and direction of lines, artists can create different textures. Closely spaced lines can create a rough texture, while smooth, flowing lines can create a softer texture.</p> <p>Shading: Using different shades of a colour can give a sense of texture. Light and dark areas can make parts of the artwork look raised or indented.</p> <p>Patterns: Repeating geometric shapes in different sizes and orientations can create a textured effect. Patterns like dots, stripes, or grids add visual interest.</p> <p>Layering: Artists can layer shapes and colours to create a sense of depth and texture. Overlapping elements can make the artwork look more complex and textured.</p>

Context 2 Questions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Composition	<p>What do artists think about when weaving a basket?</p>	<p>How do different artists compose their artwork?</p>	<p>How do artists compose a human figure when sculpting with tin foil?</p>	<p>How do artists use different angles in forced perspective photography?</p>	<p>How do artists compose their artwork when sculpting in clay?</p>	<p>How do artists use negative space in Rangoli art?</p>
	<p>When artists make baskets, they have to think about two important things: the shape and the size.</p> <p>Shape: The shape is how the basket looks. It can be round like a circle, square or even triangular.</p> <p>Size: The size is how big or small the basket is. It can be tiny to hold little things like buttons, or big to hold lots of toys.</p> <p>The choose the shape and size depending on what they want the basket to look like and what it will be used for.</p>	<p>Megan Coyle likes to plan her art before she starts. This helps her make sure objects are in the right position and are the right size.</p> <p>Andy Goldsworthy doesn't plan as much; he just uses what he finds and makes his art look beautiful.</p>	<p>Head: Start by twisting a small section of tin foil to form the head</p> <p>Torso: Measure and twist the tin foil to create the torso, making it about 3 heads long.</p> <p>Arms &amp; Hands: Twist the tin foil to form the arms, ensuring each arm is about 4 heads long.</p> <p>Divide the arms into upper and lower sections, with each section being roughly equal in length and leave ½ a head length for the hands.</p> <p>Legs &amp; Feet: Twist the tin foil to form the legs, making each leg about 5 heads long.</p> <p>Divide the legs into upper and lower sections, with each section being roughly equal (2 heads in length) and use 1 head length for the feet.</p>	<p>Try Different Angles: Move the camera around. Sometimes getting low angle or eye-level photo can make the illusion work better.</p>	<p>Balance Evenness: Making sure the sculpture doesn't fall over and looks balanced. Symmetry: Deciding if both sides should look the same or different but still balanced. Proportion Size: Making sure all parts of the sculpture are the right size compared to each other. Overall Size: Thinking about how big the sculpture should be.</p>	<p>Negative space is used in rangoli art; this is the empty areas around and between the designs.</p> <p>Leaving some areas empty helps the main patterns and colours stand out more, making the design clearer and more eye-catching.</p> <p>Negative space helps balance the design so it doesn't look too crowded or messy.</p>

Context 2 Questions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Depth & Perspective			How does an artist create depth with a sculpture?	How do artists use depth and perspective when creating forced perspective photos?		
			<p>You can add a shadow to your tin foil figure:</p> <p>Make sure the light is shining on your figure.</p> <p>Trace the outline of the shadow with a pencil or marker.</p> <p>Colour in the traced outline to make a solid shadow. You can use a dark marker or even cut out a piece of dark paper to fill in the shadow.</p> <p>Try Different Angles: Move the light around to see how the shadow changes and decide which looks best.</p>	<p>Place Your Objects carefully: Put one thing close to the camera and another thing far away.</p> <p>Placing a small object close to the camera and a larger object farther away can make the small object look huge.</p>		

Context 2 Questions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Skill specific	What is weaving?	What is a collage?	How do artists create a sense of motion when creating tin foil sculptures?	What is forced perspective?	What techniques do artists use when creating clay sculptures?	Focus: What are the key features of geometric art?
	<p>Weaving is making a fabric by crossing threads over and under each other.</p> <p>You use two sets of strings:</p> <p>The warp: up and down strings. These stay in place.</p> <p>The weft: side to side strings. These are the ones you move.</p> <p>You take <b>one string</b> and go <u>over</u> one <b>up-and-down</b> string, then <u>under</u> the next one, and keep repeating.</p>	<p>A collage is a picture made by sticking different things like paper, fabric, or natural items onto a surface.</p>	<p>Choose the Pose: Bend the arms and legs to show the action. For example, bend one leg up if the figure is running.</p> <p>Smooth Curves: Make the arms and legs look smooth and curvy, like they're really moving. Curved lines can show the direction of the movement.</p> <p>Balance the Figure: Tilt the body a bit to show where the weight is, like leaning forward if running. Make sure the figure can stand up without falling over.</p> <p>Add Details: Use small pieces of tin foil to add things like hair or clothes that look like they're moving too.</p> <p>Crinkle the tin foil to make it look like the clothes are flapping in the wind.</p>	<p>Forced perspective is about creating an optical illusion by playing with the size and position of objects in a photo.</p> <p>It's a way to make things look bigger, smaller, closer, or farther away in a photo.</p>	<p>Pinching: Start with a ball of clay and use your thumb and fingers to pinch and shape it. Press your thumb into the centre to make a hole. Pinch the sides evenly while rotating the clay to form the walls.</p> <p>This technique is great for making small bowls, cups, and simple shapes.</p> <p><b>Coiling:</b> Roll out long, snake-like pieces of clay (coils) and stack them to build up the shape. Shape and smooth the surface as you build up the form. This technique is useful for making larger pots, vases, and sculptures.</p> <p><b>Slab Building:</b> Roll out flat pieces of clay (slabs) and cut them into shapes to assemble.</p> <p>This technique is ideal for making boxes, tiles, and geometric forms.</p>	<p>Geometric art uses shapes like circles, squares, triangles, and rectangles to make cool designs. It uses simple shapes and lines to create interesting pictures. Artists repeat shapes to make detailed and fun patterns. Many geometric artworks are symmetrical, meaning they look the same on both sides. It often doesn't look like real things but focuses on shapes and colours.</p>

Context 2 Questions	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Skill specific	What materials do artists use when weaving?		How do artists create accurate sculptures of humans in motion?	How do artists use lighting when taking forced perceptive photos?	How do artists join clay when sculpting?	
	Wool Fabric Strips Paper Strips Plastic Strips Natural Materials like grass, leaves, or twigs		They focus on the main joints; shoulders, elbows, hips, knees, and ankles. These are the places where the body bends and moves.	Good lighting is important for any photo.  Natural light is usually best  Taking your photos outside or near a window.	Score: Use a tool (like a needle or fork) to make small scratches on the parts you want to join.  Slip: Put a mixture of clay and water (called slip) on the scratched areas. Slip works like glue.  Stick: Gently press the pieces together where you put the slip.  Smooth: Use your fingers or a tool to smooth the seam where the pieces meet. This makes the join stronger.	

Unit 2 Outcomes	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Example outcomes			
	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Example outcomes	<p>One-page graphic novel with forced perspective to tell the story.</p> 		

The image shows a central photograph of a school building with a chimney, partially obscured by a large, semi-transparent graphic of a blue and green globe. The text 'Ridgeway Primary School' is written in a white, bold, sans-serif font across the middle of the globe. Below it, the word 'Curriculum' is written in a larger, white, bold, sans-serif font, also across the globe. The background of the photograph is a bright, sunny day with green trees and a clear sky.

**Ridgeway Primary School**  
**Curriculum**

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