

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: Art & Design - Year: LKS2 - B
Printing & Textiles

Visual Elements - Colour- Pattern- Texture

NC/Pos:

Art, craft and design embody some of the highest forms of human creativity. A high-quality art and design education should engage, inspire and challenge pupils, equipping them with the knowledge and skills to experiment, invent and create their own works of art, craft and design. As pupils progress, they should be able to think critically and develop a more rigorous understanding of art and design. They should also know how art and design both reflect and shape our history, and contribute to the culture, creativity and wealth of our nation.

Aims

The national curriculum for art and design aims to ensure that all pupils:

- produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.
- become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques.
- evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.
- know about great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms.

Key stage 2

Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.

Pupils should be taught:

- to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
- about great artists, architects and designers in history

Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)

Make a mono print. Use rollers to apply paint/ink evenly with the correct pressure.

Make a carbon transfer print or drawing. Know that printing ink is very fluid and dries quickly.

End Points (what pupils MUST know and remember)

Know that Henri Matisse was a printmaker, sculptor and a painter.

Know that a print is an image that can be reproduced many times on surfaces like paper or fabric using relief print techniques.

Know how to develop a relief print (a collagraph) using layered card.

Know how to use a wax resist technique on fabric.

Know how to transfer a design from paper to fabric using tracing

Know that printing is used in everyday life in textiles such as quilt covers, curtains and clothes.

Key Vocabulary to teach in each session, written in bold.

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Session 1: **Henri Matisse/relief printing block/collograph**

What is a print? An image that can be reproduced many times.

Famous artists have worked in this genre of art. Henri Matisse

Artist study- Henri Matisse. - 31 December 1869 - 3 November 1954 - Impressionism, Modern art, Post-Impressionism, Modernism.

Visual Notes. Henri Émile Benoît Matisse was a French visual artist, known for both his use of colour and his fluid and original draughtsmanship. He was a draughtsman, printmaker, and sculptor, but is known primarily as a painter.

Relief Printing

A print made from layers of material such as thick card layered onto a printing block so the pattern or design to be printed is in relief on the flat tile. This is the shape that will be printed. Sometimes called a collagraph.

Cut out shapes seen in the artist's work from foam sheets and glue securely to a cardboard base. Leave gaps between the pieces to ensure the design is clearly in relief.

Session 2: **Background/ rollers/ palettes/**

Printing in Relief-Print the block using printing ink, palettes and rollers. Keep the roller flat when applying the paint.

Consider the background of the work. This can be a collaborative piece on larger paper.

Add a contrasting paler colour to the ground by using a roller quickly over the paper to create a patchy effect. Or create blocks of colour with the roller. Print over.

Session 3: **Textiles/fabric/Wax resist/**

Where do we see printing on fabric in everyday life?

Designs created by artists can be printed onto other surfaces to make textiles such as quilt covers, curtains and clothes.

Relief Printing on Fabric- Handmade book-

Imaginative Work- Wax Resist

Design a pattern for the fabric over of a notebook or diary. On a rectangle of fabric draw with permanent marker or biro and add colour with fabric crayons. Dye with fabric dye. You can print over the wet dyed fabric instead of wax resist.

Make a miniature relief block to print in the centre of the front cover- or decide to use the Matisse inspired block.

Session 4: **Handmade book/ Evaluate/ Annotate/**

Make the book- use strong pritt stick to stick the fabric to the cardboard cover.

Leave to dry for 30 mins.

Evaluate the work from this unit.

Add pages with a pamphlet fold technique.

Print the front cover with a single colour print.

Future learning this content supports:

Mixed media printing techniques with press & relief printing. Printing on fabric. Dying fabrics.

Add writing /text to mixed media work with carbon transfer paper.

Developing textile skills to create wax batik resist.