

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: Art & Design - Year: UKS2 - B

Painting

Visual Element- Colour- Tone- 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)

Use water- colour. Inks. Acrylic paint. Impasto. Colour Mixing - Primaries to secondaries. Tertiary. Tints & Shades. Mixed Media. Washes. - Japanese Sumi-e painting. Paint simple perspective & composition. Paint a still life work. Paint a landscape & seascape. Use paint marks and shapes to represent movement. Carryout layered work within painting.

End Points (what pupils MUST know and remember)

Know how impressionist and surrealist artists created their paintings.

Know what cubism was and how this tried to portray objects from different angles.

Know what abstract means in painting.

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Know that brushes differ in appearance and are made for different purposes.

Know how to choose the correct brush to portray light and shadow clearly in observational work, in the correct areas with knowledge of light sources and refine the outline of an object.

Know how to use directional brush strokes to create form and movement in a painting.

Know how to add perspective when creating a painting (1 and 2 -point perspective).

Know how to use scaling and composition for a balanced artwork.

Know how to paint using a variety of brush strokes to portray implied texture or to map out the composition of a painting and that the paintbrush, colours, shapes, tone and composition can be used in different ways to inform mood.

Know how to stipple and know how pointillists painted.

Know that when complementary colours are mixed, they produce analogous/muted colours, that are next to each other on the colour wheel and by mixing variations of primary colours, different hues of black can be created.

Create contrast within an artwork with clear control showing a smooth gradient.

Using knowledge of shade and tint, know how to mix variations of dark, mid and light of a certain colour to replicate those used in their artist study.

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

Session 1: **Observational Painting/still life/tone/composition/foreshortening/**

Still Life - Observational Painting. without pencil drawing first. Paint still life composition or single objects in odd positions eg on their side or upside down. Paint from above or an odd angle. Permanent inks watered down - so colours do not bleed.

Painting tone- finding the areas of light in a composition. Paint on black paper with white paint. Foreshortening figures. In pairs point at each other. Photograph. **PAINT FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.** Use watered down ink and thin brush.

Example-

[Teaching Children to See Shapes Objectively by Hester Berry](#)

[Introduction to 'Tone" by Hester Berry](#)

Session 2: **Artist Study/Surrealism/ Remedios Varo/ abstract/horizon/vanishing point/wax resist**

Artist Study- Surrealism. Remedios Varo 16. Dec.1908-8 Oct.1963. Discuss the difference between abstract art & surrealism.

Abstract art is art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect.

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Consider perspective when creating a painting (1 and 2 -point perspective).
Paint so that lines diminish at the vanishing point.
Use scaling and composition for a balanced artwork. E.g. the focal point may not be centred but is in the foreground to highlight its importance.

The artist's use of perspective in her work encourages the viewer to roam across the painting with their eyes.

Imaginative composition /study influenced by artists' style.

Use Wax resist- pens drawing and inks over to achieve detailed effect.

Ensure that there are elements of perspective within the work.

Session 3& 4: Visual Notes/ Lubinda Himid/Turner Prize/ Elizabeth Catlett Elizabeth Catlett/portraits/graphic artist/Mixed Media/

Artist Study- Visual Notes. Lubinda Himid- Turner Prize winner. British Black Art Movement. University Lecturer. Black portraits. 1954-

Talking Points: Lubaina Himid info and exhibition in the Tate.

Artist -**Elizabeth Catlett Elizabeth Catlett** was an African American sculptor and graphic artist best known for her depictions of the Black-American experience in the 20th century, which often focused on the female experience.

Work large scale. Paint a portrait inspired by the artists' work. Complete sketchbook work to support the ideas.

Paint a life size portrait inspired by the artists' work and research from session 3.

Paint areas of light and shadow in the portrait.

Capture light and shadow in the correct areas with knowledge of light source.

(Children could paint a half figure portrait- or a smaller whole figure portrait. Create a pop-up gallery exhibition. Use painting media of choice.

Session 5: Visual Notes/David Hockney/ Pop art/ Modernism/abstract /vanishing point/ horizon/

Artist Study- Visual Notes-David Hockney- Pop Art -Modernism- Cubism. 9.July.1937.

Observe Hockney sketchbook pages <https://www.hockney.com/home>.

Paint an imagined abstract landscape with a vanishing point and elements of perspective and scale. Use paint media / technique of choice. Example wax resist and inks or acrylics

Session 6: Evaluate/analyse.

Finish landscape. Evaluate work from this unit of work.

Future learning this content supports:

Development of graphic, modernism and contemporary art style.