Art Long Term Overview

	Autumn1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer2
Nursery	**Painting and Drawing** (self-portraits)	**Printing & Mixed media** Printing, pattern and colour		**Line, shape and form** Claude Monet - Water Lilies	**Printing & Mixed media** Apply knowledge of collage	
Reception	**Painting and Drawing** Portraits (water colour)	**Sculpture** Natural and found Materials		**Line, shape and form** Van Gogh- Sunflowers	**Line, shape and form** Matisse	
Year 1		**Painting and Drawing** Self portraits-painting and drawing (realistic) **Focus Artist:** Da Vinci		**Sculpture** **Focus:** Natural Sculpture-Local Art study Focus artist: Andy Goldworthy Northumberlandia artist Charles Jencks		
Year 2		**Painting and Drawing** Self Portraits-painting and drawing (abstract) **Focus Artists** : Picasso, Warhol		**Printing & Mixed media** Monoprinting and Collage **Focus artist:** Thomas Bewick		
Year 3		**Painting and Drawing** **Focus:** Pitman Painters Norman Cornish, Tom McGuiness and the Pitman Painters		**Sculpture** **Focus:** - The Human Form Local Art study Angel of the North - Gateshead - Antony Gormley The Couple Statue - Newbiggin - Sean Henry Great War, Tommy by County Durham artist Ray Lonsdale		
Year 4		**Painting and Drawing** Still Life **Focus artist**: Monet		**Printing & Mixed media** Pop Art- screen printing, collage **Focus artist:** Revisit Andy Warhol and Roy Liechtenstein		
Year 5		**Printing & Mixed media** **Focus** Indian Art			**Sculpture** Metal Sculpture- Local Art study Simon Packard Spirit of the Staithes for Blyth Port. Stephen Lunn-local artist, blacksmith	
Year 6			**Printing & Mixed media** Batik Textiles and printmaking Malaysian designers: Tom Abanag Saufi, Emilia Tan, Adilla Lon. Datuk Chuah Thean Teng			

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Key knowledge

	Year 1	Year 2
Painting and Drawing	• A portrait is a picture of a person. • Primary colours are red, blue and yellow. They cannot be created by mixing other colours. • Secondary colours are purple, orange and green. They are made by mixing two primary colours.	• Different marks can be made with a pencil. • Abstract portraits use different colours you wouldn't normally see on the face. • How hard you press with a pencil, can change how light or dark it is. • Adding white to primary colours can change the shade or tone of the colour.
Printing and mixed media		• Printing transfers and image from one object to another. • A pattern is a repeated design. • Rotating means to turn. • A collage is a piece of art made of different pieces. • A monoprint produces one image. • Empty space on a picture is called negative space.
Sculpture	• Know and understand what materials can be used to make natural sculptures (Land art). • Know that man-made resources are made by man and natural resources from nature and the natural environment. • Tools can be used to add detail to sculptures. • Understand that weaving can be done using a mixture of natural and manmade materials (sticks, leaves, feathers, string, stems)	
Historical and Cultural Influences	• Environmental (natural art) art began with Paleolithic cave paintings. • The artist Andy Goldsworth is famous for creating art made from natural materials, which is called land art. • Leonardo Da Vinci was a famous Italian artist who lived from 1452 to 1519. He is known for being one of the most influential artists of his time. He was well known for his paintings but he was also an inventor. • One of Da Vinci's most famous portraits was called the Mona Lisa.	• Pablo Picasso was the co-founder of the cubist movement and he was famous for creating both abstract and realistic artwork. • Andy Warhol is a key figure in the visual art movement known as Pop Art and he is famous for his abstract work using colour and pattern. • Thomas Bewick is a wood engraver and printmaker. • Thomas Bewick was known for his engraving that went into published books. • Thomas Bewick was from Newcastle.

	Year 3	Year 4
Painting and Drawing	• Different grades of pencil are darker than others • Using your pencil in different ways can create different shading techniques which adds depth • Different marks can be made with charcoal. • How hard you press with charcoal, can change how light or dark it is. • You can smudge charcoal to create shadow.	• Colours can create mood and atmosphere. • Different types of paint brush can create different effects: round, fan, filbert, liner, bright, flat, rigger, angled.

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Printing and mixed media	.	• Pop artists such as Roy Lichtenstein and Andy Warhol created art based on popular products and people of their era. • Pop art often incorporated bold colours, bold black lines and repeated patterns. • Lino printing is often used by artists to print make.
Sculpture	• You can use a variety of mediums to create sculptures (including clay, metal, paper, wood) • Sculptures can be made by carving, assembling, modelling, and casting. • Different tools can shape your sculpture, • Tools must be used to join together clay to avoid cracks.	
Historical and Cultural influences	• The Pitman painters used their artwork to record memories from the past. • The Pitman painters based their artwork on industry that is from our local area. • Know that Antony Gormley is a British sculptor and is globally recognised for being a contemporary sculptor. • One of Antony Gormley's most famous sculptures is The Angel of the North, located in Gateshead.	• Claude Monet was a famous French painter (1840-1926) and a leader of the Impressionist art movement. • Instead of painting things with perfect, smooth lines like artists before him, Monet captured the "impression" or feeling of a moment. He focused on showing how light and colour change in nature throughout the day. • The pop art movement took place in Britain and America in the 50s and 60s. • Know that Andy Warhol and Roy Liechtenstein are both Pop Art artists but use different styles and techniques. • Know the characteristics of Pop Art: recognisable imagery, bright colours, irony and satire, innovative techniques and mixed media and collage. • Know the key Warhol pieces-'Campbell's Soup' and 'Marilyn Monroe'. • Know that pop art has had a lasting effect on the art community.

	Year 5	Year 6
Painting and Drawing		• Texture can be created using hatching, cross hatching and cross contouring. • Predominant colours can be used to express a vivid effect. • Predominant bright colours are used to create a theme which is bold and stylised. • Perspective allows an artist to show how close and far away objects are in images. • Different tools can be used to create texture for example: scrapers, wire scourers. • The colour wheel can help to show areas of shadow and light using hues, tints, tones and shades.

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Printing and mixed media	• Rangoli is an art form originating in India. • Rangoli often uses repeated patterns. • A block print can be made using different materials. • Adding raised elements to a block print can help create patterns. • Mehndi patterns are usually symmetrical.	• Indonesian Balik uses different patterns linked to the occasion e.g. for a wedding. • Batik printing can be used on clothes and handcraft. • Batik is the wax-resist dye technique used to fasten different colours on cloth. • Multi hue means to use several different colours.
Sculpture	• You can use a variety of mediums to create sculptures. • Gestural drawing can help draft designs for sculpture and capture emotions. • Metal sculptures can be cast, assembled and welded (Blacksmiths).	
Historical and Cultural influences	• Sculptures can be used to represent historical events like Simon Packard's sculpture 'Spirit of the Staithes for Blyth Port representation of coal mining. • Stephen Lunn is a local artist and blacksmith who uses hot metal to forge a variety of sculptures. • Indian art created in India incorporates a range of religious symbols and is used for occasions such as weddings and religious ceremonies.	• Batik printing began in Malyasia. • Batik is an ancient art form made with wax resistant dye on fabrics. • Batik is a technique of wax-resist dyeing applied to whole cloth which originated in Asian countries like Indonesia. • Contemporary Malaysian designers such as Tom Abang Saufi, Emilia Tan, Adila Long use Batik on their clothes designs. • Datuk Chuah Thean Teng was a Malaysian artist who is widely credited for developing batik as a painting technique