





Alexander Hosea Curriculum Map – Year 6 Subject: Art - Painting

Programme of Study Statements

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.
- 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.

<p>Skills Become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques.</p> 	<p>Creativity Explore ideas, invent, imagine, problem solve</p> 	<p>Knowledge Learn great Artists, crafts and design, learn how artists use formal elements</p> 	<p>Reflection (which leads to personal development) Evaluate and Analyse own and others work.</p> 
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Artists and sketchbooks

- I can explain the style of art used and how it has been influenced by a famous artist.
- I understand what a specific artist is trying to achieve in any given situation
- I understand why art can be very abstract and what message the artist is trying to convey.
- I can develop my ideas using different and mixed media using sketchbooks.
- I can annotate my work in my journal.
- I can adapt and critically evaluate my work as my ideas develop.

Painting

Prior knowledge/skills:

- I can explore how artists express thoughts and feelings through use of colour and application.
- I can experiment with different colours that represent moods and emotions.
- I can create a mood painting through use of colour and application
- I can use appropriate painting tools accurately to apply a range of different paint types to a surface.
- I can demonstrate a secure knowledge of primary, secondary, complementary, warm and cold and contrasting colours.
- I can experiment with paint textures.

Sticky Knowledge:

- To explain what a composition is.
- To explain what abstract art is.
- To discuss artists and own artwork confidently.
- To create own abstract composition.

Potential Evidence to support our Artist:

- I can explore a range of compositions.
- I know when using a wash (either with water colour or other paint) perspective can be achieved through darkening the paint towards the foreground.
- I can identify and use complementary and contrasting colours.
- I can use colour mixing to mix and match colours to create atmosphere and light effects.
- I can paint a composition by choosing appropriate paint, paper and implements to create, adapt and extend my work.
- I can use Art to express an abstract concept e.g war.
- I can study the work of Picasso and his abstract styles, using colour and texture to create a composition.
- I can create imaginative work from a variety of sources including my own independent research.

Key Vocabulary

Composition, Complementary, Tertiary colour, Warm colours, Cool colour, Abstract

Painting

Vocabulary

Definition

Composition

The way in which different elements of an artwork are combined or arranged.

Complementary colours

A colour scheme draws from two colours on the opposite side of the colour wheel.

Tertiary colour

A colour made by mixing equal amounts of a primary colour and a secondary colour together.

Warm colours

Colours - red, yellow, and orange; evoke warmth because they remind us of things like the sun or fire.

Cool colours

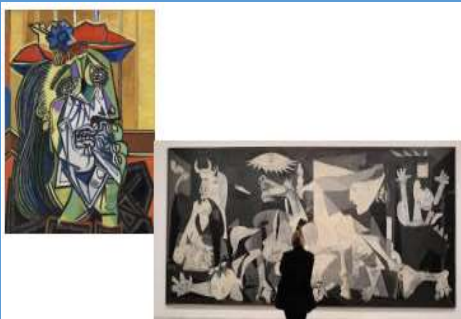
Colours - blue, green, and purple (violet); evoke a cool feeling because they remind us of things like water or grass.

Abstract

Abstcart -

Artist study

Pablo Picasso



Techniques

Elements of Art

These are the basic elements that are used by Artists in creating Art; they are what you use to create an aesthetically pleasing work. When we make Art, we need to understand and apply these seven Elements of Art.



Line

A mark made by a pointed tool such as a brush, pen or stick, or moving point.



Shape

A flat, enclosed area that has two dimensions, length and width. Artists use both geometric and organic shapes.



Color

Is one of the most dominant elements. It is created by light. There are three properties of color: Hue (name), Value (shades and tints), and Intensity (brightness).



Value

Degree of lightness or darkness. The difference between values is called value contrast.



Form

Objects that are three-dimensional having length, width and height. They can be viewed from many sides. Forms take up space and volume.



Texture

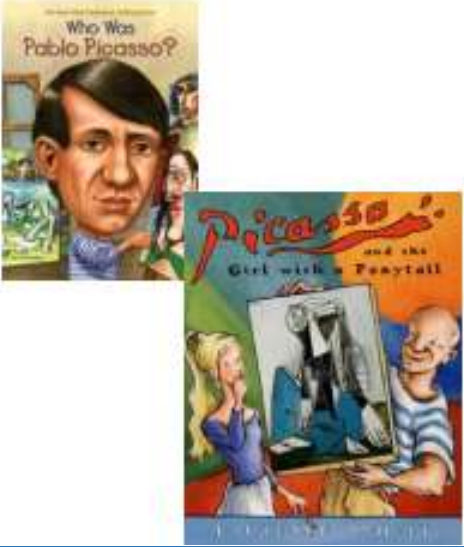
Describes the feel of an actual surface. The surface quality of an object; can be real or implied.



Space

Is used to create the illusion of depth. Space can be two-dimensional, three-dimensional, negative and/or positive.



Cultural Capital		
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