

Martlesham Primary Academy
Art Curriculum 2023-2024



To note:

- Some areas of the art and design curriculum will be covered in the year group prior or year group after that which is stated as well as their own year group due to the mixed year-group classes which Martlesham Primary Academy has due to cohort numbers. When the children are exposed to the same objective area the following year, this allows them to apply it to a different context and therefore consolidates their learning.
- The main learning is included within this progression. Extra knowledge linked to the specific lesson is shown on the medium-term plans.

National Curriculum for Art:

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<i>Pupils should be taught:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Children safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques experimenting with colour, design, texture, form, and function.</i> • <i>Share their creations, explaining the process they have used.</i> • <i>Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases.</i> • <i>Use a range of tools, including scissors, paint brushes and cutlery.</i> • <i>Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products</i> • <i>To use drawing, painting, and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences, and imagination</i> • <i>To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form, and space</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas</i> • <i>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]</i> • <i>About great artists, architects, and designers in history</i> 				

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Progression map for Art:

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Generation of Ideas	<p>Use equipment safely and sensibly.</p> <p>Explore a variety of materials and tools.</p> <p>Experiment with colour, design, texture, form and function.</p> <p>Explain the processes they used</p> <p>Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills.</p> <p>Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings.</p>	<p>Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process.</p> <p>Communicates their ideas simply before creating artwork.</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Street View</p> <p>Spring – Flower Head</p> <p>Summer – Portraits and Poses</p>	<p>A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing which helps artists develop their ideas.</p> <p>Makes simple sketches to explore and develop ideas.</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Street View</p> <p>Spring – Flower Head</p> <p>Summer – Portraits and Poses</p>	<p>Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil.</p> <p>Uses preliminary sketches in a sketchbook to communicate an idea or experiment with a technique.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Contrast and Complement Y3</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Prehistoric Pots</p> <p>Spring 1 – Ammonite</p> <p>Summer 1 – Beautiful Botanicals</p> <p>Summer 2 – Mosaic Masters</p>	<p>Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time.</p> <p>Creates a series of sketches over time to develop ideas on a theme or mastery of a technique.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Contrast and Complement Y4</p> <p>Summer 1 – Statues, Statuettes and Figurines</p>	<p>Ways to review and revisit ideas include annotating sketches and sketchbook pages, practising and refining techniques and making models or prototypes of the finished piece.</p> <p>Reviews and revisits ideas and sketches to improve and develop ideas.</p> <p>Spring 1 – Line, Light and Shadow</p> <p>Spring 2 – Natural Art</p> <p>Summer 2 – Bees, Beetles and Butterflies</p>	<p>A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures that can show ideas or concepts. A montage is a set of separate images that are related to each other and placed together to create a single image.</p> <p>Gathers, records and develops information from a range of sources to create a mood board or montage to inform their thinking about a piece of art.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Tints, Tones and Shades Y5</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Trailblazers, Barrier Breakers</p> <p>Spring 1 – Line, Light and Shadow</p> <p>Summer 2 – Bees, Beetles and Butterflies</p>

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<p align="center">Creation</p>		<p>Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past).</p> <p>Designs and makes art to express ideas.</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Street View</p> <p>Spring – Flower Head</p>	<p>Materials and techniques that are well suited to different tasks include ink; smooth paper and polystyrene blocks for printing; hard and black pencils and cartridge paper for drawing lines and shading; poster paints, large brushes and thicker paper for large, vibrant paintings and clay, clay tools and slip for sculpting.</p> <p>Selects the best materials and techniques to develop an idea.</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Street View</p> <p>Spring – Flower Head</p>	<p>Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.</p> <p>Uses and combines a range of visual elements in artwork.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Contrast and Complement Y3</p> <p>Spring 1 – Ammonite (Desirable)</p> <p>Spring 2 – People and Places</p> <p>Summer 2 – Mosaic Masters</p>	<p>Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects.</p> <p>Develops techniques through experimentation to create different types of art.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Contrast and Complement Y4</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Warp and Weft</p> <p>Summer 1 – Statues, Statuettes and Figurines</p> <p>Summer 2 – Islamic Art</p>	<p>Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like.</p> <p>Produces creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Tints, Tones and Shades Y5</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Trailblazers, Barrier Breakers</p> <p>Spring 2 – Natural Art</p> <p>Summer 2 – Bees, Beetles and Butterflies</p>	<p>In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece.</p> <p>Creates innovative art that has personal, historic or conceptual meaning.</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Trailblazers, Barrier Breakers</p> <p>Summer 1 – Distortion and Abstraction</p> <p>Summer 2 – Bees, Beetles and Butterflies</p>
	<p align="center">Evaluation</p>		<p>Says what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Mix It!</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Street View</p> <p>Summer – Portraits and Poses</p> <p>Spring – Flower Head</p>	<p>Analyses and evaluates their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Mix It!</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Street View</p> <p>Summer – Portraits and Poses</p> <p>Spring – Flower Head</p>	<p>Makes suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Contrast and Complement Y3</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Prehistoric Pots</p> <p>Summer 1 – Beautiful Botanicals</p> <p>Summer 2 – Mosaic Masters</p>	<p>Gives constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Contrast and Complement Y4</p> <p>Spring 1 - Vista</p> <p>Summer 1 – Statues, Statuettes and Figurines</p>	<p>Compares and comments on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Tints, Tones and Shades Y5</p> <p>Spring 2 – Natural Art</p> <p>Summer 1 – Distortion and Abstraction</p>

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<p align="center">Paint</p>	<p>Experiencing and using primary colours predominantly – to ensure they know their names.</p> <p>Experiment with mixing colours.</p> <p>Learn the names of different tools that produce colour: pastels, paint, felt tips, crayons.</p> <p>Use a range of tools to make coloured marks on paper – glue sticks, sponges, brushes, fingers.</p>	<p>The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p>Identifies and uses paints in the primary colours.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Mix It!</p> <p>Spring – Flower Head</p>	<p>The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.</p> <p>Identifies and mixes secondary colours.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Mix It!</p> <p>Spring – Flower Head</p>	<p>Examples of contrasting colours include red and green, blue and orange and yellow and purple (violet). They are obviously different to one another and are opposite each other on the colour wheel.</p> <p>Identifies, mixes and uses contrasting coloured paints.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Contrast and Complement Y3</p>	<p>Warm colour include orange, yellow and red. They remind the viewer of heat, fire and sunlight. They can make people feel happy and they look like they are in the foreground of a picture. Cool colours include blue, green and magenta. Cool colours remind the viewer of water, ice, snow and the sky. They can make people feel calm or lonely and they recede into the background of a picture.</p> <p>Identifies, mixes and uses warm and cool paint colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Contrast and Complement Y4</p> <p>Spring 1 – Vista (Desirable)</p>	<p>A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.</p> <p>Mixes and uses tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials, including paint.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Tints, Tones and Shades Y5</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Trailblazers, Barrier Breakers</p> <p>Summer 1 – Distortion and Abstraction</p> <p>Summer 2 – Bees, Beetles and Butterflies</p>	<p>Different artistic movements often use colour in a distinctive way. Expressionist artists use intense, non-naturalistic colours. Impressionist artists use complementary colours. Fauvist artists use flat areas of patches of colour. Naturalist artists use realistic colours.</p> <p>Uses knowledge of colour and colour theory to create art.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Tints, Tones and Shade Y5</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Trailblazers, Barrier Breakers</p> <p>Summer 1 – Distortion and Abstraction</p> <p>Summer 2 – Bees, Beetles and Butterflies</p>
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<p align="center">Pencil, Ink, Charcoal and Pen</p>	<p>Begin to use a variety of drawing tools – e.g. finger, stick, pencil, coloured pencils, pastels, chalk.</p>	<p>Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.</p>	<p>Textures include rough, smooth, ridged and bumpy. Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour. Pencils can create lines of different thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged. Ink can be used with a pen or brush to make lines and marks of varying thicknesses, and can be mixed with water and brushed on paper as a wash. Charcoal can be used to create lines of different thicknesses and tones, and can be rubbed onto paper and smudged.</p>	<p>Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form.</p>	<p>Pen and ink create dark lines that strongly contrast with white paper. Pen and ink techniques include hatching (drawing straight lines in the same direction to fill in an area), cross-hatching (layering lines of hatching in different directions), random lines (drawing lines of a variety of shapes and lengths) and stippling (using small dots). Light tones are created when lines or dots are drawn further apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together.</p>	<p>Ink wash is a mixture of India ink and water, which is applied to paper using a brush. Adding different amounts of water changes the shade of the marks made. Ink wash can be used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade.</p>	<p>Line is the most basic element of drawing and can be used to create outlines, contour lines to make images three-dimensional and for shading in the form of cross-hatching. Tone is the relative lightness and darkness of a colour. Different types of perspective include one-point perspective (one vanishing point on the horizon line), two-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line) and three-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line and one below the ground, which is usually used for images of tall buildings seen from above).</p>
	<p>Use drawings to tell a story by retelling or from imagination.</p>	<p>Uses soft and hard pencils to create different types of line and shape.</p>	<p>Uses properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space.</p>	<p>Adds tone to a drawing by using linear and cross-hatching, scumbling and stippling.</p>	<p>Spring 1 – Ammonite</p>	<p>Uses pen and ink (ink wash) to add perspective, light and shade to a composition or model.</p>	<p>Uses line, tone or shape to draw observational detail or perspective.</p>
	<p>Investigate different lines - thick, thin, wavy, straight.</p>	<p>Summer – Portraits and Poses</p>	<p>Spring – Flower Head</p>	<p>Spring 2 – People and Places</p>	<p>Spring 1 – Vista</p>	<p>Spring 1 – Line, Light and Shadow</p>	<p>Spring 1 – Line, Light and Shadow</p>
	<p>Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils.</p>				<p>Spring 2 - Animal</p>		<p>Summer 1 – Distortion and Abstraction</p>
	<p>Encourage drawings of people that include all the visible parts of the body and their location (head, hands, fingers, toes etc).</p>				<p>Summer 1 – Statues, Statuettes and Figurines</p>		<p>Summer 2 – Bees, Beetles and Butterflies</p>

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Printing	<p>Explore colour and colour mixing.</p> <p>Explore how to create a repeating pattern.</p>	<p>A print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint, fabric paint, ink or other media from one surface to another.</p> <p>Makes simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint.</p> <p>Spring – Flower Head</p>	<p>A block print is made when a pattern is carved or engraved onto a surface, such as clay or polystyrene, covered with ink, and then pressed onto paper or fabric to transfer the ink. The block can be repeatedly used, creating a repeating pattern.</p> <p>Uses the properties of various materials, such as clay or polystyrene, to develop a block print.</p> <p>Spring – Flower Head</p>	<p>A two-colour print can be made in different ways, such as by inking a roller with two different colours before transferring it onto a block, creating a full print then masking areas of the printing block before printing again with a different colour or creating a full print then cutting away areas of the printing block before printing again.</p> <p>Makes a two-colour print.</p> <p>Spring 1 - Ammonite</p>	<p>Different printmaking techniques include monoprinting, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography.</p> <p>Combines a variety of printmaking techniques and materials to create a print on a theme.</p> <p>Spring 2 - Animal</p>	<p>Some artists use text or printed images to add interest or meaning to a photograph.</p> <p>Adds text or printed materials to a photographic background.</p> <p><i>(Covered in Mixed Media in Year 6)</i></p>	<p>Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another.</p> <p>Uses the work of a significant printmaker to influence artwork.</p> <p>Summer 2 – Bees, Beetles and Butterflies</p>

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<p align="center">Malleable Materials</p>	<p>Handling, feeling, manipulating materials.</p> <p>Construct, build, pull apart, re-construct simple objects.</p> <p>Cut shapes using scissors.</p> <p>Impress and apply simple decoration.</p>	<p>Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough.</p> <p>Manipulates malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing, rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing and smoothing.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Mix It!</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Street View</p> <p>Spring – Flower Head</p>	<p>Malleable materials, such as clay, plasticine or salt dough, are easy to shape. Interesting materials that can make textures, patterns and imprints include tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap.</p> <p>Presses objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and imprints.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Mix It!</p> <p>Spring – Flower Head</p>	<p>Malleable materials, such as clay, papier-mâché and Modroc, are easy to change into a new shape. Rigid materials, such as cardboard, wood or plastic, are more difficult to change into a new shape and may need to be cut and joined together using a variety of techniques.</p> <p>Creates a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials.</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Prehistoric Pots</p> <p>Spring 1 – Ammonite (Desirable)</p>	<p>Techniques used to create a 3-D form from clay include coiling, pinching, slab construction and sculpting. Carving, slip and scoring can be used to attach extra pieces of clay.</p> <p>Uses clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form.</p> <p>Summer 1 – Statues, Statuettes and Figurines</p> <p>Summer 2 – Islamic Art</p>	<p>Relief sculpture projects from a flat surface, such as stone. High relief sculpture clearly projects out of the surface and can resemble a freestanding sculpture. Low relief, or bas-relief, sculptures do not project far out of the surface and are visibly attached to the background.</p> <p>Creates a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials.</p> <p>Spring 2 – Natural Art</p>	<p>A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing.</p> <p>Creates a 3-D form using malleable materials in the style of a significant artist, architect or designer.</p> <p>Spring 2 – Natural Art</p>
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<p align="center">Paper and Fabric</p>	<p>Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors.</p> <p>Develop their fine motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently.</p> <p>Join different materials and explore different textures.</p> <p>Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings.</p> <p>Create a patchwork collage using paper.</p>	<p>Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork.</p> <p>Uses textural materials, including paper and fabric, to create a simple collage.</p> <p>Collage covered in Funny Faces and Fabulous Features (in other cycle)</p>	<p>Art papers have different weights and textures. For example, watercolour paper is heavy and has a rough surface, drawing paper is of a medium weight and has a fairly smooth surface and handmade paper usually has a rough, uneven surface with visible fibres. Different media, such as pastels, or watercolour paint, can be added to papers to reveal texture and the rubbing technique, frottage, can be used to create a range of effects on different papers.</p> <p>Creates a range of textures using the properties of different types of paper.</p> <p>Spring – Flower Head</p>	<p>Warp and weft are terms for the two basic components used in loom weaving. The lengthwise warp yarns are fixed onto a frame or loom, while the weft yarns are woven horizontally over and under the warp yarns.</p> <p>Weaves natural or man-made materials on cardboard looms, making woven pictures or patterns.</p> <p>Summer 1 – Beautiful Botanicals</p>	<p>Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch.</p> <p>Uses a range of stitches to add detail and texture to fabric or mixed-media collages.</p> <p>Spring – Functional and Fancy Fabrics (D/T Unit)</p>	<p>Traditional crafting techniques using paper include, casting, decoupage, collage, marbling, origami and paper making.</p> <p>Makes and uses paper to explore traditional crafting techniques.</p> <p><i>(Covered in Mixed Media in Year 6)</i></p>	<p>Materials have different qualities, such as rough or smooth, hard or soft, heavy or light, opaque or transparent and fragile or robust. These different qualities can be used to add texture to a piece of artwork.</p> <p>Combines the qualities of different materials including paper, fabric and print techniques to create textural effects.</p> <p>Summer 2 – Bees, Beetles and Butterflies</p>
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Compare and Contrast	<p>Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line.</p> <p>Identifies similarities and differences between two or more pieces of art.</p>	<p>Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events.</p> <p>Describes similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme.</p>	<p>Explorations of the similarities and differences between pieces of art, structures and products from the same genre could focus on the subject matter, the techniques and materials used or the ideas and concepts that have been explored or developed.</p> <p>Compares artists, architects and designers and identifies significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time.</p>	<p>Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone.</p> <p>Compares and contrasts artwork from different times and cultures.</p>	<p>Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.</p> <p>Describes and discusses how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work.</p>	<p>Perspective is the representation of 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically. Figurative art is modern art that shows a strong connection to the real world, especially people. Conceptual art is art where the idea or concept behind the piece is more important than the look of the final piece.</p> <p>Compares and contrasts artists' use of perspective, abstraction, figurative and conceptual art.</p>
	<p>Autumn 1 – Mix It!</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Street View</p> <p>Spring – Flower Head</p>	<p>Autumn 1 – Mix It!</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Street View</p> <p>Spring – Flower Head</p>	<p>Autumn 1 – Contrast and Complement Y3</p> <p>Spring 2 – People and Places</p> <p>Summer 1 – Beautiful Botanicals</p> <p>Summer 2 – Mosaic Masters</p>	<p>Autumn 1 – Contrast and Complement Y4</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Warp and Weft</p> <p>Spring 1 - Vista</p> <p>Summer 1 – Statues, Statuettes and Figurines (Desirable)</p>	<p>Autumn 2 – Trailblazers, Barrier Breakers</p> <p>Spring 1 – Line, Light and Shadow</p> <p>Spring 2 – Natural Art</p> <p>Summer 1 – Distortion and Abstraction</p>	<p>Autumn 2 – Trailblazers, Barrier Breakers</p> <p>Summer 1 – Distortion and Abstraction</p>

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<p align="center">People, Artwork and Movements</p>		<p>Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists.</p> <p>Describes and explores the work of a significant artist.</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Street View</p> <p>Summer – Portraits and Poses</p>	<p>Works of art are important for many reasons: they were created by famous or highly skilled artists; the influenced the artwork of others; they clearly show the features of a style or movement of art; the subject matter is interesting or important; they show the thoughts and ideas of the artist or the artist created a large body of work over a long period of time.</p> <p>Identified and explains why a painting, piece of artwork, body of work or artist is important.</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Street View</p> <p>Summer – Portraits and Poses</p>	<p>The work of significant artists, architects, cultures and designers has distinctive features, including the subject matter that inspires them, the movement to which they belong and the techniques and materials they have used.</p> <p>Works in the style of a significant artist, architect, culture or designer.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Contrast and Complement Y3</p> <p>Spring 2 – People and Places</p> <p>Summer 1 – Beautiful Botanicals</p>	<p>Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used.</p> <p>Identifies and explains the significance of art, architecture or design from history and creates work inspired by it.</p> <p>Spring 1 - Vista</p> <p>Summer 1 – Statues, Statuettes and Figurines</p> <p>Summer 2 – Islamic Art</p>	<p>Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract.</p> <p>Investigates and develops artwork using the characteristics of an artistic movement.</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Trailblazers, Barrier Breakers</p> <p>Spring 2 – Natural Art</p>	<p>Works of art can be significant for many reasons. For example, they are created by key artists of an artistic movement; have influenced other artists; have a new or unique concept or technique or have a famous or important subject.</p> <p>Explains the significance of different artworks from a range of times and cultures and uses elements of these to create their own artworks.</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Trailblazers, Barrier Breakers</p>

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Natural Art	<p>Transient artwork within forest school.</p> <p>Creating artwork during forest school sessions using natural materials such as pinecones, sticks, pebbles and flowers.</p>	<p>Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art.</p> <p>Makes transient art and pattern work using a range or combination of man-made and natural materials.</p> <p>Transient art covered in Rain and Sunrays (covered in other cycle)</p>	<p>Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals.</p> <p>Draws, paints and sculpts natural forms from observation, imagination and memory.</p> <p>Spring – Flower Head</p>	<p>Nature and natural forms can be used as a starting point for creating artwork.</p> <p>Uses nature and natural forms as a starting point for artwork.</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Prehistoric Pots</p> <p>Spring 1 - Ammonite</p>	<p>Natural patterns from weather, water or animals skins are often used as subject matter.</p> <p>Represents the detailed patterns found in natural phenomena, such as water, weather or animal skins.</p> <p>Spring 2 - Animal</p>	<p>Various techniques can help children to take clear, interesting photographs, such as using auto mode, pausing and focusing before taking a picture, using the rule of thirds (imagining the view is split into three equal, horizontal sections and positioning key elements in the thirds), avoiding taking pictures pointing towards a light source and experimenting with close-ups, unusual angles and a range of subjects.</p> <p>Records and edits natural forms, animals and landscapes with clarity, using digital photography and graphics software.</p> <p>Spring 1 – Line, Light and Shadow</p> <p>Spring 2 – Natural Art</p>	<p>Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments.</p> <p>Creates art inspired by or giving an environmental message.</p> <p>Spring 2 – Natural Art</p>

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<p align="center">Landscapes</p>		<p>Drawings or paintings of locations can be inspired by observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering places from the past).</p> <p>Draws or paints a place from memory, imagination or observation.</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Street View</p>	<p>A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view.</p> <p>Draws or paints features of landscape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail.</p> <p>Autumn 2 – Street View</p> <p>Spring – Flower Head</p>	<p>An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city.</p> <p>Draws, collages, paints or photographs an urban landscape.</p> <p>Spring 2 – People and Places</p>	<p>Art can display interesting or unusual perspectives and viewpoints.</p> <p>Chooses an interesting or unusual perspective or viewpoint for a landscape.</p> <p>Spring - Vista</p>	<p>Imaginative and fantasy landscapes are artworks that usually have traditional features of landscapes, such as plants, physical and human features, but they have been created from the artist's imagination and do not exist in the real world.</p> <p>Uses a range of materials to create imaginative and fantasy landscapes.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Tints, Tones and Shades Y5</p>	<p>Perspective is the art of representing 3-D objects on a 2-D surface.</p> <p>Draws or paints detailed landscapes that include perspective.</p> <p>Autumn 1 – Tints, Tones and Shades Y5</p>
	<p align="center">Human Form</p>	<p>Use my hands and feet to create a full-length piece of art of myself.</p>	<p>A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.</p> <p>Represents the human face, using drawing, painting or sculpture, from observation, imagination or memory, with some attention to facial features.</p> <p>Summer – Portraits and Poses</p>	<p>A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait.</p> <p>Represents the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory.</p> <p>Summer – Portraits and Poses</p>	<p>Artists draw, paint or sculpt human forms in active poses.</p> <p>Draws, paints or sculpts a human figure in a variety of poses, using a range of materials, such as pencil, charcoal, paint and clay.</p> <p>Spring 2 – People and Places</p>	<p>Art can be developed that depicts the human form to create a narrative.</p> <p>Explores and develops three-dimensional art that uses the human form, using ideas from contemporary or historical starting points.</p> <p>Summer 1 – Statues, Statuettes and Figurines</p>	<p>A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and photography. Artistic movements or artists that communicate feelings through portraiture include the Expressionists.</p> <p>Explores and creates expression in portraiture.</p> <p>(Covered in Expression in Y6)</p>

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Knowledge specific for each unit of Art:

Mix It Year 1	Funny Faces and Fabulous Features KS1	Rain and Sunrays KS1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary colours cannot be mixed from any other colours. - The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours. - The colour wheel is a diagram that organises colours and shows their relationships. - Wassily Kandinsky and Piet Mondrian are two famous artists, known for using a vivid palette of primary and secondary colours in their work. - Colours can be mixed indirectly through printmaking. For example, printing over a red print block with a yellow print block will make an orange print. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A portrait is a drawing, photograph or painting of a face. - A self-portrait is a portrait that an artist produces of themselves. - Examples of colourful portrait paintings include <i>Portrait of Dora Maar</i> by Pablo Picasso, <i>Blue Marilyn</i> by Andy Warhol, <i>Self-Portrait as a Tehuana</i> and <i>My Grandparents, My Parents and Me</i> by Frida Kahlo and <i>Portrait of Gerda</i> by Ernst Ludwig Kirchner. - An art exhibition is the space in which artwork is viewed by an audience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A motif is a decorative image or design, often repeated, to form a pattern. - Textural materials can be bumpy, ridged, rough, smooth, grainy, furry, wrinkled and crumpled.
Street View KS1	Mix it Y2	Still Life KS1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - James Rizzi was an American artist and illustrator who lived in New York City. His urban landscapes are bright, colourful and imaginative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mixing different amounts of primary colours make a range of hues. For example, blue-green or yellow-green. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A still life is a work of art that shows objects that are either natural (food, flowers, plants, rocks, shells) or man-made (drinking glasses, books, vases, jewellery, coins, pipes).



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - James Rizzi used a combination of drawing, painting, printing and 3-D techniques to create his work. - Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours. The secondary colours are purple green and orange. - Form can be created by layering materials, such as cardboard, or by adding wire to make parts of paintings stand out from the surface. - A mural is any piece of artwork painted or applied directly on a wall, ceiling or other permanent surfaces. <p align="center">Autumn 2 (Year 1/2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The colour wheel is a diagram that organises colours and shows their relationships. - Wassily Kandinsky and Piet Mondrian are two famous artists, known for using a vivid palette of primary and secondary colours in their work. - Colours can be mixed indirectly through printmaking. For example, printing over a red print block with a yellow print block will make an orange print. <p align="center">Autumn 1 (Year 1/2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some significant still life artists include Paul Cézanne, Vincent van Gogh, Cornelis Gijsbrechts, Roy Lichtenstein and Georges Braque. - Composition is the placement or arrangement of visual elements.
<p align="center">Flower Head KS1</p>	<p align="center">Portraits and Poses KS1</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Textures can be described as rough, smooth, wrinkly, soft, sharp, spiky, shiny and bumpy. - Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who makes large-scale sculptures. Her work is often brightly coloured and highly patterned. <p align="center">Spring (Year 1/2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In history, figure drawings were a useful way of presenting information about an individual. Figure drawings were not always true to life but represented how an individual wished to be seen. - Hans Holbein the Younger was a portrait artist in Tudor times. - Objects in paintings can be used to give clues about someone's personality and hobbies. - Simple figure sketches can be done with pencil or charcoal. 	



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Art software can be used to make a simple line drawing. - In modern times, people use digital technology, such as phones, cameras and tablets to take portraits and pictures of themselves. - Photographs and sketches can be used to prepare for a drawing. <p align="center">Summer (Year 1/2)</p>	
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Contrast and Complement Y3	Prehistoric Pots LKS2	Ammonite LKS2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Watercolour paint is a translucent paint, which can be made bolder and stronger by layering. - Watercolours can be mixed on the paper (wet on wet) or in a palette (wet on dry). - Analogous colours are groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel. - Warm colours are reds, oranges and yellows. Cool colours are blues, greens and purples. - Artists use colour in different ways to create different effects. This includes using colour to make features stand out or to create a particular mood or atmosphere. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Around 4700 years ago, a new bell-shaped pottery style appeared in what is now Andorra, Portugal, Spain and Gibraltar. These bell beakers quickly spread across Europe, reaching Britain in around 2500 BC. - The Bell Beaker culture is an archaeological culture named after the bell beaker drinking vessel used at the beginning of the Bronze Age. - Coiling is a method of creating pottery. It has been used to shape clay into vessels for thousands of years. To make a clay coil, the clay is rolled gently and evenly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A motif is a symbol or shape used in printmaking. A motif can be a simplified version of a more complex object, such as a flower or shell. - Contemporary sculptures based on natural forms include <i>Ammonite Slice Outside</i>, by Mark Reed; <i>Coil Shell</i>, by Lucy Unwin; <i>Dark at Heart</i>, by Peter Randall-Page; and the <i>Chintz Series</i>, by Peter Garrard.



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<p align="center">Autumn 1 (Year 3)</p>	<p>until it forms a long roll. By placing one coil on top of another, different shapes can be formed. Slip is a slurry of clay and water, which can be used to join coils of clay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A pinch pot is a simple form of handmade pottery produced by pinching the clay with thumb and forefinger. - Bell Beaker pottery was often highly decorated. Objects, such as fingernails, stones, shells, twigs, combs, rope and cord were used to create a range of patterns and marks including geometric shapes, zigzags, herringbone patterns, dots and lines. <p align="center">Autumn 2 (Year 3)</p>	<p align="center">Spring 1 (Year 3)</p>
<p align="center">People and Places LKS2</p>	<p align="center">Beautiful Botanicals LKS2</p>	<p align="center">Mosaic Masters LKS2</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Figures can be drawn in detail or using simple, fluid lines and shapes. - LS Lowry (1887–1976) was a controversial artist who painted urban landscapes and the people who lived and worked there. Critics called his figures 'matchstick men' due to their elongated form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The word 'botanical' relates to things involving plants or the study of plants. - Botanical artists make accurate recordings of botanical subject matter. They use the visual elements of each form to capture their unique character. - Traditional approaches to botanical art are mostly accurate, illustrative and sometimes scientific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A mosaic is a piece of art or an image made by assembling small pieces of coloured tile, glass, stone, pebbles or other materials. It is often used in decorative art or as interior decoration. The small pieces are known as tesserae. - Roman mosaics were made up of hundreds, sometimes thousands, of tiny coloured stones and gems called tesserae.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Artists famous for their detailed figure drawings include, Leonardo da Vinci and Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino, known as Raphael. - Artists who have painted urban landscapes include, Olga Rozanova, Claude Monet, Paul Fischer and Camille Pissarro. <p align="center">Spring 2 (Year 3)</p>	<p>in style. More contemporary botanical examples can include more simplified graphic or digital representations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An illustration is a visual representation of a subject matter. It can often be more graphic in style than a traditional drawing or painting. - Fruit is a popular subject matter for botanical artists and illustrators. It can be drawn and painted in different ways, including in its whole form, halved and sliced. <p align="center">Summer 1 (Year 3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roman mosaics showed pictures of everyday life, gladiators, nature, animals and geometric patterns. - Making a mosaic involves putting mosaic pieces, or tesserae, onto a base, such as wood, stone, concrete or clay. The artist then uses grout to fill the spaces, or interstices, around the tesserae. <p align="center">Summer 2 (Year 3)</p>
<p align="center">Contrast and Complement Y4</p>	<p align="center">Warp and Weft LKS2</p>	<p align="center">Vista LKS2</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Watercolour paint is a translucent paint, which can be made bolder and stronger by layering. - Watercolours can be mixed on the paper (wet on wet) or in a palette (wet on dry). - Analogous colours are groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel. - Complementary colours are pairs of colours which, when placed next to each other, create the strongest contrast. They are orange and blue, yellow and purple and red and green. They sit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All weaving uses the same process where weft threads are woven in and out of tight warp threads. - The ancient Egyptians wove cloth on horizontal looms on the floor. Iron Age weavers used vertical looms and wove colourful, patterned fabric. Roman weavers wove fabric in the shape of the clothing they wore. Anglo-Saxons and Vikings wove colourful, patterned braid on small tablet looms. Looms improved in the Middle Ages and could make large pieces of fabric. Victorian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A landscape is a piece of art that shows scenery, such as mountains, valleys, trees, rivers, forests or buildings. - A viewfinder is what an artist might look through to compose an image. - Examples of landscape paintings include <i>Road before the Mountains, Sainte-Victoire</i>, by Paul Cezanne; <i>A Meadow in the Mountains: Le Mas de Saint-Paul</i>, by Vincent van Gogh; <i>Tahitian Mountains</i>, by Paul Gauguin;

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<p>opposite each other on the colour wheel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Artists use colour in different ways to create different effects. This includes using colour to make features stand out or to create a particular mood or atmosphere. <p align="center">Autumn 1 (Year 4)</p>	<p>looms were powered driven. Modern looms use new technology to make a wide range of natural and synthetic fabrics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Warp threads are wrapped tightly around a loom and secured. Weft threads are woven in and out of the warp threads. Each row of weft threads is pressed down tightly to make the weave tight. - Shapes can be woven into fabric using a template under the warps of a loom. - A range of natural and man-made materials can be used to make a woven wall hanging, which combines different colours, shapes, patterns, yarns and decorative techniques. <p align="center">Autumn 2 (Year 4)</p>	<p>and <i>Mountains at Collioure</i>, by Andre Derain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Atmospheric perspective is the way artists create a sense of space. This use of perspective results in objects further away from the viewer getting lighter in tone and softer-edged, and objects closer to the viewer being darker in tone and more sharply edged. - Red, orange and yellow are warm colours because they remind people of heat, fire, blood and the Sun. - Purple, blue and green are cool colours because they remind people of water, shade and cold weather. <p align="center">Spring (Year 4)</p>
<p align="center">Animal LKS2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animals can be covered in fur, feathers, scales and shells. Animal coverings are interesting to artists because of their shapes, patterns, colours and textures. <p align="center">Spring 2 (Year 4)</p>	<p align="center">Statues, Statuettes and Figurines LKS2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A figure drawing is a drawing of the human form in any posture using any drawing media. The degree of representation may range from highly detailed to quick line sketches. - A statue is a carved or cast figure of a person or animal, especially one life-size or larger. A statuette or figurine is a smaller sized statue, 	<p align="center">Islamic Art LKS2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The term Islamic art covers all the religious and secular artwork created in countries that used to be part of the Islamic Empire. Islamic art makes objects beautiful with pattern and shape. It does not depict people. Features of Islamic art include calligraphy, arabesque and geometric patterns. Islamic art decorates

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	<p>especially one that is smaller than life-size.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Statues, statuettes, and figurines were an important part of ancient culture. Subject matter ranged from scenes from everyday life, religious deities and significant individuals, such as kings and queens. <p>Summer 1 (Year 4)</p>	<p>many surfaces, including the walls and ceilings of mosques.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- A motif is a recurring shape in a design or pattern. Motifs can be figurative, vegetal, abstract or geometric. Islamic art features geometric motifs, which are made from regular shapes.- A geometric pattern is formed from repeated geometric shapes. Artists can create geometric patterns on a grid made from shapes, including circles, equilateral triangles and squares.- Stars are a common shape in Islamic art. Geometric stars usually have 6, 8, 10, 12 or 16 points. Stars symbolise the light and perfection of Allah.- A relief sculpture is any work where the image or pattern is raised from a surface. When the image or pattern is only slightly raised, it is called a low relief or bas-relief, but when it is 3-D yet still attached to a background, it is called high relief or alto-relief. <p>Summer 2 (Year 4)</p>
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Tints, Tones and Shades Year 5	Taotie UKS2	Line, Light and Shadows UKS2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A tone is a colour mixed with grey. The colour stays the same, only less vibrant. - Landscape artists include Claude Monet, Peter Graham, Max Liebermann, Robert Spencer and Joseph Mallord William Turner. - Unlike other artistic movements, the Impressionists did not use black paint, preferring to use pure colour to add shade and shadow. - Perspective in artwork, gives the illusion of depth and distance. - The horizon line in a landscape drawing is a horizontal line drawn across the picture, showing where the sky meets the Earth. It allows the artist to draw the viewer's attention to specific focal points within the drawing. <p align="center">Autumn 1 (Year 5/6)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A taotie is a creature in Chinese mythology. Its name translates to 'legendary voracious beast' because of its huge appetite. Its likeness was often used to decorate bronze goods in ancient China. - Line drawing helps historians to understand the technique and design of taotie motifs and other bronze objects. - Bronze vessels were made using piece-mould casting. This was a complex process not used anywhere else in the world at that time. - A cast is an object made by shaping a material, such as metal or plaster, in a mould. A mould is a hollow container used to give shape to another material, such as metal or plaster. Casting is a process in which a liquid material is usually poured into a mould, which contains a hollow cavity of the desired shape. The material is then allowed to dry and solidify. The solidified part is also known as a casting, which is taken out of the mould to complete the process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pablo Picasso's continuous line drawings reduce a complicated image to one fluid line. The simplicity, energy and life captured in his continuous line drawings are still much admired. - Shading techniques include cross-hatching, contour lines, stippling and scribbling. - Rembrandt was a Dutch draughtsman, painter and printmaker. He experimented with different techniques throughout his lifetime. - A black and white image deconstructs a scene and reduces it to its lines, shapes, forms and tones. - Photographs can be converted to line drawings using graphics software. <p align="center">Spring 1 (Year 5/6)</p>
Nature's Art UKS2	Mixed Media UKS2	Expression UKS2

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural forms include, plants, grasses, leaves, flowers, shells, stones, trees and the ground. - Land art is made directly in the landscape, sculpting the land or materials from the land into earthworks or structures. - Natural materials that can be used for land art include leaves, flowers, grasses, seeds, clay, sand and any other materials found in the local environment. <p align="center">Spring 2 (Year 5/6)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Papermaking is the manufacture of paper. Almost all paper is made using industrial machinery; however, handmade paper remains a specialised craft. - Paper collages are made by gluing small pieces of paper to a background. - The term 'mixed media' describes artwork that uses more than one medium or material. Collage is a type of mixed media art. - A photo collage consists of pictures that have been placed together to create a single picture. - When something is surreal, it is bizarre, unreal and fantastic. In art, surrealist images can combine real and imaginary images. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressionist artists seek to express their subject's feelings, moods, and emotions or themselves, rather than representing the real world. - Edvard Munch was a Norwegian Expressionist painter. His best-known work is <i>The Scream</i>, which has become an iconic image in the art world. - In Expressionist art, the use of colour is highly intense and non-naturalistic. The application of colour is freely applied and textural. - Adding text to an image is called overlay text. Overlay text can help to express the intention of the artwork.
<p align="center">Tints, Tones and Shades Y6</p>	<p align="center">Trailblazers, Barrier Breakers UKS2</p>	<p align="center">Inuit UKS2</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness. - A tone is a colour mixed with grey. The colour stays the same, only less vibrant. - Landscape artists include Claude Monet, Peter Graham, Max Liebermann, Robert Spencer and Joseph Mallord William Turner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant black artists include Edmonia Lewis c1844–1907, Henry Ossawa Tanner 1859–1937, Augusta Savage 1892–1962, Gordon Parks 1912–2006, Elizabeth Catlett 1915–2012, Yinka Shonibare 1962–present, Barbara Walker 1964–present, Hurvin Anderson 1965–present and Chris Ofili and Turgo Bastien, both 1968–present. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arctic animals are an important subject matter for Inuit artists. The individual appearance of the creatures in Inuit art demonstrates the respect and significance that the Inuit people give to all living things. - Significant Inuit artists include Jessie Oonark, Karoo Ashevak, David Ruben Piqtoukun, Lucy Tasseor Tutsweetak and Pitseolak Ashoona.



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<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Unlike other artistic movements, the Impressionists did not use black paint, preferring to use pure colour to add shade and shadow.- Perspective in artwork, gives the illusion of depth and distance.- The horizon line in a drawing is a horizontal line drawn across the picture, showing where the sky meets the Earth. It allows the artist to draw the viewer's attention to specific focal points within the drawing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Art analysis explores aspects of an artwork, including the people depicted, setting, story, movement, abstraction, use of text, emotional response, the arrangement of objects, the title, dominance, lines and edges, visual language, tonal range, light sources and shadows, colour, texture, space, viewpoint and use of media.- Visual elements of an artwork include colour, texture, line, pattern and form.- An exhibition plaque can include the title and date of the artwork's creation, alongside the name of the artist. It should also include the big ideas and concepts explored in the artwork and the cultural and artistic influences that have inspired the artist. <p style="text-align: center;">Autumn 2 (Year 5/6)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Inuits have been expert carvers for thousands of years. They carve art objects from materials such as bone, ivory and wood. Birds, bears and other land animals are the common artistic subject matter.- Inuit prints are made using a stencilling technique.- A stencil is a sheet of paper, card, plastic or metal with a pattern, shapes or letters cut out of it. Applying paint or ink over the cut out design creates an image on the surface below, which is revealed when the stencil is removed.- <i>The Enchanted Owl</i> is a significant example of an Inuit print, created by Inuit artist Kenojuak Ashevak in 1960.- Stencils can be reused if made from a durable material such as card or acetate. Each print will vary slightly due to factors such as colour fade, colour merging and pressure applied to either surface.- In 1970, Canada Post put <i>The Enchanted Owl</i> print on a postage stamp. The stamp commemorated the centennial of the Northwest Territories.
<p style="text-align: center;">Environmental Artists UKS2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Distortion and Abstraction UKS2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bees, Beetles and Butterflies UKS2</p>



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<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to the natural and urban environment.- Significant environmental artists include, Antony Gormley, Olafur Eliasson, Edith Meusnier, Chris Jordan and John Akomfrah.- Art can be an effective way of portraying environmental messages. This is because artworks can have an immediate, sensory impact on the viewer.-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Artists use distortion or abstraction to convey feelings and moods rather than to realistically represent things.- Distortion (or warping) is the alteration of the original shape (or another characteristic) of something. In the art world, a distortion is any change made by an artist to the shape, size or visual character of a form to express an idea, convey a feeling or enhance visual impact.- Abstract artists can use line as a way of representing and capturing complex imagery.- Colour is one of the main ways that abstract artists represent their subject matter. The colour palettes of abstract artists are often unnatural and used freely or in combination with shapes to represent the artists' ideas and observations.- Abstract art can represent the basic essence of a shape so that it remains recognisable or use a very simplified organic or geometric shape to represent ideas or observations more abstractly.- Orphism was an artistic movement started by artists Robert and Sonia Delaunay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Most artists begin their work with a sketch. Artists often use sketchbooks to draw their observations, take notes, or write down an idea that they can develop later.- Lucy Arnold is a contemporary illustrator. She is greatly inspired by nature and expresses her ideas with a bold use of colour.- Observational drawing means drawing what you see. It is a realistic portrayal of the subject matter.- In visual art, mixed media describes artwork in which more than one medium or material is used. Materials used to create mixed media art include, paint, paper, fabric, wood and found or decorative objects.- Pop Art was an art movement that began in the United Kingdom and United States in the mid to late 1950s. The movement was inspired by popular culture. Pop Art is characterised by images of everyday objects, words and people, but presented using vibrant colours and bold outlines.- Andy Warhol was a significant artist and printmaker of the Pop Art movement. His iconic artworks
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	<p>- Orphism was recognised as an abstract art form inspired by Cubism. Orphism focused on pure abstraction and bright colours.</p> <p>Summer 1 (Year 5/6)</p>	<p>include prints of Campbell's Soup tins and the film star Marilyn Monroe.</p> <p>Summer 2 (Year 5/6)</p>
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