

⁵Year 2

Autumn

Yayoi Kusama

In this unit children will

Key question	<u>Knowledge (substantive knowledge)</u>	<u>Skills – (disciplinary knowledge)</u>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the ability to observe objects or subjects closely, paying attention to shape, form, and detail. • Learning to identify and differentiate between different textures found in both natural and man-made objects. • Exploring various ways to create marks using different tools and techniques, such as pencils, crayons, or paintbrushes, to represent textures accurately. • how marks and textures can convey different meanings and emotions in artwork 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing children to various techniques for depicting textures, such as stippling, hatching, cross-hatching, and blending. • Teaching children about basic shapes and forms found in objects and how they contribute to the overall texture. • Experimenting with different art materials and tools to understand their unique properties and how they can be used to create textures effectively. • Encouraging children to express themselves creatively by experimenting with different mark-making techniques to depict a variety of textures imaginatively.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing an understanding of what patterns are and how they can be created by repeating shapes, lines, or motifs. • Learning to manage space effectively on a paper canvas, ensuring that the repeated pattern maintains a consistent size and fills the entire surface evenly. • Cultivating the ability to focus on small details while creating the repetitive pattern, ensuring consistency and accuracy throughout. • Introducing the concept of symmetry within patterns, where elements are mirrored or repeated in a balanced manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaching children various drawing techniques such as tracing, copying, and freehand drawing to create the repetitive pattern. • Explaining the importance of maintaining consistent size and spacing of elements within the pattern to achieve visual harmony. • Introducing basic principles of pattern design, including considerations of repetition, rhythm, and balance. • Encouraging children to explore different motifs, shapes, and arrangements to create their own unique repetitive patterns while adhering to the lesson's objectives
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an understanding of circles as a fundamental shape and exploring how they can be varied in size, position, and arrangement. • Learning about basic colour concepts such as primary and secondary colours, colour mixing, and colour harmony while applying them to the circles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing children to various methods of drawing circles, including tracing, using stencils, or freehand drawing, to achieve different effects. • Teaching children techniques for applying colour to their circles, such as colouring within the lines, blending colours, or creating gradients.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing an awareness of space on the page and how to effectively fill it with circles while considering composition and balance. • Experimenting with different arrangements and distributions of circles to create visually interesting compositions on the page 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing basic principles of composition, such as focal points, symmetry, asymmetry, and rhythm, and how they can be applied to arranging circles on the page. • Encouraging children to reflect on their compositions, considering how their choices of shape, colour, and space contribute to the overall visual impact of their artwork
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing an understanding of patterns by creating arrangements of regular and irregular circles and dots. • Practicing the ability to distinguish between regular and irregular shapes and patterns, and understanding how they contribute to the overall composition. • Learning about composition principles such as balance, symmetry, and asymmetry, and applying them to the arrangement of circles and dots. • Developing an awareness of space on the page and how to effectively fill it with patterns while considering composition and balance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing children to various methods of drawing circles and dots, including tracing, using stencils, or freehand drawing, to achieve different effects. • Teaching children about basic principles of composition, such as focal points and repetition, and how they can be applied to arranging circles and dots on the page. • Exploring different methods of colouring the circles and dots, such as using markers, paints, or coloured pencils, to create visually interesting patterns. • Encouraging children to reflect on their compositions, considering how their choices of shapes, sizes, colours, and arrangement contribute to the overall visual impact of their artwork.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing an understanding of the properties of clay, including its malleability and ability to hold shape when properly manipulated. • Practicing hand-eye coordination skills to pinch, shape, and mould the clay into a desired form. • Learning to judge depth and thickness while pinching the clay, ensuring the walls of the pot are even and consistent. • Engaging in sensory exploration by feeling the texture and consistency of the clay and observing changes as it is manipulated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaching children proper pinching techniques to form the base and walls of the pot, including applying even pressure and smoothing out any rough areas. • Demonstrating how to shape the pinch pot by gradually widening the base and narrowing the opening, creating a pleasing form with a smooth surface. • Introducing techniques for smoothing the surface of the pot, such as using water or tools to blend seams and remove imperfections.
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the ability to observe real pumpkins closely, paying attention to their shapes, textures, and details. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaching children basic drawing skills to sketch and plan their decorative designs on paper, considering the shape and size of the clay pinch pots.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning to plan and sketch decorative designs on paper before applying them to the clay pinch pots, considering factors such as symmetry, balance, and composition. • Exploring techniques for etching designs into clay using clay tools, such as carving, incising, or scratching, to create texture and detail. • Understanding how to transfer the decorative designs from the paper onto the clay pinch pots accurately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing children to different clay tools and their functions, demonstrating how to use them safely and effectively to etch designs into the clay surface. • Providing guidance on preparing the clay surface for etching, such as smoothing the clay and ensuring it is at the appropriate moisture level for etching. • Encouraging children to express their creativity by designing unique and imaginative decorative patterns inspired by real pumpkins, while also considering the constraints of working with clay.
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing an understanding of basic colour theory, including primary and secondary colours, and exploring how different colours can be combined to create visually appealing designs. • Practicing fine motor skills to apply paint and glaze with care, keeping within the lines of their etched designs and maintaining neatness and clarity. • Learning about the importance of preparing the clay surface properly before applying paint and glaze, ensuring it is clean and dry to facilitate adhesion and prevent smudging. • Cultivating the ability to observe their etched designs carefully and apply paint and glaze with precision, paying attention to small details and keeping lines clean and distinct. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing children to various techniques for applying paint and glaze, such as brushing and stippling, to achieve different effects while keeping their etched designs neat and clear. • Teaching children how to mix colours to create new shades and tones, and encouraging experimentation with colour combinations to enhance their designs. • Explaining the purpose of applying glaze to the clay surface, including providing a protective coating and enhancing the colours and textures of the finished artwork.
Key words	<p>Lesson 1 – Observe, texture, form. Lesson 2 – Repetition, continuous, media, contrast. Lesson 3 – Regular, irregular, arrangement. Lesson 4 – Composition, size, shape. Lesson 5 – Safety, manipulate, pinch-pot. Lesson 6 – Pattern, detail, tools. Lesson 7 – Colour, glaze, compliment. Lesson 8 – Display, exhibit, installation.</p>	

Year 2

Spring Term

Ted Harrison and LS Lowry

In this unit children will

Key question	<u>Knowledge (substantive knowledge)</u>	<u>Skills – (disciplinary knowledge)</u>
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1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing an understanding of how lines of different thickness can create visual interest and emphasis in artwork. • Practicing control over pencil and pen movements to create lines of varying thickness with precision. • Learning to observe and interpret visual information to create a recognizable picture, focusing on shapes, proportions, and details. • Understanding the step-by-step process of first sketching a picture with pencil and then refining it with pen, learning how to build upon initial lines and shapes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing children to different techniques for creating lines of varying thickness, such as varying pressure, using different pencil grades, or changing pen nibs. • Teaching fundamental drawing skills such as contour drawing, shading, and hatching to help children represent forms and textures accurately in their pictures. • Explaining how to apply ink with a pen, emphasizing control and consistency to ensure clear, confident lines that enhance the final drawing. • Encouraging children to consider how their use of lines communicates information and conveys the essence of their chosen subject, fostering visual storytelling skills.
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the ability to use descriptive words to discuss and analyse the colour choices in Ted Harrison's artwork, identifying characteristics such as vibrant, bold, or contrasting colours. • Learning to compare and contrast Ted Harrison's artwork with pieces by other artists, considering factors such as colour palette, subject matter, and style. • Understanding the significance of bright colours in artwork and learning to choose appropriate colours to convey mood, emotion, or theme in their own artwork. • Practicing techniques to ensure full coverage of the paper with bright colours, avoiding leaving any white spaces while maintaining neatness and precision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing basic concepts of colour theory such as primary, secondary, and complementary colours, and how they can be used effectively in artwork to create visual impact. • Exploring the influence of Ted Harrison's style on contemporary art and discussing how his use of bright colours and simplified forms has inspired other artists. • Teaching children various techniques for applying colour to their artwork, such as colouring within the lines, blending colours, and layering to achieve desired effects. • Encouraging children to critically evaluate their colour choices and techniques in relation to their artistic goals, reflecting on how their decisions contribute to the overall visual impact of their artwork.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing an understanding of the basic meaning of the word "composition" in art, which refers to the arrangement of elements within an artwork to create a unified whole. • Exploring the use of tissue paper as a medium in art and understanding its properties, such as transparency and flexibility, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing children to the concept of composition in art and discussing how the arrangement of elements contributes to the overall visual impact of an artwork.

	<p>and how it can be manipulated to create interesting textures and effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning to manage space effectively within their artwork, ensuring that tissue paper pieces are placed strategically to cover the surface without leaving any gaps. • Using their understanding of composition to inform their current piece of artwork, considering factors such as balance, symmetry, and focal points in their design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaching children various techniques for working with tissue paper, such as tearing, cutting, crumpling, and layering, to create different textures and effects. • Encouraging children to problem-solve as they work, considering how to fill the space effectively with tissue paper while avoiding gaps and ensuring a visually pleasing composition. • Guiding children to reflect on their composition choices and consider how they have used their understanding of composition to inform their current piece of artwork, fostering critical thinking and self-assessment skills.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing an understanding of the basic concept of perspective in art, particularly in relation to the work of Lowry, which often features scenes of industrial landscapes with buildings receding into the distance. • Learning how to represent depth and distance in their own artwork by applying the principles of perspective, such as creating a sense of foreground, middle ground, and background. • Exploring the use of wash techniques to create a background for their cityscape artwork, understanding how different dilutions of paint and brush strokes can achieve varying effects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing children to the concept of perspective in art and discussing how artists use it to create the illusion of depth and space in two-dimensional artworks. • Teaching children about the artistic style of L.S. Lowry, including his use of perspective to depict urban landscapes and industrial scenes, and how it contributes to the mood and atmosphere of his artwork. • Demonstrating and teaching children how to apply a wash technique using watercolour or diluted acrylic paint to create a background for their cityscape artwork, emphasizing techniques such as wet-on-wet blending and controlled application. • Encouraging children to reflect on how they have applied the principles of perspective and the wash technique to their artwork, considering how these choices contribute to the overall composition and visual impact.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the ability to identify and draw recognizable buildings and factories, observing their shapes, features, and architectural details. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaching fundamental drawing skills such as contour drawing, shape recognition, and proportion, to help children represent buildings and factories accurately in their artwork.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practicing observation skills to accurately represent buildings and factories in their artwork, paying attention to proportions, symmetry, and perspective. • Exploring various techniques for using pastels effectively, including blending, layering, and shading, to add colour and texture to their drawings of buildings. • Using their imagination and creativity to interpret and depict buildings and factories in their own unique style while adhering to the lesson's objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing basic concepts of colour theory such as complementary colours, warm and cool colours, and colour mixing, to help children make informed decisions about colour selection and application in their pastel drawings. • Demonstrating and teaching children various techniques for applying pastels, such as blending with fingers or blending stumps, creating textures with different pressure, and layering colours to achieve depth and richness. • Providing guidance on how to handle pastels safely and effectively, including proper grip and storage, as well as encouraging children to keep their workspace clean and organized during the art-making process.
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the ability to compare and contrast the work of two artists, focusing on their style, subject matter, use of colour, and overall artistic approach. • Practicing observation skills to identify differences and similarities between the artworks of the two chosen artists, paying attention to details such as line quality, composition, and mood. • Learning to create simple characters for their Lowry-inspired cityscapes, considering factors such as clothing, posture and interactions with the environment. • Using their understanding of the artists' styles and their own creative imagination to tell a story or create a narrative within their artwork, incorporating the drawn characters into the cityscape scenes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing children to the work of two artists and facilitating discussions about their backgrounds, artistic influences, and key characteristics of their styles. • Teaching children how to analyse artworks critically, focusing on elements such as composition, colour palette, brushwork, and subject matter, to identify differences and similarities between the artists' work. • Providing guidance on how to create simple characters for their cityscape drawings, including basic drawing techniques for representing human figures and considering how characters can interact with the urban environment. • Encouraging children to think creatively about how their drawn characters can contribute to the overall narrative or mood of their cityscape artwork, considering factors such as scale, placement, and expression to convey a sense of story or atmosphere.
Key words	Lesson 1 – Contour, horizontal, diagonal, line weight. Lesson 2 – Pastel, vibrant, primary, secondary, tertiary.	

	Lesson 3 – Composition, perspective, contrast, visual texture.	
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Lesson 4 – Perspective, close, middle, distance.

Lesson 5 – Blend, layering, outline.

Lesson 6 - Compare, detail, critique.

Year 2

Summer Term

Seaside

In this unit children will

Key question	<u>Knowledge (substantive knowledge)</u>	<u>Skills – (disciplinary knowledge)</u>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the ability to observe objects or subjects closely and accurately represent them on paper through drawing. • Learning about the artistic style of William Morris, including his emphasis on nature-inspired motifs, intricate patterns, and balanced compositions. • Understanding the principles of composition, such as balance, symmetry, and focal points, and applying them to create harmonious and visually appealing drawings in the style of William Morris. • Cultivating an appreciation for the importance of detail in artwork, particularly in relation to Morris's intricate designs, and learning to incorporate detail into their own drawings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaching children various techniques for observational drawing, such as contour drawing, shading, and hatching, to accurately represent objects or subjects from direct observation. • Introducing children to the key elements of William Morris's artistic style, including motifs such as flowers, leaves, and vines, and discussing how these motifs can be incorporated into their own compositions. • Exploring techniques for creating patterns inspired by William Morris's designs, such as repetition, symmetry, and variation, and encouraging children to experiment with different motifs and arrangements. • Encouraging children to reflect on their drawings in the style of William Morris, considering how well they have

		<p>captured the essence of his style and identifying areas for improvement in their composition and detail.</p>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing an understanding of what makes a visually interesting composition in artwork, including factors such as balance, contrast, and focal points. • Practicing observation skills by using a viewfinder to focus on a specific area of a piece of artwork, noticing details and identifying interesting compositions within the larger image. • Learning how to transfer an image from paper onto a tile surface, understanding the steps involved in transferring the composition accurately while maintaining its integrity. • Developing an understanding of spatial relationships and proportions when transferring the image onto the tile, ensuring that the composition fits well within the tile surface. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaching children basic principles of composition, such as the rule of thirds, leading lines, and framing, and demonstrating how to apply these principles when using a viewfinder to select an exciting composition. • Introducing children to the concept of a viewfinder and how it can be used to isolate and focus on specific areas of a larger image, helping them understand how to frame compositions effectively. • Demonstrating various techniques for transferring an image onto a tile surface, such as tracing, carbon paper transfer, or transfer paper, and providing guidance on how to transfer the composition accurately. • Providing information on how to prepare the tile surface for image transfer, including cleaning and priming the surface to ensure proper adhesion of the transferred image.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the process of transferring an image onto paper, learning techniques such as tracing, carbon paper transfer, or using a grid method to accurately replicate the image onto their paper surface. • Developing the skill to use rollers effectively to apply paint evenly onto their paper or tiles, ensuring smooth and consistent coverage without streaks or smudges. • Learning to place tiles effectively within their composition, considering factors such as spacing, arrangement, and orientation to create a visually appealing layout. • Developing an understanding of complementary colours, learning about colour pairs that enhance each other when 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaching children various methods for transferring images onto paper, providing demonstrations and instructions on how to execute each technique accurately and efficiently. • Introducing children to different roller painting techniques, such as rolling in straight lines, blending colours, and layering, and guiding them in using rollers effectively to achieve desired effects. • Providing guidance on how to place tiles effectively within their composition, encouraging experimentation with different arrangements and orientations to find the most visually pleasing layout.

	<p>placed together, and applying this knowledge to their artwork to create vibrant and harmonious colour schemes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teaching children about the basics of colour theory, including primary, secondary, and complementary colours, and providing opportunities for them to explore and experiment with complementary colour combinations in their artwork.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing an understanding of basic watercolour techniques, including wet-on-wet, wet-on-dry, and layering, to apply colour effectively to their William Morris pictures. Learning to mix the correct amount of water with their watercolour paints to achieve the desired consistency for painting, ensuring colours are vibrant and translucent without becoming too diluted or opaque. Practicing brush control to apply watercolour paint accurately and evenly to their pictures, using different brush sizes and shapes to achieve various effects and details. Exploring the concept of colour harmony and learning to choose colours that complement each other well, creating visually pleasing and harmonious colour palettes in their artwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teaching children various watercolour painting techniques through demonstrations and guided practice, providing instruction on how to apply colour, blend, and create textures effectively. Providing guidance on how to mix watercolour paints with water to achieve different intensities and shades, as well as demonstrating how to control the amount of water on the brush for desired effects. Introducing children to different types of watercolour brushes and their uses, teaching them how to select the appropriate brush for each task and how to clean and care for their brushes properly. Teaching children about basic colour theory principles such as complementary colours, analogous colours, and colour temperature, and encouraging them to choose colours thoughtfully to create balanced and harmonious compositions.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing the ability to create a design on a tile surface, considering factors such as composition, balance, and symmetry to create visually appealing artwork. Learning the concept of reduction printing, which involves progressively carving away parts of a printing block or surface to create layers of colour in a printmaking process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teaching children various techniques for creating designs on tile surfaces, such as drawing, carving, stamping, or stencilling, and providing guidance on how to transfer their designs onto the tile surface accurately. Introducing children to the reduction printing process, explaining the steps involved in carving away portions of a printing block or surface to create successive layers of colour in a print.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning to add detail to their tile design, using carving tools or other methods to create intricate patterns, textures, or imagery that enhance the overall composition. • Understanding how to apply paint to their tile design effectively, considering factors such as brush techniques, colour mixing, and layering to achieve desired effects and colours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing instruction on how to add detail to their tile designs, including methods for creating fine lines, textures, and intricate patterns using carving tools, brushes, or other implements. • Teaching children how to apply paint to their tile designs, demonstrating techniques for even coverage, blending colours, and layering to achieve desired visual effects while maintaining clarity and detail.
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the ability to select and identify different types of leaves and foliage found in nature, considering factors such as shape, size, and texture. • Learning to mix different shades of green by combining primary colours (blue and yellow) with black and white to achieve varying tones and hues, understanding how to adjust the intensity and brightness of green colours. • Exploring the technique of leaf printing, where leaves are used as stamps to create leaf patterns and textures on paper or other surfaces, understanding how to apply pressure effectively to transfer the leaf shape and texture onto the surface. • Developing skills in applying paint effectively to the leaves and foliage for printing, including techniques such as evenly coating the leaves with paint, controlling the amount of paint applied, and ensuring proper contact with the printing surface. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaching children about different types of leaves and foliage commonly found in nature, providing opportunities for observation and exploration to help them identify and select suitable leaves for printing. • Introducing basic concepts of colour theory, including primary colours, secondary colours, and how black and white can be used to adjust the value and intensity of colours, and demonstrating how to mix various shades of green. • Providing instruction on printing techniques using leaves, demonstrating how to apply paint to the leaves evenly, position them on the printing surface, and apply pressure to create clear and defined leaf prints. • Teaching children how to handle paint effectively, including proper brush techniques, how to mix paint to achieve desired colours and consistencies, and how to apply paint to the leaves for printing while minimizing smudging and smearing.
Key words	<p>Lesson 1 – Sketch, observe, accurate, detail. Lesson 2 – Viewfinder, trace, composition, transfer. Lesson 3 – Complimentary colours, print, image. Lesson 4 – Accuracy, watercolours, apply.</p>	

	Lesson 5 – Placement, base colour, reduction print.	
	Lesson 6 – Primary, secondary, tertiary, shade, hue.	