

Art and Design Medium Term Planning

Year 6

Topic	Knowledge	Children will be able to...	Prior Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
North America	To improve mastery of art and design techniques including drawing using pastels. To recreate a piece of work in the style of a modern-day artist.	- To use sketching pencils to write my name and another word in different styles of bubble writing in the style of Graffiti. - explore different types of shading and replicate then use techniques to add them to my work. - Shade darkens the colour - How do we blend? We blend my using our fingers to smudge the grey pencil lines. - How do we add tone? Why do we create tone? - Adding grey to a colour will make the intensity much duller. - To use pastels to create Graffiti Art on a large a4 or A3 scale.   - Sketch accurately using observational drawing techniques looking at an object or image. - develop finger blending techniques when drawing. - To sketch and design a piece of suitable temporary street art to decorate an area of the school (school playground)	Children will be able to identify and draw objects and use marks and lines to produce texture. Children know how to create an accurate design following criteria. Children know how to successfully use shading to create mood and feeling. Children know how to use feedback to make amendments and improvement to their art.	Street art, Banksy, artist, stencil, chalk, pencil, temporary. Modern, sketch, draw, size, tone, form, line, 2D, outline, filled, shading, straight line, wavy line, sharp line, smooth line, thick line, thin line, smudged line, vertical, horizontal, diagonal, adapt, change, alter, represent, recreate, interpret, artist, pastels, colour, light, dark, shade, smudge, rub, value, lightness, darkness, contrast,

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- To use chalks to create my Graffiti street art on the playground
(2 lessons)

What are primary colours? What are the primary colours?

-Black, white, blue, green, yellow, red

What are secondary colours? What are the secondary colours?

Green- mint, lime, Emerald

Orange- Bronze, tiger, honey

Purple- violet, lilac, mauve, plum, indigo

-What neutral colours can be used within your work?

beige, taupe, grey, cream, brown, black, and white



- To know that Banksy is a street artist who makes satirical, humorous art using stencils and spray paint.
- To look at some of Banksy famous street art and discuss their meaning.
- To develop techniques for creating street art using stencil designs in my sketch book.
- To use my sketch book and stencil designs to create a piece of street art using stencils.
- To use paint for effect to add to my stencil art work

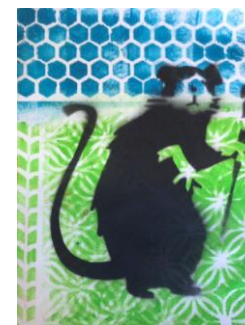
-explore different types of shading and replicate then use techniques to add them to my work

-Shade darkens the colour

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- How do we blend? We blend by using our fingers to smudge the grey pencil lines.
- How do we add tone? Why do we create tone? Adding grey to a colour will make the intensity much duller.
- Techniques - apply colour using dotting, scratching, splashing
- Pastel colours are generally tinted colours. Tinted colour remains the same colour, but it is paler than the original.
- Mix and match colours to create atmosphere and light effects.



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World War II	To know about great artists in History. To recreate a piece of work in the style of a modern-day artist. To explain the style of work they have chosen and how it has been influenced by an artist. To improve mastery of art and design techniques including painting.	- To sketch 4 pictures of soldiers in different poses and positions. (running, saluting, commando crawl, prone position) - Shade darkens the colour- add black only. - How do we blend? We blend my using our fingers to smudge the grey pencil lines. - How do we add tone? Why do we create tone? Adding grey to a colour will make the intensity much duller. - Why are we not using colour? Images of the soldiers are from WWII when colour photography was not designed/invented.  - To explore the artist Georges-Pierre Seurat techniques pointillism. Produce a silhouette of a soldier with background being pointillism to show lights and explosions. To select paint and use the cotton buds and the techniques of pointillism to create a background for my silhouette. - What is pointillism art? It is when use small strokes or dots to paint a design so that from a distance they visually blend together.	Children understand artist impressions and use their work to replicate a particular style. Children will be able to use different types of brushes to add detail using paint. Children will be able to name primary and secondary colours and know how to mix colours to make shades lighter or darker. Children will be able to use scissors accurately to cut out a detailed silhouette of a soldier.	soldiers, position, stand, running, salute, kneel, crouching, crawling, paint, light, dark, colours, white, black, shades, primary, secondary, mix, change, lighter, darker, thin, thick, brushes, choose, select, silhouette, outline, cut, pointillism.
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- What will we use to apply this technique? Cottons buds will help as they will give us a consistent size throughout our work.

What are primary colours?

What are the primary colours?

- Black, white, blue, green, yellow, red.

What are secondary colours?

What are the secondary colours?

Green- mint, lime, Emerald

Orange- Bronze, tiger, honey

Purple- violet, lilac, mauve, plum, indigo

- What neutral colours can be used within your work?

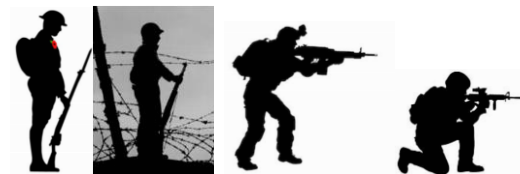
beige, taupe, grey, cream, brown, black, and white



- To choose my favourite silhouette to recreate my picture.

- What are silhouettes? Silhouettes are the dark space/shape and outline of someone, something or an object.

- How are silhouettes made? Silhouettes are made from the object block the light from passing through.



- To explore the artist Edward Munch- 'The scream' and create a representation of this using pastels and exploring emotions.

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-Shade darkens the colour- add black only.
-How do we blend? We blend by using our fingers to smudge the grey pencil lines.

-How do we add tone? Why do we create tone?
Adding grey to a colour will make the intensity much duller.

-What are the purpose of pastels? How do we tint/add different tones of pastels?

Pastel colours are generally tinted colours. Tinted colour remains the same colour, but it is paler than the original.

-How do we draw with the perspective of showing it is 3D?

Object in foreground will be larger, other objects smaller will give the illusion it is further away.



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The Royal Family and Parliament	To know about great artists in History. To recreate a piece of work. To improve mastery of art and design techniques including drawing using pastels.	- To sketch two portraits of the Queen from different eras. Use photographic images to help explore tone and create the sketches. Explore facial expressions when drawing. -Shade darkens the colour- add black only. -How do we blend? We blend my using our fingers to smudge the grey pencil lines. -How do we add tone? Why do we create tone? Adding grey to a colour will make the intensity much duller. Why are these techniques used in this portrait? To define the features of the Queens facial expressions. - What areas will need more blending and shading? The hair to show the dark shade of it. How will you show cheek bones to give her face depth? By using light pencil lines and blend down in a diagonal line.  - To look at the artist Andy Warhol and create a collection of different pictures of the Queen in this media using colouring pencils. To create a replica pop art picture of the queen similar to the work of Andy Warhol. What is cross hatching? Cross hatching is to help create tonal or shading effects by drawing closely spaced parallel lines. -How do we draw with the perspective of showing it is 3D?	Children will be able to describe the direction of their paper using portrait or landscape. Children can name the different facial features they need to draw to add detail to their sketches. Children know how to show facial expressions in their art work. Children can adjust their work. Children will use different pencils to show effect for thin and thick lines. Children will be able to use pencils to show shape, size and tone in their work. Children will be able to compare other artists work.	photographs, expressions, facial features eyes, nose, mouth, lips, eye brows, eye lashes, ears, cheeks, chin, draw, sketch, shadow, tone, picture, portraits, straight line, wavy line, sharp line, smooth line, thick line, thin line, smudged line, vertical, horizontal, diagonal, direction, foreground, background, adapt, change, alter, represent, recreate, interpret, mix, paint, shade, shading, bright, dark, light, artist, Andy Warhol, media, Queen,
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Object in foreground will be larger, other objects smaller will give the illusion it is further away.

How do we ensure our colour is bold? Ensure we use technique strokes and no white space left. Blending colour will give the look of a bold colour in all areas.



- To explore the artist Terence Sinclair and the way he uses stamps to create pictures of famous icons such as telephone box, mini, red bus, fag etc..
- To sketch a London icon and use printed out stamps to create their picture using his art techniques. To create a replica picture similar to the work of Terence Sinclair.

-How do we draw with the perspective of showing it is 3D?

Object in foreground will be larger, other objects smaller will give the illusion it is further away.

What are primary colours? What are the primary colours?

-Black, white, blue, green, yellow, red.

What famous landmarks are in London? Big Ben, London Eye, Houses of parliament, River Thames, Tower Bridge, Tower of London, Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, Convent Garden, Red phone box, Blue police box, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Palace.

to the one they are learning about.



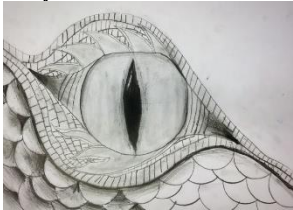
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Shang Dynasty	To know about great artists in History. To recreate a piece of work in the style of a famous artist. To explain the style of work they are using and how it has been influenced by the artist. To improve mastery of art and design techniques for drawing including shading, sketching and fine line techniques.	- To sketch 4 different areas of Chinese art. <i>When you think of Chinese art, what images come to your mind? (dragon, terracotta warrior, tomb mural, weapon handle, paintings)</i> <i>The earliest Chinese art is in the form of prehistoric clay pots from around the year 5000 B.C.</i> - To follow instructions to sketch a dragon.  - To use clay to model a dragon. <i>When you think of dragons, what words or images come to your head?</i> <i>Unlike the angry fire-breathing dragons of western culture, the Chinese dragon is a symbol of dignity and a force for good.</i> <i>The dragon was believed to have the power to bring rain, wind, rainbows and stars. Dragons are also a symbol of luck.</i> <i>The dragon was made up of parts of nine different animals.</i> <i>Use a range of techniques when working with clay.</i> <i>Produce a piece of work in clay to a high standard.</i> <i>Explain why I have used different tools to create art.</i> 	Children will be able to identify and draw objects and use marks and lines, to produce texture. Children know how to create an accurate design following criteria. Children know how to successfully use shading to create mood and feeling. Children know how to use feedback to make amendments and improvement to their art. Children have completed evaluations before about products they have made	sketch, draw, size, tone, form, line, texture, shape, 2D, 3D, outline, filled, shading, straight line, wavy line, sharp line, smooth line, thick line, thin line, smudged line, vertical, horizontal, diagonal, direction, foreground, background, adapt, change, alter, represent, recreate, interpret, colour, light, dark, shade, perspective, illusion, value, lightness, darkness, contrast, viewer, model, 3D, 3-dimensional, clay, mod roc, pottery, knife, chicken wire, prototype, carving knife, rolling pin, figurine, sculpture, techniques, roll, rub, squeeze, pinch, grab, cut, push, pull, knead,
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- To find out about importance of brushstrokes in Chinese art. To recreate the four gentlemen using water colours.

Chinese art is a very linear art form.
What do you think this means? The way in which brushstrokes were used.
What are the four gentlemen? Four different plants. Each plant represents of the seasons: Orchid-Spring, Bamboo-Summer, Chrysanthemum (Autumn), Plum Blossom (Winter)



one

- To find out about and replicate Chinese calligraphy scroll and add a wax seal.

What can you remember about lines and brushstrokes in Chinese art?
The importance of brushstrokes is just as important for calligraphy as for painting.
When students of traditional calligraphy learn how to each different character, they not only have to practise each in the correct order but also use the correct type of stroke each step.
The writing goes in vertical columns from right to left.
Did you know that there are around 50,000 Chinese characters!



on a

create
stroke
for

pinch, smooth, sculpt,
dragon, terracotta
warrior, Dynasty,
Ming, Shang, Qing,
Yuan, Tang, Song,
Jin, Sui, Xia, Liao,
Qin, themes, styles,
dragon, terracotta
warrior, emperor,
Great Wall of China,
Ying Zheng, multi-
ethnic, revolution,
government, fire-
breathing, artefacts,
Neolithic,

