

Year 6 Subject Overview-Art & Design

Art and Design Year 6	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
	Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design & to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.						
	to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, with a range of materials	- taught about great artists, architects and designers in history.	to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, with a range of materials -taught about great artists, architects and designers in history.			to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, with a range of materials	
Drawing Mixed Media	Study of Great Artists and Artwork in History	Painting, Drawing and Mixed Media		Drawing and Sculpture	Mixed media/Digital Media		
Knowledge	The faux calligraphy technique (Hand Lettering) is an art form where each letter or word is sketched by hand.	Revisit previous artists studied and share the work of key artists in history. Through analysis and debate, discuss why these artists/artworks are considered historical and of great value. Recognise how Art has evolved. Mona Lisa Cubism-Pablo Picasso Surrealism-Salvador Dali The Scream Edward Hopper Contemporary Artists-Tracy Amin/Banksy	Henri Rousseau was a post-impressionist painter. Ridiculed during his lifetime by critics because his work seemed child-like, he came to be recognized as a self-taught genius whose works are of high artistic quality. Rousseau claimed he had "no teacher other than nature" Although he had some help, he was self-taught and is considered to be a naive or primitive painter. His best-known paintings depict jungle scenes, even though he never left France or saw a jungle.		Ancient Greek vases were black and orange. The Ancient Greeks thought that the human form was the most important subject and many contain vases show male nude figures working.	A diorama is a model representing Conceptual art is when ideas involved in the work are more important than aesthetic, technical, and material concerns. In conceptual art the idea is the most important aspect of the work.	
Skills Tasks Art Artists Cross Curricular Links	Create Posters inspired by 1940s/1950s Movie Posters using a range of techniques Lettering Cut out Images Collage		Create jungle picture in the style of Henry Rousseau. Sketch (lightly) before painting to combine line and colour. • Create a colour palette based upon colours observed in the natural or built world. • Use the qualities of watercolour and acrylic paints to create visually interesting pieces. • Combine colours, tones and tints to enhance the mood of a piece. • Use brush techniques and the qualities of paint to create texture. • Develop a personal style of painting, drawing upon ideas from other artists.		Observe how figures have been drawn on Ancient Greek vases. Noted for proportion, muscular bodies and precision (History) Sculpture -mould a figure sitting on a box body sitting Using clay. Show life like qualities And real life proportions. Use tools to carve and add shapes, texture and pattern.	Create a diorama highlighting the issues surrounding climate change (Geography) Show life like qualities and real life proportion. Combine visual and tactile qualities Abstract-provoke different interpretations. Use a range of visual elements to reflect the purpose of the work.	
Vocabulary	Vintage	Avant Garde Contemporary	Depict		Precision	Conceptual Art Diorama	
	Use a variety of techniques to add interesting effects (e.g. reflections, shadows, direction of sunlight). Use a choice of techniques to depict movement, perspective. Task: Study and draw Op Art				Choose a style of drawing suitable for the work (e.g. realistic or impressionistic). Task: Observational drawing of person sitting Use lines to represent movement. Task: Person running		

Progression Statements

Drawing	Painting	Collage	Sculpture	Print	Textiles	Digital Media
<p>Can I use a variety of techniques to add interesting effects (e.g. reflections, shadows, direction of sunlight)?</p> <p>Can I use a choice of techniques to depict movement, perspective, shadows and reflection?</p> <p>Can I choose a style of drawing suitable for the work</p> <p>Can I use lines to represent movement?</p>	<p>Can I sketch (lightly) before painting to combine line and colour?</p> <p>Can I create a colour palette based upon colours observed in the natural or built world?</p> <p>Can I use the qualities of watercolour and acrylic paints to create visually interesting pieces?</p> <p>Can I combine colours, tones and tints to enhance the mood of a piece?</p> <p>Can I use brush techniques and the qualities of paint to create texture?</p> <p>Can I develop a personal style of painting and drawing based on ideas from other artists?</p>	<p>Can I mix textures (e.g. rough and smooth, plain and patterned)?</p> <p>Can I combine visual and tactile qualities?</p>	<p>Can I show life-like qualities and real life proportions or, if more abstract, provoke different interpretations?</p> <p>Can I use tools to carve and add shapes, texture and pattern?</p> <p>Can I combine visual and tactile qualities?</p> <p>Can I use frameworks (such as wire or moulds) to provide stability and form?</p>	<p>Can I build up layers of colours effectively?</p> <p>Can I create an accurate pattern, showing fine detail?</p> <p>Can I use a wide range of visual elements to reflect the purpose of the work?</p>	<p>Can I show precision in techniques?</p> <p>Can I choose from a range of stitching techniques?</p> <p>Can I combine previously learned techniques to create pieces?</p>	<p>Can I enhance digital media by editing (including sound, animation, still images and installations)?</p>

Vocabulary

Aut 1.1 Drawing Mixed Media 1950s Movie Posters	Aut 1.2 Study of Great Artists and Artwork in History	Spring 2.1 Painting, Drawing and Mixed Media Henri Rousseau	Spring 2.2	Summer 3.1 Drawing and Sculpture- Greek Vases	Summer 3.2 Mixed media/Digital Media- Diorama
observation, accurately, confidently, shape, imagination, design, illustrate, accuracy, expression, share, review, reflect, evaluate	controversial Avant Garde Contemporary Art Cubism Expensive Surreal Convey Timeless Historical Value Classic Artists of the 20 th Century	create, effective, exciting, choice, textures, combine, visual qualities, tactile qualities, jagged, pitted, matt, represent, range of resources, illustrate, draw, paint, proportion Painting – realistic, colour choice		Drawing – observation, accurately, confidently, use, line, form, shape, tonal qualities 3D Sculpture – create, effective, textures, combine, features, organised, secure, adapt, collect, record, visual information, sources, visual qualities, tactile qualities, abstract, size, realistic, wet sponge, smooth, blend, proportion, sculpt, 3D, materials, clay	plan, draft, design, model, create, shape, manipulate, select materials, size

End of Unit Assessment Questions

1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.2
-Which skills are required for the 1950s movie posters? -How can you show different facial expressions? -What are the features of a movie poster?	-Describe Surrealism in art. -Name the impressionist artist who painted the Mona Lisa. -Name two famous artists during the Renaissance period	-Why was Henri Rousseau's artwork ridiculed in his lifetime? -What subjects did Henri Rousseau often depict? -Which technique that Rousseau used means to change the lightness or darkness of colours?		-What did ancient Greeks think was the most important subject? -What does real-life proportion mean? - What colour were Greek vases?	-What is a diorama? -What is the most important aspect of contemporary artwork? -What are tactile qualities?

		What subjects did Henri Rousseau often depict?		What does real-life proportion mean?	
		Which technique that Rousseau used means to change the lightness or darkness of colours?		What colour were Greek vases?	