



# Year 1 Art & Design Knowledge Organiser

## Sea Shells, Sea Shells

### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- I know the names of the three primary colours.
- I know how to mix them to achieve a new colour.

#### Skills:

- I can use my sketchbook to gather and collect artwork.
- I can explore the use of line, shape and colour.
- I can create images from imagination, experience or observation.
- I can use a variety of tools and techniques.

### New Learning



- I can learn about the work of an artist.
- I can use my sketchbook to gather and collect artwork.
- I can use of line, shape and colour.
- I can mix secondary colours.
- I can create images from imagination, experience or observation.
- I can confidently use a variety of tools and techniques building on previous experiences

### Famous Artists



#### Piet Mondrian (1872 - 1944)



Mondrian was a Dutch artist. When Mondrian first started painting he painted landscapes. Later on he started to paint abstract pictures. Mondrian did not use a ruler to draw straight lines, he used tape or strips of paper. Mondrian often used primary colours: red, yellow and blue.

### Key Vocabulary

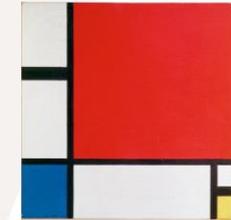


Vocabulary	Definition
 <b>Colour</b>	Colour is a way that we describe an object based on the way it reflects light.
<b>Abstract</b>	Artwork made from colour, shape, patterns
 <b>Horizontal</b>	Horizontal lines go from left to right across the page.
 <b>Vertical</b>	Vertical lines go up and down, the length of the page top to bottom.
<b>Mix</b>	combine or put together to form one substance or mass.

### Sticky Knowledge

#### Mondrian

- Mondrian was born in the Netherlands
- He never used a ruler to draw lines
- His artwork inspired design and fashion
- He created Geometric Abstract artwork

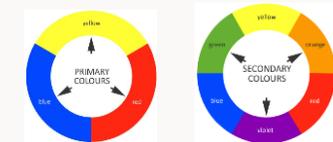


#### Significant Works

Composition II Red, blue and yellow 1930

#### Colour

- Red, Yellow and Blue are primary colours
- Primary colours are used to mix secondary colours



#### Mood

- Mood is created by using tones and shades

#### Study Of Artists

- I can describe what can be seen
- I am able to give an opinion about the work of an artist
- I can ask questions about a piece of art



### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- I know that different items are used to create different effects.
- I know how to use a range of different techniques within my artwork.

#### Skills:

- I can make marks in print with a variety of objects, including natural and made objects.
- I can carry out different printing techniques e.g. monoprint, block, relief and resist printing.
- I can make rubbings.
- I can build a repeating pattern and recognise pattern in the environment.

### New Learning



- I can learn about the work of an artist.
- I can use my sketchbook to gather and collect artwork.
- I can begin to explore the use of line, shape and colour.
- I can mix secondary colours.
- I can compare ideas, methods and approaches in my own and others work and say what I think and feel them using language of Art, Craft and design.
- I can create images from imagination, experience or observation.

### Famous Artists

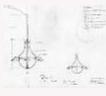


#### Rousseau

Henri Rousseau was born in Laval in Mayenne, France on 21st May 1844. Henri Rousseau only started painting seriously when he was in his forties. He was a self-taught painter and, as a result, his work is often described as naive or child-like. Rousseau became a full-time artist at the age of 49. He was an accomplished violin player, and he often supplemented his income by playing as a street musician. Although some of Rousseau's most well-known paintings are of jungle scenes, he never set foot in a jungle. Instead, he took his inspiration from gardens in Paris and illustrations.

### Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
 <b>Design</b>	Design is an art form
 <b>Scraping</b>	A technique in surrealist painting which consists in "scratching" fresh paint with a sharp blade.
 <b>Layer</b>	The use of more than one layer of paint.
 <b>Foreground</b>	The area of the picture space nearest to the viewer, immediately behind the picture
 <b>Background</b>	the part of a painting representing what lies behind objects in the foreground

### Sticky Knowledge

#### Rousseau

- The sleeping Gypsy is one his most famous paintings
- Rousseau is famous for his highly unique and individual painting style, applying the colours one at a time, painting in layers of content (sky first, then other background elements, finishing with foreground subjects) and working the canvas methodically from the top down.
- The use of controlled brush strokes which make each object in the painting appear outlined. Rousseau's work was characterised by heavy dependence on line and stiff portraiture.



#### Significant Works

- The sleeping Gypsy
- The Tiger in a tropical storm

#### Post-Impressionism

- It was developed in the 1890's
- Post-impersonism artwork focuses on the subject itself
- It use vivid colours, thick application of paint, distinctive brush strokes,

#### Study Of Artists

- I can describe what can be seen
- I am able to give an opinion about the work of an artist
- I can ask questions about a piece of art
- I can suggest how artists have used colour, pattern and shape
- I know how to create a piece of art in response to the work of another artist



### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- I know that layering media creates different effects.
- I know how to use line, shape, pattern and colour to enhance my artwork.

#### Skills:

- I can layer different media, e.g. crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal and ballpoint.
- I can understand the basic use of a sketchbook and work out ideas for drawings.
- I can draw for a sustained period of time from the figure and real objects, including single and grouped objects.
- I can experiment with the visual elements; line, shape, pattern and colour.

### New Learning



- I can explore the roles and purposes of artists.
- I can annotate work in my sketchbook.
- I can question and make thoughtful observations about starting points and select ideas to use in my work.
- I can compare ideas, methods and approaches in my own and others work and say what I think and feel them using language of Art, Craft and Design.

### Famous Artists



#### McKenzie Thorpe

McKenzie Thorpe is a British artist born in Middlesbrough in 1956. He is a painter and sculptor. He struggled with dyslexia to become the world renowned artist he is today. Seeking out any material he could find, he often drew on cigarette packets with lipstick he had stolen from his mother's purse.

### Key Vocabulary

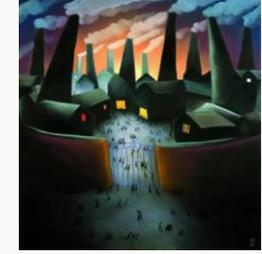


Vocabulary	Definition
 <b>Sketch</b>	A rough drawing or painting
 <b>Tone</b>	<b>The relative lightness or darkness of a colour</b>
 <b>Depth</b>	The perceived distance between the background and the foreground of a composition.
 <b>Silhouette</b>	An image or design in a single hue and tone.
 <b>Atmosphere</b>	A technique in which an illusion of depth is created by painting more distant objects with less clarity

### Sticky Knowledge

#### McKenzie Thorpe

- His works express an entire range of human emotion, from the special bond of love and friendship to the importance of self-reflection and individual triumphs.
- He focuses on abstract art
- He builds on the foundations of what he calls 'art from the heart'; drawing together tenderness and an intuitive human sensitivity.



#### Significant Works

The Keeper

In and out of work

#### Drawing

- Drawings are created by making lines on a surface.
- There are different grades of pencil
- H means hard (light) and B means black (soft)
- Different marks can be made with different pencils to create mood and effect

#### Study Of Artists

- I know how to identify the techniques used by different artists.
- I know how to compare the work of different artists.
- I can recognise when art is from different cultures.
- I can recognise when art is from different historical periods.



### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- I know how to plan for sculptures.
- I know different shapes that work well for patterns.

#### Skills:

- I can join clay adequately and work reasonably independently.
- I can construct a simple clay base for extending and modelling other shapes.
- I can cut and join wood safely and effectively.
- I can make a simple Papier Mache object.
- I can plan, design and make models.

### New Learning



- I can work in a sustained and independent way from observation, experience and imagination.
- I can use a sketchbook to develop my own ideas.
- I can explore the potential properties of the visual elements, line, tone, pattern, texture, colour and shape.
- I can question and make thoughtful observations about starting points and select ideas to use in my work.
- I can annotate work in my sketchbook.

### Famous Artists



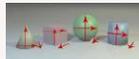
#### Gaudi

Antoni Gaudi was born on 25th June 1852 in Reus, Catalonia, Spain. In 1878 Gaudi graduated from the Barcelona School of Architecture. A Catalan businessman, was impressed by Antoni Gaudi's work. He commissioned Gaudi to design several buildings. In 1883 Gaudi was asked to take charge of the project to build a cathedral in Barcelona called Sagrada Familia.) This project dominated his working life and is still incomplete. On 7<sup>th</sup> June 1926 Gaudi was hit by a tram due to his scruffy appearance, it was thought that he was a beggar, and he didn't receive immediate medical care, he died 3 days later at 73. He was 73 years old. He is buried in the crypt of the Sagrada Familia.



### Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Architect</b> 	A person who plans, designs and oversees the construction of buildings.
<b>Form</b> 	Is a visual element that refers to the illusion of a three-dimensional object on a two-dimensional surface
<b>Detail</b> 	A distinctive feature of an object or scene which can be seen most clearly close up.
<b>Depth</b> 	Refers to making objects appear closer or farther away and 2D image seem 3D. Or density of colour.
<b>Texture</b>	Refers to the way an object feels or looks.

### Sticky Knowledge

#### Sculpture

- Sculpture is a form of visual art that involves the manipulation of materials like stone, wood and wax to create figures and objects.
- Gaudi used nature as the primary influence for his creativity this is reflected in the use of the natural curved construction stones, twisted iron sculptures, and organic-like shapes - all of which are characteristic traits of his architecture.



#### Significant Works

Mosaic Sculpture Lizard  
Chimney sculpture on Casa Mila

#### Mosaic

As a master architect, Gaudi was known for his attention to the smallest of details. He favored the trencadis technique of mosaic art, which used irregular pieces of ceramic, glass or marble tiles.

#### Study Of Artists

- I can experiment with the styles used by other artists.
- I can explain some of the features of art from historical periods.
- I know how different artists developed their specific techniques.



# Year 5 Art & Design Knowledge Organiser

## Ain't No Mountain High Enough

### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- I know that I can add black to create tones for my painting.
- I know that I add white to make tint for my painting.

#### Skills:

- I can make and match colours with increasing accuracy.
- I can use more specific colour language e.g. tint, tone, shade, hue.
- I can plan and create different effects and textures with paint according to what I need for the task.
- I can show increasing independence and creativity with the painting process.

### New Learning



- I can question and make thoughtful observations about starting points and select ideas to use in my work.
- I can plan, refine and alter my drawings as necessary.
- I can work in a sustained and independent way from observation, experience and imagination.
- I can use a sketchbook to develop my own ideas.
- I can explore the potential properties of the visual elements, line, tone, pattern, texture, colour and shape.
- I can question and make thoughtful observations about starting points and select ideas to use in my work.

### Famous Artists



#### Monet



Claude Monet was a French painter. He is considered a founder of Impressionism, and is well-known for his landscape paintings. He is most famous for paintings such as *Impression: Sunrise*, *Water Lilies* and *Haystacks*, and also for developing the Cubism movement. The title of the painting *Impression, Sunrise* is thought to have triggered the term 'Impressionism.' Monet enjoyed capturing the French countryside, often painting the same scene many times to show changes in light and seasons.

### Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
 <b>Illusion</b>	The depiction of an object on a flat, two-dimensional surface.
 <b>Layer</b>	A system for creating artistic paintings that involve the use of more than one layer of paint.
 <b>Marbling</b>	The art of printing multi-coloured swirled or stone-like patterns on paper or fabric.
<b>Mood</b>	<b>Mood</b> refers to the general mood set by a work of art, or the feelings it evokes.
<b>Atmosphere</b>	<i>Atmosphere</i> is part of <i>atmospheric perspective</i> , which is that sense of distance and depth we hope to achieve in a painting.

### Sticky Knowledge

#### Impressionism

Monet is perhaps the most famous impressionist artist. Some even view him as the creator of the movement. Impressionists peaked in the mid-to-late 19th Century, and aimed to create a 'moment in time' - particularly focusing on how light and movement were presented. Impressionists often focused on unusual angles of everyday subjects, working quickly (before the 'moment' changed too drastically). -Before, this, artists often chose to paint grand scenes (like battles or stories) and so this was seen as unusual - Impressionist paintings also aim to show movement. Impressionists like Monet often painted the same subject (often landscapes) at several different times of the day, seasons of the year, and in different weather.

#### Colour Palette

In order to so vividly depict light and seasons, Monet developed a renowned use of colour. Monet had a preference for using light colours as the base for his paintings, as opposed to dark primers. He painted on canvasses that were white or grey. Close studies show that colours were used either straight from the tube or mixed on the canvass.

### Significant Works



#### Impression Sunrise

It shows the port of Le Harve - Monet's hometown at the time. The two small boats in the foreground and the red sun are the main subjects. Features of industry are shown in the background, billowing chimneys and a hazy sky.

### Study Of Artists

- I can research the work of an artist and use their work to replicate a style.
- I can explain the style of art used and how it has been influenced by a famous artist.
- I understand what a specific artist is trying to achieve in any given situation.
- I understand why art can be very abstract and what message the artist is trying to convey.



# Year 6 Art & Design Knowledge Organiser

## Down the Pit

### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- I know how to use a pencil and pen to create a variety of lines.
- I know how to choose the correct medium depending upon the task.
- I know how to draw different textures.

#### Skills:

- I can use a variety of source material for my work.
- I can work in a sustained and independent way from observation, experience and imagination.
- I can use a sketchbook to develop my own ideas.
- I can explore the potential properties of the visual elements, line, tone, pattern, texture, colour and shape.

### New Learning



- I can show an awareness of the potential of the uses of material.
- I can be expressive and analytical to adapt, extend and justify my work.
- I can use different techniques, colours and textures when designing and making pieces of work.
- I can work from a variety of sources including those researched independently.
- I can manipulate and experiment with the elements of art: line, tone, pattern, texture, form, space, colour and space.
- I can annotate work in my sketchbook.

### Famous Artists



#### Lowry

Laurence Stephen Lowry was born 1st November 1887 . He learnt to paint at night school as an amateur and mostly painted using a five-colour palette of oil paints. Lowry is famous for painting scenes of life in the industrial areas of North West England. He is best known for his urban landscapes with human figures often referred to as 'matchstick men'. He was the official artist of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953.  
Lowry's Famous Quotes: "You don't need brains to be a painter, just feelings."

### Key Vocabulary



Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Perspective</b>	Representation of 3D objects on a flat surface to produce the same view of distance and size
<b>Shade</b>	a colour, especially with regard to how light or dark it is or as distinguished from one nearly like
<b>Matchstick Men</b>	Dark, thin and elongated, almost silhouette-like figures that appear in many of Lowry's paintings.
<b>Charcoal</b>	A black crumbly drawing material made of carbon
<b>Tone</b>	<b>the lightness or darkness of a colour</b>
<b>Pressure</b>	How hard or soft the paper is pressed onto with the drawing implement

### Sticky Knowledge

#### Significant Works

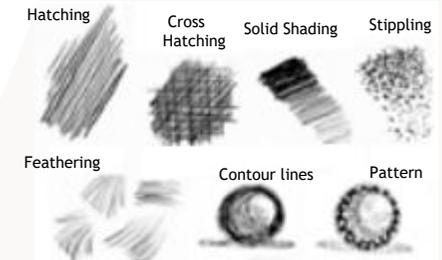


Coming from the mill  
Industrial Landscape

#### Drawing

- Drawings are created by making lines on a surface.
- Long lines make up the shapes and small lines make the textures.
- Drawings can be images of real life or abstract images showing ideas cannot be seen in the real world.
- Drawing instruments include graphite pencils, pen and ink, coloured pencils, crayons, charcoal, chalk, pastels, etc

#### Shading Techniques



#### Study Of Artists

- I can research the work of an artist and use their work to replicate a style.
- I can explain the style of art used and how it has been influenced by a famous artist.
- I understand what a specific artist is trying to achieve in any given situation
- I understand why art can be very abstract and what message the artist is trying to convey.