



Year 4	Topic Title – Rainforest Mixed Media Landscape Collage/Painting		Key Vocabulary
<p>National Curriculum Objectives:</p> <p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <p>to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas</p> <p>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]</p> <p>about great artists, architects and designers in history</p>	<p>Know who Eileen Downes is: a California native collage painter, known as “the artist who paints with bits of torn paper for a palette.” Eileen has developed a unique artistic style by strategically layering bits of torn magazine papers to create the desired effect.</p> <p>Using the website: http://www.rainforestartists.com/html/m.html</p> <p>Research artists who paint rainforest landscapes – Pam Mark, Lisa Miller, Margaret Mee, David Mc Eown, Pierre Maxo, Shirley Moore-Leago.</p> <p>Discuss the different landscapes and compare to Eileen Downes collage landscapes. Which do you prefer?</p> <p>Using sketch books, experiment with different paint and different sized brushes. Start to experiment with mixed media to create different effects, textures, and colour, i.e. rip up magazines, sugar paper, tissue paper, newspaper, copier paper and stick down onto sketch book. Use crumpling, pinching, curling to create blades of grass, plants, tree trunks, flowers and then use different paint (acrylic, poster, oil, watercolour) to paint on top of the collaged pieces. Use different sized brushes, sponges to create different effects.</p> <p>Mix colours and use specific colour language (primary and secondary (tertiary colours))</p> <p>Using research from Geography Rainforest topic, choose rainforest animals and plants/trees and sketch books to design a mixed media piece including labelling colours, materials, types of paint to use based on what you found better to use/what looks nicest.</p> <p>Using large circle shaped cartridge art paper, create a mixed media Rainforest Landscape layered using collage and painting techniques.</p> <p>Display circle shaped work on the Geography display with Rainforest work. Evaluate work and discuss what you enjoyed and didn’t enjoy.</p>		<p>Painter Collage Torn Palette Unique Artistic style Rainforest Landscape Experiment Mixed media Texture Effects Crumpling Pinching Scrunching Curling Primary Secondary Tertiary Layering</p>
<p>Key Learning in Art and Design – Painting and Collage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experiment with different effects and textures including blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint creating textural effects. Work on a range of scales e.g. thin brush on small picture etc. Create different effects and textures with paint according to what they need for the task. <p>Colour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mix colours and know which primary colours make secondary colours. Use more specific colour language. Mix and use tints and shades. Experiment with a range of collage techniques such as tearing, overlapping and layering to create images and represent textures. Use collage as a means of collecting ideas and information and building a visual vocabulary. 			
Possible Community Links	Previous Learning Experiences:	Future Learning Experiences:	
Dalton Woods	Year 2 – Landscapes of the school grounds using David Hockney as inspiration. Using some collage techniques to create a large scaled landscape.	Year 6 – digital media – layering Year 6 – 3 layered lino printing	



Year 4	Topic Title – George Seurat – Pointillism		Key Vocabulary
<p>National Curriculum Objectives: Pupils should be taught: 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, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] about great artists, architects and designers in history</p> <p>Key Learning in Art and Design – Painting and Collage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiment with different effects and textures including blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint creating textural effects. • Work on a range of scales e.g. thin brush on small picture etc. • Create different effects and textures with paint according to what they need for the task. <p>Colour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix colours and know which primary colours make secondary colours. • Use more specific colour language. Mix and use tints and shades. 	<p>Know that George Seurat was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Born in France in December 1859. - Came from a wealthy family and was interested in art from an early age. - Developed a style of art called pointillism - using tiny dots of colour instead of brush strokes. <p>Know that pointillism took much longer than using regular brush strokes.</p> <p>The Salon was an official art exhibition in Paris – many artist of the time wanted their work displayed here.</p> <p>In 1883 Seurat wanted his painting ‘Bathers at Asnières’ displaying at the Salon but they did not think it was good enough. He began exhibiting his work with other artists who were soon influenced by his style.</p> <p>His most famous piece ‘A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte’ took him almost two years to complete.</p> <p>He wanted his art to show what life was like at the time which was different to other artists who often painted to catch a specific moment.</p> <p>Seurat died at the age of 31 in 1891 – he left a lasting legacy on the art world and influenced many other artists including Paul Signet and famous British artist Damien Hurst.</p> <p>Look at a range of Seurat’s work. Discuss what they like and dislike about the pieces.</p> <p>Discuss how Seurat used dots to create most of his paintings. He didn’t mix the colours together but used colour dots next to each other. When you look closely at his paintings you can see the separate colour dots but as you look from afar they seem to mix together – this is called optical mixing.</p> <p>Experiment with pointillism using a variety of objects of their choice e.g. cotton buds, bubble wrap, flat pin heads and other pointed objects.</p> <p>Experiment with optical colour mixing by layering dots of similar colour paint until the desired shade is reached.</p> <p>Practice using pointillism to create shading.</p> <p>Design a final piece of pointillism art that depicts life in 2020 – after several designs pick a final piece.</p> <p>Using optical colour mixing, tools of their choice and pointillism shading create their final piece of art work. Hold an art exhibition displaying their work for children in another class.</p>		<p>George Seurat Pointillism The Salon</p> <p>Bathers at Asnières Exhibit Legacy Influence Dots Paul Signet Damien Hurst Optical colour wheel Optical colour mixing Layering Shading Design Improve Final piece Depicts Tools Exhibition</p>
<p>Possible Community Links</p>	<p>Previous learning experiences:</p>		<p>Future learning experiences:</p>
	<p>Year 1 – Vincent Van Gogh – primary and secondary colours Year 3 – Di Vinci – Portraits and colour mixing, scale and shade</p>		<p>Year 5 – Coastal landscapes – layering paint, complimentary and contrasting colours to create texture and atmosphere.</p>



Year 4	Topic Title – Digital Media – Photography		Key Vocabulary
<p>National Curriculum objectives: Pupils should be taught: 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, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] about great artists, architects and designers in history</p> <p>Key Learning in Art and Design – Digital media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record and collect visual information using digital cameras and video recorders. Present recorded visual images using software. Use a graphics package to create images and effects with; lines by controlling the brush tool with increased precision. Change the type of brush to an appropriate style. Create shapes by making selections to cut, duplicate and repeat. <p>Experiment with colours and textures by using effects and simple filters to manipulate and create images for a purpose.</p>	<p>Know the difference between a Photograph and a Painting Look at a range of photographs and paintings and talk about the differences Know some facts about photography and cameras: 1826- first permanent photographic image 1861- first colour photo was taken 1926- first under water photo was taken, colour 1991- first still digital camera was used Look at a range of famous photographers and their work: Ansel Adams - born in San Francisco 1902, died in Monterey, California in 1984, photographer and environmentalist, at 12 Ansel taught himself to play the piano and read music, He joined the Sierra Club at Yosemite, The Sierra Club was vital to Adams's early success. His first published photographs and writings appeared in the club's 1922 Bulletin, and he had his first one man exhibition in 1928 at the club's San Francisco headquarters Anne Geddes - Was born in Queensland Australia in 1956, self-taught, her career started until she was 25, Her work has been published in 83 countries- North America, Europe, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South America, the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. deeply held belief that each and every child must be protected, nurtured, and loved. In 1991 she made a company called <i>Next Generations Enterprises Ltd.</i> with money going to preventing child abuse Andy Goldsworthy - Born in Cheshire, England in 1956, Art created in England, Northern Territories of Canada, the North Pole, Japan, the Australian outback, St Louis, and Missouri. The materials he uses are those to hand in the remote locations he visits, twigs, leaves, stones, snow and ice, reeds and thorns. The works are recorded as photographs. Learn about composition in photography, rule of thirds and the diagonal rule. Use the iPad to go into the school grounds or take a walk to Dalton woods and take photographs of peers/landscape with natural props i.e. lying in the grass, using flowers, twigs arranged, trees etc. using what you have learned about composition, rule of thirds and the diagonal rule. Choose your favourite photograph that demonstrates the rules and change the image to black and white on the iPad edit features. Using the 'markup' feature on the photo app on the iPad, manipulate the images by adding filters, lines, shapes, colour and textures. Print the finished edited photographs to create a display in the style of the artists learned about.</p>		<p>Photograph Cameras Colour Digital Composition Rule of thirds Diagonal rule iPad nature natural landscape edit manipulate feature filter lines shapes colour texture</p>
Possible Community Links	Previous learning experiences:	Future learning experiences:	
Jayne Barri Smith- Local Photographer to come in and talk to the children about her photography and how it is similar to Anne Geddes Dalton Woods, Beacon	Year 2 - Record visual information using digital cameras/iPads. Use a simple graphics package 'BeFunky' on the iPads to create images and effects with: lines by changing the size of brushes in response to ideas; shapes using eraser, shape and fill tools; and colours and texture using simple filters to manipulate and create images.	Year 6 – Digital media based on Cassius Marcellus Coolidge – manipulating, editing and layering pictures.	