



YEAR 6

ART CURRICULUM

Year 6 Art - Broader Curriculum Aims and Objectives

Topics of Study

- PAINTING - ALL MIXED UP
- PRINTMAKING - OUT OF THIS WORLD
- SCULPTURE - REUSE AND RECYCLE
- CREATIVE RESPONSE - CAN ART MAKE YOU THINK?

Vocabulary

innovative, fragment, method, proportions, scale, translated, complementary, opposite, juxtaposition, vigorous, stippling, colour-match, heritage, folklore, two-point perspective, vanishing point, horizontal, vertical, rigidly, collagraph, protruding, crevices, representational, figurative, border, printing plate, overpower, infinity, combinations, twine, arrangement, viewpoint, suspended, fixed, biro, angles

Quality Literature Links

Key Artists



PABLO PICASSO



BELKIS AYON



ANISH KAPOOR

Theoretical Knowledge

Picasso was a major pioneer in the Cubist movement.

He was known for his innovative style of fragmenting and distorting forms. He challenged artistic norms by representing images from multiple perspective simultaneously.

His work reflected human experiences and emotions.

Ayon is known for her mastery of collagraphy.

Ayon's work explores the culture and history of Cuba as well as themes of identity and cultural heritage.

Ayon was inspired by Afro-Cuban folklore.

Her work brought attention to Cuba's rich cultural heritage

Kapoor is the artist who created the Temenos sculpture which is located near the Riverside Stadium.

Kapoor crafts massive sculptures using steel, stone and mirrors.

His sculptures depict huge, puzzling shapes that explore space, light and form.

Kapoor aims to overpower the viewer; giving them an experience of something colossal and mysterious. A lot of his work stems from ideas about infinity.

Disciplinary Knowledge

Art work can be influenced by and represent conflicts.

Art work can have be made to shock the viewer or give the viewer an emotional response.

Art can educate the viewer.

A single artist's success can prompt a reevaluation of the value of works by other connected artists.

The materials that artists use can often have their own meaning which adds to the overall concept behind a work of art.

Artwork can be created to evoke an emotional response.

Year 6 Art - Broader Curriculum Aims and Objectives

Practical Knowledge

DRAWING	PAINTING	PRINTMAKING	SCULPTURE	DEVELOPING IDEAS
<p>Standard human facial proportions can be mapped out using a set method.</p> <p>In drawing, light guidelines should be used to help position things in the correct place.</p> <p>The scale of objects or parts of objects should be continually compared to each other in order to achieve accurate proportions in a drawing.</p> <p>The scale of objects or parts of objects should be continually compared to each other in order to achieve accurate proportions in a drawing.</p> <p>The pencil measuring technique can be used to measure the space between objects or parts of objects on a secondary source image and then directly translated to the artist's page.</p> <p>Two point perspective is a drawing technique used by many artists to depict depth.</p> <p>Two point perspective is created using a horizon line and two vanishing points.</p> <p>Vanishing lines and vertical lines are drawn to add further detail to the drawing.</p> <p>Two point perspective is a drawing technique used by many artists to depict depth.</p> <p>Two point perspective is created using a horizon line and two vanishing points.</p> <p>Vanishing lines and vertical lines are drawn to add further detail to the drawing.</p> <p>Biro pen can be used for drawing and can make interesting marks.</p> <p>Objects can be lit from different angles to produce different tonal effects</p>	<p>Complementary colours appear opposite each other on the colour wheel.</p> <p>The complementary colours are usually paired as: red and green, blue and orange, yellow and purple.</p> <p>More vigorous, stiffer brush strokes can be used to create certain effects.</p> <p>Stiffer brushers can be used to create different kinds of marks.</p> <p>A mix of smoothly painted areas and roughly painted areas make for an interesting juxtaposition.</p> <p>Colours can be mixed and then overpainted onto secondary source images to colour-match areas.</p> <p>Some wet areas of a painting can be left to dry in order to use the wet on dry technique.</p> <p>A stippling effect can be created with a stiff paint brush.</p> <p>Colours can be mixed and then overpainted onto secondary source images to colour-match areas.</p> <p>Some wet areas of a painting can be left to dry in order to use the wet on dry technique.</p> <p>A stippling effect can be created with a stiff paint brush.</p>	<p>Objects and materials with different applied textures can be printed to make implied texture.</p> <p>Materials used to build up a collagraph print cannot be too thick.</p> <p>All materials must be stuck rigidly to the printing block and coated with PVA glue.</p> <p>The printing block is fully inked up using a brush to get in all the crevices.</p> <p>The ink is then rubbed away from the parts of the printing block that are protruding most; leaving the ink stuck in the crevices.</p> <p>Specialist printing paper is dampened prior to printing.</p> <p>A printing press is used to print a collagraph.</p> <p>Applied textures from different materials can be used to represent implied texture in a representational image.</p> <p>Interesting Textures can be placed together to achieve interesting results.</p> <p>Materials can be collaged in an intricate manner by building images up slowly; using small sections.</p> <p>When printing, an even, clean, white border is left around the print.</p> <p>Ink of different colours can be applied to the collagraph block to achieve different effects.</p>	<p>Recycled objects of different forms, colours and textures can be juxtaposed in order to create interesting effects.</p> <p>Objects can be stuck together quickly using a hot glue gun.</p> <p>Objects can be tied together with twine, string or rope.</p> <p>As sculptures can be viewed from multiple angles, each viewpoint must have a purpose or be interesting to look at.</p> <p>Objects can be partially placed inside each other in order to create an interesting arrangement.</p> <p>Objects and images can be repeated to form interesting patterns.</p> <p>Sculpture doesn't always have to be fixed to the ground; it can be suspended.</p> <p>Twine can be tied around a sculpture or fasted to a hole in the sculpture in order to suspend it.</p> <p>Sculptures can be suspended and arranged together to create interesting effects and to allow the viewer to pass between them.</p>	<p>Although secondary sources can be used, in order for an artist to create truly original work, they should seek to capture their own primary source imagery.</p> <p>Some imagery is protected by copyright and belongs to another creator so should only be used with caution.</p> <p>Very rarely does an artist make something up on the page without referring to some kind of source images.</p> <p>Sketchbooks are used to record primary and secondary source research.</p> <p>In order to capture primary source imagery, the artist may need to visit a certain location or gather resources from different places depending on what imagery they need.</p> <p>Short annotations in sketchbooks, accompanying the source imagery, can help the artist remember why they made their choices and how they intend to use the imagery in their artwork.</p> <p>Ideas are planned out using rough sketches in a sketchbook.</p> <p>Detailed drawings can help artists clarify their ideas and intentions.</p> <p>Exploring how other artists have responded to the same theme in different ways can help in the development process.</p> <p>When developing ideas, the artist should think about the materials, techniques and processes that they may want to use for their final piece.</p> <p>When developing ideas, the artist should think about the who the target audience is and what the purpose of the piece of art is.</p> <p>Making small annotations can help artists keep track of their ideas and their intentions.</p> <p>The artist should draw upon their knowledge of the specific materials, techniques and processes that they've chosen to use.</p> <p>The artist should take their time with their artwork and aim to produce something of quality.</p> <p>Artists can work collaboratively or independently.</p> <p>Artists evaluate what they have produced.</p> <p>Artists will analyse their work and think about whether or not it achieves what they wanted it to achieve.</p>

PRIOR LEARNING LINKS

YEAR 5 SCULPTURE: Children created larger than life sculptures of food out of paper mache.

YEAR 6

Unit of Learning: SCULPTURE
Theme: REUSE AND RECYCLE

FUTURE LEARNING LINKS

YEAR 7 SCULPTURE: -

Artist Study

Anish Kapoor

Can I juxtapose found objects together to make interesting colour and texture combinations?

Can I begin building my found materials sculpture?

Can I suspend my sculpture in an interesting way?

Can I draw my sculpture using a biro pen?

How we understand the work of history's greatest artists.

MATERIALS, TECHNIQUES AND PROCESSES	SUBJECT MATTER AND IMAGERY	CONCEPTUAL MEANING	CULTURAL, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LINKS	INSPIRATION	ART MOVEMENTS	HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
Kapoor crafts massive sculptures using steel, stone and mirrors.	His sculptures depict huge, puzzling shapes that explore space, light and form.	Kapoor aims to overpower the viewer; giving them an experience of something colossal and mysterious. A lot of his work stems from ideas about infinity.				Kapoor is the artist who created the Temenos sculpture which is located near the Riverside Stadium.

How we study, discuss and form judgements about art.

PERSPECTIVE	PURPOSE	CREATION	JUDGEMENT AND VALUE	IMPACT	CULTURE AND HISTORY
	Artwork can be created to evoke an emotional response.	The materials that artists use can often have their own meaning which adds to the overall concept behind a work of art.			

Mapping of Knowledge and Vocabulary

Learning Step	Artist Study Anish Kapoor	Can I juxtapose found objects together to make interesting colour and texture combinations?	Can I begin building my found materials sculpture?	Can I suspend my sculpture in an interesting way?	Can I draw my sculpture using a biro pen?
Practical Knowledge		<p>Recycled objects of different forms, colours and textures can be juxtaposed in order to create interesting effects.</p> <p>Objects can be stuck together quickly using a hot glue gun.</p> <p>Objects can be tied together with twine, string or rope.</p>	<p>As sculptures can be viewed from multiple angles, each viewpoint must have a purpose or be interesting to look at.</p> <p>Objects can be partially placed inside each other in order to create an interesting arrangement.</p> <p>Objects and images can be repeated to form interesting patterns.</p>	<p>Sculpture doesn't always have to be fixed to the ground; it can be suspended.</p> <p>Twine can be tied around a sculpture or fastened to a hole in the sculpture in order to suspend it.</p> <p>Sculptures can be suspended and arranged together to create interesting effects and to allow the viewer to pass between them.</p>	<p>Biro pen can be used for drawing and can make interesting marks.</p> <p>Objects can be lit from different angles to produce different tonal effects.</p>
Vocabulary	<p>overpower infinity</p>	<p>combinations twine</p>	<p>arrangement viewpoint</p>	<p>suspended fixed</p>	<p>biro angles</p>
Theoretical Knowledge	<p>Kapoor is the artist who created the Temenos sculpture which is located near the Riverside Stadium.</p> <p>Kapoor crafts massive sculptures using steel, stone and mirrors.</p> <p>His sculptures depict huge, puzzling shapes that explore space, light and form.</p> <p>Kapoor aims to overpower the viewer; giving them an experience of something colossal and mysterious. A lot of his work stems from ideas about infinity.</p>				
Disciplinary Knowledge	<p>The materials that artists use can often have their own meaning which adds to the overall concept behind a work of art.</p> <p>Artwork can be created to evoke an emotional response.</p>				

PRIOR LEARNING LINKS

YEAR 5 PAINTING: Children made luxurious, stylised paintings in the style of Tamara De Lempicka.

YEAR 6

Unit of Learning: PAINTING

Theme: ALL MIXED UP

FUTURE LEARNING LINKS

YEAR 7 PAINTING: -



How we understand the work of history's greatest artists.

MATERIALS, TECHNIQUES AND PROCESSES	SUBJECT MATTER AND IMAGERY	CONCEPTUAL MEANING	CULTURAL, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LINKS	INSPIRATION	ART MOVEMENTS	HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
	He was known for his innovative style of fragmenting and distorting forms.	His work reflected human experiences and emotions.			Picasso was a major pioneer in the Cubist movement.	He challenged artistic norms by representing images from multiple perspective simultaneously.

How we study, discuss and form judgements about art.

PERSPECTIVE	PURPOSE	CREATION	JUDGEMENT AND VALUE	IMPACT	CULTURE AND HISTORY
	Art work can have be made to shock the viewer or give the viewer an emotional response.				Art work can be influenced by and represent conflicts.

Mapping of Knowledge and Vocabulary

Learning Step	Artist Study Pablo Picasso	Can I follow a step by step method of drawing a human face to achieve accurate proportions?	Can I draw self-portrait with mixed up features in the style of Cubism?	Can I mix and identify complementary colours?	Can I paint a Cubist style portrait using complementary colours?	Can I paint a realistic portrait using a stippling effect?	Can I paint a realistic portrait using a stippling effect?
Practical Knowledge		<p>Standard human facial proportions can be mapped out using a set method.</p> <p>In drawing, light guidelines should be used to help position things in the correct place.</p> <p>The scale of objects or parts of objects should be continually compared to each other in order to achieve accurate proportions in a drawing.</p>	<p>The scale of objects or parts of objects should be continually compared to each other in order to achieve accurate proportions in a drawing.</p> <p>The pencil measuring technique can be used to measure the space between objects or parts of objects on a secondary source image and then directly translated to the artist's page.</p>	<p>Complementary colours appear opposite each other on the colour wheel.</p> <p>The complementary colours are usually paired as: red and green, blue and orange, yellow and purple.</p>	<p>More vigorous, stiffer brush strokes can be used to create certain effects.</p> <p>Stiffer brushes can be used to create different kinds of marks.</p> <p>A mix of smoothly painted areas and roughly painted areas make for an interesting juxtaposition.</p>	<p>Colours can be mixed and then overpainted onto secondary source images to colour-match areas.</p> <p>Some wet areas of a painting can be left to dry in order to use the wet on dry technique.</p> <p>A stippling effect can be created with a stiff paint brush.</p>	<p>Colours can be mixed and then overpainted onto secondary source images to colour-match areas.</p> <p>Some wet areas of a painting can be left to dry in order to use the wet on dry technique.</p> <p>A stippling effect can be created with a stiff paint brush.</p>
Vocabulary	innovative fragment	method proportions	scale translated	complementary opposite	juxtaposition vigorous	stippling colour-match	stippling colour-match
Theoretical Knowledge	<p>Picasso was a major pioneer in the Cubist movement.</p> <p>He was known for his innovative style of fragmenting and distorting forms.</p> <p>He challenged artistic norms by representing images from multiple perspective simultaneously.</p> <p>His work reflected human experiences and emotions.</p>						
Disciplinary Knowledge	<p>Art work can be influenced by and represent conflicts.</p> <p>Art work can have be made to shock the viewer or give the viewer an emotional response.</p>						

PRIOR LEARNING LINKS

YEAR 5 PRINTMAKING: Children made lino prints inspired by space.

YEAR 6

Unit of Learning: PRINTMAKING

Theme: HOW IT FEELS

FUTURE LEARNING LINKS

YEAR 7 PRINTMAKING:

Artist Study

Belkis Ayon

Can I produce a two point perspective drawing?

Can I produce a two point perspective drawing?

Can I make a collagraph printing plate?

Can I print with my collagraph printing plate?

Can I produce a figurative collagraph printing plate?

Can I print with my figurative collagraph printing plate?

How we understand the work of history's greatest artists.

MATERIALS, TECHNIQUES AND PROCESSES	SUBJECT MATTER AND IMAGERY	CONCEPTUAL MEANING	CULTURAL, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LINKS	INSPIRATION	ART MOVEMENTS	HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
Ayon is known for her mastery of collagraphy.			Ayon's work explores the culture and history of Cuba as well as themes of identity and cultural heritage.	Ayon was inspired by Afro-Cuban folklore.		Her work brought attention to Cuba's rich cultural heritage.

How we study, discuss and form judgements about art.

PERSPECTIVE	PURPOSE	CREATION	JUDGEMENT AND VALUE	IMPACT	CULTURE AND HISTORY
	Art can educate the viewer.		A single artist's success can prompt a reevaluation of the value of works by other connected artists.		

Mapping of Knowledge and Vocabulary

Learning Step	Artist Study Belkis Ayon	Can I produce a two point perspective drawing?	Can I produce a two point perspective drawing?	Can I make a collagraph printing plate?	Can I print with my collagraph printing plate?	Can I produce a figurative collagraph printing plate?	Can I print with my figurative collagraph printing plate?
Practical Knowledge		<p>Two point perspective is a drawing technique used by many artists to depict depth.</p> <p>Two point perspective is created using a horizon line and two vanishing points.</p> <p>Vanishing lines and vertical lines are drawn to add further detail to the drawing.</p>	<p>Two point perspective is a drawing technique used by many artists to depict depth.</p> <p>Two point perspective is created using a horizon line and two vanishing points.</p> <p>Vanishing lines and vertical lines are drawn to add further detail to the drawing.</p>	<p>Objects and materials with different applied textures can be printed to make implied texture.</p> <p>Materials used to build up a collagraph print cannot be too thick.</p> <p>All materials must be stuck rigidly to the printing block and coated with PVA glue.</p>	<p>The printing block is fully inked up using a brush to get in all the crevices.</p> <p>The ink is then rubbed away from the parts of the printing block that are protruding most; leaving the ink stuck in the crevices.</p> <p>Specialist printing paper is dampened prior to printing.</p> <p>A printing press is used to print a collagraph.</p>	<p>Applied textures from different materials can be used to represent implied texture in a representational image.</p> <p>Interesting Textures can be placed together to achieve interesting results.</p> <p>Materials can be collaged in an intricate manner by building images up slowly; using small sections.</p>	<p>When printing, an even, clean, white border is left around the print.</p> <p>Ink of different colours can be applied to the collagraph block to achieve different effects.</p>
Vocabulary	heritage folklore	two-point perspective vanishing point	horizontal vertical	rigidly collagraph	protruding crevices	representational figurative	border printing plate
Theoretical Knowledge	<p>Ayon is known for her mastery of collagraphy.</p> <p>Ayon's work explores the culture and history of Cuba as well as themes of identity and cultural heritage.</p> <p>Ayon was inspired by Afro-Cuban folklore.</p> <p>Her work brought attention to Cuba's rich cultural heritage.</p>						
Disciplinary Knowledge	<p>Art can educate the viewer.</p> <p>Ayón's collagraphs challenge viewers' perspectives by exploring the rich mythological heritage of the Abakuá society</p> <p>A single artist's success can prompt a reevaluation of the value of works by other connected artists.</p> <p>Her prints prompted a reevaluation of the value attributed to Afro-Cuban cultural heritage within the art world, sparking discussions on the recognition of marginalized cultural narratives.</p>						

PRIOR LEARNING LINKS

YEAR 5 CREATIVE RESPONSE: Children created art work that challenged the idea of what art is.

YEAR 6

Unit of Learning: CREATIVE RESPONSE
Theme: CAN ART MAKE YOU THINK?

FUTURE LEARNING LINKS

YEAR 7 CREATIVE RESPONSE: -

Artist Study

TBC

Can I collect and record primary and secondary source images?

Can I collect and record primary and secondary source images?

Can I develop my ideas in response to the theme?

Can I develop my ideas in response to the theme?

Can I produce a final outcome?

Can I evaluate my final outcome?

How we understand the work of history's greatest artists.

DISCUSSION POINTS

How does the artists work relate to the theme?

What do you like/dislike about the artists work?

What can we learn from the artist which may help us when working from our theme?

How is my final outcome the same/different to the artist's work?

How we study, discuss and form judgements about art.

PERSPECTIVE

PURPOSE

CREATION

JUDGEMENT AND VALUE

IMPACT

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Should there be limits to what can be shown in a piece of artwork?

Can art change people's minds?

Mapping of Knowledge and Vocabulary

Learning Step	Artist Study TBC	Can I collect and record primary and secondary source images?	Can I collect and record primary and secondary source images?	Can I develop my ideas in response to the theme?	Can I develop my ideas in response to the theme?	Can I produce a final outcome?	Can I evaluate my final outcome?
Practical Knowledge		<p>Although secondary sources can be used, in order for an artist to create truly original work, they should seek to capture their own primary source imagery.</p> <p>Some imagery is protected by copyright and belongs to another creator so should only be used with caution.</p> <p>Very rarely does an artist make something up on the page without referring to some kind of source images.</p>	<p>Sketchbooks are used to record primary and secondary source research.</p> <p>In order to capture primary source imagery, the artist may need to visit a certain location or gather resources from different places depending on what imagery they need.</p> <p>Short annotations in sketchbooks, accompanying the source imagery, can help the artist remember why they made their choices and how they intend to use the imagery in their artwork.</p>	<p>Ideas are planned out using rough sketches in a sketchbook.</p> <p>Detailed drawings can help artists clarify their ideas and intentions.</p> <p>Exploring how other artists have responded to the same theme in different ways can help in the development process.</p>	<p>When developing ideas, the artist should think about the materials, techniques and processes that they may want to use for their final piece.</p> <p>When developing ideas, the artist should think about the who the target audience is and what the purpose of the piece of art is.</p> <p>Making small annotations can help artists keep track of their ideas and their intentions.</p>	<p>The artist should draw upon their knowledge of the specific materials, techniques and processes that they've chosen to use.</p> <p>The artist should take their time with their artwork and aim to produce something of quality.</p> <p>Artists can work collaboratively or independently.</p>	<p>Artists evaluate what they have produced.</p> <p>Artists will analyse their work and think about whether or not it achieves what they wanted it to achieve.</p>
Vocabulary							
Theoretical Questions	<p>How does the artists work relate to the theme?</p> <p>What do you like/dislike about the artists work?</p> <p>What can we learn from the artist which may help us when working from our theme?</p> <p>How is my final outcome the same/different to the artist's work?</p>						
Disciplinary Questions	<p>Can art change people's minds?</p> <p>Should there be limits to what can be shown in a piece of artwork?</p>						