

Art long term plan

Art curriculum intent

At Nether Green Junior School, we encourage all children to be imaginative, experimental and independent learners. We offer a structure and sequence of lessons to ensure we have covered the practical, theoretical and disciplinary knowledge required to meet the aims of the national curriculum. Children have the opportunity to explore art movements, techniques and significant artists from across the world to develop their disciplinary and theoretical knowledge. The curriculum gives the children the opportunity to revisit practical knowledge in drawing every unit and painting, sculpture and printing each year. This enables them to become confident and proficient in their knowledge so they are able to use their imagination to independently experiment with their own creative ideas within these skills. Their final Y6 piece will give them the opportunity to choose and experiment their preferred medium to produce a final piece. Children will be given the opportunity to develop their own creative ideas so that through sequenced lessons, which offer the opportunity to ask questions, demonstrate their skills and independently explore their own creative ideas so that they can express themselves as an artist. The children record their exploration of art movements, styles and artists; their ideas and experimentations and their reflective evaluations in their sketch book. Their sketchbook stays with them throughout their time at NGJS so they can reflect on their own progress as an artist.

The sequence of lessons for each year group will follow the same structure.

Explore the art movement,	Develop practical skills.	Explore significant artists'	Experiment with practical,	Evaluate and explain the
developing theoretical and		work for inspiration and plan	theoretical and disciplinary	choices made in own
disciplinary knowledge.		for own final piece.	knowledge to produce	artwork.
			independent final piece.	

	Y3	¥4	Y5	Y6
Autumn	Painting	Sculpture	Sculpture	Painting
	Portraiture	Ancient Greek sculpture	Arts & Crafts	Landscapes
Spring	Sculpture Death masks	Printing (Block printing) Adinkra textiles	Painting Islamic Architecture	Printing (Lino printing) Activist Art
Summer	Printing (Mono printing)	Painting	Printing (Mono printing)	Printing/Painting/Sculpture
	Nature Printing	Expressionism	Mono printing	Pop Art



Year group	Prior Knowledge	Practical Knowledge	Theoretical Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge	Vocabulary
Y3 Autumn	KS1 National Curriculum:	Use line to draw shapes.	A portrait is a representation of a	Portraiture has changed over	Drawing
	 Use a range of materials creatively 		particular person.	time from being a way to	painting
Autumn 2 –	to design and make products.	Use line and shape to draw the		accurately record	portraiture
What is the	• Use drawing, painting and sculpture	facial features.	A self-portrait is a portrait of the	appearances, to a creative	portrait
<mark>UK and how</mark>	to develop and share their ideas,		artist by the artist.	expression in whatever way	self-portrait
<mark>do I fit in it?</mark>	experiences and imagination.	Use line and shape to draw a face		the artist pleases.	shape
	 Develop a wide range of art and 	in proportion.	Portraiture can exist in different		proportion
	design techniques in using colour,		art forms and styles e.g. painting,	The media of portraiture has	cubism
	pattern, texture, line, shape, form	Identify primary colours.	sculpture, photography, video,	changed over time from	realism
	and space.		realistic, contemporary, abstract	painting, sculpture or drawing	primary colour
	 Knowledge of the work of a range 	Identify and mix secondary colours	etc.	to photography and video.	secondary
	of artists, craft makers and designers,	using paint.			colour
	describing the differences and		Pablo Picasso is a significant		colour mixing
	similarities between different	Paint the features of a face.	cubist portrait artist.		evaluate
	practices and disciplines, and making				explain
	links to their own work.	Experiment with drawing and	Rembrandt is a significant realist		
		painting to create a cubist style	portrait artist.		
		self-portrait.			
			Frida Kahlo is a significant		
		Evaluate and explain the choices	portrait artists linked to realism,		
		made in own artwork.	symbolism, and surrealism.		
Y3 Spring	KS1 Art Curriculum	Draw death masks in proportion.	Masks have been used in	Masks have been used for	Sculpture
			different cultures across the	different purposes over time-	mask
Spring 2 -	Y3 Autumn 2 Portraiture	Explore clay skills- roll, squeeze,	world and exist in different art	funerals, theatre, rituals,	death mask
What was	Drawing – shapes, facial features,	pull, pinch, carve, smooth, join.	forms e.g. sculpture, painting,	protection, military, sport,	shape
life like for	proportion.		photography, collage.	festive etc.	form
the Ancient	Painting- primary colours, secondary	Experiment with clay, sculpture,			proportion
Egyptians?	colours, colour mixing.	form, shape to create a unique	Death masks were frequently	Masks exist in different forms	texture
	Evaluation	death mask that represents the	used to cover the face of the	and materials from Ancient	colour
		artist.	deceased. Generally, their	Egyptian death masks and	symbolise
			purpose was to represent the	19 th century plaster masks to	
			features of the deceased, both to	modern 3D printed masks.	



		Paint the sculpture using colours	honour them and to establish a		
		to symbolise the artist.	relationship through the mask		
			with the spirit world.		
		Evaluate and explain the choices			
		made in own artwork.	The use of colour in Ancient		
			Egyptian painting was symbolic.		
			Romuald Hazoumé is a		
			significant artist who uses		
			recycled materials to produce		
			contemporary African masks.		
			Tracey Emin is a significant		
			British contemporary artist who		
			has produced her own death		
			mask.		
Y3 Summer	KS1 Art Curriculum	To create realistic observational	A print is an impression made by	Printmaking methods have	Print
		drawings of natural objects.	any method involving transfer	changed over time. Original	Mono print
Summer 1 –	Y3 Autumn 2 Portraiture		from one surface to another.	methods include woodcut;	Nature print
<mark>How do</mark>	Drawing – shapes, facial features,	Use natural resources to create		later techniques include	pattern
<mark>plants</mark>	proportion.	patterns, shapes and	Different print making methods	screen and digital	shape
<mark>grow?</mark>	Painting- primary colours, secondary	compositions.	produce different styles of print.	printmaking.	colour
	colours, colour mixing.				composition
	Evaluation	Use natural resources to print.	Mono printing is a form of	The invention of printmaking	tone
			printmaking where the image	was very important to society	pressure
	Y3 Spring 2 Death Masks	Experiment with composition,	can only be made once, unlike	as it is an affordable way for text and images to be	natural
	Drawing Dainting colour symbolics	colour, pattern, print to create a final nature print piece.	most printmaking which allows for multiple originals.	reproduced and shared.	reverse
	Painting- colour, symbolise Evaluation				printing
		Evaluate and explain the choices	Nature printing is a type of mono		
		made in own artwork.	print that uses natural resources		
			to produce an image.		



Y4 Autumn Autumn 1 – Greece then and nowwhat's the difference?	KS1 Art Curriculum Y3 Autumn 2 Portraiture Drawing – shapes, facial features, proportion. Painting- primary colours, secondary colours, colour mixing. Evaluation Y3 Spring 2 Death masks Sculpture- shape, form, texture, proportion. Clay skills- roll, squeeze, pull, pinch, carve, smooth, join. Evaluation.	Use line, tone and shape to draw the human figure in proportion. Use line, tone, shape and proportion to draw the human figure in motion. Explore clay skills- roll, squeeze, pull, pinch, carve, smooth, join. Experiment with sculpture, form, shape and proportion to create a unique sculpture of the human figure out of clay. Evaluate and explain the choices	 Arlene Bandes is an artist who uses natural resources to create nature prints. Andy Goldsworthy is an artist who use natural forms to create interesting patterns, shapes and composition. Sculpture is the creation of artistic objects in three dimensions—length, width, and height. The main feature of a sculpture's design is the way its forms extend through space. Sculpture of the human figure exists in different art styles e.g. realistic, abstract and classical. Ancient Greek sculpture was meant to show perfection. They wanted to create lifelike images of near perfect humans. 	The human figure has appeared in art for thousands of years. The media of representing the human figure has changed over time from cave paintings and Greek statues to photography and abstract sculptures. Through the ages the human figure has been used in art to tell stories, express beliefs, or to explore what it is to be human.	Human figure Sculpture 3D Proportion Form Space Statue Line Tone Shape
		Evaluate and explain the choices made in own artwork.	Alberto Giacometti is a significant surrealist/cubist sculptor. Ben Enwonwu and Barbara		
			Hepworth were significant modernist sculptors.		



Y4 Spring Spring 1 – What did the Romans do for me?	KS1 National Art Curriculum Y3 Summer 1 Nature Printing Printing- pattern, shape, colour and composition. Evaluation. Y4 Autumn 1 Ancient Greek Sculpture Drawing- line, tone and shape Evaluation.	 Practise and develop drawings skills by drawing Adinkra symbols. Use recycled materials to create Adinkra stamps that are five to eight cm^{2.} Explore block printing skills using Adinkra stamps to create repeated patterns. Experiment with block printing to create a unique Adinkra inspired printed textile. Evaluate and explain the choices made in won artwork. 	 Block printing is the process of printing patterns by means of engraved wooden blocks. Block printing exists in different forms and styles all over the world: religious texts, calendars, artwork and textiles. Adinkra are visual symbols that represent concepts, used extensively in fabrics and pottery among the Ashantis in Ghana and Baoulés in Cote D'Ivoire. Adinkra cloth is made by block printing as well as screen printing. Katsushika Hokusai is a 	Examples of block printing are thought to stretch all the way back to ancient civilisations. The earliest examples originate from China nearly 4000 years ago, going on to spread through Egypt, Asia, and eventually the rest of the world. Since there is such a long history of block printing, there are many different techniques, but it is essentially using a carved material covered in ink to transfer an image on to paper or fabric. Block printing can be done with wood, linoleum,	Block printing Repeated patterns Adinkra Stamp Textile Symbol
Y4 Summer Summer 1 – Why do people live where they live?	KS1 Art Curriculum Y3 Autumn 2 Portraiture Drawing – shapes, facial features, proportion. Painting- primary colours, secondary colours, colour mixing. Evaluation	Practise and develop drawing skills- shading, blending, line, tone, shape, hatching, scumbling, stippling. Use perspective to draw a mountain landscape. Explore watercolour brushwork- faded wash, solid wash, stippling,	Katsusnika Hokusal Is a significant block print artist.Expressionism refers to art in which the image of reality is distorted in order to make it expressive of the artist's inner feelings or ideas.Expressionism can exist in different art forms e.g. painting, drawing, literature, music and film.	Although the term expressionist can be applied to artwork from any era, it is generally applied to art of the twentieth century. Artists were rejecting life-like artworks and emphasising feeling.	Expressionism Perspective Brushwork Hatching scumbling Stippling Wash Layering Lifting Blending



	Y4 Autumn 1 Ancient Greek	lifting, layering, blending and			Landscape
	Sculpture	brush choice.	In expressionist painting, colour	Expressionism evolved into	
	Drawing- line, tone and shape		in particular can be intense and	different forms of	
	Evaluation.	Explore how line work and colours	non-naturalistic, brushwork is	expressionism as artists	
		can be used to express emotions.	typically free and paint	continued to innovate e.g.	
			application tends to be	neo-expressionism and	
		Experiment with watercolours,	generous and highly textured.	abstract expressionism	
		colour mixing and brushwork to			
		create expressionist landscape	Significant expressionist artists		
		painting.	who painted landscapes include		
			Vincent Van Gogh and Ernst		
		Evaluate and explain the choices	Ludwig Kirchner.		
		made in own artwork.			
Y5 Autumn	Y3 Autumn 2 Portraiture	Practise and develop drawing	Arts and Crafts was a design	The Arts and Crafts	Arts and Crafts
	Drawing – shapes, facial features,	skills- shading, blending, line, tone,	movement initiated by William	Movement emerged with the	Ceramics
Autumn 1 –	proportion.	shape, hatching, scumbling,	Morris in 1861 which aimed to	founding of the design firm	Jewellery
Raiders or		stippling.	improve the quality of design	Morris and Co. in 1861 by	Motif
Settlers?	Y3 Spring 2 Death masks		and make it available to the	William Morris.	Pattern
How should	Sculpture- shape, form, texture,	Use drawing skills developed to	widest possible audience.		Broach
we	proportion.	draw arts and crafts and viking		The Arts and Crafts	
remember	Clay skills- roll, squeeze, pull, pinch,	patterns.	Arts & Crafts can exist in	movement is often seen as	
the Vikings?	carve, smooth, join.		different art forms e.g. textiles,	the starting point for modern	
	Evaluation.	Use drawing skills to draw Viking	ceramics, architecture, furniture	design approaches.	
	Y4 Autumn 1 Ancient Greek	jewellery and broaches.	and jewellery.		
	Sculpture	Fundamental deviation along any institute			
	Drawing- line, tone and shape	Explore and develop clay sculpting	Arts and crafts designs often		
	Evaluation.	skills.	included natural motifs and		
	Clay skills- roll, squeeze, pull, pinch,		patterns, particularly plant		
	carve, smooth, join.	Experiment with drawing and clay	forms.		
		skills to design and sculpt	Cignificant auto and anothe autists		
	Evaluation	broaches inspired by the Vikings	Significant arts and crafts artists		
			include William Morris.	1	



	Y4 Summer 1 Expressionism Drawing skills- shading, blending, line, tone, shape, hatching, scumbling, stippling, perspective. Evaluation.	and the Arts and Crafts movement. Evaluate and explain the choices made in own artwork.			
Y5 Spring	Y3 Autumn 2 Portraiture	Use line and shape to draw a	Islamic art includes a range of	Islamic art encompasses the	Architecture
	Drawing – shapes, facial features,	simple building in perspective.	artistic fields including	visual arts produced from the	Islamic art
Spring 1 -	proportion.		architecture, calligraphy,	seventh century onward	Calligraphy
What was the Golden	Painting- primary colours, secondary	Use drawing and develop perspective skills to draw Islamic	painting, glass, ceramics, and textiles, among others	(some 1400 years) by both Muslims and non-Muslims	Geometric pattern
Age of	colours, colour mixing.	architecture.	textiles, among others	who lived within the territory	Floral design
Islam?	Evaluation	Use drawing skills to draw	Islamic religious art differs from Christian religious art in that it is	that was inhabited by, or ruled by, culturally Islamic	Vegetal design Repeated
	Y4 Summer 1 Expressionism	geometric, vegetal and floral patterns.	non- figural because many Muslims believe that the	populations.	pattern Arabesque
	Drawing skills- shading, blending, line,		depiction of the human form is	Islamic architecture has	Mosque
	tone, shape, hatching, scumbling,	Practise watercolour brushwork	idolatry and thereby a sin against	changed over time. There is a	Mihrab
	stippling, perspective. Expressing	skills.	God, forbidden in the Qur'an.	delicate balance to strike	Minaret
	emotions through line work.	Function on twith drowing and	Calligraphy and architectural	between tradition and	Perspective
	Evaluation.	Experiment with drawing and painting skills to design and paint own piece of Islamic architecture.	elements are given important religious significance in Islamic art.	modernity- one aspect of this fusion is the incorporation of traditional Islamic patterns	
	Watercolour skills- watercolour			and motifs in contemporary	
	brushwork- faded wash, solid wash,	Evaluate and explain the choices	There are repeating elements in	architectural forms.	
	stippling, lifting, layering, blending	made in own artwork.	Islamic architectural design, such		
	and brush choice. Colour mixing,		as the use of stylized,		
	expressing emotions through colour.		geometrical floral or vegetal		
	Evaluation		designs in a repetition known as		
	Y5 Autumn 1 Arts & Crafts		the arabesque.		



Y5 Summer 1 Where in the world is the most extreme?	Drawing- shading, blending, line, tone, shape, hatching, scumbling, stippling. Y3 Autumn 2 Portraiture Drawing – shapes, facial features, proportion. Painting- primary colours, secondary colours, colour mixing. Evaluation	Practise drawing skills by drawing small objects focusing on adding texture and lines. Challenge- create continuous line drawings and blind drawings. Use drawing skills to draw animals.	A significant historical Islamic architect is Mimar Sinan. Significant contemporary Islamic architects combining traditional and modern architecture are Rasem Badran, Zaha Hadid and Basil Al Bayati. The mono print is a form of printmaking where the image can only be made once, unlike most printmaking which allows for multiple originals. Mono printing can exist in different artforms and styles.	Monoprinting was first experimented with by 16 th century Dutch painters. Monoprinting has changed over time from richly complex landscape prints by the Dutch artists, to impressionist prints	Mono printing Texture Pattern Line Shape
	 Y3 Summer 1 Nature Printing Printing- pattern, shape, colour and composition. Evaluation. Y4 Spring 1 Block Printing Printing- repeated patterns, block printing. Y5 Autumn 1 Arts & Crafts Drawing-shading, blending, line, tone, shape, 	Explore carbon paper printing skills and adding paint on top of carbon prints. Experiment with drawing, mono printing and painting skills to design and create own mono print of animals from extreme Earth. Evaluate and explain the choices made in own artwork.	Xgaoc'o X'are, Paul Klee and Prunella Clough are significant modernist artists who create mono prints.	of the 19 th century to modernist prints of the 20 th and 21 st century.	
Y6 Autumn Autumn 2 –	hatching, scumbling, stippling. Y3 Autumn 2 Portraiture Drawing – shapes, facial features, proportion.	Use drawing skills and a viewfinder to find and draw interesting features in a landscape e.g.	Landscape art is artwork whose primary focus is usually natural scenery.	The appreciation of landscape for its own sake, and its choice as a specific subject for	Landscape Classical Naturalistic
What impact did		texture, pattern, man-made, natural, light and shadow.		art, is a relatively recent phenomenon. Until the	Industrial Media



<mark>the</mark>	Painting- primary colours, secondary		Landscapes exists across the	seventeenth century	
Victorians	colours, colour mixing.	Use perspective skills to draw a	world in different art forms and	landscape was confined to the	
have on Sheffield?	Evaluation	small sketch of a simple landscape.	styles - painting, videography, photography, classical, modern,	background of portraits or paintings.	
	Y4 Summer 1 Expressionism	Use perspective skills to draw buildings.	abstract and impressionist.	Landscape art has changed	
	Drawing skills- shading, blending, line,			over time from artificial	
	tone, shape, hatching, scumbling,	Use drawing and proportion skills	Significant landscape artists in	classical landscapes in the 17 th	
	stippling, perspective. Expressing	to draw people.	history are Wang Wei, John	century, to naturalistic	
	emotions through line work.		Constable, Van Gogh, Georgia	landscapes in the 19 th century	
	Landscapes. Evaluation.	Experiment with drawing and painting skills to draw and paint an	O'Keefe.	to urban and industrial landscapes in the 20 th	
	Watercolour skills- watercolour	industrial landscape.		century.	
	brushwork- faded wash, solid wash,		LS Lowry and Song Wenzhi are		
	stippling, lifting, layering, blending	Evaluate and explain the choices	significant industrial landscape	The media of landscapes has	
	and brush choice. Colour mixing,	made in own artwork.	artists.	changed over time from	
	expressing emotions through colour. Evaluation			paintings to videography and photography.	
	Y5 Autumn 1 Arts & Crafts				
	Drawing- shading, blending, line,				
	tone, shape, hatching, scumbling,				
	stippling.	Due eties due vie e skille			A still ist sut
Y6 Spring	Y3 Autumn 2 Portraiture	Practise drawing skills.	Activist art is a term used to describe art that is grounded in	Artists can use art as a way to express their opinions, using	Activist art Message
Spring 1 –	Drawing – shapes, facial features,	Explore what children's message	the act of 'doing' and addresses	their skills to speak for sectors	Protest
Why do we	proportion.	to the world about the rainforest	political or social issues.	of society.	Activism
need	Painting- primary colours, secondary	might be.	Artists acting as activists often		Lino printing
rainforests?	colours, colour mixing.		use print because it allows them	It is difficult to establish a	Composition
	Evaluation	Draw rainforest activist art to be	to duplicate and distribute their	history for activist art because	
		used as plan for lino printing.	message.	many variations of it can be	
	Y3 Summer 1 Nature Printing			found throughout history.	

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	Printing- pattern, shape, colour and composition. Evaluation. Y4 Spring 1 Block Printing Printing- repeated patterns, block	Explore and develop lino printing technique. Explore lino printing, colour, composition and message to create activist art about the	Lino Printing is a form of block printing that involves carving a pattern or design into a linoleum, rubber or vinyl surface. A carefully chosen image can be	Many cases of activist art can be found during the early 1900s, like Picasso's Guernica in 1937 and the number of artists adopting protest art as a style continues to	
	printing.	rainforest. Evaluate and explain the choices	a powerful way to communicate as it is direct and crosses boundaries of language.	significantly increase.	
	Y4 Summer 1 Expressionism	made in own artwork.			
	Drawing skills- shading, blending, line, tone, shape, hatching, scumbling, stippling, perspective. Expressing emotions through line work. Evaluation.		Activist art can exist in different art forms and styles e.g. print, performance art, sculpture etc. Important activist artists include Guerilla Girls, Abel Rodríguez, Pablo Picasso and		
	Y5 Summer 1 Mono printing				
	Drawing skills- continuous line drawings and blind drawings.				
	Printing- mono printing, carbon paper, adding colour to prints				
Y6 Summer	Drawing - Y3, 4, 5, 6	Practise painting, printing and sculpting skills so that children can	Pop art draws inspiration from sources in popular and	Pop art is an art movement that emerged in the 1950s	Pop art Modern art
Summer 2 – Where do	Printing – Y3, 4, 5, 6	independently choose the medium for their final piece.	commercial culture.	and flourished in the 1960s in America and Britain, Different	Revolt Popular
<mark>we come</mark> from?	Sculpture – Y3, 4, 5	Explore clay, painting or printing	Pop art can exist in different mediums e.g. print, painting and	cultures and countries contributed to the movement	culture Commercial
Where are we going to?	Painting – Y3, 4, 5, 6	skills to produce clay pop art sculpture to represent the artist using the medium that they	sculpture.	during the 1960s and 70s.	culture



	Andy Warhol, Roy Lichenstein	Pop art began as a revolt
Evaluate and explain the choices	and David Hockney are	against the dominant
made in own artwork.	significant pop art artists who	approaches to art and culture
	used painting and printing.	and traditional views on what
Showcase artwork in Y6 art		art should be. Young artists
exhibition during Y6 performance.	Takashi Murakami and Yayoi	felt that what they were
exhibition during to performance.	Kusama are significant artists	taught at art school and what
	that combine pop art and	they saw in museums did not
		,
	sculpture.	have anything to do with their
		lives or the things they saw
		around them every day.
		Instead they turned to
		sources such as Hollywood
		movies, advertising, product
		packaging, pop music and
		comic books for their
		imagery.