

Summer Term 2 Year 1 Art and Design

Key facts

Paul Cezanne was a French Post-impressionist painter, who inspired artists such as Matisse and Picasso. He wanted to represent real life in simple ways with his artwork. He painted a range of subjects in his career, but in his later years, still life, often of food items, such as in Still Life with Basket of Apples, painted in 1895. He also met Vincent Van Gogh which helped to develop his brushstrokes.

Giuseppe Arcimboldo was an Italian Portrait artist. He loved to have fun with his artwork, and was well known for creating imaginative portrait heads made from fruit and vegetables.

Food - Digital

Brief summary/ overview

Not all artwork is best created with a brush. This half term children will have the opportunity to explore digital artwork and experiment with technology to create their own food portrait.

They will use the ipads to find food of their choice and use the snipping tool to take an image from this. They will then learn to move, copy and manipulate these images to create their portrait.

Prior Knowledge

Children will have built a sound knowledge of colour, mixing and types of paint and tools.

Key Vocabulary

Lavish, represent, canvas, layers, broad, imitate, dynamic, Still life, rich colours, portrait, baroque, post-impressionist, contemporary, abstract

Resources

Paint and brushes

iPads

Cross curricular links/visits

Children will be using and creating different types of food in their upcoming DT topic.

Summer Term 1 Year 1 Art and Design

Key facts

Thomas Gainsborough was one of the leading portrait painters in England in the later 18th century. Most of the portraits painted by Gainsborough show the people wearing fashionable clothes of the period, as can be seen in *The Blue Boy*, a life size painting of the son of a wealthy merchant. Gainsborough inspired lots of other artists and took inspiration from others too. He took advice from Joshua Reynolds and used cold, light colours for the person he was painting and surrounded them with warm oranges and yellows. He did not follow the rules for painting at the time and chose to experiment with more unusual techniques.

Portraits are a piece of art, like a painting or photograph or sculpture, that represents a person. The person's face is usually the main feature of the artwork and the artist is usually trying to capture the likeness, personality and mood of that person. Andy Warhol was a leading person in Pop art, and used a mix of painting, photography and printing styles to create famous celebrity portraits.

Resources

- Variety of paint colours
- A selection of pallets
- Vegetables, sponges etc for printing.
- Paper/card

Portraits - Printing

Brief summary/ overview

Gainsborough and Warhol were both iconic artists, that enjoyed creating portraits and pushing boundaries with their art.

This half term, the children will create their own portraits, using a variety of painting and printing techniques. They will recap their colour mixing skills and explore the use of layering when painting and printing.

Prior Knowledge

Children will have explored many of the skills previously in year 1, including sketching, texture, colour mixing etc.

Key Vocabulary

Feature, perfect, merchant, opposite, adjustments, fluid, mastered, harmonious, miniature, celebrity, Renaissance, realist, pop artist, idealised, washes, contours

Cross curricular links/visits

In computing children have previously taken portrait photographs of one another.

Spring Term 2 Year 1 Art and Design

Key facts

Mark Quinn is well known for his sculptures and his choice of materials to work with, which includes flowers, bread, marble and stainless steel. In 2013 Mark Quinn produced a sculpture, called The Rush of Nature. This was 6-foot-high and made of bronze, painted with 18 coloured layers. Flowers are attractive to humans because of their vibrant colours, soft curves and symmetrical forms. Over thousands of years, artists have used many techniques to try and recreate these attractive qualities.

Georgia O'Keeffe was an American artist, best known for her paintings of flowers. She painted nature in a way that showed how it made her feel. She was known as a pioneer because of her unique way of painting nature, by simplifying the flowers' shapes and forms.

The Beauty of Flowers - Sculpting

Brief summary/ overview

Children will explore the works of Mark Quinn and Georgia O'Keeffe, using a variety of sculpture techniques and different colour and painting techniques to create their own flower sculpture..

Prior Knowledge

Children developed their drawing and painting knowledge and skills in the Autumn term including colour mixing, knowledge of primary and secondary colours and creating feeling and emotion in the previous spring unit.

Key Vocabulary

Pioneer, significance, context, symmetrical, base, sorrow, themes, writing, Sculpture, sculptor, sculpting, moulding, abstract

Resources

Paper, card etc

Clay and sculpting tools

Paint and a selection of brushes

Cross curricular links/visits

Can make links to plants in science and seeing flowers in spring in Forest School.

Spring Term 1 Year 1 Art and Design

Key facts

Henri Rousseau was a French Painter who had a variety of jobs before he started painting at the age of 40. He taught himself to paint and, as a result, his work is often described as naïve and childlike. Rousseau has never set foot in a jungle, but took his inspiration from going to botanical gardens and looking at illustrations in books.

Pablo Picasso was Spanish painter, who greatly admired Rousseau's paintings. He even arranged a banquet to honour him.

Prior Knowledge

Children will have explored colour mixing and textures in their drawing and painting units.

In the Jungle - Collage

Key Vocabulary

Surrounded, lush, exotic, naïve, botanical, imagination, specimens, enlarging, unique, exaggeration, Foreground, background, contrast, illustrations, wet-wash

Brief summary/ overview

Children will have the opportunity to experiment with collage, creating a 3D background. They will then add a jungle animal on top of this collage, painted in the style of Henri Rousseau.

Rousseau was a self-taught artist, who became famous for his paintings of the jungle, even though he never actually saw one. He worked to stir emotion through his paintings of wild animals and use of colour.

Resources

Information about Henri Rousseau and Pablo Picasso

Paint, brushes, water, paper

Collage materials – paper, tissue paper etc.

Cross curricular links/visits

There are forest school links to creating natural collages and links to DT creating items for a purpose.

Autumn Term 2 (Unit 2) Year 1 Art and Design

Key facts

Artemisia Gentileschi was the most well-known female painter of the 17th century, during the Baroque period, and one of the first female painters to achieve fame and praise for being an artist. She was born in Italy in 1593 and developed her own distinct style. Unlike most other artists at that time, she produced many historical and religious paintings which featured women in a powerful way and as equal to men. In many of her paintings, Gentileschi used the effect of a strong contrast between light and dark. Artists also believe that when light shines on a person in a painting, it makes the person more life-like and real. This effect is particularly strong when natural light, like the moon or the stars, shines on an object or person against a dark, night sky. Gentileschi wanted people looking at her work to have a feeling of women being brave and powerful. She used bold and strong brushstrokes and painted the women looking confident and strong.

Vincent Van Gogh was born in 1853, in the Netherlands. One of his famous paintings is The Starry Night, which has a similar name to that of Starry Night by Edvard Munch. The explosion of colour against darkness can create a powerful effect that draws in the eye. The contrast of light and dark is a good way to bring attention to the main feature of the art. This is similar to the effect of looking up at the dark sky and being drawn towards the sudden lights and colours of fireworks which amaze and excite us.

Resources

Paint – Poster paint, watercolours, acrylic

Brushes and Palettes

Sketch books

Prior Knowledge

Children will have briefly explored colour mixing through the artwork of Wassily Kandinsky in reception.

In the Dark of Night - Painting

Brief summary/ overview

Artemisia Gentileschi was an Italian artist. She produced many historical and religious paintings which featured women in a powerful way and as equal to men. Vincent Van Gogh was a Dutch artist. The Starry Night is one of his most well-known paintings.

The children will mix colours to paint a colour wheel, create wet washes and use a variety of techniques to copy the style and techniques of Van Gogh to create a Starry Night scene.

Key Vocabulary

Vincent Van Gogh, Artemisia Gentileschi, instinct, career, heroic, popular, natural, fantasy, dim, visible, depth, mist, symbol, brilliant colour, bold colour, expressive, tones, tints, shades

Cross curricular links/visits

Children have already explored art from the Victorian period in the previous unit.

Links to the darker nights drawing in and experiences of bonfire night.

Key facts

Many paintings from the Victorian period (1830–1901) show wealthy people enjoying their leisure time. It was an era of great progress and prosperity, and artists often tried to show this in their work. Paintings of higher-class social events were very popular during this time.

L.S Lowry (1887-1976) was a famous artist who painted landscapes of towns and cities, mostly in the north of England. His human figures are often referred to as 'Matchstick people'. Some of his paintings show people enjoying their leisure time, for example watching Punch and Judy shows and football matches. One of his famous paintings, Britain at Play, shows people in a large park, enjoying a day off from work. The people are walking, running, playing and spending time with their families.

Georges Seurat was born in 1859 in Paris, France. After being educated at art school and with the help of his wealthy parents, Seurat set up his own art studio. He became well known for developing a new way of painting and a new style of art called pointillism. Seurat was interested in how light and colour could be represented in paintings. He often used blue and green shades for shadows – opposite to the reds and yellows of the sunlight.

Resources

Pencils
Charcoal
Pencil Crayons
Sketch books
Information about L.S Lowry and Georges Seurat

Autumn Term 2 (Unit 1) Year 1 Art and Design

Time for play (Drawing)

Brief summary/ overview

L.S Lowry was an English artist, famous for his landscapes of towns and cities, and his human figures. Georges Seurat was a French artist, most famous for developing a new style of art; pointillism. The children will explore their work, discuss their feelings, thoughts and opinions of it and magpie some of their ideas when sketching and colouring their own pictures.

They will build their knowledge of the artists and the techniques that they used.

Prior Knowledge

Children will have used their sketchbooks in reception and have had the opportunity to draw using a range of media.

Key Vocabulary

L.S. Lowry, Georges Seurat, complex, criticise, experts, banks, create, prosperity, higher class, facial expressions, pixels, contrasting colours, pointillism

Cross curricular links/visits

Links to the drawing unit in art in Year 2.