



Year	Context	Key Knowledge and Concepts (Key learning in bold)
7	<p>Rousseau (13) (Post Impressionism)</p> <p>‘The ability to see beyond the eye’s reach and perceive what is not on paper gave his work depth’</p>	<p>Learners will know:</p> <p>Key piece: Tiger in a Tropical Storm: Surprised!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Close studies using watercolour and colour pencil can help investigate an artist’s work ✓ Line and shape construction to convey an image ✓ Pressure, amount of paint, amount of water and size of brush all contribute to the effect created by paint on paper ✓ Watercolour paint uses water to convey light to dark. ✓ Pencil control – pressure, point, detail – improves images. ✓ Digital media can be used to produce images. ✓ Collage creates layers and texture. ✓ Media and techniques are used to communicate ideas in different ways. ✓ Different techniques are used to convey specific ideas to the observer. ✓ Techniques can alter the realism of a subject. ✓ Creating a work of art is a process of developing and changing initial ideas to reach a satisfying end result.
7	<p>Poole, It’s a Beautiful Place!</p>	<p>Learners will know:</p> <p>Key Artist: Halima Cassell</p> <p>Key Pieces: Ocean, Vija Celmins (2005) The Great Wave, Hokusai (c1831) Waves Breaking, Claude Monet (1881) Storm at Sea, JMW Turner (c 1820-1830</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Art is inspired by the world around us ✓ Artwork is developed through a process of experimentation with undefined outcomes ✓ Investigating what is known about a subject of artwork can help develop an artist’s ideas further ✓ Observation is the starting point for all works of art ✓ Studying shape and form using pencil in 2D helps inform shape and form in 3 dimensions ✓ Ceramics can be manipulated in many ways for effect ✓ Planning and design are important to achieve an outcome ✓ Art involves both technical and creative processes ✓ Geometric art is inspired by geometry and is generally made up of circles, squares and rectangles



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7	Picasso (13) (Cubism)	<p>Learners will know:</p> <p>Key Pieces: Weeping Woman, Guernica (Create a cubist style portrait)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are some simple rules to constructing portraits (proportion and symmetry) ✓ Studying the elements that make up an artwork develops understanding of a piece of art ✓ Elements to analyse a work of art include media, colour, shapes and forms, techniques (Weeping Woman – tear and extend to help analysis) ✓ Understanding the context of a piece of work can change our perspective of it ✓ Acrylic paint can be used thickly or thinly so it can be manipulated to create texture ✓ The way a paint is applied can create emotion – density of paint, type of brushstroke ✓ Sketching from a photo allows time to focus on line and shape to get proportion correct ✓ Grid techniques can be used to enlarge portraits ✓ Colours can be mixed to suggest mood, emotion and feeling
8	Warhol/ Lichtenstein (14) (Pop Art)	<p>Learners will know:</p> <p>Key Pieces: Andy Warhol – Campbell’s Soup Cans, Claes Oldenburg -Litchenstein - Whaam! Shepard Fairey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Proportion, symmetry, form, shape, tone, colour are all considered when making observational drawings ✓ Using 2D shading and shape creates the illusion of a 3D image ✓ Complimentary colours are colours opposite hues on the colour wheel ✓ Complimentary colours used together cause a simultaneous contrast so that colours appear brighter ✓ Oil pastels create vibrant, striking effects ✓ Printing allows an image to be reproduced several times over ✓ Printing – positive space are the areas in a work of art that are the subjects. Negative spaces are the areas around the subjects in a piece of art ✓ Stencils, templates and printing blocks create positive and negative spaces ✓ Art can represent what we know about time and place and represents our knowledge and opinion of it ✓ As an observer, it is important to recognise what is quality about a piece of work even if we don’t like it
8	Cultures and traditions (10)	<p>Learners will know:</p> <p>TBC 2021-2022</p>



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8	Miro/Kandinsky The Road to Abstraction (14) (Abstract/expressi onism)	Learners will know: Key Pieces: Cossacks (Wassily Kandinsky) (Joan Miro) Untitled 1937 (Alexander Calder) <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Abstract art is based on the formal elements of art such as form, colour, line, texture, pattern, composition and process✓ Abstract art is open to interpretation and requires an open mind. It allows the viewer to assign their own meaning to the piece.✓ Surrealism means 'Beyond Reality'✓ Kandinsky assigned colour and shapes to musical tones✓ The size/media/ quantity/place of artwork can be designed to have an intended impact on the viewer✓ Imagination is needed to transform a 2 dimensional idea into a 3 dimensional idea✓ Everyone can access artwork and take away an individual response to it.✓ Materials and media are chosen for their properties to convey an idea in any space✓ A mobile is a 3D representation of art that moves in response to air currents



2021-2022 Curriculum Map

ART

Artists Studied

Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
Maria Rivans British 1965 -	Cathy Miles British 1979-	Beatrix Potter British 1866-1943	Augustin Edouart French 1789-1861	Katsushika Hokusai Japanese 1760-1849	Frida Kahlo Mexican 1907-1954	Edwin Landseer English 1802-1873	Henri Rousseau French 1944-1910	Andy Warhol American 1928-1987
Andy Goldsworthy British 1956-	Charlie Money Local	Axel Scheffler German 1957-	Henri Matisse French 1869-1954	Gunta Stölzl German 1897-1983	Amedeo Modigliani Italian 1884-1920	Carel Fabritius Dutch 1662-1654	Pablo Picasso Spanish 1881-1973	Claes Oldburg Swedish 1929-
	Claude Monet French 1840-1926	Judith Kerr British 1923-2019	Barbara Hepworth English 1903-1975		Augusta Savage American 1892-1962	Banksy English based	Halima Cassell British 1975-	Roy Litchenstien American 1923-1997
		Andile Dyalvane South African 1978-			Georgia O'Keefe American 1887-1986	Jean Michel Basquiat American 1960-1988	Claude Monet French 1840-1926	Shepard Fairey American 1970-
		Keiko Masumoto Japanese 1982-			David Oliveira Portugese 1980-		JMW Turner English 1775-1851	Jean Miro Spanish 1893-1983
		Bryan Wynter British 1915-1975			Rosalind Monks British			Wassily Kandinsky Russian 1866-1944
		Angie Lewin British 1963-						Alexander Calder American 1989-1976