

ART: STICKY KNOWLEDGE MAP

| | KS1 | | LKS2 | | UKS2 | |
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| <u>Cycle A</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 3 primary colours – red, blue and yellow. • The primary colours can be mixed together to form secondary colours – orange, green and purple. • Tint of colours can be made by adding white. • Tones of colours can be made by adding black. • Brushes of different thicknesses can be used in painting to create different effects. • Artists such as Kandinsky, Mondrian, Pollock, Klee and Robert Delauney use colour in their paintings using different techniques. • Colour can be used to create moods and feelings in paintings eg hot and cold colours. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observational drawings are from objects to record what is seen. • Drawings are made up of lines which create line, shape, space and form • Drawings are made up of lines (which can be different thickness) and shapes. • A viewfinder is used to help focus on a small area when drawing. • Different grades of pencils make different darkness of lines and shading. • Pattern and tone can be created by shading. • Shading can be used to create different tones in a drawing. • Collage is made up of arranged pieces of materials to create an image | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first artists were from the Stone Age. • ‘Lion Man’ is a 40,000 year old sculpture made from mammoth tusk. • Cave art has been discovered all over the world. • Most cave art show organic images e.g. animals • Paint was made using the pigments in natural materials. E.g. charcoal, soil, plants • Templates can be used to create images in negative space. • All of the colours we need can be made using the primary colours (with some tints, tones and shades) • Pencils have different grades that can be used to create shades. • A wash gives your background an over-all tone. • Materials can be manipulated to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greek actors wore masks to represent emotions in two categories: comedy and tragedy. • The facial expressions are exaggerated to be recognised from a distance. • Surviving examples were not worn but were sculpted or carved from clay (terracotta) and stone. • Greeks decorated vases with silhouettes- commonly using contrasting colours of black and red. • Detail to clay sculptures can be added with texture from carving and adding on smaller pieces of clay. • Watered down clay (called slip) is used to join clay together. • Different types of pottery will have different colours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglo Saxons were skilled craft-makers, creating intricately decorated ornaments and jewellery. • A burial hoard and Sutton Hoo contained many examples of Anglo Saxon made objects. • Animals and faces were commonly used. These are often intertwined and may have had other meanings. https://blog.britishmuseum.org/decoding-anglo-saxon-art/ • After converting to Christianity, many Anglo Saxon carvings had religious symbols, such as crosses. • Monks would decorate religious texts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watson Fothergill 1841-1928 was originally named Fothergill Watson. • He was an architect who designed over 100 buildings in Nottingham during a 30 year period. • Designed in the Gothic revival Style. • His buildings are known for towers and turrets. • He often built in red brick, with decorative lines of dark blue/black brick. • Dark Wooden beams used for eaves and balconies. • The Gothic style of architecture is known for pointed arches and flying buttresses. • Well-known buildings in the |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists such as Henri Matisse and Megan Coyle use collage to create their art. • Paper can be cut, torn, folded, shaped, overlapped and glued to create an image or design. | <p>give texture to a drawing/painting surface.</p> | <p>e.g. red terracotta. Additional colours are added using a glaze.</p> | <p>with illuminated letters.</p> | <p>Gothic style include York Minster and The Houses of Parliament.</p> |
| <u>Cycle B</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists use different media and materials to create work in different environments • Andrew Goldsworthy is a British artists, sculptor and photographer who uses natural materials in his work • Giuseppe Arcimboldo was an Italian artist in the 1500's who is best known for creating portraits using fruit, vegetables, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use line and shape in drawing • Different media can be used to make marks and to draw such as pencils, charcoal, chalk and pastels • Shading and colour can be used to create different tones in a drawing • Brushes of different thicknesses can be used in painting to create different effects. • Many artists have painted the Great Fire of London – they all have similarities (about the Great Fire) and differences (which buildings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pop Art was a movement that is inspired by images from popular culture. • In 1961 Andy Warhol came up with the idea of using mass-produced commercial goods in his art. A famous example are his soup cans. • Andy Warhol also produced portraits of famous people, printing the same portrait multiple times, but using different colours. • Roy Lichtenstein also worked in the 60s and was | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The term 'collage' was first made up by Georges Braque and Pablo Picasso in the beginning of the 20th Century. • Megan Coyle is an American artist and illustrator. She creates collages from magazine strips using a process called 'painting with paper'. • Eric Carle uses collages by first hand painting paper, then layering it to form an image. • Mixed Media art can be created by combining collage with | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texture is the feel of different surfaces e.g. smooth, rough, hairy. • Varied lines create different textures. • Blending can be used to create a smooth shade. • Starting a drawing using simple shapes is helpful to form a basic image to build on. • Cross-hatching can be used to determine the darkness of an area. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islamic art was developed during the Golden Age. • Geometric shapes and repeating patterns are a main feature. • It inspired many artistic fields: architecture, ceramics, glass, painting and calligraphy • Writing was seen as a form of decoration. • Islamic art is not specifically linked to religion or used only in religion. |

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| | <p>flowers, fish and books</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carl Warner is a British artist, photographer and designer who uses photography and art to create visual images. • Patterns can be random or have a structure and can be found in nature or on man-made objects • William Morris was a British artist and designer who lived in the 1800s. He is known for his patterns and prints which are influenced by nature and the world around us | <p>you can see and how the fire is shown).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can use famous paintings to get ideas for your own paintings. • You can use brushes in different ways to make a flame effect. E.g. long smooth brushstrokes/ short flicks | <p>inspired by comic books.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pop art often uses areas of flat primary and secondary colour. • A colour wheel can be used to show relationships between the colours • Ben-day dots are used in comic-book styles to give the illusion of shading and secondary colours. • You can create different effects by using dots of different size and spacing. | <p>paints, pastels etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil pastels can be easily blended to create smooth colour transitions. • Line, shading and 3D elements can all be used to create texture. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using short and straight lines, and combining thin and thick lines can create the look of fur. • Fading can be used to create shadow. • Including text and information supports the layout of a 'Newt Scammander' style sketchbook. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islamic Art does not try to replicate the physical form of nature, but to represent the spirit of things. |
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