

Year 6 Term 2

How far reaching are the consequences of our actions?

ART AND DESIGN



National Curriculum Links:

Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay].

Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Essential Prior Learning:

Mixing the primary colours will produce secondary colours:

red + blue = purple

blue + yellow = green

yellow + red = orange

Mixing primary and secondary colours produces tertiary colours: those that sit between the primary and secondary colours on the colour wheel.

Complementary colours are those opposite each other on the colour wheel. When they are placed next to each other, they can appear more vivid; some people say they clash.

Grey can be added to any colour to create tones. Impressionist painters usually painted outdoors to explore how light changes a scene; they painted thickly, using quick brush strokes.

Progression in Skill:

Know that the post-Impressionist artists continued in the style of Impressionism but developed it in their own directions.

Know the four main post-Impressionist painters: Paul Cezanne, Paul Gauguin, Georges Seurat and Vincent van Gogh.

Learn about the work of Van Gogh: he painted from nature but developed highly personal use of colour and brushwork directly expressing emotional response to subject and his inner world.

Use white and black to make lighter/darker tints and shades.

Colour mix to create warm and cold colours to convey mood.

Use layering and overpainting to create texture.

Start to apply light and shadow, using white and black, to create fore/background and using colour and size to create perspective.

Long-term Memory Knowledge:

Know what is meant by post-Impressionist.

Name some well-known post-Impressionist painters.

Describe what made Vincent van Gogh's artwork unique.

Know how to use white paint to make a lighter tint and black paint to make a darker shade.

Know how to make warm and cold colours, mixing them from other colours and using them to convey mood.

Create texture through layering and overpainting.

Know about different ways to create perspective.

Key Vocabulary

shade	a darker version of a colour, created when black is added to the original colour
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tint	a lighter version of a colour, created when white is added to the original colour
impasto	a painting technique where the paint is layered so thickly that the brushstrokes are clearly visible; used to help create mood and emotion; from the Italian word for 'mixture.'

Progression in Resources:

paint: primary colours, white and black

varying size of paint brush

Van Gogh's Starry Night

Relevance

Now	Children develop their understanding that art can be personal and experimental: there isn't just one way of doing things; they can colour mix with greater accuracy, creating the tints and shades to convey their message.
Future	Children have a broad knowledge of different art styles, can talk confidently about what they do and don't like and enjoy experimenting with their own works of art.
Aspiration	Children enjoy art as a pastime and may be able to pursue art as a profession; they make choices about which medium to use and whether or not to use a variety in different combinations.