

# A Curriculum For Hindhayes - Building Art Knowledge

Hindhayes Learning Experiences EYFS		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	These tools, materials and language will be used in adult directed taught activities, adult initiated activities and as a part of high quality continuous provision both indoor and out. These lists may not be exhaustive as adults will respond to the interests of children and engage in high quality back and forth conversation around children’s Expressive Arts and Design Work.						
	<b>Tools</b> drawing pencils, colouring pencils, chalk, felt-tip pens, Scissors, hole-punches, snips, stamps, large paint brushes, stapler, fine paint brushes, magnifying glasses						
	<b>Materials</b> Poster paints, playdoh, glue, tape, plain paper, coloured paper, card, clay, glitter, sequins, tissue paper, crepe paper, junk modelling materials, food (icing, sweets to decorate, stiff card, masking tape, Recycled materials, newspaper, magazines, Pastels,, charcoal, watercolour paints						
	<b>Language</b> Pencil, line, colour, straight, shape names, cut, stick, tape, pull, push, on, below, next to, above, brush, paint, mix, palette, dip, colour names, collage, stick, layer, positional language, artist, painter, sculptor, same, different, observe, sketch						
<b>Linked Early Learning Goals: Communication and Language</b> , - Listening and attention, Speaking. <b>Physical Development</b> , Gross and Fine Motor Skills <b>Personal, Social and Emotional Development</b> Self regulation, Managing Self, Building Relationships, <b>Understanding the World</b> The Natural World, People and Communities, Past and Present							
National Curriculum Statutory requirements.		<b>Printing (stand alone unit)</b> <i>Pupils will be taught:</i> 1)To use a range of materials creatively. 3)To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line shape, form and space. 4) About the work of a range of artists, and make links to their own work.	<b>Sculpture (Link to History and the Great Fire of London)</b> <i>Pupils will be taught:</i> 1)To use a range of materials creatively to make products. 2) to use sculpture to develop and share ideas and experiences and imagination. 3)To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, texture, line shape, form and space.	<b>Collage. (Linked to Geography)</b> <i>Pupils will be taught.</i> 1)To use a range of materials creatively to make products. 3)To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour ,texture, line shape, form and space. 4) About the work of a range of artists and make links to their own work.	<b>Self portraits and portraits of the queens. (Linked to History)</b> <i>Pupils will be taught:</i> 2) to use drawing and painting to develop and share their ideas. 4) about the work of a range of artist describing the differences and similarities and make links to their own work.	<b>Observational Drawing (Linked to science)</b> <i>Pupils will be taught.</i> 2) to use drawing and painting to develop and share their ideas. 3)To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour ,texture, line shape, form and space.	<b>Indian art – Rangoli patterns. (Linked to Geography) STRODE COLLAGE SHOW</b> <i>Pupils will be taught.</i> 1) To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products. 2) to use painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination. 3)To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour , pattern ,texture, line shape, form and space. 4) about the work of a range of artists, craft-makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines and make links to their own work.
		<b>Printing (stand alone unit)</b> <i>Pupils will be taught:</i> 1)To use a range of materials creatively. 3)To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line shape, form and space. 4) About the work of a range of artists, and make links to their own work.	<b>Sculpture (Linked to history and Guy Fawkes)</b> <i>Pupils will be taught:</i> 1)To use a range of materials creatively to make products. 2) to use sculpture to develop and share ideas and experiences and imagination. 3)To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour,,texture, line shape, form and space. 4) about the work of artists, craft makers and designers. Talk about the differences and similarities between different practices and make links to their own work.	<b>Weaving (Linked to Geography)</b> <i>Pupils will be taught:</i> 1)To use a range of materials creatively to make products. 3)To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, texture, line shape, form and space.	Self portaits and Picasso (unsure of link? Speak to Briony) <i>Pupils will be taught:</i> 2)To use drawing and painting to develop and share ideas. 3) To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colourk, line, shape, form and space. 4) about the work of a range of artists describing the differences and similarities and making links to their own work.	<b>Observational Drawing (Linked to science.)</b> <i>Pupils will be taught.</i> 2) to use drawing and painting to develop and share their ideas. 3)To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour ,texture, line shape, form and space.	<b>Malleable materials. (Stand alone unit)</b> <i>Pupils will be taught:</i> 1)To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products. 3) To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, line, shape, form and space. 4) about the work of a range of artists, craft-makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines and make links to their own work.
Hindhayes Sticky Knowledge Year 1 Year 2		Printing is an artistic technique. Printing can be used to make patterns. Prints can be made with a variety of tools, and everyday objects. Prints can be made with a range of hard and soft materials. Printing will be one clean mark using the stamp and lift technique. All artists can improve their work by taking advice and having another go.	Sculpture is an art form made in 3 dimensions. Sculpture can be made using different media. The size of the sculpture will dictate which materials/techniques that can be used. Artists use sculpture to create art works. All artists can improve their work by taking advice and having another go.	Collage is an artistic technique. Collages can be made with newspaper, wrapping paper and magazines. Different collage effects can be made by using different size of materials and by overlaying different materials. Materials need to be carefully arranged to make an effective collage. Some collage works of art have a background. Glue will be spread evenly and abstemiously using the correct equipment and technique. PVA glue is used with a spreader or brush. To stop PVA glue spilling it is best to pick the cup up. To stop PVA glue from running off the spreader you should wipe the extra glue off on the side of the cup. All artists can improve their work by taking advice and having another go.	Some artists paint faces. Faces can be broken down into three main sections. Different facial features are in each section of the face. Artists use colours to show feeling and emotions. All artists can improve their work by taking advice and having another go.	Shapes, lines and relative sizes can be carefully observed and copied. A range of different marks can be made with pencils and paint. Lines and shapes can be drawn by observing objects carefully. Lines and marks need to be the right size. All artists improve their work by taking advice and having another go. Artists work in different places and spaces.	Rangoli patterns originate from Indian art. Rangoli patterns are made using repeating patterns. All artists can improve their work by taking advice and having another go. Patterns can be created using a range of different materials. Artists and craft makers can work in a variety of settings.
		Blatman is an artist who uses printing techniques in her work. Prints can be made using paint.	Art can be used in exhibitions and installations. (Y2’S to go on the Milfield sculpture trail)	<b>Weaving</b> Weaving is a technique that joins materials together. Weaving is an artistic technique which can be used to make real life objects such as bath mats, rugs and wall hangings etc. Weaving can be used by artists to create works of art. Weavings can be made using a range of media. All artists can improve their work by taking advice and having another go.	Picasso was a famous artist. Picasso was a champion of abstract art. Picasso was an artist who played with the form of the face. Artists use colours to show feeling and emotions.	Artists can use their work to record scientific observations. Shapes, lines and relative sizes can be carefully observed and copied.	Clay is a malleable material. Clay can be used to make products. Clay is soft and when tools are pressed into it, marks (indentations) will be made. Clay can be used to make real life objects. Clay is used by artists. All artists can improve their work by taking advice and having another go.
		Coomber is an artist who uses printing techniques in her work. Patterns can be found in our environment.					

