**Y1 Art**

# In the Jungle
## (Artist Spotlight: Henri Rousseau)

**Term**: Autumn2

## Aspect of Art: Paint, Collage & Print

| Take Inspiration from the Greats | Develop Ideas | Master practical Skills | Produced Artwork |
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| **Artist Spotlight**<br>Henri Rousseau (1844-1910) – French Painter<br><br>**Famous works**<br><br>'Tiger in a Tropical Storm', 'The Hungry Lion Throws Itself on an Antelope', 'The Equatorial Jungle' and the 'Tropical Forest with Monkeys'<br><br>**Other notable artists**<br><br>Pablo Picasso (1881-1973) – Spanish Painter who greatly admired Rousseau's paintings and used them to inspire and influence his work. | **Process** – Like Rousseau, observe the world around you and fill notebooks with sketches from nature (Link to Zoo trip Autumn 1)<br>**Emotions** – Examine a range of paintings of jungle animals. Describe how the way the animals have been painted make you feel different emotions.<br>**Visual Language**: Investigate the paintings of Rousseau's jungle animals. Find other examples of how the animals may be unrealistic. | **Effects** – Pattern: Dip the palm of your hand into different shades of green paint and make a patterned effect for the background. Use objects to create prints e.g. leaves<br>**Technique** – Explore the use of layering to build up the background<br>**Media & Materials** – Suggest materials that could be used to create a furry texture for animals in a jungle collage<br>**Colour Theory** – Explore and create different shades of green and contrast of tropical plants (reds, oranges and yellows). | Create your own jungle painting using Rousseau's layering technique and collage. Use printing techniques to create the background to the jungle artwork.<br>Use and select different materials to create an animal replicating the style of Rousseau |

| Art Key Vocabulary | | | Art Knowledge Overview |
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| **ANCHOR WORDS** | **GOLDILOCKS WORDS** | **STEP ON WORDS** | - Paintings of the jungle and rainforests are often full of wild animals surrounded by lush, exotic plants and flowers of many bright colours.<br>- Henri Rousseau (1844–1910) was a French painter who only started painting at the age of 40.<br>- Rousseau observed the world around him and filled many notebooks with sketches from nature.<br>- Although Rousseau's paintings are of jungle scenes, he never set foot in a jungle. He took his inspiration from going to botanical gardens. |
| **Pattern** - how lines or shapes are arranged, especially a design in which the same shape is repeated in the same way.<br>**Imagination** - forming pictures or ideas in your mind. | **Arrange –** to place of move things into position.<br>**Explore** – think carefully about an idea or suggestion or comment on it carefully and in detail.<br>**Collage** – a picture that has been made by sticking pieces of coloured paper and cloth onto paper. | **Foreground** – the part that appears nearest to you.<br>**Background** – the part that appears furthest away and is not noticed as much. | |

| **"Bridging Back"** (previous years/cross-curricular content) **(EY)** | **"Bridging Forward"** (future years/cross curricular content)<br><br>**Animals (Y4) –** including printing/patterns and collage skills |
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## Love for Landscapes
## (Artist Spotlight: John Constable)

**Term**: Spring 1

**Aspect of Art: Paint & Drawing**

| Take Inspiration from the Greats | Develop Ideas | Master practical Skills | Produced Artwork |
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| **Artist Spotlight**<br>John Ndambo (1967) – African painter from Kenya.<br>John Constable (1776-1837) – English Romantic Painter.<br><br>**Famous works**<br>The Hay Wain<br><br>**Other notable artists**<br>Jacob Van Ruisdael – Dutch painter<br>Katsushika Hokusai – Japanese painter & printmaker<br>Camille Pissarro – French impressionist painter | **Process:** looking at key steps to creating landscape art from an initial sketch to a final piece including adding definition, brush techniques/sizes.<br>**Visual Language:** 'The Hay Wain' Painting – discuss natural tones and features. | **Effects –** Tinting – use white tinting to make water appear more real<br>Look at how much of the picture the sky takes up and explore different amounts<br>**Media & Materials –** Paint two landscape pictures – one with a preliminary sketch and one without. Compare and contrast finished pieces.<br>**Colour Theory –** Use colours which reflect the colours that are seen in nature. | To produce a piece of landscape artwork based on Handa's surprise. Take ideas from John Constable and John Ndambo. Create a preliminary drawing of the landscape using pencil and the paint using natural tones that reflect the environment and using brushes of different sizes to create different effects. |

| Art Key Vocabulary | | | Art Knowledge Overview |
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| **ANCHOR WORDS** | **GOLDILOCKS WORDS** | **STEP ON WORDS** | |
| **Paint** - a coloured liquid that you can put onto a surface with a brush to make it look attractive or that you use to create a picture.<br>**Brush** - an object with a large number of bristles or hairs fixed to it. You use brushes for painting, for cleaning things, and for tidying your hair. | **Tints** – a colour that can be softened or lighted by adding another colour, usually white.<br>**Blend –** mix together to become one.<br>**Landscape –** natural scenery in art.<br>**Tones** – lighter, darker and brighter shades of the same colour. | **Vastness** – largeness in size<br>**Apply** – put on surface<br>**Shadows** –darkness in a place caused by something blocking the light. It is seen as a dark shape on a surface or pictures. | - In the 18th century, watercolour painting, mostly of landscapes, became an English speciality with the most important and popular artists of the time dedicating their work to painting landscapes so that people could appreciate the natural beauty of the country.<br>- The sky often fills at least half of a landscape painting. This helps to set the mood of the picture.<br>- John Constable (1776–1837) was an English painter who developed his artistic skills at an early age<br>- John Ndambo is a great example of an African painter who produces colourful landscapes of the African countryside. |

| "Bridging Back" (previous years/cross-curricular content) **(EY)** | "Bridging Forward" (future years/cross curricular content)<br>Y3 - Journey into Space – Robert McCall |
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# Portraits
## (Artist Spotlight: Thomas Gainsborough)

**Term**: Summer 1

**Aspect of Art:** Painting, Drawing and Digital Media

| Take Inspiration from the Greats | Develop Ideas | Master practical Skills | Produced Artwork |
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| **Artist Spotlight**<br>Thomas Gainsbourogh (1727-88) – British Painter<br>Andy Warhol (1928-87) – American Pop Artist<br>**Famous works**<br>The Mona Lisa<br>Andy Warhol portraits e.g John Lennon<br>**Other notable artists**<br>Michelangelo (1475-1564) - Italian Renaissance painter<br>Rebrandt (1606-69) - Dutch Realist Art<br>Leonnardo da Vinci (1452-1519) – Italian Renaissance Painter | **Process** – Copy Gainsborough's method of practicing by drawing or painting your own miniature self-portrait.<br>**Emotions** – study as to why many portrait artists don't show person smiling; describe the mood/features of famous portrait. | **Effects** –Experiment with the effect of creating a portrait of a person who is sitting in a dark place with a torch shining on their face.<br>**Technique** – Use different brushstrokes and brushes to create a background wash before painting a portrait.<br>**Media & Materials** – Use digital Media – experiment with using camera filters on a tablet and explain how different filters change the effect of the photo taken. | Create a self-portrait in the style of Warhol using digital media.<br>Produce a self-portrait using a background wash. pencil and oil paints.<br>Compare and contrast the effect these two pictures have |

| Art Key Vocabulary | | | Art Knowledge Overview |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ANCHOR WORDS** | **GOLDILOCKS WORDS** | **STEP ON WORDS** | - A portrait is a piece of art, like a painting, photograph or sculpture, that represents a person. |
| **Feature** – an interesting or important part of something.<br>**Tones** – lighter, darker and brighter shades of the same colour. | **Portrait** – a piece of art where the person's face is the main feature of the artwork.<br>**Self Portrait** - a drawing or painting of yourself<br>**Digital Media** – using technology to communicate with large number of people. | **Washes** – thin layers of colour over something<br>**Contour** – small changes<br>**Realist** – Representing things a way that is like real life. | - Although portraits have been a common feature of art throughout history and across different periods, there have really only been two particular styles of portrait – realistic and idealised.<br>- Digital media is now a popular way of creating portrait art with cameras, computers and printing becoming more advanced<br>- Thomas Gainsborough (1727-1788) was one of the leading portrait painters in England in the later 18th century and was the favourite of King George III and the royal family |

| **"Bridging Back"** (previous years/cross-curricular content)<br>Y1, Spring 1 – John Constable quote<br> **(EY)** | **"Bridging Forward"** (future years/cross curricular content)<br><br>Royalty (Hans Holbein the Younger) – Y3 |
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