



Yaxham Church of England VA Primary School

Art Curriculum Plan

At Yaxham we want our children to learn through a creative curriculum to build confident, resilient and open-minded individuals who think imaginatively across the curriculum and in their own lives. We want our children to feel a sense of curiosity when learning and exploring through art, never underestimating how integral creativity is. All learning is enhanced and brought alive through creativity and freedom of expression.

We create inspired learners who have developed the ability to explore their ideas and record their own experiences, being able to confidently articulate experiences using the correct artistic terminology. We provide the children with the knowledge and skills to enhance their artistic experiences.

We assess the achievement of our aims through attainment, improved standards, attitudes to learning and tailored assessment.

*Through loving God and loving others,
we flourish, learn & grow.*



To further enhance our art curriculum, the school will have an annual Art Day with a whole school focus on the following artists:											
2020/2021: Claude Monet		2021/2022: Andy Warhol		2022/2023: Pablo Picasso		2023/2024: Jackson Pollock		2024/2025: Antoni Gaudi		2025/2026: Henry Moore	
	National Curriculum Objectives	Prior Learning	Substantive Concepts	Skills	Knowledge	Key Vocabulary					
R	<p>Expressive Arts and Design Creating with Materials</p> <p>Being Imaginative and Expressive</p> <p>Physical Development Fine Motor Skills</p>	<p>Nursery Mark making</p>	<p>Colour Experience and use primary colours in a variety of ways</p>	<p>Exploring and Developing Ideas A - Begin to respond positively to ideas B - Begin to explore ideas C - Begin to describe differences and similarities D - Begin to try different materials and methods</p> <p>Colour A - Experiment with using primary colours B - Experiment with mixing colours C - Experiment with using a range of tools to make colour marks on paper</p>	<p>The primary colours are red, blue and yellow. Primary colours can't be made by mixing other colours together.</p>	<p>Colour, mix, red, blue, yellow, primary</p>					
YR 1	<p>Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space</p> <p>Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products</p>	<p>Nursery Mark making Reception Primary colours</p>	<p>Colour Lighten and darken primary colours adding white and black</p> <p>Mixing colours together</p> <p>Warm and cool colours</p>	<p>Exploring and Developing Ideas A - Respond positively to ideas B - Begin to explore ideas and collect information C - Describe differences and similarities D - Begin to try different materials and methods to improve</p> <p>Colour A - Name all the primary colours B - Mix all the colours, finding collections of colour C - Apply colour with a range of tools</p>	<p>Adding white to a colour will lighten it. Adding black to a colour will darken it. Blues, green and purples are considered cool colours. Reds, oranges and yellows are considered warm colours. Warm colours represent energy and cool colours represent calm.</p>	<p>Colour, primary, red, blue, yellow, white, black, light, dark, mix, warm, cool</p>					
YR 2	<p>Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space</p> <p>Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products</p>	<p>Nursery Mark making Reception Primary colours Year 1 Warm and cool colours</p>	<p>Colour Create own colour wheel</p> <p>Mix primary colours to make secondary colours</p>	<p>Exploring and Developing Ideas A - Respond positively to ideas and starting points B - Explore ideas and collect information C - Describe differences and similarities and make links to their own work D - Try different materials and methods to improve</p> <p>Colour A - Begin to describe colours by objects B - Make as many tones of 1 colour as possible (using white) and darken colours without using black C - Introduce different types of brushes</p>	<p>Secondary colours are when 2 primary colours are mixed together. Mixing red and blue makes purple. Mixing red and yellow makes orange. Mixing blue and yellow makes green. A colour wheel is a circular chart which shows the primary and secondary colours.</p>	<p>Colour, primary, red, blue, yellow, white, black, light, dark, mix, warm, cool, secondary, purple, orange, green</p>					
YR 3	<p>Create sketch books to record observations and use them to review and revisit ideas</p> <p>Improve their mastery or art and design techniques including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (eg pencil, charcoal, paint, clay)</p>	<p>Nursery Mark making Reception Primary colours Year 1 Warm and cool colours Year 2 Secondary colours</p>	<p>Colour Refine colouring within lines</p> <p>Tertiary colours</p>	<p>Exploring and Developing Ideas A - Use sketchbooks to record ideas B - Explore ideas from first-hand observations C - Question and make observations about starting points D - Adapt ideas</p> <p>Colour A - Make colour wheels B - Show confidence with mixing colours C - Apply colour using dotting, scratching, splashing</p>	<p>Secondary colours produced by mixing two primary colours in equal proportions. A range of tones can be made by adding increasing amounts of a dark colour to a light colour. A tertiary colour is when a primary and secondary colour are mixed together. Brown doesn't appear on the colour wheel. It can be made in a variety of different ways. EG blue and orange; red and green or yellow and purple.</p>	<p>Colour, primary, red, blue, yellow, white, black, light, dark, mix, warm, cool, secondary, purple, orange, green, tertiary</p>					
YR 4	<p>Create sketch books to record observations and use them to review and revisit ideas</p> <p>Improve their mastery or art and design techniques including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (eg pencil, charcoal, paint, clay)</p>	<p>Nursery Mark making Reception Primary colours Year 1 Warm and cool colours Year 2 Secondary colours Year 3 Tertiary colours</p>	<p>Colour Complimentary colours</p>	<p>Exploring and Developing Ideas A - Use sketchbooks to record and explore ideas B - Explore ideas from first-hand observations C - Question and make observations about starting points, and respond positively to suggestions D - Adapt and refine ideas</p> <p>Colour A - Colour mixing and matching - tint, tone, shade B - Select colour to reflect mood C - Select suitable equipment for the task</p>	<p>Complementary colours are colours that are opposite to each other on the colour wheel. Complimentary colours are often referred to as opposite colours and even contrasting colours (they all mean the same thing). When complementary colours are placed next to each other, a very strong contrast is created. The complementary colours are -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green and red • Orange and blue • Yellow and purple • Yellow-green and red-purple • Yellow-orange and blue-purple • Red-orange and blue-green 	<p>Colour, primary, red, blue, yellow, white, black, light, dark, mix, warm, cool, secondary, purple, orange, green, opposite</p>					
YR 5	<p>Create sketch books to record observations and use them to review and revisit ideas</p> <p>Improve their mastery or art and</p>	<p>Nursery Mark making Reception Primary colours Year 1</p>	<p>Colour Mix and match colours to create tint, shade and tone</p>	<p>Exploring and Developing Ideas A - Begin to review and revisit ideas in their sketchbooks B - Begin to offer feedback using technical vocabulary C - Begin to think critically about their art and design work</p>	<p>A tint is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour. An example of a tint is pink. A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down. A tone is where an artist adds grey to a colour.</p>	<p>Colour, primary, red, blue, yellow, white, black, light, dark, mix, warm, cool, secondary, purple, orange, green,</p>					

	design techniques including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (eg pencil, charcoal, paint, clay)	Warm and cool colours Year 2 Secondary colours Year 3 Tertiary colours Year 4 Complimentary and contrasting colours		D - Begin to use digital technology as sources for developing ideas Colour A - Begin to experiment with hue, tint, tone, shades and mood B - Select and use colour for purposes C - Begin to explore the use of texture in colour	An artist may decide to create a piece of artwork which is monochromatic. This means that the artist uses tints, shades and tones of a single colour.	tertiary, complimentary, opposite, tint, shade tone, monochromatic
YR 6	Create sketch books to record observations and use them to review and revisit ideas Improve their mastery or art and design techniques including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (eg pencil, charcoal, paint, clay)	Nursery Mark making Reception Primary colours Year 1 Warm and cool colours Year 2 Secondary colours Year 3 Tertiary colours Year 4 Complimentary and contrasting colours Year 5 Tint, shade and tone	Colour Identify how colour can portray emotion and atmosphere	Exploring and Developing Ideas A - Review and revisit ideas in their sketchbooks B - Offer feedback using technical vocabulary C - Think critically about their art and design work D - Use digital technology as sources for developing ideas Colour A - Confidently experiment with hue, tint, tone, shades and mood B - Select and use colour to express feelings C - Confidently explore the use of texture in colour	When an artist uses colour in a painting they are trying to communicate emotion, mood or atmosphere. Red - danger, anger, love, passion Green - nature, money, growth, fresh, jealousy, sickness Yellow - happiness, warmth, cheer, laughter Orange - happiness, enthusiasm, energy, warmth Blue - sadness, loneliness, cold, calm, serenity, freshness Purple - royal, expensive, wealth, power, luxury White - purity, innocence, cleanliness, space, goodness, coolness Black - evil, darkness, fear, death, mystery, strength, elegance, mystery	Colour, primary, red, blue, yellow, white, black, light, dark, mix, warm, cool, secondary, purple, orange, green, tertiary, complimentary, opposite, tint, shade, tone, emotion, mood, atmosphere
YR 6+	<p>Understanding art is subjective.</p> <p>Have the confidence to be creative by developing their own art style.</p> <p>Understand that art shapes history and contributes to the culture and creativity of our world.</p> <p>Recognise and name great artists, craft makers and designers; understanding how they contribute to different cultures.</p>					