
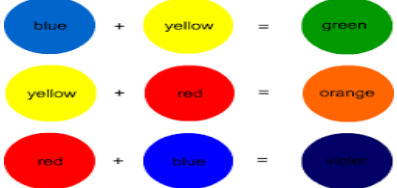






Knowledge Organiser Year 1 Art: Bears, Bears, Bears : Concept Colour

Key Vocabulary		
Primary Colours	All other colours are made from these. They cannot be made by mixing other colours. Red, blue and yellow are primary colours.	
Secondary colours	A colour made by mixing two primary colours. Red and yellow = orange Red and blue = purple Yellow and blue = green	
Simple shapes	The simple shapes are a circle, square, rectangle and triangle.	
Tint	To tint a colour you add white which makes the colour lighter.	
Paul Klee	An artist born in Switzerland he lived between 1879 and 1940.	
Kandinsky	An artist born in Russia he lived between 1866 and 1944	



Castle and Sun Paul Klee 1928










The Goldfish Paul Klee 1925



Circles Kandinsky 1913

Knowledge Organiser Year 1 Art : School, School, School: Schools Concept: Drawing

Key Vocabulary		
Graphite	Used in pencils and paints it is a soft steely black colour and feels greasy.	
Clay	Clay is a natural material made up of tiny particles of rock. When clay is mixed with enough water, it feels like soft, gluey mud. Clay holds its shape. Clay can be pinched, rolled, cut, or built up in layers to form shapes of all kinds.	
Medium	The materials used to make art work – paper, card, cloth, wool, clay, wood, wire.	
Media	The materials used to make art work – paint, inks, watercolours, pencils, pens, crayons.	
Glaze	A transparent liquid that you can use to coat a painted object – it usually adds a shine.	
Leaf	A green blade like structure attached to the stalk or branch as part of a plant or tree.	
Flowers	The seed bearing part of a plant – can also be known as blossom.	



Clay Tile












Drawing flowers



Paper flowers

Knowledge Organiser Year 1 Art: Amazing Animals Concept: 3D Form and Perspective

Key Vocabulary		
Sculpture	3D art usually made from clay, wood, plaster, stone or wire.	
3D	3D objects have height, width and length.	
Modelling Wire	Soft and flexible wire that is easy to bend to make shapes for modelling.	
Modroc	Plaster bandages used for modelling	
Oval	The shape of an egg.	
Primary Colours	All other colours are made from these. They cannot be made by mixing other colours. Red, blue and yellow are primary colours.	
Secondary Colours	A colour made by mixing two primary colours. Red and yellow = orange Red and blue = purple Yellow and blue = green	  



Bird sculpture



Modroc Polar Bears

Knowledge Organiser Year 2 Art: Rangoli Patterns

Concept: Visual grammar (colour)

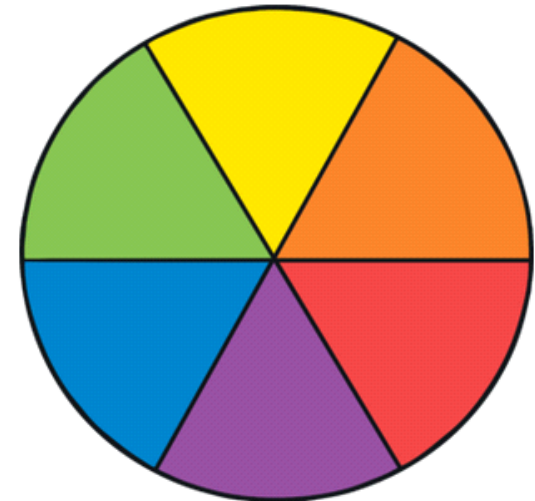
Key Vocabulary	
Primary colours	Primary colours cannot be mixed from other colours. They are the source of all other colours.
Secondary colours	Secondary colours are mixed from two primary colours.
tint	A tint is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour.
shade	A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down.
culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
Diwali	A Hindu festival with lights, held in the period October to November.

A *Rangoli pattern* is a colourful pattern which is drawn near the entrance to a house to welcome guests.

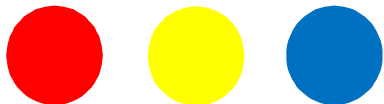


During Diwali people draw bright *Rangoli patterns* to encourage the goddess to enter their homes.

The colour wheel



Primary colours:




Secondary colours:



Knowledge Organiser Year 2 Art: Sculpture – Andy Goldsworthy

Concept: 3D form and perspective

Key Vocabulary

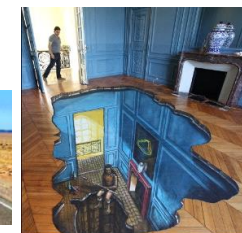
3D	Three-dimensional	
perspective	Representation of objects in three-dimensional space on the two-dimensional surface of a picture	
pattern	A repeated decorative design	
technique	A way of carrying out a particular task, especially the execution or performance of an artistic work or a scientific procedure	
sculpture	The art of making two- or three-dimensional representative or abstract forms <i>verb</i> - make or represent (a form) by carving, casting, or other shaping techniques	
detail	A minor decorative feature of a building or work of art. A small part of a picture that is reproduced separately for close study.	
nature	The wonders of the physical world collectively, including plants, animals, the landscape, and other features and products of the earth, as opposed to humans or human creations.	
materials	Things needed for an activity	

Andy Goldsworthy

He is a British artist known for his site-specific installations involving natural materials. He focuses mainly on land art, sculptures and photography.



Perspective



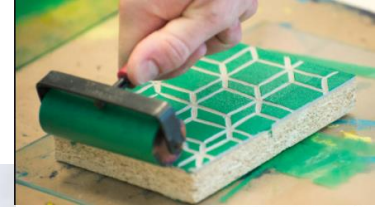
Knowledge Organiser Year 2 Art: Printing

Concept: Technical skill

Key Vocabulary

printing	Is an artistic process based on the principle of transferring images from a matrix onto another surface, most often paper or fabric.
matrix	Is an object upon which a design has been formed and which is then used to make an impression on a piece of paper.
monoprint	Is a form of printmaking where the image can only be made once.
screen printing	Is a process where ink or paint is forced through a mesh screen onto a surface.
mark marking	Is a term used to describe the different lines, patterns, and textures that are made visible.
carbon paper	Thin paper coated with carbon or another pigmented substance, used for making a second impression of a document/artwork as it is being created.
stencil	A piece of material (paper or plastic) that has lettering or a design cut out and is used as a guide.

Printmaking techniques



Pablo Picasso
Linocut printing



Knowledge Organiser Year 3 Art: Drawing with Matisse

Concept: Interpretation

Key Vocabulary	
Colour	Colour is used to describe the way an object reflects light. E.g. A red object reflects red light.
Collage	A piece of art made by sticking layers of materials onto a backing.
Composition	Composition in art refers to the arrangement of elements within a piece of art.
Interpretation	When you interpret a piece of art, you decide upon or explain the meaning of it.
Mood	The mood of a piece of art is the atmosphere it creates or how it makes you feel.
Observation	Observational art is when you create a piece of art based on what you can see.
Shade	A shade of a colour is created when black is added to darken the colour.
Tint	A tint of a colour is created when white is added to lighten the colour.
Tone	A tone of a colour is created when grey is added.



The Sciff (La Yole)
Pierre-Auguste Renoir (1875)



Sorrows of the King
Henri Matisse (1952)



Tint



Shade



Tone

For his collages, Matisse would create coloured paper by painting on white sheets. Once dry, he would cut objects out freehand. He would then arrange the elements to create his final composition.



Edvard Munch created 4 versions of his painting The Scream. Notice how the colours change slightly. This affects the mood created in the picture.



Knowledge Organiser Year 3 Art: Stone Age Cave Art

Concept: Audience

Key Vocabulary

Audience	The people who will view a piece of art.
Chalk	A soft white rock made from fossilized sea creatures. It can be used for drawing.
Charcoal	A dark, black material made of burnt carbon which can be used for sketching and drawing.
Contour	The outline of a shape.
Cross-hatching	A shading technique involving drawing parallel lines.
Natural Paint	A paint made from natural materials such as flowers, berries or mud.
Pressure	How hard a pencil or drawing implement is pressed onto the canvas or drawing material.
Shading	A sketching technique which shows dark and light areas on a drawing.
Shadow	A dark area or shape caused by the blockage of light.
Technique	A way of carrying out a specific task or skill.

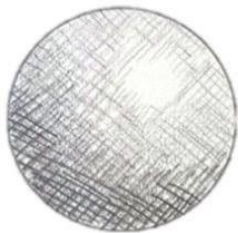


Most cave paintings were of animals or hunters. A cave could be full of many paintings by many different painters. Many hand stencils have also been discovered. They used natural colours from mineral pigments. Some of the most impressive cave paintings have only been found in the last 100 years.

Shading Techniques



Hatching



Crosshatching



Stumping



Stippling



Britain's oldest cave painting is a painting of a reindeer. This can be found in a cave near Swansea, South Wales. It is believed to be about 14,000 years old.

Knowledge Organiser Year 3 Art: Printing and Patterns

Concept: Use of colour

Key Vocabulary

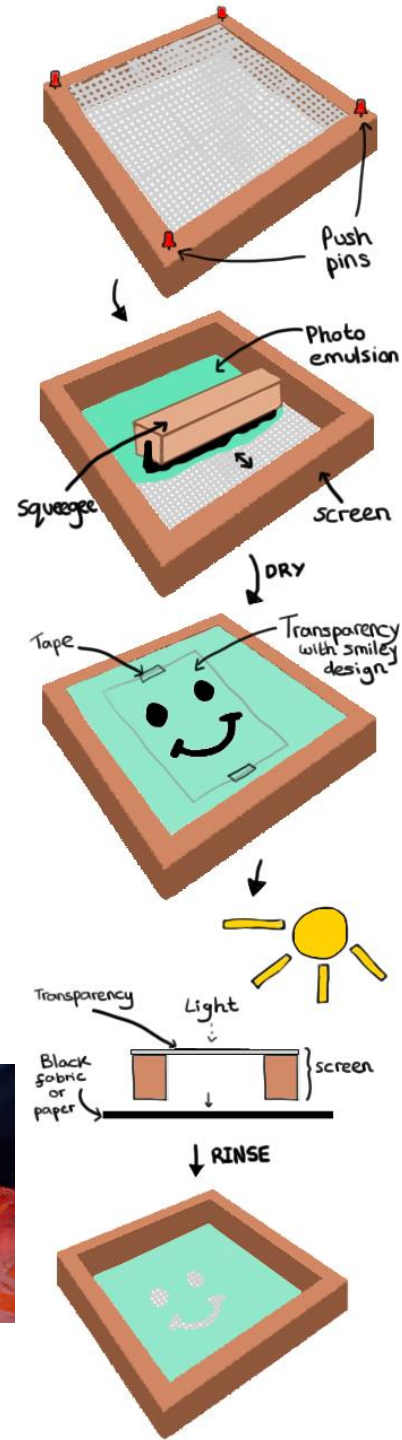
Form	Form in art describes something that has 3 dimensional properties.
Inspiration	Inspiration in art is an idea based on an existing piece of artwork.
Landscape	Landscape is the visible features of an area of land.
Layers	Layers are created when objects or colours are placed on top of each other.
Medium	Medium in art refers to the materials that have been used.
Print	Prints are created when paints or inks are transferred to a background by applying pressure.
Representation	A representation is when you show something in a piece of art.
Shape	Shape in art is a flat area surrounded by an outline.
Texture	Texture is how something feels when it is touched.



Wheatfields with Crows
Vincent Van Gogh (1890)



A Lake Among Mountains
JMW Turner (1798)



Screen Print of Marilyn Munroe
Andy Warhol(1967)

Screen printing is a printing technique where a mesh is used to transfer ink except in areas made impermeable to the ink by a blocking stencil.



Knowledge Organiser Year 4 Art: Plymouth Concept: 3D form and Perspective

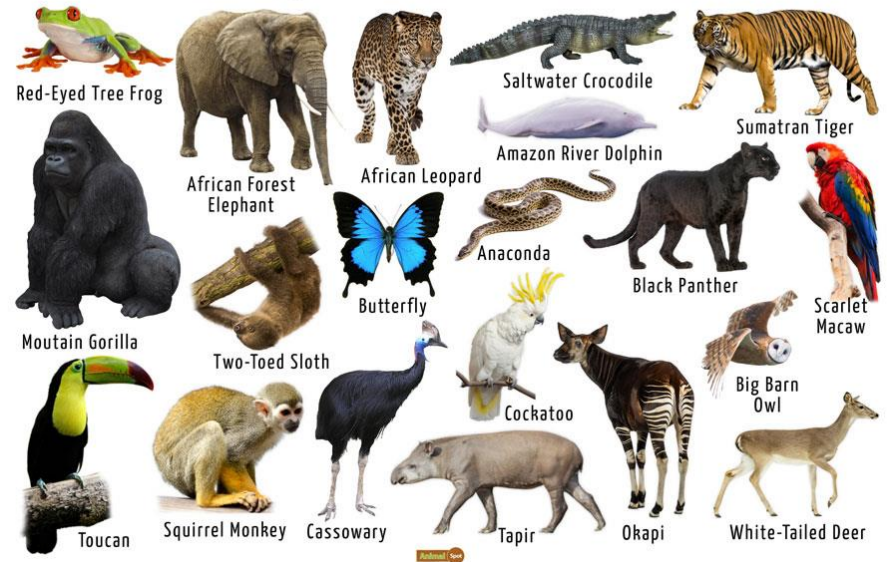
Key Vocabulary	
Lighthouse	a tower or other structure containing a beacon light to warn or guide ships at sea.
Line	A mark made on a surface that joins different points. Lines can vary in length, width, direction and shape. Line can show the subject physical appearance : the outline of shapes and objects.
Shape	Shape is a flat area surrounded by edges or an outline. Artist use all kinds of shapes.
Form	Forms are 3 dimensional and they have length, width and depth.
Depth	The apparent distance from front to back or near to far in artwork.
Perspective	How we view or see something
One-point perspective	type of drawing created on a 2D plane that uses one point in the distance from which everything in the drawing is set out.
Tile	a thin rectangular slab of baked clay or other material



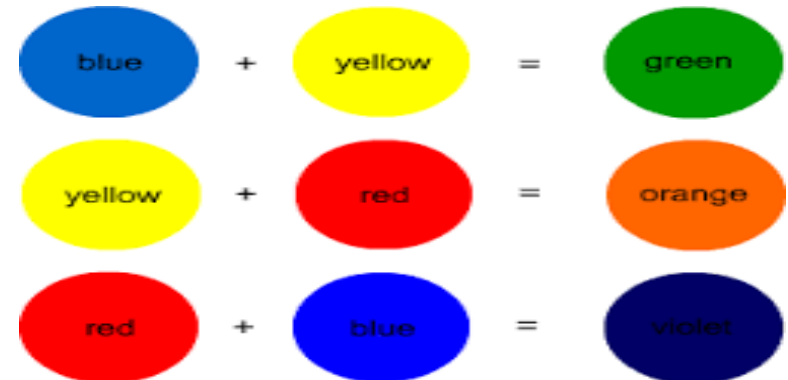
Knowledge Organiser Year 4 Art: Rainforests Concept: Colour

Key Vocabulary	
Rainforest	a dense forest rich in biodiversity, found typically in tropical areas with consistently heavy rainfall.
Texture	Artists use texture in their art to help tell a story and to add dimension to a piece.
Leaf	A green blade like structure attached to the stalk or branch as part of a plant or tree.
Flowers	The seed bearing part of a plant – can also be known as blossom.
Primary Colours	All other colours are made from these. They cannot be made by mixing other colours. Red, blue and yellow are primary colours.
Secondary Colours	A colour made by mixing two primary colours. Red and yellow = orange Red and blue = purple Yellow and blue = green

Rainforest Animals



PRIMARY COLOURS



Knowledge Organiser Year 4 Art: Anglo-Saxons Concept: Drawing

Key Vocabulary

Sketch	a drawing or painting that was done in a hurry or without detail.
Sculpture	3D art usually made from clay, wood, plaster, stone or wire.
Medium	The materials used to make art work – paper, card, cloth, wool, clay, wood, wire.
Texture	Texture is an element of design that defines the surfaces of shapes and forms. Texture that you feel with your fingers is called tactile while texture that the artist recreates on a flat surface is called visual texture.
Inspired	to do something from a stimulus.
Fastening	holding something in the right position using something else.



Sketch



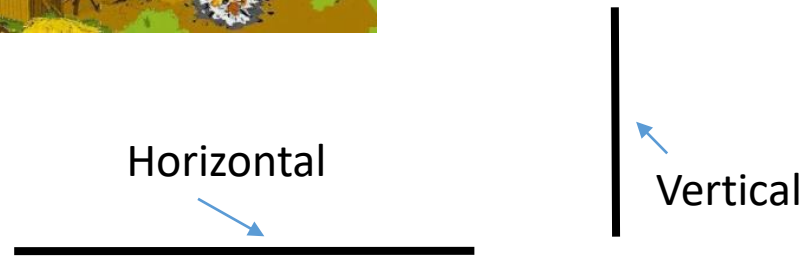
Anglo-Saxon houses


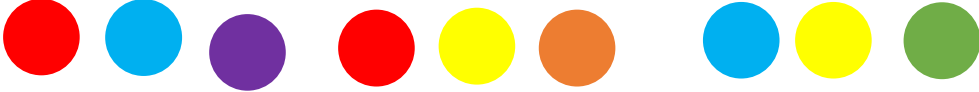
Anglo-Saxon village

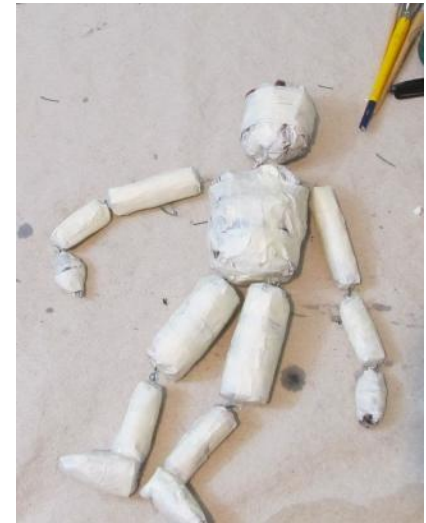


Horizontal

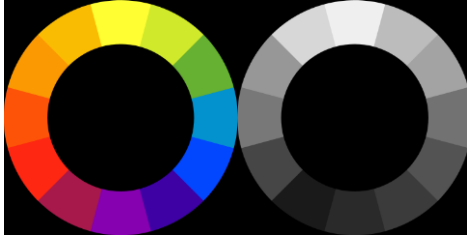
Vertical



Key Vocabulary	
3D	The object has three dimensions, such as width, height and depth.
Sculpture	3D representative or abstract forms, often made by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster.
Puppet	A moveable sculpture- often controlled by a hand within it or from up above.
Paper Mache	A light but strong material used for moulding. It is commonly made from water, glue and paper.
Recycled Materials	A material that usually becomes waste but can be reused/repurposed.
Natural Materials	A product that comes from plants or animals.
Primary Colours	All other colours are made from these. They cannot be made by other colours. 
Secondary Colours	A colour made by mixing two primary colours. 
Effect and temperature of colour	How colours impact on our mood/feeling. For example, red can give warmth or also represent anger. Blue can be linked to calm or cold. Colours can be warm red, orange, yellow or cool blue and green.



Year 5 Art Knowledge Organiser: Graffiti- Banksy Concept: Colour

Key Vocabulary	
Banksy- Who is he?	His real identify has never been confirmed. Banksy is a pseudonym. What we do know, is he is a graffiti artist who expresses many political views through this art.
Graffiti	Writing or drawings scribbled, scratched, or sprayed unlawfully on a wall or other surface in a public place.
Vandalism	An action involving deliberate destruction of or damage to public or private property.
Tags	The most basic form of graffiti. It is a styled, personalised signature.
Stencil	A stencil is made out of paper, cardboard, or other media. This means you can create an image or text that is easily reproducible.
Weight of colour	Colors have their own natural weights. Yellow is a lighter weight color, while blue and red are heavier. Yellow in naturally
Weight of colour chart	Lighter and red and blue are darker. The colour wheel is Converted to grayscale which gives and idea of The weigh of colours. 
Temperature of colour	Colour temperature is all about how warm or cool a colour appears compared to other colours. Warm – red, yellow, orange Cool – blue, green

Art or Vandalism?



What do you notice about the colours?

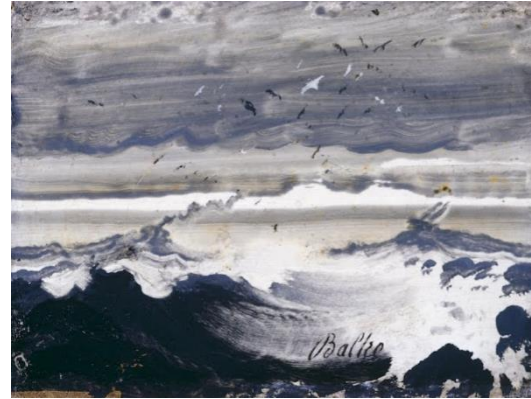


What do you notice about the messages?

Peder Balke- Who is he?

He is a Scandinavian painter, who is most commonly known for his seascape works of the Norwegian coast.

Key Vocabulary	
Landscape Art	Landscape art is the depiction of natural scenery such as mountains, trees, rivers, and forests, especially where the main subject is a wide view.
Seascape Art	Seascape art is the depiction of scenery from the sea. The main subject is the water, but you may have a little bit of land in the image.
Mood	The mood of an image refers to the atmosphere it creates. Examples are calm, energetic, gloomy, angry.
Tone	The tone refers to the lightness and darkness of the colours used.
Texture	Texture refers to the look and feel of the canvas. It is based on the paint, and its application, or the addition of materials.



Balke- Stormy Sea; Rough Sea with a Steamer near the Coast of Norway



Landscape- Enys Dodnan Arch

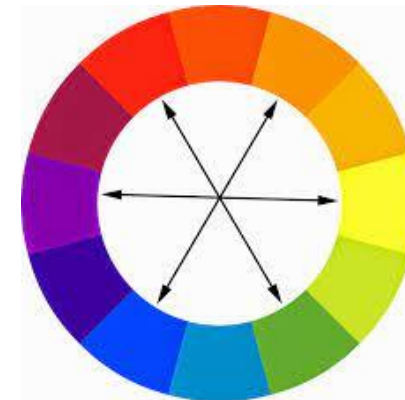
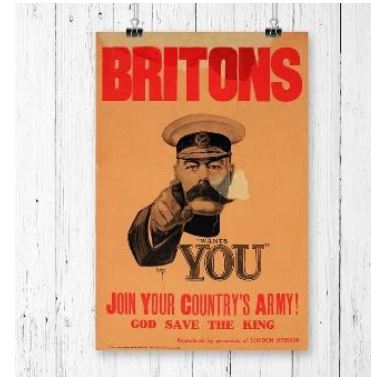
Seascape- Constantine Bay



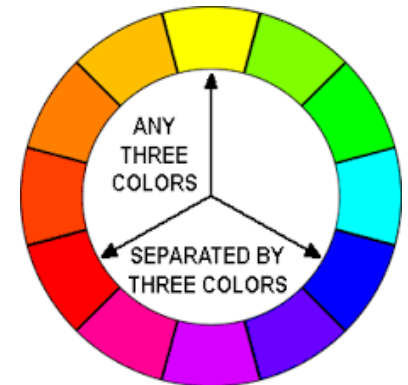
What do you think the moods of these images are? Do they have the same tone? Do they have the same texture?

Knowledge Organiser Year 6 Art: World War 2 Propaganda Posters. Concept: Colour

Key Vocabulary	
Complimentary (also known as contrasting) colours	Complimentary colours are two colours opposite each other on the colour wheel . This combination creates a strong contrast and high impact colour combination. For example purple and yellow.
Triad	A triad is a combination of 3 colours that are equidistant from each other on the colour wheel. It produces a high contrast effect while preserving harmony. Such a composition looks vibrant even when you use pale and unsaturated colours. For example purple, orange, green
Unsaturated colour	When white is added to a pure vivid colour such as red paler reds are produced having the same hue but a different saturation. These paler colours are called unsaturated colours.
Hue	Hue refers to the origin of the colour we see these include all primary and secondary colours but do not include white, black or grey. For examples a colour could have a yellow hue.
Historical significance	This is the process that we use to evaluate what was significant about selected events, people and developments in the past. It influences how society remembers past events.
tone	Tone is the relative lightness or darkness of a colour . One colour can have an almost infinite number of different tones.
aesthetics	The study of art and beauty – it asks why we find something beautiful to look at .
cultural	The way of life of a particular group of people.
convention	The usual or accepted way of doing something.







Complimentary Colours



Triad Colours



Knowledge Organiser Year 6 Art: Self Portrait Concept Understanding and Drawing

Key Vocabulary		
self-portrait	A picture or painting that an art produces of themselves.	  
Van Gogh	A famous Dutch painter who died in 1890.	
emotion	Artists make choices about colour, line, texture and composition to make us feel different things.	
tone	Refers to the light and dark areas of an art piece so it doesn't look flat and dull.	
shade	A shade is a mixture of a paint with black or a dark coloured paint to make it darker.	
proportion	The size of different parts of the face and the placemnt of one part of the face in relation to another.	
Impasto brush strokes	Van Gogh's style was to use thick brush strokes with lots of paint to create visible paint lines on the canvas.	
bold colours	Rich, bright and vibrant colours that stand out.	
contours	Marks and lines to show the shape of the person being painted.	
Post-impressionist	The post impressionists were a group of 20 th century artists in France who used lots of bold colour and line.	

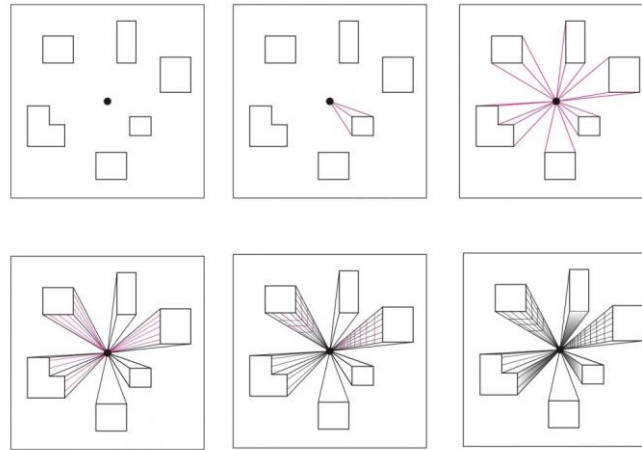
Knowledge Organiser Year 6 Art: One-Point Perspective Drawing

Concept: 3D form and perspective

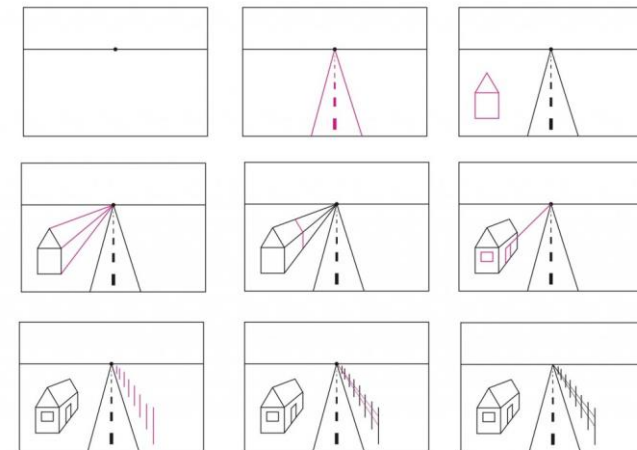
Key Vocabulary

perspective	how we view or see something
one-point perspective	type of drawing created on a 2D plane that uses one point in the distance from which everything in the drawing is set out.
horizon line	line that runs across the paper or canvas to represent the viewer's eye level, or show where the sky meets the ground.
eye level	the height of your eyes looking straight ahead; it is your reference point for drawing perspective lines.
vanishing point	the point at which receding parallel lines viewed in perspective appear to converge. (join together).
scale	the overall physical size of an artwork or objects in the artwork.
proportion	how the sizes of different parts of a piece of art or design relate to each other.

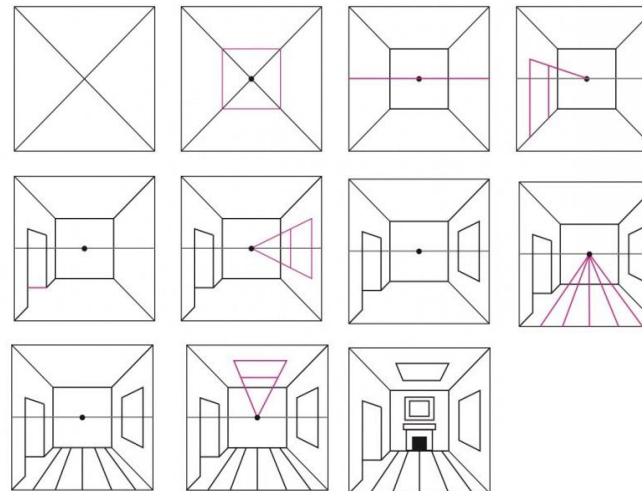
One-point perspective – building shapes



One-point perspective with horizon line



One-point perspective – room scene



Example one-Point perspective paintings



Example final pieces

