

Year group:
Year 3



Term: Autumn

Skill: Drawing

National Curriculum: to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay). Pupils should be taught about great artists, architects and designers in history. To create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.

Pupils will already be able to use a range of drawing materials to share their ideas, experiences and imagination. They will have experience of using a range of techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.

Vocabulary

Line	A line can be horizontal, diagonal or curved and can also change length – it is placed against a background, without graduation in shade or colour.
Perspective	Representation of 3D objects on a 2D surface to give the right impression of their size in relation to each other. Objects closer to us look bigger and things farther away look smaller.
Tone	Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object. The parts of the objects on which the light is the strongest are called highlights and the darker areas are called shadows.
Texture	Surface quality of an object. Visual texture is created using marks to represent actual texture.
Landscape	Area of land as it can be seen. Landscape art focuses on natural scenery, such as mountains, forests or trees.
Post-Impressionism	Art movement that explored colour, line and form and the emotional response of the artist.

Artist focus:

Vincent van Gogh

Born in 1853 in Netherlands, he was one of the greatest of the Post-Impressionist artists in the world. Van Gogh not only used drawing as a task to build a foundation as an artist and to study form and movement, but also as a way to deal with his emotions. His drawings were mainly done in pencil, black, red and blue chalk, reed pen and charcoal, although he often mixed mediums when drawing.

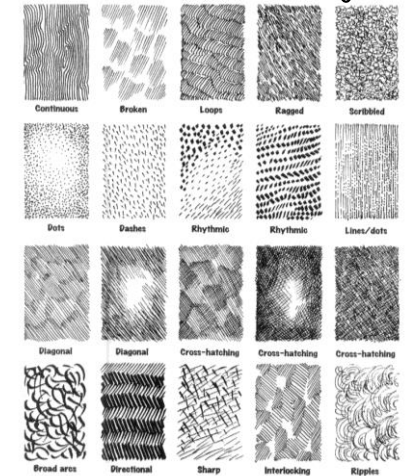
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Key Knowledge and skills

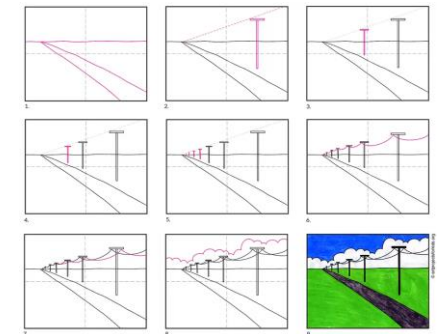
- To use different hardness of pencils to show line, tone and texture.
- To annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas.
- To sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes).
- To use shading to show light and shadow.
- To use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture.
- To use proportion and perspective in order to depict the size and location of objects in relation to each other.
- To use landscape drawing techniques, such as clear guidelines (draw horizon line), centre line, focal point and clear perspective layers.



Linear and line drawing



Perspective in landscape: horizon, centre line and focal point



By the end of the project the children will:

- Collect information, sketches and annotations about Vincent van Gogh and his work and present it imaginatively in their sketchbooks.
- Give details about the drawing style of Vincent van Gogh and Post-Impressionism using technical language and critical feedback.
- Use a range of mark making in variety of tools and perspective techniques to create a landscape drawing in the style of the artist.