

Year group:
Year 3



Term: Spring

Skill: Painting

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 have had experience of using primary colours, as well as mixing colours to create secondary colours, tints and tones. They will have had some experience of using a range of tools, especially paint brushes to create different marks and textures.

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.
Background	Space that surrounds the painting. It creates an atmosphere and enhances the objects painted in the foreground.
Anatomy	Anatomy drawing explores human form as it appears in various positions or postures.
Proportion	Relationship between height, width and depth in objects.
Renaissance	The revival of art, literature, and learning that began in Europe in the 1,300s.

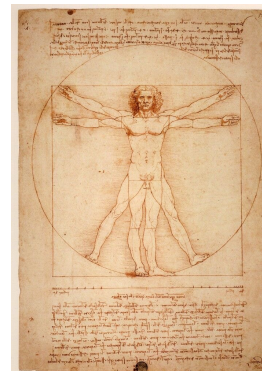
Artist focus:

Leonardo da Vinci

(1452— 1519) was an Italian man who lived in the time of the Renaissance. He is famous for his paintings, but he was also a scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, sculptor, architect, botanist, musician, and a writer. Leonardo wanted to know how everything worked, especially in nature. Two of his paintings are among the best-known works of art in the world: the Mona Lisa and The Last Supper.

Jean-Michel Basquiat

American artist born in 1960 who was a part of Neo-Expressionist movement — known to have a lot of young and experimental artists. His art focused on contrasts between rich and poor, inner and outer experiences. He used bold colours in his work in a range of materials, such as oil stick, acrylic, and spray-paint and he worked on giant canvases.



Key Knowledge and skills

To use different brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce, shapes, textures, patterns and lines.

To annotate observational drawings to explain and elaborate ideas. Use this to study shape and form before painting.

To mix colours effectively.

To use watercolour paint to produce washes for backgrounds then add detail.

To use proportion and perspective in order to depict the size and location of objects or parts of objects in relation to each other.

To paint large scale paintings of objects, focusing on the details, including light and shadow by adding white or black paint.

By the end of the project the children will:

- Collect information, sketches and annotations about Leonardo da Vinci and Jean-Michel Basquiat and their work and present it imaginatively in their sketchbooks.
- Give details about the painting styles of the artists, referring to the art movements and comparing and contrasting their techniques — colours, shapes and composition.
- Use a range of materials and types of paints (poster and watercolours) to create large scale paintings of the human form, inspired by the artists.