

Curriculum Intent:

Art is a place for children to learn to trust their ideas and to explore what is possible. Children are naturally creative. Our job is to give them the freedom, materials and skills to let their creativity blossom to its full potential.



Subject	Term	Unit
Art- Year 3	Autumn	Drawing

Prior knowledge Building on knowledge and skills	National Curriculum Focus
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.	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.

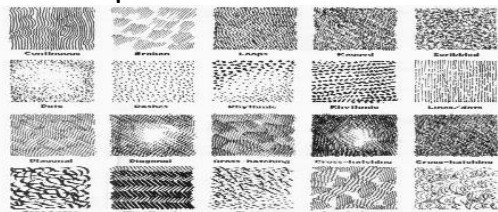

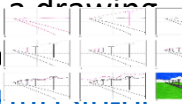
What?	Artist focus- Vincent Van Gogh Explore the work of the great artist Van Gogh. Born in 1853 in Netherlands, he was one of the greatest of the Post-Impressionist artists in the world. Van Gogh not only used drawing as a task to build a foundation as an artist and to study form and movement, but also as a way to deal with his emotions.
Why?	Children need to know about a range of drawing techniques. They will build on the skills they have learnt in Key Stage 1.
How?	Collect information, sketches and annotations 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.

Key vocabulary

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.	Post-Impressionism	Art movement that explored colour, line and form and the emotional response of the artist.
Tone	Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object. The parts of	Line	A line can be horizontal, diagonal, or curved and can also change length – it

	the objects on which the light is the strongest are called highlights and the darker areas are called shadows.		is placed against a background, without graduation in shade or colour.
Texture	Surface quality of an object. Visual texture is created using marks to represent actual texture.		

Key learning: (Specific link to the NC here)

Objective	Learning
To use different hardness of pencils to show line, tone and texture.	Explore the range of different pencils and the effects these have on creating tone and texture. Children use the pencils to draw lines and discuss the effects. 
To sketch lightly.	Children to use pencils to practice the skill of sketching in their sketchbooks. Practice sketching shapes, objects, figures to practice sketching lines of different orientation.
To annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas.	Children to explore a range of Vincent van Gogh's work. Give details about the drawing style of Vincent van Gogh and Post - Impressionism using technical language and critical feedback.. Children to annotate, photos, drawings in their sketchbooks.
To use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture.	Children to use a 2D shape such as circle and experiment with making it 3D by using the skill of hatching (drawing lines going in the same direction) and crosshatching (drawing lines going in different directions). Explore how this adds perspective, tone and texture to the shape. 
To use proportion and perspective in order to depict the size and location of objects in relation to each other.	Children to explore the rules of perspective. Explore some of Van Gogh's work such as, Road to Etten and Laundry in Scheveningen and discuss how proportion and perspective is shown. Children to be given an outline of a house. Children to add detail to create a picture showing how the objects such as tree, people are in perspective to each other.
To use landscape drawing techniques, such as clear	Children to explore the horizon line (the point on a drawing where the earth meets the sky). It is the line at the eye level. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2lmo0jip-0I 

<p>guidelines (draw horizon line), centre line, focal point and clear perspective layers.</p>	<p>Perspective drawings brings 2D drawings to life. Look at different pictures and ask the children to identify where the horizon line is. Children to draw their own one-point perspective drawing.</p>
<p>To use a range of mark making in variety of tools and perspective techniques to create a landscape drawing in the style of the artist.</p>	<p>Children to collate the skills learnt over the unit and create their own personal drawing in the style of Vincent Van Gogh, drawing on the skills they have learnt.</p>

Websites

<https://www.vangoghmuseum.nl/en/art-and-stories/art/vincent-van-gogh>

<https://www.nationalgallery.org.uk/artists/vincent-van-gogh>

<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-vincent-van-gogh>

Recommended Reads

