



TERM	Autumn	Cycle	A
CLASS	Oak		
SUBJECT	Art		
Subject Area	<p>Art Nouveau 1890's & Art Deco 1920's</p> <p>Teacher notes: Art Nouveau is a style of decorative art, architecture, and design prominent in western Europe and the USA from about 1890 until the First World War and characterized by intricate linear designs and flowing curves based on natural forms.</p>  <p>Art Deco was the main decorative art style of the 1920s and 1930s, characterized by precise and boldly delineated geometric shapes and strong colours and used most notably in household objects and in architecture.</p>  <p>See all images</p>		

Prior knowledge – from EYFS

Being an artist

- Explore, use and refine a variety of art projects.
- Return to and build on their work
- Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills
- Know how to mix colours and to match the colours they want to represent.

Observational skills

- Use appropriate language to say what they can see in the natural world (colours, shapes, texture and smells)
- Can talk about art that they have seen (in museums and galleries) – the work and the artist.

Other skills

- Selects and uses materials to work on processes that interest them.
- Through their explorations finds out and makes decisions about how media and materials can be combined and changed.
- Talks about ideas and processes which have led them to make music, designs, images or products.
- Can talk about features of their own and others work, recognising the differences between them and the strengths of others.

Core knowledge that will be learnt in this unit**Art knowledge**

- To know that Art Nouveau and Art Deco are styles of art, architecture and design from the past
- To name 3 artists from this art period: -
 - ❖ William Morris who is famous for his patterned designs,
 - ❖ Charles Rennie Mackintosh who was an architect. He also designed furniture, lights and wallpaper for some buildings.
 - ❖ Clarice Cliff was an English artist famous for her ceramic designs

Art skills – to be able to: -**Generic skills**

- Record and explore ideas from first hand observations.
- Ask and answer questions about starting points for their work.
- Develop their ideas by trying things out, changing their minds.
- Explore the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, making links to their own work.
- Look and talk about own work and that of others and the techniques they had used.
- Identify what they might change in their current work to develop their future work.

Drawing

- Use appropriate language to describe colour media, equipment and textures.
- Experiment with a variety of media e.g. pencils, rubbers, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal, pen, chalk.
- Begin to control types of marks made with the range of media.
- Observe and draw shapes. Draw shapes in between objects and invent new shapes.
- Draw on different surfaces with a range of media.
- Produce an expanding range of patterns and textures.

Painting

- Experiment with a variety of media; different brush sizes and tools.
- Begin to control the types of marks made with the range of media.
- Start to mix a range of secondary colours, moving towards predicting resulting colours.
- Ensure children know names of all basic colours.

3D Sculpture

- Experiment with constructing and joining recycled, natural, and man-made materials.
- Shape and model materials for a purpose from observation and imagination.
- Use simple 2-D shapes to make a 3-D form.
- Impress and apply simple decoration techniques (impressed, painted, and applied).
- Use tools and equipment safely and in the correct way.

Printing

- Explore printing simple pictures with a range of hard and soft materials e.g. cork, sponge, bubble wrap.
- Use equipment and media correctly and be able to produce a clean printed image.
- Explore printing in relief.
- Roll printing ink over found objects to create patterns e.g. plastic mesh, stencils.
- Build repeating patterns and recognise pattern in the environment.

Textiles/texture

- Begin to identify different types and textures of fabric and materials for collage.
- Collage - create images from a variety of media e.g. photocopies, fabric, crepe paper, magazines etc.
- Arrange and glue materials to different

Digital media

backgrounds. • Fold, crumple, tear and overlap papers.	
Vocabulary	
Abstract	Has colour, lines and shapes but they do not represent objects or living things.
Shape	A shape is a flat, enclosed area created through lines.
Square	A plane figure with four equal straight sides and four right angles.
Circle	A round plane figure.
Triangle	A plane figure with three straight sides.
Line	Lines are used by artists to describe (draw) an object.
Pattern	A repeated design, using repeated colours and shapes.
Primary colours	Colours that can't be made using other colours – red, yellow and blue
Mix	Combine or put together different colours.
Light	A brighter colour than the colour you start with.
Dark	A duller colour than the colour you start with.
2D	Two dimensional. A 2D shape is any shape that has two dimensions – length and width.
3D	Three dimensional. 3D shapes are solid shapes that have three dimensions - length, width and height.
Recycled	Making an old, used material into something new.
Natural	Something produced by nature; not made by humans.
Man-made	Something made by humans; not produced by nature.
Environment	All our surroundings including the air, soil, water, plants, and animals make up the environment.
Sculptor	An artist who creates a sculpture.
Sculpture	3D art that can be made by carving, modelling or placing materials together. They can be made out of stone, wood, clay or any other material the artist wants to use.
Collage	Art work in which different kinds of materials are glued onto a surface to make a picture.
Attach	Join or fasten something to something else.
Overlap	When one material goes go on top of one another, covering part of it.
Fold	To bend a material over upon itself.
Crumple	To press and crush to cause wrinkles (usually in paper).
Layer	A section of something that alternates with a different material from top to bottom.
Carving	Using tools to shape something
Equipment	
Pencil	An instrument for writing/drawing, consisting of a thin stick of graphite.
Felt tip pen	A pen with a writing point made of felt or other tightly packed fibres.
Chalk	A piece of limestone in the shape of a crayon; comes in different colours.
Pastel	Crayons made of powdered pigment, softer than wax crayons.
Crayon	A pencil or stick of coloured chalk or wax, used for drawing.
Different media	Using different types of art materials (paint, crayon, chalk etc.)
Ready mixed paint	A ready to use, water based poster paint.
Materials	The substance used to make something.
Modelling clay	Clay that can be shaped into models

Art History Timeline

