

Art

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	Colour	Style in Art	Line		Sculpture	
Year 2		Colour, Shape and Texture		Landscape and Symmetry		Murals and Tapestries
Year 3	Still Life and Form		Architecture			Anglo Saxon Art
Year 4	Light and Space			Monuments of Ancient Rome	Design	
Year 5	Style in Art		Art from Western Africa		Take One Picture – National Gallery Extended project	
Year 6		Renaissance Architecture and Sculpture	Impressionism and post impressionism		Art in the 20 th Century – Modernism and beyond.	

Reception

Physical Development	<p>Three and four year olds (prior learning) Use large movements to wave flags and steamers, paint and make marks Choose the right resources to carry out their own plan Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils.</p> <p>Reception Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor Develop overall body-strength, balance, coordination and agility</p> <p>Early Learning Goals - Building relationships Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing - using the tripod grip in almost all cases</p>
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	<p>Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paintbrushes and cutlery Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.</p>
Expressive Arts & Design	<p>Three and four year olds (prior learning) Explore different materials freely, in order to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make Develop their own ideas and then decide which materials to use to express them Join different materials and explore different textures Create closed shapes with continuous lines, and begin to use these shapes to represent objects Draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details Use drawing to represent ideas like movement or loud noises Show different emotions in their drawings and paintings, like happiness, sadness, fear, etc Explore colour and colour mixing.</p> <p>Reception Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills</p> <p>Early Learning Goals - past and present Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function Share their creations, explaining the process they have used.</p>
Continuous Provision opportunities	<p>Through all areas of continuous provision there should be opportunities for children to express their own interests and experiment with their own ideas. Children should be encouraged to explore materials freely and observe how these can change with and without person interruption.</p> <p>Creative area: area is split into painting, playdough, junk modelling and craft Fine motor activities: including activities such as threading pipe cleaners on beads, Writing area: mark making, drawing, use of tools (e.g. felt tips, colouring pencils) Painting easel: use of tools (e.g different sized paintbrushes) to create Water tray: exploring how water can change something that they have made Loose parts, sand tray: designing and experimenting with items, exploring the process that they took Mud kitchen - exploring various textures and experimenting with how these can be used Computers - use of Purple Mash, paint tools</p>

Year 1

	Colour	Style in Art	Line	Sculpture
<p>Knowledge Goals</p> <p>These should be taken from the Knowledge Goal section of any Session plans that include them</p>	<p>To know that the primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p>To know that the primary colours are special.</p> <p>We cannot make the primary colours by mixing other paints together.</p> <p>The secondary colours are orange, purple and green.</p> <p>Some colours are warm and some are cool.</p> <p>Warm and cool colours create different moods.</p> <p>Van Gogh painted sunflowers.</p> <p>A tint can be made by adding white to a colour and a shade can be made by adding black to a colour.</p>	<p>Style means how something looks.</p> <p>Artists can paint using different styles.</p> <p>Pointillism is a way of painting where the artists uses lots of small dots to create an image.</p> <p>Georges Seurat was a famous artist who painted using the technique of pointillism.</p> <p>To know that art can tell us about how people lived.</p> <p>To understand that artists can use art to give messages.</p> <p>Van Gogh painted in different styles.</p> <p>Van Gogh sometimes painted using short brushstrokes and swirls.</p>	<p>To identify and use different kinds of lines.</p> <p>Artists use lines to show different things. Artists can use different materials to make lines.</p> <p>To identify different types of line.</p> <p>To explore how Miro use lines.</p> <p>To know that lines can be used to represent lots of different things.</p> <p>To identify and use different lines.</p> <p>To know how Miro used lines.</p> <p>To know that lines were important to Klee.</p>	<p>Sculpture is a 3D form of art.</p> <p>Sculpture can be made out of lots of different materials</p> <p>A sculpture can be built up or carved away.</p> <p>A person who creates sculptures is called a sculptor.</p> <p>Sculptors use models and sketches to plan their sculptures.</p> <p>A model for a sculpture is called a maquette.</p> <p>Sculptures can be made by casting</p> <p>Casting means to make a sculpture by pouring liquid into a mould</p> <p>Antony Gormley made a sculpture called 'Another Place' by casting 100 people in iron.</p> <p>Sculptors can add different colours to their sculptures.</p>

	<p>The more white you add the lighter the tint.</p> <p>The more black you add the darker the shade. Artists can use shades and tints of blue to paint water.</p> <p>David Hockney painted 'A Bigger Splash'.</p> <p>To know that Monet painted a variety of seascapes.</p> <p>To know that a brushstroke is a mark a painter makes with their brush.</p> <p>To know that Monet used shades and tints of blue and different brushstrokes to paint the sea and the sky.</p> <p>We can experiment using different materials to make a picture.</p> <p>A brushstroke is a mark a painter makes with their brush.</p>	<p>A brushstroke is the mark made by a paintbrush.</p> <p>There are many different ways in which a paint brush can be used.</p> <p>Van Gogh used short brushstrokes in his painting, The Starry Night.</p> <p>Art can tell a story.</p> <p>The word narrative means story.</p> <p>St George and the Dragon is a narrative that has been told through art.</p> <p>A character is a figure or person in a story or piece of art.</p> <p>Artists think carefully about how they represent characters in their work.</p> <p>We can find out about characters from looking at how artists have painted them.</p>	<p>To know that different lines can create different shapes.</p> <p>To know that different shapes can represent different things.</p> <p>To know that Klee used lines to draw landscapes.</p> <p>To know that Klee used his imagination.</p> <p>To know that artists can use lines to show different shapes.</p>	<p>Lots of sculptures are made by casting bronze.</p> <p>Different colours on the surface of a bronze are called its patina.</p> <p>Barbara Hepworth made many different sculptures in bronze with different patina.</p> <p>Sculptors use different styles.</p> <p>Style in art means how a piece of art looks.</p> <p>Giacometti sometimes sculpted in plaster around a wire armature.</p> <p>An armature is a frame to build a sculpture on.</p>
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	We can experiment using different brushstrokes and different marks.			
Teir 2 vocabulary These should be taken from the Vocabulary section of any Session plans that include one, but only the Teir 2 should be used.	Shade Tint Rough Calm materials	Character Personality hero Retell Story Narrative Character setting Brushstrokes Style technique	landscape imagination Straight Shape	

Year 2

	Colour, Shape and Texture	Landscape and Symmetry	Murals and Tapestries
Knowledge Goals These should be taken from the Knowledge Goal section of any Session plans that include them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matisse made colourful pictures by cutting out and arranging shapes. • These pictures are called ‘cut-outs’ and Matisse called the way he made them “painting with scissors”. • Matisse made the cutouts when he was old and ill. • Matisse used organic shapes and complementary colours in his cut-outs. • Organic shapes often appear in nature. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A landscape is an image of the natural environment seen in one view i.e. an expanse of scenery such as mountains, fields or the sea. • Turner and Constable were English painters who both painted landscapes • To understand that different painters used different methods for painting landscapes • Turner used bold brushstrokes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes artists paint on walls or ceilings. • Pieces of art painted onto walls or ceilings are called murals. • Murals may tell a story of contain a message • Michelangelo painted a mural on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Vatican City in Rome. The mural is a fresco. • Frescoes are murals painted on wet plaster. • Michelangelo painted images from the Bible, including the Creation story from the book of Genesis.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complementary colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel. • Mukherjee was an Indian artist who made cut-outs • ‘Composition’ means how different ingredients in art (e.g. colour and shape) are put together to make up a whole work of art. • Matisse carefully considered the composition of this cutouts. • To know that visual texture means how artists show what something feels like. • To know that artists can create visual texture using different marks. • Durer painted a picture called ‘Young Hare’. The colours and marks he uses make the hare look soft and fluffy • Jan van Eyck created visual texture in ‘The Arnolfini Portrait’. • Artists can create visual texture by using different marks. • Artists can create visual texture by using different colours. • Parts of ‘The Arnolfini Portrait’ show us about the people in it. • Parts of ‘The Arnolfini Portrait’ show us about Jan van Eyck. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turner painted in a different way from other artists of his time • Symmetry exists in nature. • Artists can use symmetry in what they create. • Leonardo da Vinci uses symmetry in The Last Supper • Artists can create works of art using symmetry • Artists can use natural objects to create sculptures • A sculpture can be temporary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murals are pieces of art that everyone can see. • We can ask questions about pieces of art. • Sometimes it isn’t clear what a piece of art is about. • A tapestry is a piece of art made from woven threads. • People have been making tapestries for a very long time. • Sometimes tapestries can tell stories or contain a message. • To know that Leonardo da Vinci painted the Last Supper. • The Last Supper is a mural but not a fresco. • Composition in painting means where an artist chooses to put the shapes, lines and colours in a painting.
Teir 2 vocabulary	Primary Secondary Geometric shape Composition	Landscape Seascape Method Sketch	Mural Plaster Pope National gallery

<p>These should be taken from the Vocabulary section of any Session plans that include one, but only the Teir 2 should be used.</p>	<p>Cut-out Texture Collage Smooth Soft Hard Fluffy Mark Portrait</p>	<p>Brushstroke Symmetry/symmetrical Natural materials Temporary</p>	<p>Weaving Tapestry Composition Print Tile Threads</p>
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Year 3

	Still Life and Form	Architecture	Anglo Saxon Art
<p>Knowledge Goals</p> <p>These should be taken from the Knowledge Goal section of any Session plans that include them</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand a ‘still life’ is a picture of something that does not move. • Still lifes have been painted for a long time. • Styles of painting still life have changed. • Form means the 3d shapes in art. In a drawing or painting an artist can create the illusion that an object is 3d rather than flat. • Artists can use tone to create form. Artists can use different drawing techniques to create tone and form. • Morandi made many still lifes and used cross hatching in some of them. • Artists can use tone to create form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architecture is the art of designing buildings. • The Parthenon is an important piece of Greek architecture. • The Parthenon marbles were taken to London by Lord Elgin. • The Parthenon frieze is an example of sculptures ‘in relief’. • Architects will think about line and symmetry when they design buildings. • Some buildings are symmetrical and some are asymmetrical. • The front of the Parthenon shows symmetry. • St Paul’s Cathedral borrows details of line and symmetry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Anglo-Saxons created art from metal. • A ship was found at Sutton Hoo that contained decorated metal objects. • King Raedwald’s shoulder clasp is decorated with detailed, symmetrical and interlocking patterns. • Interlaced means crossed together. • The Anglo-Saxons used interlaced designs on their metal work and jewellery. • Anglo-Saxon designs often included birds and animals woven into the patterns. • Illuminated letters are decorated with pictures and patterns.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross hatching can be used to show tone. • Artists can use different colours to create form. • Artists use tints and shades to create form. • Cezanne painted over 200 still lifes and was interested in painting everyday objects. • Artists can use different colours to create form. • Mary Moser is known for her flower paintings which use different tones to show 3d form • She was a founding member of the Royal Academy of Art in London 	<p>from ancient buildings like the Parthenon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architects use different things to inspire their designs. • Gaudi was inspired by nature. • Gaudi often used curved lines in his designs. • Architects need to consider what materials to use. • Architects use different features in their buildings such as domes and towers • Gaudi is known for his mosaics, stained-glass windows and towers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A long time ago, a Monk spent many years creating an illuminated copy of a part of the Bible. • Illuminated lettering was used in the past to make writing look like carefully worked metal or jewellery. • Some illuminated letters feature animals or birds. • Illuminated letters use colour to make the design eye-catching. • The Bayeux Tapestry shows the events of 1066 and the Battle of Hastings. • It is an embroidery, not a tapestry. • It was made in England but designed by a Norman. • It shows Harold dying with a spear in his eye.
<p>Teir 2 vocabulary</p> <p>These should be taken from the Vocabulary section of any Session plans that include one, but only the Teir 2 should be used.</p>	<p>Still life Form Tone Shadow Shade Highlight Tints Shades Fluid Continuous 3D</p>	<p>Architecture Architect Design Pillar Column Tower Dome Materials Symmetrical Asymmetrical Mosaic Tile Vertical Horizontal Diagonal</p>	<p>Anglo-Saxon Symmetrical Interlocking Interlace Illuminate Manuscript Tapestry Embroidery Pattern Looped Decorate Detailed Illustrate</p>

		Carve Glaze Stained-glass	
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Year 4

	Light and Space	Monuments of ancient Rome	Design
<p>Knowledge Goals</p> <p>These should be taken from the Knowledge Goal section of any Session plans that include them</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-dimensional means something has height and width. Three-dimensional means something has height, width and depth. There is a relationship between two-dimensional and three-dimensional shapes e.g. square to cube, triangle to pyramid, circle to sphere and cylinder. Artists can make what they depict look threedimensional, despite working in two-dimensions, by creating an illusion of depth. Foreground means the part of the view that is closest to us in a picture and background means the part of the view that is furthest away from us in a picture Middle ground is between the foreground and the background Foreshortening means where an object is bigger in the foreground and smaller in the background Artists can use stronger, darker colours in the foreground and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient Rome was a powerful and important civilisation that ruled over much of Europe and still has an impact on the Western world today A monument is a building or place that is important in history Monuments of Ancient Rome can tell us about the Roman emperors who built them. The Pantheon was built by Hadrian in 113 CE The dome of the Pantheon is the largest unreinforced concrete dome in the world The Pantheon shows us the power of Hadrian as an emperor The Colosseum, in Rome is the largest amphitheatre in the world It was built by Emperor Vespasian between 72 and 80 CE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The elements of art are colour, light, line, shape, form, space and texture The elements of art work together to make successful design Another word for design is composition Matisse made collages in his old age when he was ill and unable to paint He called his collages ‘cutouts’ and referred to how he made them as “painting with scissors” Matisse carefully consider the design of his cut outs rearranging the pieces again and again Expressionism is a type of art where the elements of art combine to show strong emotions Munch’s The Scream of Nature is an example of expressionist art. Contrasting lines and colours in The Scream of Nature provoke

	<p>weaker colours in the background to show depth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists can use small details in the foreground and less detail in the background to show depth • Artists use tone to show form • Artists can use tone to show drama • Chiaroscuro is a technique which means light/dark where artists show clear tonal contrasts • Caravaggio is known for using strong contrasts of tone to create dramatic paintings. • Vermeer is known for using strong contrasts of tone to create realistic paintings. • Both painters used still life in their paintings which use tone to show form • ‘Old Master’ painters used a technique of using a ‘ground’ and ‘underpainting’ to add paint in layers. • A ‘ground’ is the background layer which is painted onto a surface. • ‘Underpainting’ is a layer of paint which is painted over the ‘ground’ which shows the different tones of an object. • Form is shown by the different ways light falls on an object. • Artists can use tints and shades to show form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was used for public events such as games, plays and executions • The Colosseum is made up of 3 tiers of 240 arches. • The number of arches allows the walls of the Colosseum to be strong, even though they are very large. • The number of arches meant that unskilled workers could build the Colosseum quickly and efficiently. • Trajan’s Column is a column to celebrate Trajan’s victory in the Dacian wars. • It shows scenes from the Dacian wars carved in a marble frieze. • A frieze is a band of sculptures in relief, which means where sculptures stick out from a surface. • 	<p>an emotional reaction in the viewer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colour and line are elements of art that can affect emotion • Munch used complementary colours in • The Scream to show strong emotions Munch used contrasting lines in The Scream to show strong emotions • Basquiat was an American artist from New York who became famous in the 1980s • He first became known for graffiti art in Brooklyn, New York • He became known for painting in a style called ‘neo-expressionism’ in which his art expressed his feelings
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goncharova made pictures which show rays of light. Begum uses light like a material in her sculptures 		
<p>Teir 2 vocabulary</p> <p>These should be taken from the Vocabulary section of any Session plans that include one, but only the Teir 2 should be used.</p>	Space Dimension Height Width Depth 3D 2D Foreground Background Middleground Detail Form Tone Shadow Highlights Tint Shade Primary Secondary	Monument Ancient Rome Column Dome Arch Feature	Element Design Composition Collage Cut-out Complementary Symbol

Year 5

	Style in Art	Art from Western Africa	Take one Picture - National Gallery Extended Project
<p>Knowledge Goals</p> <p>These should be taken from the Knowledge Goal section of any Session</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Style means the way a piece of art looks. Style can refer to the technique an artist has used to make a painting. Stubbs used a smooth style in 'Whistlejacket' and Munch used a rough style in 'The Scream' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mali is a country in West Africa. It is known for carved, wooden antelope headdresses made by the Bamana peoples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To discuss and understand the different issues raised by the picture

plans that include them

- Rococo was a style in art and design from the 1700s.
- Rococo furniture used elaborate decoration, often based on asymmetrical curved natural forms.
- Rococo painting used light colours, curved lines and was lighthearted.
- Modernism is a style of art and design which started in the 1850s.
- Modernist art was often abstract.
- Abstract art is art that doesn't try to look like something, but uses shapes, colours, lines and form to achieve an effect.
- Modernist furniture design rejected the use of decoration, favouring simplicity and made use of new materials.
- Abstract art is art that doesn't try to look like something, but uses shapes, colours, lines and form to achieve an effect.
- Some abstract artists thought that art should be like music.
- Some abstract artists wanted art to show emotions.
- Colour theory is information about how to create different colours by mixing and the effect of different colour combinations.

- The headdresses are used in a ceremony to honour the spirit, Chiwara.
- Malian antelope headdresses show shapes which represent the antelope, aardvark and pangolin.
- The antelope, aardvark and pangolin are revered by the Bamana culture as examples of animals who demonstrate skills relating to farming.
- The shapes of the animals are simplified in the headdresses.
- Benin City is a city in southern Nigeria which flourished from the 14th - 17th centuries as the centre of the Benin Kingdom and home to the Edo peoples.
- The Benin Plaques were mostly made between 1550 and 1650 to decorate pillars of the royal palace in Benin.
- They are reliefs made from cast brass and are sometimes called the Benin Bronzes and show scenes which tell us about the life of the royal palace and the Benin Kingdom.
- The Portuguese started trading with the Edo peoples

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kandinsky believed colour combinations could effect our emotions. • Rothko used colour combinations to create a calm feeling. • Rachel Jones is a contemporary artist. • A contemporary artist is an artist who is living and working now • Lots of Rachel Jones' work is based around feelings to do with our mouths 	<p>of Benin City from the 15th century.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Edo peoples traded brass with the Portuguese. • Images of the Portuguese are found in brass and ivory artworks made in Benin City. • In 1897 British forces captured the Benin King, destroyed the royal palace and took large quantities of Benin artwork. • When the artwork was seen in Britain it changed people's views about African art. • Some of these artworks are now in the British Museum and some people think they should be returned to Nigeria. 	
<p>Teir 2 vocabulary</p> <p>These should be taken from the Vocabulary section of any Session plans that include one, but only the Teir 2 should be used.</p>	<p>Style Technique Brushstroke Asymmetrical Modernist Abstract Complementary Technique Mark Compare Elaborate Decoration Natural Forms Curves Vertical</p>	<p>Peoples Ceremony Headdress Plaque Relief Cast Brass Ivory Antelope Aardvark Pangolin Nigeria Mould Symbolic Trade Trader</p>	<p>National Gallery Issue Design Element Line Shape Colour Visual Texture Space Form Media</p>

	Horizontal Canvas Acrylic Contemporary	British museum Debate	
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Year 6

	Renaissance Architecture and Sculpture	Impressionism and Post Impressionism	Art in the 20th Century – Modernism and Beyond
<p>Knowledge Goals</p> <p>These should be taken from the Knowledge Goal section of any Session plans that include them</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renaissance art was a new style in art and culture which started in Italy around 1400 • Renaissance is a French word which means re-birth. • The Renaissance period was influenced by classical art and culture. • Vitruvian Man is a sketch by Leonardo da Vinci which shows the balance and proportions of the human body. • Leonardo da Vinci was famous in his own lifetime and was good at many different things. • He did anatomical drawings by dissecting dead bodies. • These drawings helped him produce realistic paintings and make discoveries about the human body • Leonardo painted a portrait called the Mona Lisa. • In the Mona Lisa Leonardo uses the sfumato technique to make the woman look real. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impressionists were a group of painters in France who exhibited pictures together in the 1870s and 1880s. • They captured transient effects of nature by painting en plein air rather than in the studio • Their brushwork was often fast and put on in broken dabs to show the changing quality of light. • They painted landscapes and scenes from everyday life. • The impressionists often made use of complementary colours. • They often used a lack of detail to try and reproduce the way we see. • They often used broken brushstrokes to show changing effects of light. • The impressionists painted scenes of modern life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statues are examples of ‘public’ art • A statue of Edward Colston, a slave trader was taken down in 2020 during the Black Lives Matter protests • Marc Quinn/Jen Reid made a sculpture to replace it called “A Surge of Power” Thomas J Price made a sculpture called “Reaching Out” which is only the 3rd statue of a black woman on display in the UK • Picasso was one of the most important and influential artists of the 20th century • Picasso’s painting style changed over time. • Cubism is a way of painting or drawing where artists show more than one view of something in the same picture. • Cubism led to the creation of abstract art. • Barbara Hepworth was a British sculptor who lived from 1903-1975.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sfumato technique means allowing colours to blend into each other to produce soft or no outlines • Leonardo painted a mural called The Last Supper • In the renaissance murals were usually ‘frescos’ which meant they were painted on wet plaster. • The Last Supper is not a fresco because it was not painted on wet plaster. • Michelangelo painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican in Rome. • The paintings are frescoes and took four years to complete – Michelangelo worked on scaffolding. • One of the paintings is of the prophet Jeremiah and is thought to be a selfportrait. • In the renaissance painters wanted to make their paintings realistic. • As way of doing this was by using linear perspective, where lines and shapes are used to show threedimensional space in a two -dimensional work of art. • Leonardo and Raphael used linear perspective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This included paintings of people in such places as beaches and cafés. • Degas and Renoir painted café scenes. • Post-impressionism describes a change in impressionism around 1886 • Artists associated with postimpressionism were Cezanne, Van Gogh and Gauguin • Cezanne didn’t like the impressionists’ lack of structure and wanted to treat nature in terms of 3d shapes • He painted Mont SainteVictoire numerous times using constructive brushstrokes • Van Gogh and Gauguin were post-impressionists and lived and worked together in Arles, France in 1888. • Van Gogh painted from nature and used colour and brushwork to express and convey emotions • Gauguin used intense light and colour in his paintings but rejected painting from nature and used his imagination instead. • The impressionists were influenced by Japanese prints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She made abstract sculptures from cast bronze and carved wood • Hepworth sculptures were influenced by the hills in Yorkshire and the coastline in Cornwall. • Auerbach was born in Berlin and came to London as a child to escape Nazism. • He is known for figurative portraits and city scenes which are painted in very thick paint. • Auerbach painted city scenes of London being rebuilt after the second world war in the 1950s. • Freud was a figurative painter who painted realistic pictures of people. • Later in Freud’s life he used thick paint and soft colours to create lots of different skin tones. • Bowling is known for his colourful abstract paintings, some of which he made by pouring. • Bowling says he doesn’t plan his work. • Himid was born in Tanzania in Africa and moved to Britain when she was a child. • Lots of her paintings are about the contributions of African migrants to European culture.
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<p>Teir 2 vocabulary</p> <p>These should be taken from the Vocabulary section of any Session plans that include one, but only the Teir 2 should be used.</p>	<p>Pope Vatican City Linear Perspective Carve Cast Casting Architect Marble Classical Contemporary</p>	<p>Impressionism Exhibit Studio Brushwork Landscape Complementary Constructive Imagination Japanese Printmaking</p>	<p>Modernism Statue Abstract Technique</p>