Line drawing: Egyptian pyramids (Imhotep)
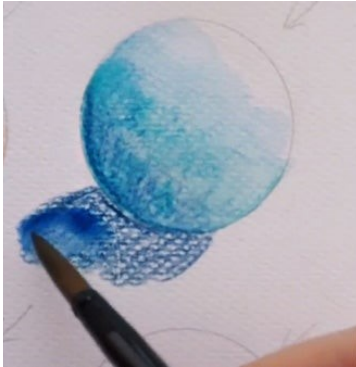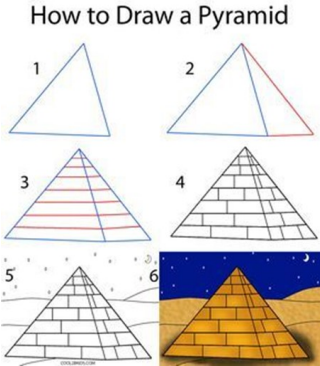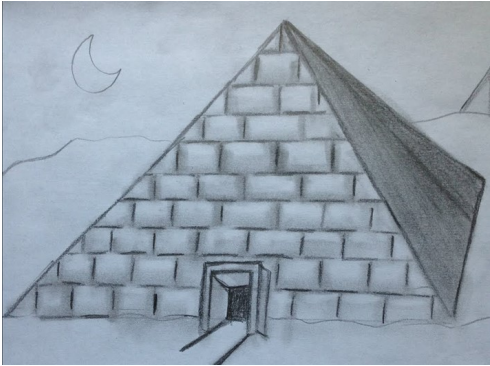
Art

Key facts:

- Sketching pencils are marked on a scale using numbers and letters. E.g 3B. The numbers and letters on the scale show the hardness or softness of the lead/core.
- The higher the number with the b mark the softer and darker the pencil.
- The softer pencils are easy to smudge and blend and are ideal for a wide range of shading techniques.
- Using different media achieves variations in line, texture, tone, colour, shape and pattern.

How to Draw a Pyramid

Key vocabulary

Tone	How light or dark a colour is.
Shading	Darkening or colouring an image to create shadows and a 3D effect.
Media	Media is described as the material used to create art. E.g. charcoal, paint, etc.
Line drawing	A drawing done using only narrow lines.

What have we learnt already?

In Year 1, you used different materials such as pencils, felt tips, charcoal, crayons, chalk and pastels to make marks using lines and curves.
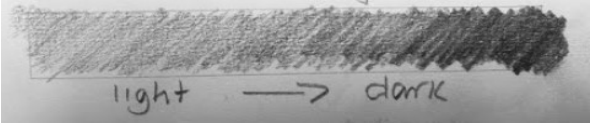
In Year 2, you used different grades of pencil, pastel and chalk and drew lines of varying thickness. You represented texture using a variety of different marks.

Key Skills and Techniques

B   2B   3B   4B   5B   6B

Tone

light ——> dark

Shading

Artist study: Henri Rousseau
Rainforest art (drawing and painting)

Key facts:

- Henri Rousseau was born in 1844 in France.
- At school, Henri Rousseau won prizes for drawing and music.
- He taught himself to paint in his spare time, and started displaying his work at galleries in 1886.
- He is best known for his jungle scenes, such as Tiger in a Tropical Storm (Surprised!)
- His art was called 'Post-Impressionism'.
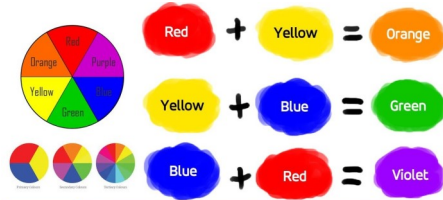- Henri Rousseau also played the violin.

Henri Rousseau

Key vocabulary

Colour mixing	Mixing colours to generate new colours.
Primary colours	There are three main primary colours—red, yellow and blue.
Secondary colours	If you combine two primary colours, you create something called a secondary colour. For example, mixing red and blue produces purple; yellow and red makes orange; blue and yellow combined make green; red and blue make purple.

What have we learnt already?

In Year 1 you learnt about colour mixing and making marks with paint and different sized brushes. You learnt to recognise and name the primary colours and to mix them to make secondary colours. You begun to hold a brush correctly and clean it before changing colours.

In Year 2, you learnt to recognise and name secondary colours and to explore colour mixing, creating tints using addition of white and experiment with different brushes (including brushstrokes) .

Key Skills and Techniques

Red + Yellow = Orange

Yellow + Blue = Green

Blue + Red = Violet

Colour mixing

Adding details

Self-Portraits: Vincent van Gogh/Collage

Art

Key facts:

- Vincent van Gogh was born in 1853.
- He died in 1890 when he was only 37 years old.
- He was born in Holland but moved to France.
- He loved the colour yellow.
- He used colour to show emotions.
- He only sold 2 paintings while he was alive—now his paintings sell for millions.

Key vocabulary

Collage	a piece of art made by sticking various different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric onto a backing.
Portrait	a painting or a photograph of a person's face and its expression. The purpose of a portrait is to show the likeness, personality, and even the mood of the person.
Overlap	to place something so that a part of it covers another part.
Layering	a section of something that alternates with a different material.

Collaging Techniques

Tearing—rough edges

Cutting—smooth edges

Layering/overlapping

What have we learnt already?

In Year 1 you learnt how to draw a portrait and learnt shading techniques.

In Year 2, you learnt about Kehinde Wiley and created portraits by drawing using pastel/pencil/chalk.