

Year 3: Art and Design – Heroes and Villains

What should I already know?

To use observational skills to draw a self portrait in the style of Van Gogh.

In Art and Design we study artists and use different medium to express our feelings and experiences.

To improve my mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials

To learn about great artists in history.

Techniques

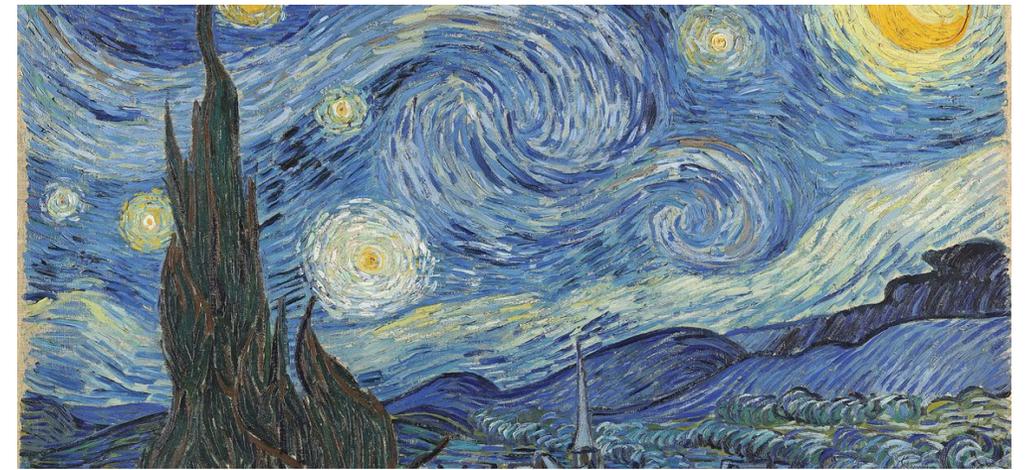
Brush stroke – small quick brush strokes were used to show light and shade

Colour mixing – to mix primary colours to create different secondary colours.

Artists and Artisans – Vincent Van Gogh

Vincent van Gogh was a Dutch post-impressionist painter who is among the most famous and influential figures in the history of Western art.

Starry Night is one of the most recognized pieces of art in the world. He created about 2,100 artworks, including around 860 oil paintings most of which date from the last two years of his life. He died on 29 July 1890



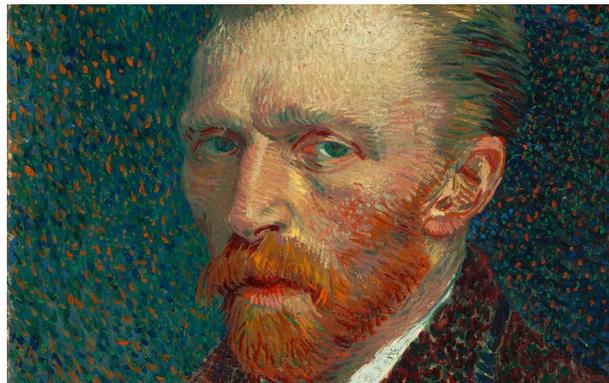
Styles and Periods – post-impressionism

The work or style of a varied group of late 19th-century and early 20th-century artists including Van Gogh, Gauguin, and Cézanne. They reacted against the naturalism of the impressionists to explore colour, line, and form, and the emotional response of the artist, a concern which led to the development of expressionism. *Will our children understand this?*

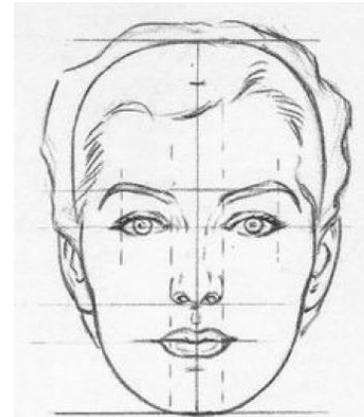
Glossary

Portrait	A piece of art work based around the human face.
Primary colours	Red, yellow, and blue. Secondary colours can be made by mixing these three in different ways e.g. red and yellow make orange.
Post Impressionism	Post-Impressionism is a French art movement that developed roughly between 1886 and 1905. Post-Impressionism emerged as a reaction against Impressionists' concern for the naturalistic depiction of light and colour.
Proportion	Putting parts of the art work together in the correct place and the right size when compared to other parts e.g. the eyes go half way down the head and are an eye width apart.

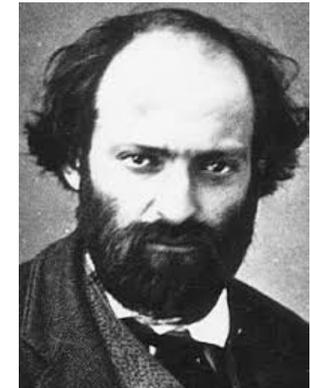
Key people



Vincent Van Gogh



Face Proportions



Paul Cezanne

Year: 3

Date: Spring 1

Teacher/s:

Class:

Hook / cultural capital experience

Planned outcome

What are the children working towards?

Look at the life and work of Van Gogh

Observe and recreate a portrait in the style of Van Gogh

Subject	Previous Learning What do pupils already need to know or be able to do? (knowledge and skills)	National curriculum objective(s)	Potential misconceptions	Subsequent learning
Art	To use observational skills to draw a self-portrait.	To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials To learn about great artists in history.	There is only one type of brushstroke.	Further explore tint/tone shade- apply this in their paintings. Create a background using a colourwash

Links with other curriculum areas

Reading

Key knowledge or skill  	Teaching strategies & activities to break the learning down				
	<u>Lesson 1</u> Skill: shading Knowledge: Shading is a technique used to create an illusion of depth.	<u>Lesson 2</u> Skill: shading, sketching Knowledge: A sketch is a rough drawing or painting in which an artist notes down their ideas.	<u>Lesson 3</u> Skill: observation Knowledge: Know what post-impressionist paintings look like.	<u>Lesson 4</u> Skill: colour mixing and develop brush control Knowledge: Colour mixing- is when you mix colours to create different colours.	<u>Lesson 5 and 6</u> Skill: observing, recreating. Knowledge: Tone refers to the lightness or darkness of a colour.
Art & Design	WALT: Improve shading skills. WILF: -use different pressure on pencil. -Create a gradient. -Make patterns.	WALT: Sketch a self portrait WILF -Use different pressure on pencil. - Shade the darker parts of the picture. - observe the details in the picture	WALT: recognise post-impressionist paintings WILF: Ask questions about a piece of art work	WALT: mix colours together to make new colours WILF: To use primary colours to create secondary colours.	WALT: Paint in the style of Van Gogh WILF: Use different brush strokes and colours mixed carefully
	Use sketchbook to practice mark making/shading skills to show light and dark gradients, textures e.g. curly hair/straight hair, spiky hair, long hair.	Demonstrate how to sketch the proportions of the face properly. Sketch out the shape of the face using the proportion lines and add in	Share information about post-impressionism Look in particular at Van Gogh Look at some of Van Gogh's paintings and share words/ phrases to describe his style. Look at the style of Starry Night.	Demonstrate how to mix colours to paint a colour wheel. Children to practise different brush strokes and mixing colours.	Children to paint their own version of a Van Gogh self-portrait using different brush strokes and colour mixing. Lay the children's work out around the room and ask the children to choose their favourite and say what they like about it. Model use of

		details e.g. pupils, iris, eye lashes, eyebrows etc			words from the topic skills e.g. shading, proportions, colour mixing etc.
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