

Year 3 – How are artists inspired by nature?



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National Curriculum Objectives	Declarative Knowledge	Procedural Knowledge
Pupils should be taught to: develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Pupils should be taught about: to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas 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] about great artists, architects and designers in history.	Lesson 1 – Prior learning – exploration of line, shape, colour Know the names and work of some abstract artists and sculptures- Mondrian, Kandinsky, Pollock, Henry Moore, Anthony Gormley Know how to paint using primary, secondary and tertiary colours Know how to mould and sculpt using modelling clay Lesson 2- What is impressionism? Know that there are different styles of art including Romanticism, Impressionism Know that Vincent Van Gogh was a Dutch post-impressionist painter Know the series of paintings 'Sunflowers, 1888' by Vincent Van Gogh Lesson 3- What is still life? Know that still life art depicts mostly inanimate subject matter Know that Oscar-Claude Monet was a founder of French impressionist paintings Know the painting 'The Water Lily Pond, 1899' by Claude Monet Lesson Lesson 4- What was Turner famous for? Know that J. M. W. Turner was an English Romantic painter and watercolourist Know the painting 'Rain, Steam and Speed, 1844' by J. M. W. Turner Lesson 5/6- To create own pieces of art using water colours, layering, textured paper and imagination	To be able to keep a sketch book of ideas for their final piece, developing their ideas over time To be able to complete a study of a flower throughout the unit To be able to blend using water colours To explore water colour paints: - using a range of brushes, dry/wet To be able to control the degree of bleeding from one area of colour to the next To be able to create light to dark shading To be able to use a variety of different textured paper To be able to layer colours To be able to scumbling by layering the colour in soft, indirect layers by using semi-wet strokes of paint To be able to lift the colour to correct a mistake of adjust the lighting in a piece
Prior Learning	Key Questions	
 Use of shapes in the picture Use of colour, shades- (primary, secondary, tertiary) Mondrian, Kandinsky, Pollock, Klee- abstract painting Sculpture 3D- Anthony Gormley, Henry Moore Modelling 	What is impressionism? Who was Vincent Van Gogh and what style of artist was he? What is still life painting? What was Claude Monet best known for? Who was Turner and what types of paint did he use?	 In future years our children will: Representation of people in art- Renoir, Picasso and Da Vinci Sketching, drawing -still life people
Vocabulary		Linked Texts



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Romanticism, Impressionism, still-life, watercolour, blend,	
bleed, strokes, layers	