

Year 2 Knowledge Objectives and Knowledge Goals – ART

	Colour and Shape	Colour, Shape and Texture	Portraits and Self-Portraits	Landscape and Symmetry	History Painting
Week 1	<p>To recognise primary, secondary, warm and cool colours</p> <p>To know that the primary colours are red, yellow and blue</p> <p>To know that primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours</p> <p>To know that there are warm and cool colours</p> <p>To know that warm and cool colours can create different moods</p>	<p>To understand how Matisse made his cut-outs</p> <p>Matisse made colourful pictures by cutting out and arranging shapes</p> <p>Matisse called this “painting with scissors”</p> <p>Matisse made the cut-outs when he was old and ill</p> <p>Matisse carefully considered the arrangement (composition) of his shapes</p>	<p>To understand what a portrait and a self-portrait is</p> <p>To know that a portrait is a word used to describe a picture of a real person</p> <p>Portraits can tell you about how somebody feels, how they looked, their status or their personality</p> <p>Portraits that artists create of themselves are called ‘self-portraits’</p> <p>Many famous artists have created self-portraits including Frieda Kahlo</p>	<p>To understand what a landscape painting is</p> <p>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</p> <p>Turner and Constable were English painters who both painted landscapes</p>	<p>To know that artists have shown myths in art throughout history</p> <p>A history painting means paintings that tell stories from myths, classical history and the Bible</p> <p>A mythological work of art depicts characters or a narrative from mythology</p> <p>To understand that in Western European painting these paintings are generally from classical mythology</p> <p>To recognise images from classical mythology and identify the narrative/characters/setting</p>
Week 2	<p>To know what a tint and a shade is</p> <p>To know that a tint can be made by adding white to a colour</p> <p>To know that a shade can be made by adding black to a colour</p>	<p>To know that Matisse used organic shapes and complementary colours in his cut-outs</p> <p>Organic shapes often appear in nature</p> <p>Matisse used organic shapes in his cut-outs</p> <p>Complementary colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel</p> <p>Matisse used complementary colours in his cut-outs</p>	<p>To explore the use of colour in self-portraits</p> <p>Artists think carefully about the colour of the paints they use in self-portraits</p> <p>Artists mix different colours to represent skin colour</p> <p>An artist can use different skin tones to show light and shade</p>	<p>To explore different methods for painting landscapes</p> <p>To understand that different painters used different methods for painting landscapes</p>	<p>To know that a work of art can tell part or the whole of a narrative</p> <p>To understand that a mythological work of art can show part or the whole of a myth</p> <p>To recognise images from classical mythology and identify the characters/setting/narrative</p> <p>To know that Angelica Kauffman was one of only two women to be founding members of the Royal Academy of Art in London and was a history painter and trained by her father</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">Week 3</p>	<p><i>To recognise and name geometric shapes in art</i> Geometric shapes are shapes that can be named Geometric shapes can be 2d or 3d 2d geometric shapes include: squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, ovals, and diamonds Artists can use geometric shapes</p>	<p><i>To understand that Matisse carefully considered the composition of his cut-outs</i> To know that composition means how different ingredients in art (e.g. colour and shape) are put together to make up a whole work of art To know that Matisse carefully considered the composition of this cut-outs.</p>	<p><i>To understand how artists represent themselves through self-portraits</i> The word ‘represent’ means to show what a person is like in a portrait Artists represent themselves in self-portraits Rembrandt painted many portraits in his life which show himself in different ways We can choose how to represent ourselves in our own self-portraits</p>	<p><i>To understand that Turner used bold brushstrokes</i> Turner used bold brushstrokes Turner painted in a different way from other artists of his time</p>	<p><i>To know that Picasso painted many pictures of the Minotaur</i> To know that Picasso made many pictures of the minotaur Artists can show different characteristics of a character by the way they draw</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Week 4</p>		<p><i>To understand that artists can show how something feels</i> To know that visual texture means how artists show what something feels like To know that artists can create visual texture using different marks To know that the Arnolfini Portrait is a masterpiece in visual texture</p>	<p><i>To understand that artists represent themselves through self-portraits</i> The word ‘represent’ means to show what a person is like in a portrait Artists represent themselves in self-portraits Gentileschi, who was unusual as a trained woman artist, painted a self-portrait showing herself painting</p>		<p><i>To know that an artist can show different characteristics by the way they draw</i> An artist can show different characteristics by the way they draw</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Week 5</p>	<p><i>To know what an organic shape is</i> An organic shape is a shape that cannot be named (unlike a geometric shape) Organic shapes are less regular than geometric shapes and are often seen in nature Artists can use organic shapes</p>	<p><i>To explore how artists create visual texture</i> To know that artists can create visual texture by using different marks To know that artists can create visual texture by using different colours</p>	<p><i>To explore how an artist can represent themselves or others in different ways</i> To know that Picasso’s painting style changed over time To know that cubism is a way of painting or drawing where artists show more than one view of something in the same picture To know what a cubist picture looks like</p>	<p><i>To understand that artists can use symmetry</i> Symmetry exists in nature Artists can use symmetry in what they create. Leonardo da Vinci uses symmetry in The Last Supper</p>	

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<p style="text-align: center;">Week 6</p>	<p><i>To know that Calder used organic shapes to make his sculptures</i> Calder used organic shapes to make his sculptures Calder made his sculptures out of wire Calder had to make sure that his mobile sculptures balanced</p>	<p><i>To understand more about the Arnolfini Portrait</i> Parts of the Arnolfini portrait show us things about the people in it Parts of the Arnolfini portrait show us things about Jan van Eyck</p>	<p><i>To know what a cubist picture looks like</i> To know that cubism is a way of painting or drawing where artists show more than one view of something in the same picture To know what a cubist picture looks like</p>	<p><i>To use symmetry to create a work of art</i> Artists can create works of art using symmetry Artists can use natural objects to create sculptures A sculpture can be temporary</p>	<p><i>To know that many artists have shown classical myths in their paintings</i> Many artists have shown classical myths in their paintings Caravaggio painted a picture of Medusa Antonio del Pollaiuolo painted a picture of Apollo and Daphne</p>
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