Springdale First School

Imagine, Believe, Achieve

Year 1. Art Spring Term - Painting

Children's prior learning in this area

Cultural Capital Opportunities

Key vocabulary and glossary

Expressive Arts

- Name of a famous artist
- Features of a particular artist's work
- Simple history of a particular artist
- -Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings

Art – Painting

Develop skill and control when painting. Develop knowledge of creating colour and use of line.



Wassily Kandinsky – Squares with Concentric circles

- I am an artist
- I can look for and find examples of art within my everyday environment.
- Engage with the physical world to stimulate an emotional and creative response.

- Line
 - Curved, thin, thick
- Shape
 - Circles, outlines
- Colour
 - Primary colours, secondary colours, light and dark
 - Colour Wheel
- Pattern
 - Repeated circles

Enquiry Question – Who is Wassily Kandinsky?	Enquiry Question – What techniques does Kandinsky use in his paintings?	Enquiry Question – How does Kandinsky create his paintings?	
Concept - Artists	Concept - Artists	Concept – Generating Ideas 2 Lessons	
sticky knowledge	Technique and Style Show different paintings by Kandinsky, and	Using the painting at stimulus: Lesson 1 – secondary colours	
Biographical knowledge Wassily Kandinsky was born in 1866 and died in 1944. He was born in Russia. He was fascinated and stimulate by colour. He wanted to feel like he was moving in the painting. He was a famous abstract painter. He used shapes and colour in his art.	have the children describe what they can see in his drawings – shapes, different tones of colour, light/ dark Use questions to investigate the different techniques Kandinsky used. They will look at and talk about key elements within his work –	The children will learn about primary colours (red, blue, yellow) and secondary colours (green, orange, purple). The children will use primary colours and learn how to create secondary colours. Task: - Lady Bug (or relating to teaching) painting – using a paint brush – creating seconday colours	
Abstract – painting that does not look like 'real' objects. Wassily kandinsky for kids (slideshare.net)	Colour – Primary colours and secondary colours, light and dark, (different tints and tones) Shapes – circles, triangles, squares Line – straight lines, curved lines,	Lesson 2 – Colour mixing with white and black (tint/ tone) The children will explore using shapes/ stampers and colour (mix colours to create tints and tones).	
Task Find out about WK – look through slides and watch this video - WASSILY KANDINSKY FACTS FOR KIDS LOU BEE ABC - Bing video . Create mind map with class – Photo for sketch book	Pattern – repeated circles Task: - Annotate Squares with Concentric circles using the key elements. - Use the colour wheel to identify primary and secondary colours.	They will take one colour, and add white — what happens — stamp — then add more white — stamp it. Once the children have made a pattern — then move onto tone — adding black. Add to the same colour to get the effect of tints and tones. They will create light and dark colours using colour mixing with paint and white and black. They will use shapes to then create light and dark colours within. Task: Chn to use cut out/ stampers/ templates to create repeating patterns with	

different colours/ tones

Enquiry Question – How can we create a painting in the style of Kandinsky?	Enquiry Question – How effective are my choices of colour and technique? Concept - Evaluating		
Concept - Making			
Part 1 As a class – create a painting in the style of Kandinsky – with the support of the children. Which tools should be used? – paint brushes, stampers, 3D shapes Which colours are going to be used? – primary colours (red, blue, yellow) How are the colours created? – by mixing the primary colours we get secondar colours Is there going to be a pattern? – yes, pattern of shapes, colour/ - straight line, curved lines, Which shapes will be used? – circle, square, triangles Will you paint or use templates?	Colour – Primary colours and secondary colours, different tints and tones/ light and dark Shapes – circles, triangles, squares Line – straight lines, curved lines, outlines Pattern – repeated circles		
Part 2 Giving the children the stimulus (related to their currect learning/ Kandinsky), the children will be able to select the tools needed (from previous learning) to create a painting with shapes/ pattern and colour mixing using primary and secondary colours or tints and tones.			