

Working artistically

Elements of art -

Colour colour is used to convey atmosphere and mood.	Form Artists use form when they create sculptures. These are 3D shapes.	Line Lines are used to show movement and mood.	Shape Shape is a flat (2D) area surrounded by an outline or edge.	Space Space in artwork makes a flat image look like it has form.	Texture Texture is the look and feel of a surface.	Value Value is the intensity of colour and depends on the amount of white added.
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The curriculum has 3 key domains (practical, theoretical and disciplinary knowledge) which can be split into either practical or productive knowledge.

- Pupils develop their **practical knowledge** of how to create art by learning the methods and techniques used by artists, craft-makers, and designers.
- Pupils learn the **theoretical knowledge** of the tools, materials, and history of the subject.
- Pupils learn the **disciplinary knowledge** of art, such as the ways in which it is judged, valued, and evaluated.
- **Receptive practical knowledge** includes learning the vocabulary and content about the materials and techniques involved in areas of making.
- **Productive practical knowledge** includes putting those techniques into practice.
- There is a tradition in art education that describes 'tacit knowledge' which is 'unspoken' and developed through forming habits over years of practice. We should focus on the many 'spoken' components of art education which should be identified for teaching.

These domains are based on the 7 core elements of art:

Line	A line is an element of art. It is a mark made upon a surface. In order to be a line, the mark's length must be longer than its width. There are many different types of lines, including horizontal, vertical, wavy, diagonal, and more.
Shape	Shapes are areas of enclosed space that are two-dimensional. Shapes are flat, and can only have height and width. The two different categories of shapes are: geometric and organic. Geometric shapes are mathematical, like circles and squares. Organic shapes come from nature, like clouds and leaves. This collage by Henri Matisse uses a collection of organic shapes.
Colour	Colours have three main characteristics— hue (blue, red, green, etc.), value (spectrum of light and dark) and intensity (spectrum of bright and dark) — all contributing to what the colour communicates and how it is used. Artists vary the value and intensity of colour to create contrast within a composition.
Form	A form is a shape in three dimensions, and, like shapes, can be geometric or organic. Geometric forms are forms that are mathematical, precise, and can be named, as in the basic geometric forms: sphere, cube, pyramid, cone, and cylinder. A circle becomes a sphere in three dimensions, a square becomes a cube, a triangle becomes a pyramid or cone. Geometric forms are most often found in architecture and the built environment, although you can also find them in the spheres of planets and bubbles, and in the crystalline pattern of snowflakes, for example. Organic forms are those that are free-flowing, curvy, sinewy, and are not symmetrical or easily measurable or named. They most often occur in nature, as in the shapes of flowers, branches, leaves, puddles, clouds, animals,
	the human figure, etc., but can also be found in the bold and fanciful buildings of the Spanish architect Antoni Gaudi (1852 to 1926) as well as in many sculptures.
Value	Value refers to the visible lightness or darkness of a colour. Value is relevant to the lightness or darkness of any colour, but its importance is easiest to visualize in a work with no colours other than black, white, and a grayscale.
Texture	There are many ways to categorize texture, but the main two forms are actual and visual. Actual, or physical texture, refers to the real tactile properties of a design. Think about this type of texture in terms of designing a wedding invitation – the thickness, weight (heavy or light), and feeling of the paper (smooth, rough, etc.), along with additional embellishments (glitter, flowers, etc.), all contribute to the overall feeling or mood about the invitations design. Visual texture is the illusion of texture, created by other design elements. Examples of this can be seen in photographs, paintings, and drawings
Space	In art, space refers to how a piece of artwork is organized – the area above, below, and within components of a piece. The relationship between these areas — foreground, background, and middle ground — is strategically utilized by artists to give the illusion of depth to a flat surface.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Nursery EYFS	Line Colour Shape Form Texture					
Year 1	Drawing	Sculpture	Collage	Painting	Printing	Textiles
	Line Texture	Line Form Texture	Line Texture Colour Shape	Colour Shape	Line Colour Shape	Line Texture Colour
Year 2	Painting and Colour	Sculpture	Drawing	Textiles and Collage	Printmaking	Drawing and Collage
	Line Shape Colour	Line Colour Form Texture	Line Texture	Line Texture Colour	Shape Line	Texture Shape
Year 3	Painting and Colour	Sculpture	Drawing and Painting	Printmaking	Textiles and Collage	Painting and Printmaking
	Colour Space	Form Texture	Form Colour Value Texture Space	Texture Shape Line	Line Colour Texture	Texture Shape Line
Year 4	Drawing	Painting	Printmaking and Textiles	Sculpture and Collage	Painting	Drawing and Textiles
	Line Form	Shape Colour Value	Line Colour Texture	Line Form Texture	Colour Value	Line Texture
Year 5	Painting and Drawing	Sculpture	Painting	Textiles and Collage	Printmaking	Printmaking and textiles
	Colour Value Texture Space	Line Colour Form Texture	Colour Value Texture Space	Line Colour Texture	Shape Line Colour	Shape Texture
Year 6	Drawing	Painting and Collage	Printmaking and Textiles	Sculpture	Painting	Drawing and Textiles
	Shape Line Colour Value Form Texture Space	Shape Line Colour Texture	Line Colour Space	Line Colour Form Texture Space	Shape Line Colour Texture Space	Shape Line Colour Texture Space