

**ADVENT TERM**

**ART – Year 3 - Medium Term Planning – DRAWING (Georgia O’Keeffe – American Modernism)**

<u>LESSON 1</u>	<u>LESSON 2</u>	<u>LESSON 3</u>
<p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that different grades of pencils create different effects.</p> <p>Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Experiment with various pencils.</li> <li>Use a sketchbook for different purposes, including recording observations, planning and shaping ideas.</li> </ul> <p>Aim: Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences</p>	<p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that Georgia O’Keeffe was an American Modernist artist.</p> <p>Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Experiment with mark making using alternative tools.</li> <li>Develop practical skills by experimenting with and testing the qualities of a range of different materials and techniques.</li> <li>Know about and describe the work of some artists, craftspeople, architects and designers.</li> </ul> <p>Aim: Know about great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms.</p>	<p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that pastels can be used to create dark and light tones.</p> <p>Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss shadows, light and dark.</li> <li>explain how to use some of the tools and techniques they have chosen to work with.</li> </ul> <p>Aim: Become proficient in drawing techniques.</p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b> Pencil grade, hardness, softness, shadow, tone</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b> Shadow, tone, American Modernism, blending, smudging, pastel chalks, mark-making</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b> Tone, purity, shadow, light, dark</p>
<p><b>Recap &amp; retrieval</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remember the scale this way. H=. Hardness B = blackness (softness)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Recall &amp; retrieval</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remember the scale this way. H=. Hardness B = blackness (softness).</li> <li>The higher the number on a H pencil the harder the lead.</li> <li>The higher the number with the <b>B</b> mark the softer and darker the pencil.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Recall &amp; retrieval</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remember the scale this way. H=. Hardness B = blackness (softness).</li> <li>The higher the number on a H pencil the harder the lead.</li> <li>The higher the number with the <b>B</b> mark the softer and darker the pencil.</li> <li>Georgia O’Keeffe (1887-1986) was an American Modernist artist known as ‘The Mother of American Modernism’.</li> <li>Georgia O’Keeffe painted nature in a way that showed how it made her feel.</li> <li></li> </ul>
<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p>	<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p>	<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p>

**Child:**

- If a pencil is marked with a letter H it has a hard lead. The higher the number on a H pencil the harder the lead.
- If a pencil is marked with a **b** this shows a softer lead. The higher the number with the **b** mark the softer and darker the pencil.
- **Remember the scale this way. H = Hardness B = blackness (softness)**

**Teacher:**

- Different grades of pencil create harder or softer shades.
- Sketching pencils are marked on a scale using numbers and letters. E.g 3B.
- The numbers and letters on the scale show the hardness or softness of the lead/core.
- A Hard lead pencil will draw a light mark.
- The softer pencils are easy to smudge and blend and are ideal for a wide range of shading techniques.

**Child:**

- **Georgia O'Keeffe (1887-1986) was an American Modernist artist known as 'The Mother of American Modernism'.**
- **Georgia O'Keeffe painted nature in a way that showed how it made her feel.**

**Teacher:**

- She is best known for her paintings of flowers and desert landscapes.
- She became the first female painter to gain respect in New York's art world in the 1920s.
- Her unique way of painting nature, simplifying its shapes and forms meant that she was called a pioneer.

**Child:**

- **When using pastels, start with dark tones, establish light tones, then add colour.**

**Teacher:**

- When you are working with chalk pastels it is not good practice to start your drawing using a black pastel as it will contaminate the purity and freshness of any colours applied over it.
- If you apply the dark tones too heavily at the start of a work you will have difficulty in keeping the lighter colours bright as the darker tones will persist when you blend them together.
- It is very important that you do not overwork the light and dark tones and leave enough of the paper exposed to accept the layers of colours that are yet to be applied.

**ADVENT TERM**

**ART – Year 3 - Medium Term Planning – DRAWING (Georgia O’Keefe – American Modernism)**

<b>LESSON 4</b>	<b>LESSON 5</b>	<b>LESSON 6</b>
<p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that Georgia O’Keefe specialised in drawing flowers using one hue.</p> <p>Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use a sketchbook to document and develop ideas.</li> <li>• Draw from observation and imagination.</li> <li>• Gather and review information, references and resources related to their ideas and intentions. (researching and developing ideas).</li> <li>• Select and use appropriately a variety of materials and techniques in order to create own work.</li> </ul> <p>Aim: Become proficient in drawing techniques.</p>	<p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that large-scale sketches enable the artist to explore ideas and techniques.</p> <p>Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begin to draw with accuracy.</li> <li>• Draw from observation and imagination.</li> <li>• Take time to reflect upon what they like and dislike about their work in order to improve it.</li> </ul> <p>Aim: Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences</p>	<p><b>LEARNING INTENTION:</b> To know that pastels strengthen tone clarity in a drawing and convey different emotions.</p> <p>Skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have an awareness of how pattern can be used to create texture.</li> <li>• Draw from observation and imagination.</li> <li>• Take time to reflect upon what they like and dislike about their work in order to improve it.</li> </ul> <p>Aim: Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences. Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.</p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b> Hue, tone, shadow</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b> Scale, enlarge, shadow, light, dark</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b></p>
<p><b>Recall &amp; retrieval</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remember the scale this way. H=. Hardness B = blackness (softness).</li> <li>• The higher the number on a H pencil the harder the lead.</li> <li>• The higher the number with the <b>B</b> mark the softer and darker the pencil.</li> <li>• Georgia O’Keefe (1887-1986) was an American Modernist artist known as ‘The Mother of American Modernism’.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Recall &amp; retrieval</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remember the scale this way. H=. Hardness B = blackness (softness).</li> <li>• The higher the number on a H pencil the harder the lead.</li> <li>• The higher the number with the <b>B</b> mark the softer and darker the pencil.</li> <li>• Georgia O’Keefe (1887-1986) was an American Modernist artist known as ‘The Mother of American Modernism’.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Recall &amp; retrieval</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remember the scale this way. H=. Hardness B = blackness (softness).</li> <li>• The higher the number on a H pencil the harder the lead.</li> <li>• The higher the number with the <b>B</b> mark the softer and darker the pencil.</li> <li>• Georgia O’Keefe (1887-1986) was an American Modernist artist known as ‘The Mother of American Modernism’.</li> <li>• Georgia O’Keefe painted nature in a way that showed how it made her feel.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Georgia O'Keeffe painted nature in a way that showed how it made her feel.</li> <li>When using pastels, start with dark tones, establish light tones, then add colour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Georgia O'Keeffe painted nature in a way that showed how it made her feel.</li> <li>When using pastels, start with dark tones, establish light tones, then add colour.</li> <li>It is very important that you do not overwork the light and dark tones and leave enough of the paper exposed to accept the layers of colours that are yet to be applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When using pastels, start with dark tones, establish light tones, then add colour.</li> <li>It is very important that you do not overwork the light and dark tones and leave enough of the paper exposed to accept the layers of colours that are yet to be applied</li> <li>You can make a picture larger by using a photocopier.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is very important that you do not overwork the light and dark tones and leave enough of the paper exposed to accept the layers of colours that are yet to be applied.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When you are working with chalk pastels it is not good practice to start your drawing using a black pastel as it will contaminate the purity and freshness of any colours applied over it.</li> <li>If you apply the dark tones too heavily at the start of a work you will have difficulty in keeping the lighter colours bright as the darker tones will persist when you blend them together.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You can make a picture larger by using a photocopier.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enlarge a photocopy to the desired size and, using a soft-grade of pencil, shade the back of the paper with a layer of graphite.</li> <li>Flip it over and tape the top edge to your drawing paper using low-tack tape.</li> <li>Use a medium grade (HB) to trace the key lines without pressing too hard.</li> <li>You can lift the paper now and again to make sure the tracing is transferring properly and you have all the most important features marked out.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Child:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When an artist uses colour in a painting they are trying to communicate an emotion, mood or atmosphere.</li> </ul> <p><b>Teacher:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They could either be trying to make a viewer feel a certain way or they are trying to communicate their own feelings.</li> <li>There are many different associations attached to colours.</li> <li>Most colours can have positive as well as negative feelings attached. Some colours share the same ones too.</li> <li>Warm colours – such as red, yellow and orange – can spark a variety of emotions ranging from comfort and warmth to hostility and anger.</li> <li>Cool colours – such as green, blue and purple – often spark feelings of calmness as well as sadness.</li> </ul>
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**Assessment:**  
Cumulative Quiz. Retrieval Practice.