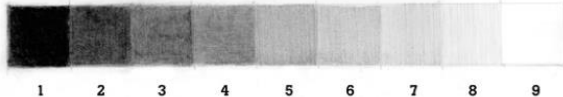
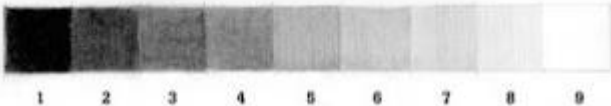


Art: Drawing			
Year Group:	2	Strand: 1	LANDSCAPES
Key NC Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use drawing to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination. To develop a wide range of art techniques in using line, shape and space. To learn about the work of a range of artists and make links to their own work. 		
Progression Learning Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experiment with the use of lines including straight, curved, horizontal, vertical diagonal and change in direction. (Line) Create shading value scales thinking about the pressure used with art pencils, coloured pencils and charcoal. (Tone) Identify the parts of a landscape (ground, sky, horizon). (Space) Draw a landscape with the composition of ground and sky being accurate. (Space) Explore landscape art work from the artists L.S.Lowry and Claude Monet. Create a landscape of the pupil's choice. 		
Teaching sequence and activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap meaning of the term line. Experiment with the use of lines including straight, curved, horizontal, vertical, diagonal and change in direction (fine motor skills practise, teacher demonstrates first). Introduce the terms tone and shading. Create shading value scales thinking about the pressure used with art pencils, coloured pencils and charcoal. <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> </div> Recap the term landscape. Study a range of landscapes using different mediums (oil paints, watercolours, acrylic paints, graphite pencils, charcoal and pastels). Study different styles of landscapes. Identify the parts of a landscape (ground, sky, horizon). (Introduce the term space). Using graded pencils, sketch a local landscape of a Sheffield view from observation (from playground or near to school). Study a selection of familiar Sheffield landscapes (town hall, winter gardens, station, Park Hill). Chn choose one to sketch in charcoal. Link modern Sheffield landscapes with Sheffield Blitz photos. Study the artist L S Lowry. Chn create a charcoal landscape in the style of LSL. Study the artist Claude Monet. Chn create a pencil (then oil pastels) landscape in the style of CM. Creative practice: Create a landscape using the skills and knowledge you've acquired. The landscape can be in any style, to show particular emotion. 		
Key artists to learn about	L.S. Lowry Claude Monet		
Previously Taught Vocabulary	Line, Shape, Sky, Landscape, Tone		
New Key Vocabulary	<p>Tone – The tone of something refers to how light or dark it is. Areas with lots of light are called highlights, and darker areas are called shadows. <i>(More advanced definition than year 1)</i></p> <p>Shading - The representation of the different values of colour or light and dark in a painting or drawing.</p> <p>Space – Space is the area around or between objects. Space includes the background, foreground and middle ground. A space can be negative or positive.</p> <p>View – a sight, usually of natural scenery.</p> <p>Horizon - the line at which the earth's surface and the sky appear to meet.</p>		
Core Substantive Knowledge	Shading value scales (use graded pencils, charcoal and coloured pencils): <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> </div> Knowledge of Artists:		



L. S. Lowry (Laurence Stephen Lowry 1887-1976) was an English artist born in Stretford, Lancashire (now a suburb of Manchester). Lowry had an unhappy childhood. He wasn't very popular at school, didn't have a very close relationship with his parents, and he had few friends. The Lowry family moved to the industrial town of Pendlebury (near Salford) in 1909. The landscape was dominated by textile mills and the chimneys of factories, and this imagery left its mark on the young Lowry. Lowry had taken art classes as a child and he went to the Manchester School of Art (where he studied under the French Impressionist Pierre Adolphe Valette) and then Salford Royal Technical College. He worked as a rent collector by day, a position he held for 40 years. In 1932, Lowry's father died and he had to look after his mother. Lowry painted in the late evening after his mother had fallen asleep, often painting until 3 a.m. Lowry's paintings often featured industrial Pendlebury and they captured scenes of life in industrial England. He developed a distinctive style of painting and is best known for his urban landscapes peopled with human figures, often referred to as "matchstick men". The Lowry art gallery opened in 2000 in Salford Quays housing the world's largest collection of his work.



Claude Monet (1840-1926) was a French artist born in Paris. He loved to draw as a child and made money drawing caricatures of people. At 11, Claude entered a school for the arts. His mother supported his becoming an artist, but his father wanted him to take over the family grocery business. Claude met some other artists around this time and began to use oil paints to paint the outdoors. Monet moved back to Paris to study art at the Academie Suisse before being drafted into the army. War broke out in France in 1870 and Claude moved with his new wife, Camille, to London. On his return to Paris, Monet became friends with several of the leading artists of the time including Renoir, Manet and Pissarro. Together they formed the Society of Anonymous Painters, Sculptors, and Printers. They wanted to experiment with art and not do the same classical art that satisfied the art critics of Paris. They organized an exhibition of their art in 1874. One critic called it the Exhibition of the Impressionists. The term "impressionist" was used to imply that the art was just an impression of something and not completed. It was meant as an insult. Despite the critics of Impressionism, Monet continued to refine his work. He continued to try and capture the changing effects of colour with light. He used a wide range of vibrant colours and painted quickly using short brushstrokes. Soon, Monet's work began to gain recognition. His paintings started to sell. In order to continue his experiments with light, Monet began to paint series of the same scenes. He would paint them at different times of the day and in different types of weather. He painted a series on haystacks, the Rouen Cathedral, and the London Parliament and waterlilies.

Prior Knowledge	Difference between portrait and landscape, both in terms of art and paper orientation.
Assessment	Pupils that are secure in this unit can: This will be assessed through outcomes, observations and questioning in lessons.
Useful Planning Resources and Links	Short film narrated by Lowry about his style of paintings: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zc9jxnb Info about Monet and impressionism. Scroll down to short film about Monet and the beginning of impressionism: https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-claude-monet