



RADFORD SEMELE
CoFE PRIMARY SCHOOL
A family of learners expecting the best

May we have
life to the full
John 10:10

Year 2 Art Knowledge Organisers

Art Knowledge—Year 2—Autumn -Fire and Light

JMW Turner— Turner was an English painter and printmaker. Turner was a Romantic artist and became well known for painting beautiful landscapes, dramatic storms and scenes of nature. He was quite famous during his lifetime, though not everyone liked his work! Now he is one of Britain's most loved artists.

Vocabulary

Colour wheel— a circle with different coloured sectors used to show the relationship between colours

Warm colours—include orange, red, yellow, and combinations of these and similar colours. Warm colours make you think of warm things, such as sunlight and heat.

Cool colours— include blue, green, and light purple. They can calm and soothe. Cool colours remind you of water, sky, ice and snow.

Portrait—a painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person, especially one showing only the face or head and shoulders

Tone— means how dark or light a colour is.

Collage—different materials stuck to a surface.

Blending— gently mixing two or more colours or tones to create a gradual change from one to another.



Gallery



Joseph Mallord William Turner 1775–1851



Art Knowledge—Year 2—Spring —Around the World

Key knowledge

Indian art uses bright, vibrant colour and symmetry to create intricate pattern and represent familiar animals, landscapes or objects. These can be painted, woven in cloth, in clay or metal and might decorate everyday objects including homes and clothing. Indian art represents images and symbols that are important part of the culture such as the paisley design, lotus flower and elephants.

Art and decoration plays an important part in celebrations and religious ceremonies in India. Traditional techniques such as block printing, weaving and miniature painting are common.

Festivals Celebrating Art

Diwali: The festival of lights, where rangoli is commonly made.

Holi: The festival of colors, celebrating spring with vibrant powders and art

Vocabulary

Symmetry—Symmetry means that the work of art is the same on one side as the other, a mirror image of itself, on both sides of a centre line.

Mandala— the word comes from an ancient Indian language (Sanskrit) and means circle or centre. Beautiful patterns and decorations are repeated to symbolise that everything in life is connected and never-ending.

Rangoli—Colorful designs created on the ground, typically made with colored powders, rice, or flowers, used for festivals and celebrations

Textiles— Fabrics and materials that are woven or sewn to create clothing or art.

Symbolism—The use of symbols to represent ideas or concepts in art

Block Printing—A technique where carved wooden blocks are used to stamp designs onto fabric

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Art Knowledge - Y2 - Summer—Shakespeare

Key knowledge

Elizabethan houses— Timber framed buildings with high chimneys, overhanging first floors, thatched roofs and leaded windows.

Elizabethan dress— Clothing and fashion played an important role among nobles and the wealthy. There were actually laws that said who could wear what types of clothes. For example, only members of the royal family could wear clothing trimmed with ermine fur. The nobles wore very fancy clothes made from silk and velvet. They used bright colours and had large ruffles on their wrists and collars.

Knot garden—Knot gardens were developed towards the end of the Tudor period in the grounds of grand houses. They consisted of formal patterns of shrubs laid out within a rectangular frame. The more intricate or 'beknotted' the better.

William Blake (1757—1827) English poet, painter and printmaker. A well known 'Romantic' artist which meant that he was excited by the awe and wonder of the natural world. He was a Christian and felt that the things he saw came from God. Lots of his paintings show good and evil, angels and ghosts. He painted many scenes inspired by the works of Shakespeare.

Vocabulary

Portrait - A painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person, especially one showing only the face or head and shoulders. A self-portrait is one that the artist creates of themselves.

Proportion—The proportion is all about the size of what you draw compared to the other objects.

Tone—How dark or light a colour is.

Shading—The use of marking made to suggest three-dimensionality, shadow, or degrees of light and dark in a picture or drawing.

Blending techniques— the way of mixing different colours in layers to create new tones and shades

Aerial photography—pictures taken from above, looking down on an object or landscape

Symmetry—elements of design that are mirrored or reflected.

Gallery



William Blake Midsummer Night's Dream



Elizabethan Portraits



Knot Garden