



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

May we have  
*life to the full*  
John 10:10

# Year 3 Art Knowledge Organisers

## Art Knowledge—Year 3—Autumn—Stone Age and Iron Age

### Key knowledge

In Stone Age times there was no writing as such but that people did record the world around by carving or painting on stones and cave walls. Stone Age art spans from approximately 2.5 million years ago to around 2000 BCE, representing one of the earliest forms of human expression. This art primarily includes cave paintings, which can be found in locations like Lascaux in France and Altamira in Spain, as well as rock carvings known as petroglyphs.

Tools and utensils from this period, often decorated or marked, also reflect artistic expression and craftsmanship

The key characteristics of Stone Age art include the materials used and the images portrayed. Artists used natural pigments, such as charcoal and ochre, along with tools crafted from stone, bone, and wood. Common themes in this artwork include animals, human figures, and handprints, often depicting everyday life and hunting scenes.

Many artworks are believed to have been created for ceremonies, as communication and storytelling that recorded important events. This art reflects the deep connection between humans and their natural environment.

Contemporary artists Andy Goldsworthy and Richard Long are known for site-specific sculptures and land art.

Andy Goldsworthy is an English sculptor and photographer. He produces artwork using natural materials like flowers, leaves, ice and twigs.

Richard Long is an English land artist. His artwork is usually made of earth, rock, mud, stone or other natural materials.

### Vocabulary

**Line**—A line is a mark made on a surface that joins different points. Lines can vary in length, width, direction and shape.

**Form**—The shapes that make up an artwork.

**Land Art**—Land art or earth art is art that is made directly in the landscape, sculpting the land itself into earth-works or making structures in the landscape using natural materials such as rocks or twigs.

**Dye**— A substance used to add a colour or change the colour of something. Stone Age and Bronze Age people used natural dyes to dye fabric.

### Gallery



Cave Paintings



Andy Goldsworthy—English sculptor and photographer 1956—



Richard Long —English land artist—1945—

## Art Knowledge—Year 3—Spring- Rivers and Oceans

### Key knowledge

We will study the beauty and diversity of river and mountain landscapes and focus on drawing river creatures. We will create artwork that reflects the intricate relationships between nature and its inhabitants. We will use our ideas to create an awareness raising bunting to share the environmental problems which river habitats are facing.

By studying the work of landscape artists we will understand composition through the concepts of foreground, middle ground, and background.

We will look in detail at artist David Hockney, a contemporary British artist, is known for his vibrant landscapes and use of colour and perspective. His artwork is recognised by bright, bold colours and an emphasis on the beauty of nature.

### Vocabulary

Landscape—an artwork that is of natural scenery, such as mountains, forests, cliffs, trees, rivers, valleys.

Impressionist—an art movement that tried to create images that did not look exactly like the thing they were painting but rather gave an 'impression' of it. These works try to capture a feeling or an experience rather than an accurate copy.

Foreground—the part of the landscape that is closest to the viewer.

Middle ground—the part of the landscape that is between the foreground and the back ground.

Back ground— part of the landscape that is furthest from the viewer.

Composition— The arrangement of visual elements in a piece of art.

Perspective—The technique used to represent three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface

Observation—The act of carefully watching and studying subjects to draw their details



### Gallery



David Hockney



## Art Knowledge - Y3 - Summer - Italy and the Romans

### Key knowledge

The civilization of Ancient Rome ruled much of Europe for over 1000 years. The arts flourished during this time and were often used by the wealthy and powerful to decorate their homes and belongings and celebrate their deeds and history.

Roman Mythology—The Romans believed in many gods and lots of their paintings, sculptures and mosaics told of their myths. Many temples were built across the Roman empire to celebrate different gods

Roman artefacts—We know so much about the Romans because lots of special objects as well as every-day objects still exist. Roman sculpture played an important part of the Roman daily life. Sculptures took the form of full statues, busts and reliefs. Mosaics and paintings were used to decorate homes, as portraits and represent stories.

Mosaic— The Romans made pictures from coloured tiles call mosaics. Mosaics could be art on a wall, but also worked as decorative flooring.

### Vocabulary

Mosaic— picture or pattern made by arranging together small pieces of stone, tile or glass.

Artefact—object that is interesting and tells us of a cultures history.

Bust— sculpture of just a person's head.

Motif—a decorative image or design, especially a repeated one forming a pattern.

Border—a strip forming the outer edge of the mosaic - often patterned, or following a geometric design

### Gallery



Mosaic examples

