

St Helen's Art Progression Map

Substantive Knowledge-

The established facts that we want children to know and remember.

In order to create art with increasing proficiency, pupils will develop practical knowledge in the following areas:

- Methods and techniques
- Media and materials
- Formal elements:
Line, tone, shape, colour, form, pattern, texture.

Children gain knowledge of the history of art through knowledge of artists. They consider the meanings and interpretations behind works of art that they study and explore artists' materials and processes

Disciplinary Knowledge- The methods that we want the children to use to find out the facts- thinking and acting like an artist.

Our art units are Drawing, Painting and mixed media, craft and design and sculpture and 3D

Five strands run through each unit of work

- Generating ideas
- Using Sketchbooks
- Creating skills
- Knowledge of artists
- Evaluating and analysing


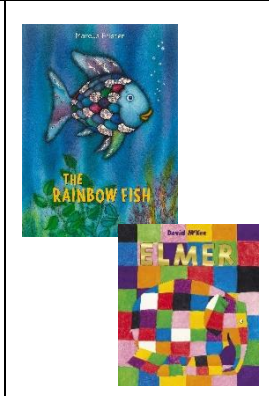
Key Stage 1- Years 1 and 2

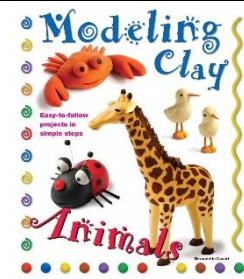
- To use a range of materials creatively to design and make product.
- To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination
- To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space*
- To find out about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.


Key Stage 2-

- To develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.
- To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
- About great artists, architects and designers in history.
- To develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.
- To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
- To find out about great artists, architects and designers in history

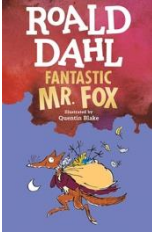
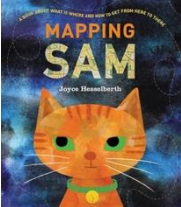
Reception

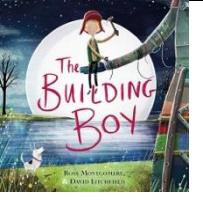
Units taught	Core Knowledge- what do we want the children to know and remember?	Core Skills- What do we want the children to be able to do?	Core Vocabulary- Words we want the children to be able to use	Key linked texts/ hook book
<p>Drawing- Marvellous marks</p>	<p>To name mediums that can be used to create art - pencils, crayons, chalk, felt pens, wax crayons, oil pastels and paint.</p> <p>To know that texture is how something feels or looks on the surface.</p> <p>To know that wax crayons can be used to make a rubbing of something to show its texture.</p> <p>To know that a portrait is a painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person and it is usually of the head and shoulders.</p> <p>To know that a self- portrait is a picture of yourself.</p> <p>To know that to do an observational drawing means you have to look closely and draw what you see.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Create thick and thin lines using a range of art mediums. ● Use wax crayons to make rubbings of objects in the environment. ● Create closed shapes and continuous lines ● Draw with increased complexity and detail by representing a face with a circle and including details. ● Create observational drawings by looking carefully and drawing what they see. ● Create a self- portrait by observing themselves in a mirror. ● Show different emotions in drawings like happiness, sadness, fear etc ● Compare artist's self- portraits expressing likes and dislikes. ● To try pointalism ● Make observational drawings of flowers. 	<p>pencil, chalk, drawing, felt tips, marks, wax crayons, oil pastel</p> <p>artist, colours</p> <p>texture, hard, long, rough, short, smooth, soft, straight, thick, thin, wavy circle, curved, line, long, short, squiggly, straight, zig zag</p> <p>observational, portrait, self portrait</p>	
<p>Painting and mixed media</p> <p>Paint my world and summer craft</p>	<p>To know that a painting is abstract if it doesn't look like something real that we recognise.</p> <p>Abstract artists use colours, lines and shapes.</p> <p>To know that figurative art looks like something real.</p> <p>To be able to describe how a painting makes them feel.</p> <p>To know that collage is a piece of art made by sticking various different materials onto a background.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To create abstract art ● To create figurative art. ● To create collages by cutting, ripping and tearing materials ● To create a landscape ● To experiment with paint techniques, colours and colour- mixing ● To create natural paintbrushes ● To choose a thin or thick paintbrush for the job needed 	<p>texture, feelings, colours, abstract, shapes, lines</p> <p>dab, dot, shiny, silky, slimy, slippery, smooth, squelchy, sticky, wet, flick, glide, splat, splatter, stroke, swish, wipe</p> <p>paintbrush- thick, thin, natural materials- feathers, flower buds, grass, leaves, mix, pine cones, pattern, texture, twigs</p>	

	<p>To know that permanent means lasting forever and temporary means lasting for a short while.</p> <p>To know that landscape art shows a scene or a place.</p> <p>To know the colours red, blue, yellow, green, orange, purple, black, white, brown, pink and grey.</p> <p>To experiment with colour mixing and talk about new colours they see.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To describe what they see in a painting/ piece of art and how it makes them feel To use loose parts to make a temporary collage To create a salt painting To create a splatter painting To create firework art using drawings to represent movement and loud noises 	<p>happy, sad, excited, worried, sleepy, fast, slow, loud, quiet, collage, fixed, not fixed, permanent, temporary, stick, cut, tear, rip</p>	
<p>Sculpture and 3D: Creation station and Christmas crafts</p>	<p>To know that clay is a natural material made of tiny pieces of rock which can be made into different shapes when mixed with water and by bending, twisting, squashing, stretching etc</p> <p>To know that playdough is a man-made material</p> <p>To know that a sculpture is 3D art (not flat)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use different forces and movements to manipulate clay and playdough. To design and make a clay animal sculpture then decorate it. To use tools to create a desired effect- cut, roll, print To use salt dough to create a lasting decoration 	<p>clay, playdough, salt dough, properties, texture pinch, roll, slimy, slippery, smooth, squash, sticky, stretch, squelchy, twist, push, pull, bend, chop, tools, knife, rolling pin, cut, slice, natural and man-made material, knead, cutter sculptor, sculpture, design, 3D, plan, problem solve</p>	
<p>Craft and design: Let's get crafty and spring/</p>	<p>To know different ways of joining materials- glues, tape, split pins, string, paper clips and suggest the best to use in a situation.</p> <p>To know that a pattern is a repeated design.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be able to hold and use scissors effectively To be able to use fine motor skills to thread objects of different sizes accurately. To choose the best way to join two materials 	<p>scissors, blade, handle, scissors, snip, straight, wave, zig zag, threading, down, over, pattern, pinch, pull, push, through, under, up,</p>	



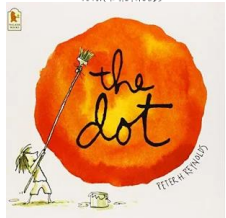
<p>autumn crafts</p>	<p>To know that symmetrical means the same on both sides.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To fold, curl and cut paper to create a desired effect • To draw round a template to make a copy • To scrunch tissue paper to make balls • To create a suncatcher • To notice and create symmetrical designs • To create an autumn wreath • To thread Easter eggs using wool and a hole punch • Share their creations explaining processes they have used. 	<p>sticky back plastic, scissors, join, materials, paper, card, glues, tape, split pins, hole punch, ribbon, string, paper clips, flange, slot, tie, wobbly, tight, sturdy, fold, bend, crease, roll, wrap, strip, curl, cut, tissue paper, scrunch, symmetrical</p>	 <p>The image shows three book covers. The top one is 'I SEE A PATTERN HERE' with a colorful patterned background. The middle one is 'The Butterfly Dance' by Suzanne Lister, featuring two butterflies. The bottom one is 'SIMON SOCK' by Sue Hendra and Paul Linnet, featuring a colorful sock character.</p>
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Key stage 1 Cycle A

Units taught	Core Knowledge- what do we want the children to know and remember?	Core Skills- What do we want the children to be able to do?	Core Vocabulary- Words we want the children to be able to use	Key linked texts
Drawing- Tell a story Artist- Quentin Blake (British Illustrator)	To know that texture is how something feels and to describe the textures of objects.	Hold and use drawing tools in different ways to create different lines and marks.	blending , charcoal, concertina ,cross hatching, emoji ,emotion , expression, frame, illustrations , illustrator, lines , mark-making , re-tell , scribbling , sketch , stippling , storyboard , texture , thick , thin	
	To know that charcoal is made from burning wood.	Create marks by responding to different stimulus such as music. Overlap shapes to create new ones.		
	To know that the illustrator Quentin Blake uses drawn lines to show how characters feel.	Use mark making to replicate texture. Look carefully to make an observational drawing. Complete a continuous line drawing.		
Craft and design- Map it out Artist- Emma Johnston (British)	To know that composition is how something is arranged on a page.	Draw a map to illustrate a journey. Choose which parts of their drawn map to represent in their 'stained glass'.	abstract, composition, curator, design, design brief, evaluate, felt, fibre, gallery, imaginary, inspired, landmarks, mosaic, overlap, pattern, shape, stained glass, texture, viewfinder	
	To know that abstract art doesn't necessarily look like it does in real life. It uses shapes, colours and different marks.	Overlap cellophane/tissue to create new colours. Draw a design onto a printing polystyrene tile without pushing the pencil right through the surface.		
	To know that Emma Johnston is a British artist who reconstructs maps into artwork.	Apply paint or ink using a printing roller. Smooth a printing tile evenly to transfer an image. Try out a variety of ideas for adapting prints into 2D or 3D artworks.		

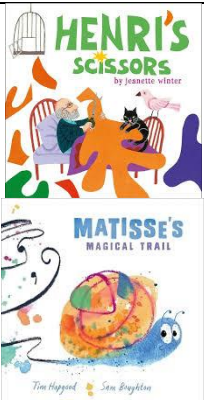
Sculpture and 3D- Clay houses Artist- Rachel Whiteread (Contemporary)	To know an artist who works with clay is called a ceramic artist.	Smooth and flatten clay. Roll clay into a cylinder or ball.	casting, ceramic, cut, detail, flatten, glaze, impressing, in relief, join, negative space, pinch pot, plaster, roll, score, sculptor, sculpture, shape, slip, smooth, surface, three dimensional, thumb pot	
	To know that to join pieces of clay, the surface needs to be scratched.	Make different surface marks in clay. Make a clay pinch pot.		
	To know that a slip is watery clay that acts like glue.	Mix clay slip using clay and water. Join two clay pieces using slip.		
	To know that Rachel Whiteread is an artist who is known for creating sculptures.	Make a relief clay sculpture. Use hands in different ways as a tool to manipulate clay. Use clay tools to score clay.		


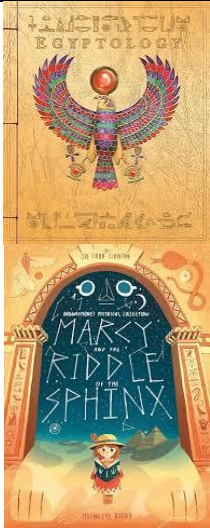
Key stage 1 Cycle B				
Units taught	Core Knowledge- what do we want the children to know and remember?	Core Skills- What do we want the children to be able to do?	Core Vocabulary- Words we want the children to be able to use	Key linked texts
Painting and mixed media- Life in colour	To know the three primary colours: red, blue, and yellow and that primary colours cannot be made by mixing other colours.	Mix a variety of shades of a secondary colour.		

<p>Artist- Romare Bearden (African American, Modern, Contemporary Artist)</p>	<p>To know that secondary colours are made by mixing two primary colours and identify the three secondary colours:</p> <p>Green: Made by mixing blue and yellow.</p> <p>Orange: Made by mixing red and yellow.</p> <p>Purple: Made by mixing red and blue.</p>	<p>Make choices about amounts of paint to use when mixing a particular colour.</p> <p>Match colours seen around them.</p> <p>Create texture using different painting tools.</p> <p>Make textured paper to use in a collage.</p> <p>Choose and shape collage materials eg cutting, tearing.</p> <p>Compose a collage, arranging and overlapping pieces for contrast and effect. Add painted detail to a collage to enhance/improve it.</p>	<p>collage, detail, mixing, overlap, primary colour, secondary colour, surface, texture</p>	
<p>Drawing- Make your mark Artist- Andrew Goldsworthy (Local Artist)</p>	<p>To know a continuous line drawing is a drawing with one unbroken line.</p> <p>To know that the word 'overlap' means when shapes partly cover each other.</p> <p>To know that Andrew Goldsworthy is a local artist who creates nature inspired art.</p>	<p>Hold and use drawing tools in different ways to create different lines and marks.</p> <p>Create marks by responding to different stimulus such as music.</p> <p>Overlap shapes to create new ones.</p> <p>Use mark making to replicate texture.</p> <p>Look carefully to make an observational drawing.</p> <p>Complete a continuous line drawing.</p>	<p>2D shape, 3D shape, abstract, chalk, charcoal, circle, continuous, cross-hatch, diagonal, dote, firmly, form, horizontal, lightly, line, mark making, narrative, observe, optical art, pastel, printing, shade, shadow, straight, texture, vertical, wavy</p>	 
<p>Sculpture and 3D- Paper play</p>	<p>To know that three-dimensional art is called sculpture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll and fold paper. • Cut shapes from paper and card. 		


Artist- Louise Bourgeois (Contemporary Artist)	To know paper can change from 2D to 3D by folding, rolling and scrunching it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut and glue paper to make 3D structures. • Decide the best way to glue something. • Create a variety of shapes in paper, eg spiral, zig-zag. • Make larger structures using newspaper rolls. 	<p>artist, carving, concertina, curve, cylinder, imagine, loop, mosaic, overlap, sculpture, spiral, three dimensional (3D), tube, zig-zag</p>	
	To know that Louise Bourgeois is famous for making giant spider sculptures.			

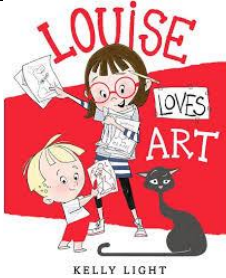
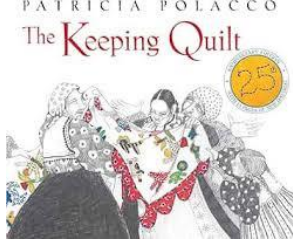
Lower Key Stage 2 Cycle A				
Units taught	Core Knowledge- what do we want the children to know and remember?	Core Skills- What do we want the children to be able to do?	Core Vocabulary- Words we want the children to be able to use	Key linked texts
Drawing- Power prints	To know that proportion in art is how big one element of an artwork appears compared to the whole thing and it helps artwork be	Use pencils of different grades to shade and add tone.		

Henri Matisse (Modern Artist)	realistic or draw attention to one aspect of the artwork.	Hold a pencil with varying pressure to create different marks.	Abstract, block print, collaborate, collaboratively, collage, combine, composition, contrast, cross-hatching, figurative, gradient, hatching, highlight, mixed media, monoprint, observational drawing, parallel, pattern, precision printmaking, proportion, shading, shadow, symmetry, three dimensional (3D), tone, viewfinder, wax-resist	
	To know that a pencil grade tells us how hard or soft a pencil's lead is. H is the lightest. B is the darkest.	Use observation and sketch objects quickly. Draw objects in proportion to each other.		
	To know Henri Matisse was an artist famous for 'drawing with scissors'.	Use charcoal and a rubber to draw tone. Use scissors and paper as a method to 'draw'. Make choices about arranging cut elements to create a composition. Create a wax resist background. Use different tools to scratch into a painted surface to add contrast and pattern. Choose a section of a drawing to recreate as a print. Create a monoprint.		
Painting and mixed media- Light and dark Artist- Georges Seurat (Post-Impressionist Artist)	To know adding black to a colour creates a shade.	Mix a tint and a shade by adding black or white.	Abstract, composition, contrasting, dabbing paint, detailed, figurative, formal, grid, landscape, mark-making, muted, paint wash, patterned, pointillism, portrait, shade, shadow, stippling paint, technique, texture, three dimensional (3D), tint, vivid	
To know adding white to a colour creates a tint.	Use tints and shades of a colour to create a 3D effect when painting.			
To know that the 'stippling effect' is dabbing paint using the top of the brush bristles.	Apply paint using different techniques eg. stippling, dabbing, washing. Choose suitable painting tools.			

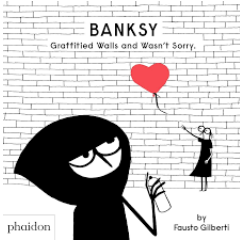

	<p>To know that Georges Seurat was an artist famous for pointlism.</p>	<p>Arrange objects to create a still life composition.</p> <p>Plan a painting by drawing first.</p> <p>Organise painting equipment independently, making choices about tools and materials.</p>		
<p>Craft and design- Ancient Egyptian scrolls (Historical Art)</p>	<p>To know that a feature of Egyptian art is that people were always painted from the side.</p>	<p>Use a sketchbook to research a subject using different techniques and materials to present ideas.</p>	<p>ancient, audience, civilisation, colour, composition, convey, design, Egyptian, fold, imagery, inform, layout, material, painting, papyrus, pattern, process, scale, scroll, sculpture, shape, technique, zine</p>	
<p>To know that ancient Egyptians used papyrus to make paper.</p>	<p>Construct a new paper material using paper, water and glue</p>	<p>Use symbols to reflect both literal and figurative ideas.</p>		
<p>To know that the way you put a painting together to make it visually appealing is called composition.</p>	<p>Produce and select an effective final design.</p> <p>Make a scroll.</p> <p>Make a zine.</p> <p>Use a zine to present information.</p>			

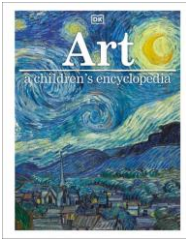
Lower Key stage 2 Cycle B

Units taught	Core Knowledge- what do we want the children to know and remember?	Core Skills- What do we want the children to be able to do?	Core Vocabulary- Words we want the children to be able to use	Key linked texts
Drawing-growing artists Artist – Georgia O’Keeffe (American, Modernist Artist)	To know that tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour.	Use shapes identified within in objects as a method to draw.	abstract, arrangement, blend, botanical, botanist, composition, cut, dark, even, expressive, form, frame, frottage, geometric, gestural, grip ,light, line, magnified, organic, object, pressure, rubbing, scale, scientific, shading, shape	
	To know the four rules of shading: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shading in one direction 2. Creating smooth, neat, even tones 3. Leaving no gaps 4. Ensuring neat edges when filling a shape 5. 	Create tone by shading. Achieve even tones when shading. Make texture rubbings. Create art from textured paper.		
	To know that Georgia O’Keeffe was famous for artwork of close-up flowers.	Hold and use a pencil to shade. Tear and shape paper. Use paper shapes to create a drawing. Use drawing tools to take a rubbing. Make careful observations to accurately draw an object. Create abstract compositions to draw more expressively.		
Sculpture and 3D- Abstract shape and space Artist- Sir Anthony Caro (Contemporary,	To know that three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, like a cube).	Join 2D shapes to make a 3D form.	abstract, found objects, negative space, positive space, sculptor, sculpture, structure, three-dimensional	
	To know the space around objects is called negative or background space.	Join larger pieces of materials, exploring what gives 3D shapes stability. Shape card in different ways		


<p>British Sculptor)</p>	<p>To know that the abstract British Sculptor: Sir Anthony Caro helped to design the London Millenium footbridge.</p>	<p>eg. rolling, folding and choose the best way to recreate a drawn idea.</p> <p>Identify and draw negative spaces.</p> <p>Plan a sculpture by drawing.</p> <p>Choose materials to scale up an idea.</p> <p>Create different joins in card eg. slot, tabs, wrapping.</p> <p>Add surface detail to a sculpture using colour or texture.</p>		
<p>Craft and design- Fabric of nature Artist- William Morris (Victorian, British Artist)</p>	<p>To know that Batik is a technique that uses hot wax to draw patterns on fabric.</p>	<p>Use their arm to draw 3D objects on a large scale.</p>	<p>Batik, colour palette, craft, craftsperson, design, develop, designer, imagery, industry, inspiration, mood board, organic, pattern, repeat, repeating, rainforest, symmetrical, texture, theme</p>	
<p>To know a person who designs fabric is called a textile designer.</p>	<p>Sculpt soap from a drawn design.</p> <p>Smooth the surface of soap using water when carving.</p>			
<p>To know that nature inspired the Victorian artist and designer William Morris.</p>	<p>Join wire to make shapes by twisting and looping pieces together.</p> <p>Create a neat line in wire by cutting and twisting the end onto the main piece.</p> <p>Use a range of materials to make 3D artwork eg. manipulate light to make shadow sculpture, use recycled materials to make 3D artwork.</p> <p>Try out different ways to display a 3D piece and choose the most effective.</p>			

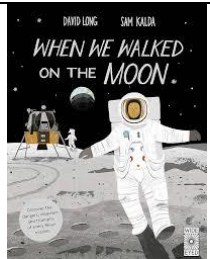
Upper Key Stage 2 Cycle A

Units taught	Core Knowledge- what do we want the children to know and remember?	Core Skills- What do we want the children to be able to do?	Core Vocabulary- Words we want the children to be able to use	Key linked texts
<p>Drawing- Make my voice heard Artist- Banksy (British, Contemporary Artist)</p>	<p>To know that a 'monochromatic' artwork uses tints and shades of just one colour.</p> <p>To know that chiaroscuro means 'light and dark' and is a term used to describe high-contrast images.</p> <p>To know that Banksy is a British graffiti artist whose work is often about war, politics and other issues that they think are important.</p>	<p>Use symbolism as a way to create imagery.</p> <p>Combine imagery into unique compositions.</p> <p>Achieve the tonal technique called chiaroscuro.</p> <p>Make handmade tools to draw with.</p> <p>Use charcoal to create chiaroscuro effects.</p>	<p>aesthetic, audience, character traits, chiaroscuro, commissioned, composition, expressive, graffiti, guerilla, imagery, impact, interpretation, mark making, Maya, Mayan, mural, representative, street art, symbol, symbolic, technique, tonal, tone</p>	
<p>Craft and design- architecture Artist- Friedensreich Hundertwasser (Modern Artist)</p>	<p>To know steps to make a monoprint when a roller is sufficiently inked.</p> <p>To know that the artist Friedensreich Hundertwasser did not use straight lines in his work.</p>	<p>Make an observational drawing of a house.</p> <p>Use shapes and measuring as methods to draw accurate proportions.</p> <p>Select a small section of a drawing to use as a print design.</p> <p>Develop drawings further to use as a design for print.</p> <p>Design a building that fits a specific brief.</p> <p>Draw an idea in the style of an architect that is annotated to explain</p>	<p>abstract, annotate, architect, architectural, architecture, birds eye view, built environment, commemorate, composition, crop, design, design brief, design intention, elevation, evaluate, external, form, futuristic, individuality, interpret, legacy, literal, monoprint, monument, observational drawing, organic, perspective, pressure, proportion, style, symbolism, viewfinder</p>	

		<p>key features.</p> <p>Draw from different views, such as a front or side elevation. Use sketchbooks to research and present information about an artist.</p> <p>Interpret an idea in into a design for a structure.</p>		
<p>Painting and mixed media-portraits Artist- Chila Kumari Singh Burman (British, Contemporary Artist)</p>	<p>To know that mixed media is artwork that has been made using more than one material.</p> <p>To know that colour choices represent how the artist is feeling in a self-portrait.</p> <p>To know that the artist Chila Kumari Singh Burman's artwork is made from 28 small portraits of herself.</p>	<p>Develop a drawing into a painting.</p> <p>Create a drawing using text as lines and tone.</p> <p>Experiment with materials and create different backgrounds to draw onto.</p> <p>Use a photograph as a starting point for a mixed-media artwork.</p> <p>Take an interesting portrait photograph, exploring different angles.</p> <p>Adapt an image to create a new one.</p> <p>Combine materials to create an effect.</p> <p>Choose colours to represent an idea or atmosphere.</p> <p>Develop a final composition from sketchbook ideas.</p>	<p>art medium, atmosphere, background, carbon paper, collage, composition, continuous line drawing, evaluate, justify, mixed media, monoprint, multi media, paint wash, portrait, printmaking, represent, research, self-portrait, texture, transfer</p>	

Upper Key stage 2 Cycle B

Units taught	Core Knowledge- what do we want the children to know and remember?	Core Skills- What do we want the children to be able to do?	Core Vocabulary- Words we want the children to be able to use	Key linked texts
<p>Craft and design- Photo opportunities Artist- Hannah Hoch (Modern Artist)</p>	<p>To know that photomontage means cutting out images and rearranging them into a new composition.</p> <p>To know that the technical term for extreme close-up photography is macro.</p> <p>To know that a pioneer for photomontage art was Hannah Hoch.</p>	<p>Create a photomontage.</p> <p>Create artwork for a design brief.</p> <p>Use a camera or tablet for photography.</p> <p>Identify the parts of a camera.</p> <p>Take a macro photo, choosing an interesting composition.</p> <p>Manipulate a photograph using photo editing tools.</p> <p>Use drama and props to recreate imagery.</p> <p>Take a portrait photograph.</p> <p>Use a grid method to copy a photograph into a drawing.</p>	<p>album, arrangement, cityscape, composition, Dada, digital, editing, emulate, focus, frame, grid, image, layout, macro, monochromatic, monochrome, photography, photomontage, photorealism, photorealistic, portrait, pose, prop, proportion, recreate, replacement, saturation, software</p>	
<p>Drawing- I need space Artist- Teis Albers (Contemporary Artist)</p>	<p>To know that retro-futurism is how people in the 1950s and 60s imagined or hoped what the future might look like.</p> <p>To know that a collagraph is a collage of materials of various textures glued on to a printing plate, often a thin wood or cardboard.</p>	<p>Analyse an image that considers impact, audience and purpose.</p> <p>Draw the same image in different ways with different materials and techniques.</p>	<p>cold war, collagraph, collagraphy, composition, culture, decision, develop, evaluate, futuristic, imagery, printing</p>	

	<p>To know that Teis Alber's created the artwork 'Moonwalk'</p>	<p>Make a collagraph plate.</p> <p>Make a collagraph print.</p> <p>Develop drawn ideas for a print.</p> <p>Combine techniques to create a final composition.</p> <p>Decide what materials and tools to use based on experience and knowledge.</p>	<p>plate, printmaking, process, propaganda, purpose, repetition, Retrofuturism, revisit, space race, stimulus, technique</p>	
<p>Sculpture and 3D- Making memories Artist- Joseph Cornell (Surrealist Artist)</p>	<p>To know that assemblage art is a three-dimensional collage of collected or made items.</p> <p>To know that the name of 3D art that projects from a base is relief.</p> <p>To know that Joseph Cornell's work is described as assemblage.</p>	<p>Translate a 2D image into a 3D form.</p> <p>Manipulate cardboard to create 3D forms (tearing, cutting, folding, bending, ripping).</p> <p>Manipulate cardboard to create different textures.</p> <p>Make a cardboard relief sculpture.</p> <p>Make visual notes to generate ideas for a final piece.</p> <p>Translate ideas into sculptural forms.</p>	<p>assemblage, attribute, collection, composition, embedded, expression, identity, juxtaposition, literal, manipulate, originality, pitfall, relief, representation, sculpture, self, symbolic, tradition</p>	