Knowledge Organiser - European Art (Lower Key Stage 2) -Summer Term 2025

Sticky Knowledge - What I already know

- I know how to use pencils to create lines of thickness in drawings.
- I know how to use charcoal, pastel and pencil to create art.
- I know the names of the primary and secondary colours.
- I know how to show how people feel in paintings and drawings.
- I know how to mix paint to create all of the secondary colours.
- I know how to cut, roll and coil materials.
- I know how to create sculptures with different materials.
- I know how to describe what I can see and give an opinion about the work of an artist.
- I know how to ask questions about a piece of work.
- I know how to create a piece of art in response to the art of another artist.
- I know how to suggest how artists have used colour, pattern and shape







Marston Montgomery Primary School

Long Lane Primary C of E Primary School

Core Learning

To know how to use pencils to create a drawing of a broken building

To know how to paint like Michelangelo

To know how to create a portrait with tone like the artist Rembrandt

To know how to create a hat inspired by Coco Chanel

To know how to create a self-portrait inspired by surrealism





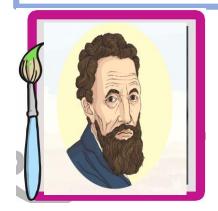


Artist Focus - Aslem Kiefer





Artist Focus - Michelangelo





Artist Focus - Rembrandt



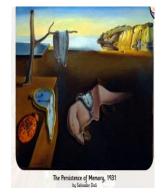


Artist Focus - Salvador Dali









Key Vocabulary	Definition
Texture	The way something feels or looks like it would feel. It can be rough, smooth, bumpy, soft, or hard. Artists can create texture by using different materials or techniques in their artwork
Pattern	A repeated design or arrangement of shapes, colours, or lines. Patterns can be simple, like stripes or polka dots, or more complex, like floral or geometric designs.
Outline	A line that goes around the edge of a shape or figure, showing its outer form. It's like a boundary or border that helps define the object in a picture.
Brush techniques	Different ways of using a paintbrush to create various textures, lines, and effects in artwork. Examples: Dabbing, dry brushing, swirling, stippling, or using thick or thin strokes.
Effect	The result or feeling created by using certain art tools or techniques. Examples: A soft, dreamy effect using pastels, or a bold, dramatic effect with dark paint and sharp lines.
Fresco	A painting technique where artists paint onto wet plaster on a wall or ceiling. Fact: This method was used in ancient Roman and Renaissance art (like Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel).
Techniques	Specific methods or skills used to create art. Examples: Collage, shading, blending, printing, and sculpting.
Tone	Tone means how light or dark a colour or shade is in a piece of art. Why it's important : Artists use tone to show depth , shape , and mood in their work. Example : Adding white to a colour makes it lighter (a lighter tone), and adding black makes it darker (a darker tone). This helps objects look more realistic or 3D .
Brim	The edge or rim of a hat that sticks out and gives shade or decoration. Example: A sunhat has a wide brim to protect your face from the sun.
Peak	The stiff part that sticks out at the front of a cap or hat to shade your eyes. Example: A baseball cap has a peak at the front.
Buckle	A small metal fastener used to join two ends of something, like a belt or shoe strap. Example: Some shoes fasten with a buckle instead of laces.
Trimmings	Extra decorations added to clothes or objects to make them look nicer. Examples: Ribbons, lace, buttons, or tassels on a hat or dress.
Combine	To join or mix two or more things together. Example: Artists can combine paint and pencil to make a mixed-media picture.
Surrealist	A surrealist is an artist who creates strange or dream-like pictures that often don't make sense in the real world. Fact: Surrealist art shows imagination, dreams, and unusual ideas, often mixing real things with fantasy. Famous Surrealist: Salvador Dalí – he painted melting clocks!