

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

Sticky Knowledge - What I already know

- I know how to use my sketchbook to record ideas.
- I know how to explore ideas from first-hand observations.
- I know how to adapt and refine ideas.
- I know how to use sketches to produce a final piece of art.
- I know how to use marks and lines to show texture in my art.
- I know how to create a background using a wash.
- I know how to use a range of brushes to create different effects in painting.
- I know how to mix colours effectively using the correct language e.g. tint, shade, primary and secondary.
- I know how to create different textures and effects with paint.
- I know how to select colours and materials to create effect giving reasons for my choices.
- I know how to learn and practice a variety of techniques e.g. overlapping, tessellation, mosaic and montage.
- I know how to identify the techniques used by different artists.
- I can recognise when art is from different cultures.
- I can recognise when art is from different historical periods.



The Acorn Partnership

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 - Coco Chanel



Artist Focus - Salvador Dali



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Hatching	A drawing technique where you use lots of parallel (straight and close together) lines to create shading or texture. The closer the lines are, the darker the area looks, and the further apart they are, the lighter it looks
Cross-hatching	A more advanced drawing technique where you use two sets of parallel lines that cross over each other. The lines in one direction are drawn first, and then a second set is drawn on top, usually at a different angle. This creates darker shading and more texture.
Acrylic paints	A fast-drying paint made with plastic. It's bright, thick , and can be used on paper, canvas, or wood . Fun Fact: Once dry, acrylic paint is waterproof !
Oil paints	Paint made by mixing colour with oil (usually linseed oil). It dries slowly , so artists can blend colours easily. Used for: Rich, detailed paintings—often on canvas.
Watercolours	Paints that are mixed with water to make soft, see-through colours . Great for: Light, delicate artwork like landscapes or flowers.
Blend	To mix two or more colours or shades smoothly so they change gradually from one to another. Example: Blending red and yellow to make a smooth orange in the middle. Used in: Painting, colouring, and shading.
Smudge	To rub or blur lines or colours to make them look softer or less clear. Example: Smudging pencil shading with your finger to make shadows. Used in: Charcoal, pencil, pastels.
Plan	A rough idea or drawing of what you want to make or do before you start. Example: Artists plan their work by sketching first.
Design	To think of and draw how something will look or work. Example: You can design a poster, a costume, or a building.
Structure	The shape or form of something and how it is built or put together . Example: A sculpture's structure helps it stay standing. In design: A strong structure makes sure things don't fall apart.
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!