

Year 7 Curriculum

The 2 Strands

In KS3 we run two concurrent but linking strands on the development of practical skill and the development of art history knowledge.

These are both designed as three year courses to provide a deep theoretical and disciplinary overview of the sweep of art history and to provide a wide range of practical approaches to skills and making in art and design. Through both of these strands run theoretical, disciplinary and practical knowledge, including planning for the spiralling of repeated skills development with a key emphasis on drawing. We run termly projects to provide a depth of skills and knowledge learning. These are planned to cover a wide breadth over the three years and contain relevant links to the Art History strands.

In Year 7 the classwork projects are on Graffiti Art, Still Life and Architecture. The Art History covers Egypt, Greece and Rome, Medieval Art and the Renaissance.

The *curriculum roadmap* document provides an overview, the core knowledge in detail is provided below:

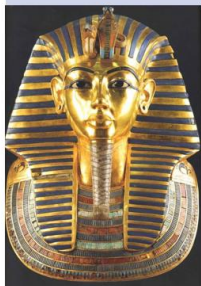
YEAR 7

CORE KNOWLEDGE & VOCABULARY

STRANDS	YR 7 TERM 1: GRAFFITI ART <i>What did graffiti art come from & how do I get good at graffiti lettering?</i>
Art & Design genre	Design
Knowledge (theoretical)	History of Graffiti Art
Knowledge (disciplinary)	The paradigms of art: Traditional/Modern/Contemporary
Skills (practical knowledge)	Sketching & fleshing out // serifs & arrows // curves & extensions // thickening & shadows // one point perspective // background & fill-in styles // colour blending // colour balancing of hot and cold
Analysis	Verbal analysis in skills/knowledge discussion. Written analysis in concurrent Art History project.
Creativity /Intent	Practice of skills, developing into individualised outcomes
Psychology	Growth Mindset introduction // commitment contracts // factors for success // art teachers are artist teachers



EGYPTIAN ART	CORE KNOWLEDGE & VOCABULARY
WHEN DID IT START?	3500 BC
WHERE DID IT DEVELOP?	From the banks of the River Nile in Egypt
WHAT WAS THE CONTEXT?	The agricultural revolution. Flooding the Nile for watering crops and profiting from sales of the farming to create wealth.
WHAT WERE THE 4 KEY FEATURES?	Influence of gods. Pyramids. Jewellery. Stylised sculpture and art.
HOW DID IT EVOLVE?	Evidence of influence from Mesopotamia.
WHAT WAS REVOLUTIONARY?	Brand new styles in architecture, craft and art.
4 KEY PIECES:	NAME THE BUILDING AND OBJECTS BELOW.



1. Death Mask of Tutankhamun



2. The Great Pyramid of Khufu



3. Thoth – relief carving and hieroglyphics



4. Bust of Nefertiti

CORE KNOWLEDGE & VOCABULARY

STRANDS	YR 7 TERM 2: STILL LIFE <i>What is Still Life & how can it improve my drawing?</i>
Art & Design genre	Drawing & painting
Knowledge (theoretical)	Definition, History of Still Life and methods.
Knowledge (disciplinary)	The paradigms of art in Still Life: Traditional/Modern/Contemporary
Skills (practical knowledge)	Proportion, construction lines, visualising fractions, tone, pointillism, blind contour drawing, continuous line drawing
Analysis	Verbal analysis in skills/knowledge discussion. Written analysis in concurrent Art History project.
Creativity /Intent	Practice of skills, developing into individualised outcomes
Psychology	Growth Mindset continuation.



GREEK & ROMAN	CORE KNOWLEDGE & VOCABULARY
WHEN DID IT START?	800BC Greece 625BC Rome in Italy
WHERE DID IT DEVELOP?	Athens in Greece
WHAT WAS THE CONTEXT ?	Values of Democracy & Education in Greece. This pushed society forwards quickly.
WHAT WERE THE 4 KEY FEATURES ?	Classical Architecture. Detailed sculpture. Ceramic designs. Mosaics
HOW DID IT EVOLVE ?	Early Greeks studied in Egypt. Rome overlapped and continued Greek traditions.
WHAT WAS REVOLUTIONARY ?	Art developed realism. Brand new structures (columns pillars etc) in architecture.
3 KEY PIECES:	NAME THE BUILDINGS AND SCULPTURE .



1. *The Parthenon* – Athens, Greece



2. *Laocöon & Sons* – Hellenistic Greek Sculpture

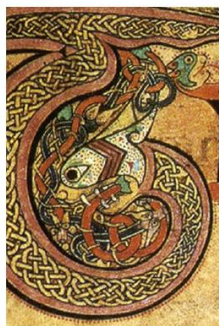


3. *The Colosseum* – Rome, Italy

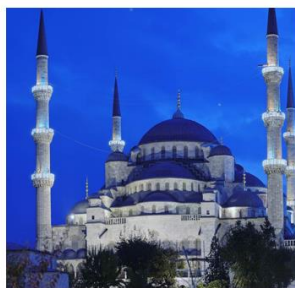
MEDIEVAL	CORE KNOWLEDGE & VOCABULARY
WHEN DID IT START?	500AD
WHERE DID IT DEVELOP?	Europe and Asia
WHAT WAS THE CONTEXT?	Fall of the Roman Empire.
WHAT WERE THE 4 KEY STYLES?	Byzantine Art, Insular Art, Islamic styles, Gothic styles.
HOW DID IT EVOLVE?	Byzantine developed from Roman Art. Some areas <i>declined</i> rather than evolved.
WHAT WAS REVOLUTIONARY?	Many new art styles emerged that were more local to their cultures after Roman influence weakened.
4 KEY PIECES:	NAME THE STYLE & ART BELOW



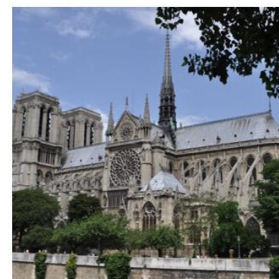
1. *Byzantine Art* – St Mark’s Basilica - Venice



2. *Insular Art* – The book of Kells – The UK



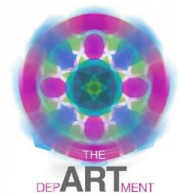
3. *Islamic Style* – The Blue Mosque - Istanbul



4. *Gothic Style* – Notre Dame Cathedral - Paris

CORE KNOWLEDGE & VOCABULARY

STRANDS	YR 7 TERM 3: ARCHITECTURE <i>What is so important about buildings?</i>
Art & Design genre	Architecture
Knowledge (theoretical)	Definition, History of Architecture and methods.
Knowledge (disciplinary)	The paradigms of architecture: Traditional/Modern/Contemporary How architecture affects our lives
Skills (practical knowledge)	Working to a brief, 3D design, architectural drawing styles (plan-view and sketching) Using architecture apps, Perspective, proportion, construction lines, visualising fractions (continued)
Analysis	Verbal analysis in skills/knowledge discussion. Written analysis in concurrent Art History project.
Creativity /Intent	Practice of skills, developing into individualised outcomes of building designs
Psychology	Understanding between architecture and power, architecture and mental states.



RENAISSANCE	CORE KNOWLEDGE & VOCABULARY
WHEN DID IT START?	1300 AD
WHERE DID IT DEVELOP?	Florence, in Italy
WHAT WAS THE CONTEXT?	1. Re-discovery of ancient ideas from Greek & Romans. Renaissance = 'Rebirth' 2. Medici banking family spent profits on art and architecture for Florence.
WHAT WERE THE 4 KEY FEATURES?	Perspective. Chiaroscuro (strong contrast of light & dark). Realism. Mythology.
HOW DID IT EVOLVE?	Re-discovery of Greek & Roman ideas.
WHAT WAS REVOLUTIONARY?	New painting techniques. Investment in Arts. Scientific advances.
5 KEY ARTWORKS:	NAME THE ARTWORK & ARTIST BELOW.



1. *Mona Lisa* by Leonardo Da Vinci
2. *David* by Michelangelo
3. *The Creation of Adam* by Michelangelo
4. *The Birth of Venus* by Botticelli

5. *The School of Athens* by Raphael