

Valley End C of E Infant School

Knowledge Organisers from Reception to Year 2
History, Geography, Science, Art



Reception

- All topics throughout the year



All about me



past

present

future



my face

eyebrow
eye
nose
chin
hair
eyelashes
ear
mouth



shop worker



police officer



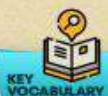
paramedic



rubbish collector



doctor



KEY
VOCABULARY

Family

People who are **connected to each other**

Community

A group of people who live in an area

Local area

The place **where I live**

Map

A picture or a drawing of a place

Emergency

When someone **needs help quickly**



Transport

transport around the world



tuk tuk



gondola



dog sled

George Stephenson invented the steam engine in 1829 – nearly 200 years ago



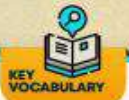
past

present

future



What will transport be like?



journey

when we **travel from one place to another**

transport

when we **travel using a vehicle**

road safety

rules to keep us safe when we travel

technology

using what we know to **make things that can help us**, vehicles all use technology

invent

to **create something new**



pilot



astronaut



car driver



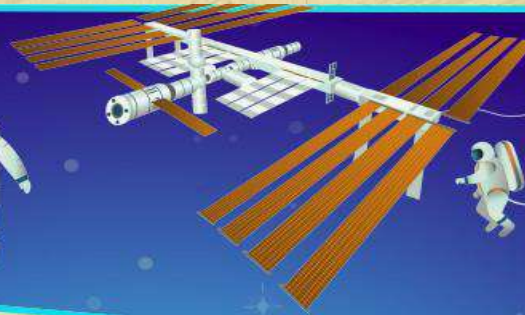
sailor



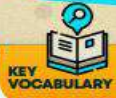
train driver



astronauts live and work on the International Space Station



the International Space Station orbits the Earth



KEY VOCABULARY

Earth

the **planet** we live on

space

where **all the planets and stars** are found

astronaut

a **person who travels into space**

orbit

the path an object takes when it travels **around a planet, moon or star**

the moon

our moon **orbits the Earth**

life support pack

helmet

gloves

space suit

space boots

astronaut



astronomers are people who study space, telescopes help us to see things that are far away





cow and calf



pig and piglet



butterfly and caterpillar



horse and foal



duck and duckling



hedgehog and hoglet

people grow and change over time



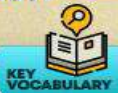
past



present



future



change

when something or someone **becomes different over time**

grow

when something or someone **changes size**

crops

plants that are **grown for food**

harvest

crops that are **ready to be picked**

plants need water and sunlight to grow



we can grow food to eat



carrots



lettuce

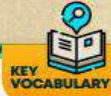


potatoes

this big machine is a combine harvester



farmers harvest crops from their fields



monarch

a **king** or a **queen**

the Royal Family

the **family of the king or queen**

crown

a special item **worn on a king or queen's head**, often made of precious metal and jewels

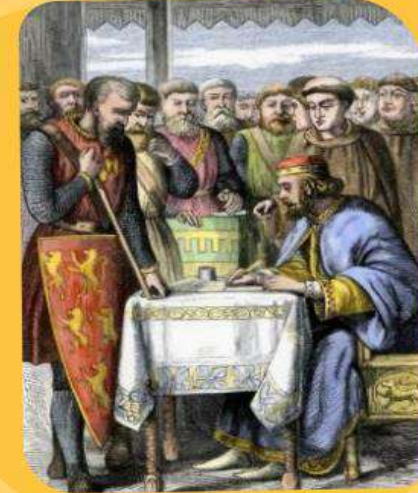
coronation

an important ceremony where **the king or queen is first crowned**

throne

a special chair that **the king or queen sits on**

King John sealed the Magna Carta:
it was a promise to the people of England



the Union Jack



the Royal Standard



King Charles III



Buckingham Palace in London



the Houses of Parliament in London





Reception

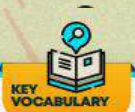
PKC



Stories from the Past



Early Years
FOUNDATION STAGE
Primary Knowledge Curriculum



fairytale

stories with imaginary characters who often live in magical lands

legend

stories from a long time ago, sometimes with a little bit of truth

myth

an imaginary story that helps to explain the world around us

fable

a story that teaches us a lesson

folk tale

stories from different cultures

stories have been told by people for many, many years

stories can be told in different ways:



from memory



in books



using pictures



in poems, songs and music



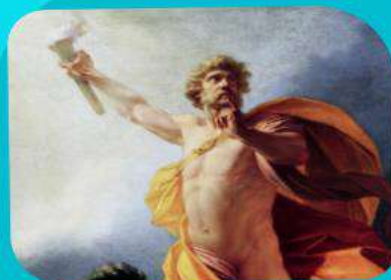
with puppets

the Legend of St George and the Dragon



St George had to be brave

ancient Greek Myths



Prometheus stole fire from the Gods and gave it to humans

Aesop's Fables



the Hare lost the race because the Tortoise didn't give up

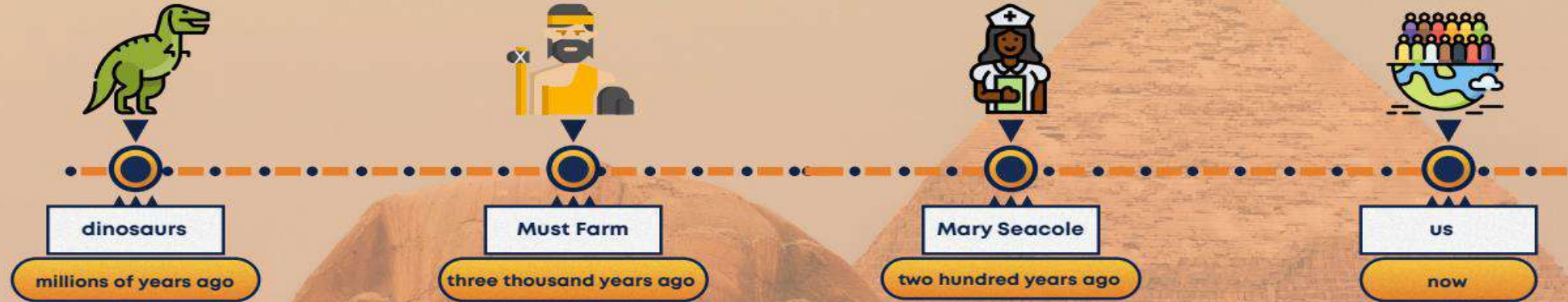
Anansi the Spider



Anansi is wise and sometimes makes mischief

History

- Year 1 to Year 2



KEY VOCABULARY

history

the story of **the past**

historian

a **person** who learns about the past

pre-history

the **time before** people wrote things down

archaeologist

a person who **looks in the ground for clues** about the past

artefact

an object made and **used a long time ago**





KEY VOCABULARY

throne

a **special chair** for a king or queen, or another very important person

sceptre

an ornamented (decorated) **rod carried by rulers on special occasions**

Majesty

a **royal person**

reign

the time/**period that a person is in charge and rules** over the country

baron

an **important person who owns land**

the Magna Carta

a **written promise** (charter) that was sealed by King John

civil war

a **war between people who live in the same country**

coronation

when a king or queen is **given the crown**

royalty

people who are **kings or queens**, or in the **same family as the king/queen**

King Charles III



King John

sealed the Magna Carta in 1216



Henry III

was captured by Simon de Montfort who setup a parliament



Charles I

was executed in 1649



Oliver Cromwell

was the Lord Protector



Charles II

returned from hiding in France to be King of England in 1660



Parliament and Prime Ministers



James II
is king

1685



Mary and William sign
the Declaration of
Rights

1689



George
I is King

1714



Robert Walpole
becomes Prime
Minister

1721



King James II



William and Mary



considered to be the
first Prime Minister

Robert Walpole



the current Prime
Minister

Liz Truss

KEY VOCABULARY

Declaration of
Rights

an important piece of **paper** that **said the British Parliament could make laws** and guide the King and Queen: William and Mary signed it when they became King and Queen

parliament

a group of people **chosen to represent the people** who live in a country (the parliament make decisions for the people)

election

when **people choose** who they would like to be in parliament

Prime Minister

the **leader** of the government

government

the group of people who make up the **leading political party in the parliament**

political party

a group of **people who work together** to gain power in parliament

vote

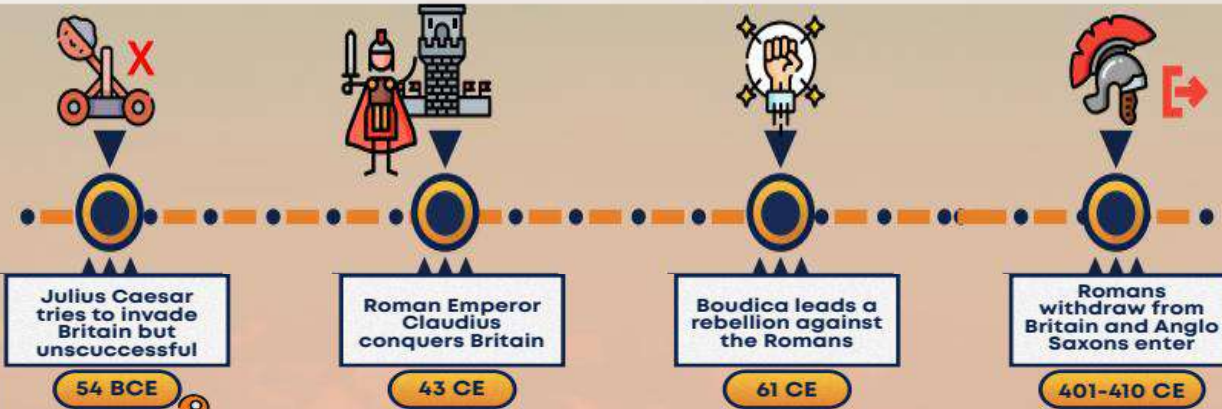
a **choice, marked on a piece of paper** with a cross

budget

the government's **plan to spend money** on things the country needs

services

things that the government provide for the country, e.g. schools, hospitals, the police force and the fire service



KEY VOCABULARY

empire

a **group of states or countries** ruled over by a single person or ruling power

legion

a **large group of soldiers** who form one section of an army

cavalry

soldiers who fought on **horseback**

invasion

the entering or **taking over of a place**, by force

rebellion

when a group of people are angry about something, usually something done by the people in power, and **rise up and fight** them

emperor

a person who **rules an empire**

defeat

to **lose against someone** in a fight, war, or competition

aqueduct

bridge-like system **built to move water** from one location to another

centurion

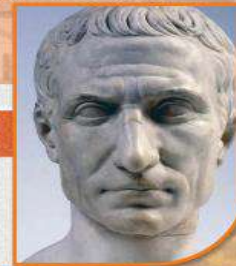
soldier in the Roman army responsible for the **command of one hundred men**

the Roman Empire



Julius Caesar

tried to invade Britain but was unsuccessful



Emperor Claudius

successfully invaded Britain and made it part of the Roman Empire



Boudicca

led a rebellion against the Romans





KEY VOCABULARY

Protestant

a division of Christianity: Protestantism has simpler churches without much decoration, and **the Pope is not in charge**

Catholic

another division of Christianity: in Catholicism, the bible is in Latin, **the Pope is head of the church**, and churches are beautifully decorated with lots of gold and paintings

The English Reformation

when **England became a Protestant country** and King Henry VIII became head of the Church of England

Dissolution of the Monasteries

King Henry VIII closed the monasteries and abbeys (religious places) of England and took their land and wealth

heir

the person who **has a right to be king/queen** after the king or queen dies

execute

to kill

peasant

a poor person

Henry VIII and his children



Henry VIII



Catherine of Aragon



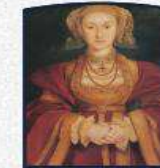
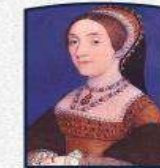
Anne Boleyn



Jane Seymour

Mary I
1553-1558Elizabeth I
1558-1603Edward VI
1547-1553

the wives of Henry VIII

Catherine of Aragon
married:1509-1533
divorcedAnne Boleyn
married:1533-1536
beheadedJane Seymour
married:1536-1537
diedAnne of Cleves
married:1540-1540
divorcedCatherine Howard
married:1540-1542
beheadedCatherine Parr
married:1543-1547
survivedHenry VII
(1485-1509)Henry VIII
(1509-1547)Edward VI
(1547-1553)Mary I
(1553-1558)Elizabeth I
(1558-1603)

first Tudor Monarch

had 6 wives

king at 9 years old

known as Bloody Mary

last Tudor Monarch

KEY
VOCABULARY

empire

a **group of states or countries ruled over by a single person** or ruling power

protest

to **complain and speak out against something they disagree** with in an organised way

boycott

when **people refuse to buy, use, or go somewhere in protest** to bring about a change

activist

a **person who** feels passionately about something and **wants to make a change**

civil rights

the rights that belong to every person: the American Civil Rights Movement was a movement that fought for equal rights for black people

campaign

planned actions to achieve a goal

climate
change

the process of our **planet heating up**

"In a gentle way,
you can shake the
world"



born in India in 1869 and
fought for independence from
British rule

Gandhi

"Each person must
live their life as a
model for others"



born in the USA in 1913 and known
as the "mother of the civil rights
movement" for refusing to give up
her seat on a public bus

Rosa Parks

"I have a dream"



born in the USA in 1929 and
led the American Civil Rights
Movement

Martin Luther
King

"One child, one
teacher, one pen,
and one book can
change the world"



born in Pakistan in 1997
and stood up for a girls'
right to attend school

Malala Yousafzai

"The future of
humanity and
indeed all life on
earth depends on
us"



born in the UK in 1926 and a
British broadcaster who speaks
out about protecting the world

David
Attenborough

"I have learned you
are never too small
to make a
difference"



born in Sweden in 2003 and an
environmental activist

Greta Thunberg

Geography

- Year 1 to year 2



KEY VOCABULARY

aerial view

what something **looks like from above**

map

a picture showing **where things are located** in an area

location

the place **where something is**

compass

a tool used to **find out directions**

key

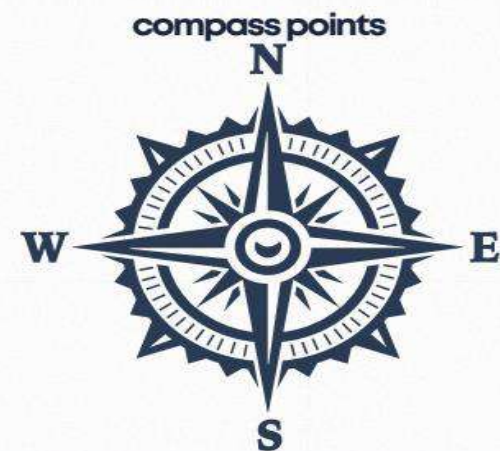
a tool used to show **what symbols on a map represent**

symbol

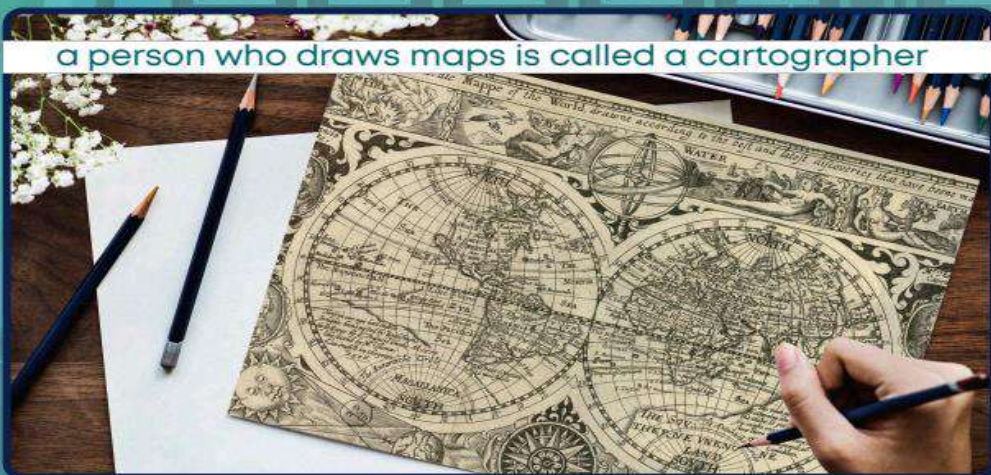
a picture on a map that represents something

navigate

to find the way



a person who draws maps is called a cartographer



park map



a good map has:

a title

a key

symbols

compass points



KEY VOCABULARY

union

joined together

kingdom

a country, or area, **ruled by a king or queen**

mountain

land (made of rocks and earth) that **rises up very high**: mountains are higher and steeper than hills

coast

an area **where land meets sea**: at the coast, you could find beaches and cliffs

valley

a **low area of land between hills or mountains**, typically with a river or stream flowing through it

Gaelic

a **Celtic language** spoken in Scotland and Ireland

seasons

four different times of the year that **have different weather and temperatures** (spring, summer, autumn and winter)

St George's Cross
(England)



St Andrew's Cross
(Scotland)



St Patrick's Cross
(Ireland)



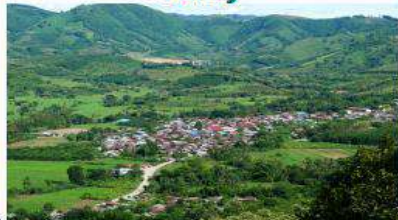
Union Jack



mountain



valley



coast



the countries of the UK are:

England
Scotland
Northern Ireland
Wales





KEY VOCABULARY

Earth

the **planet** we live on

continent

one of the world's seven **areas of land**

ocean

a very large **area of water**

globe

a model of **our earth** showing the continents and oceans

North Pole

a very cold place at the '**top**' of the Earth

South Pole

a very cold place at the '**bottom**' of the Earth

equator

an **imaginary line around the middle** of the Earth



North America



Africa



South America



Asia



Europe



Australia



Antarctica



KEY VOCABULARY

map

a 2-D picture that shows **where places are located**

globe

a 3-D representation of the world

navigate

to **travel along a route**, finding a way through

location

the place **where something is**

direction

the **way something is moving or facing**

ordnance survey

an **organisation that produces maps** in the UK

symbols

small pictures that are used on maps to **represent features of a place**

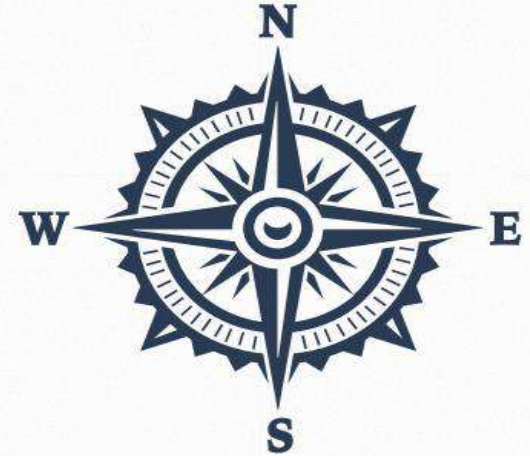
scale

the **size of a map compared to the actual size of the area** it is showing: maps are much smaller than the real places they show

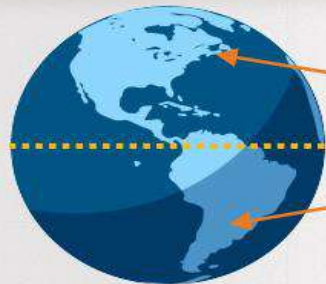
equator

an imaginary line around the Earth that **divides the Northern Hemisphere from the Southern Hemisphere**

a compass shows which direction you are facing:
a compass can help you navigate



the world



Northern Hemisphere

equator

Southern Hemisphere

maps are 2-D, they can show a small or large area



globes are 3D models of the Earth



KEY VOCABULARY

the United Kingdom

the union of the following countries: **England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland**

the British Isles

the **group of islands**, located in north-western Europe, that include **Britain and Ireland and over six thousand smaller islands**

island

a piece of **land entirely surrounded by water**

loch

the Scottish name for **a large lake**

munro

the Scottish name for **a mountain**

valley

sloping land in between two mountains or hills: valleys often have a river running through them

coast

an **area where land meets sea**: along the coastline, at the edge of land, you could find stony or sandy beaches and cliffs

inhabited

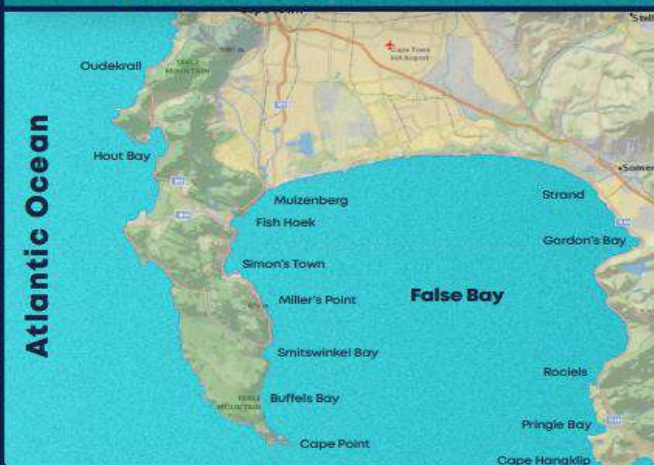
a place that has **people living in it**

uninhabited

a place that has **no people living there**



Cape Town, South Africa



Cape Town



geographers sometimes compare different places (Cape Town is a city in South Africa)



Northern Europe



KEY VOCABULARY

Scandinavia

Nordic

weather

climate

migration

compass

adapt

explorer

human features

physical features

Sámi People

Denmark, Sweden and Norway

Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Iceland

what the sky and air are like outside at a particular time, e.g., **rainy, windy, cloudy**

the weather **in a place** over a long period of time

movement of animals or people from **one place to another**

an object that **indicates direction**: north, south, east and west

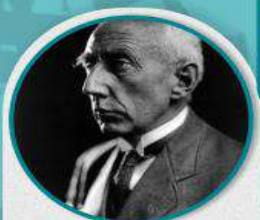
to **change**

a **person who travels** through new areas to learn about them

things built or **created by humans**, such as the Oresund bridge that links Denmark and Sweden

things **found in the natural environment**, not made by humans

people who have lived in the **coldest and most northern** parts of Northern Europe for a very long time



Roald Amundsen

"Victory awaits him who has everything in order"

flags of Northern European countries



Norway

capital city: Oslo



Denmark

capital city: Copenhagen



Sweden

capital city: Stockholm



Finland

capital city: Helsinki



Iceland

capital city: Reykjavik

Science

- Year 1 to Year 2



KEY VOCABULARY

human

senses

eyes

ears

mouth

nose

skin

sensory
impairment

all people are humans, including men, women and children: we are animals that **walk on two legs and speak using words**

our senses tell our bodies about things around us by **seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting or feeling**

with our eyes, we **see**

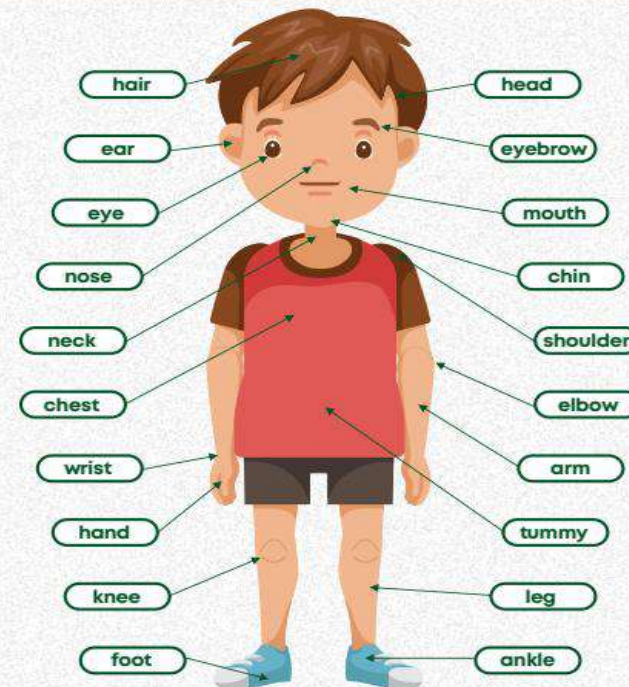
with our ears, we **hear**

with our mouth, we **taste**

with our nose, we **smell**

with our skin, we **feel**

when one or more of your **senses does not work properly**



our senses:

eye



seeing

ear



hearing

mouth



tasting

nose



smelling

skin



feeling

Helen Keller

the first deaf and blind person to study at university and gain a degree





KEY VOCABULARY

animal

a **living thing** that moves and breathes

mammal

a warm-blooded animal, **with a backbone, that has hair or fur** (most mammals live on land)

amphibian

a cold-blooded animal that **can live in water and on land**

reptile

a cold-blooded animal that **breathes air and has dry, scaly skin**

bird

a warm-blooded animal that **has feathers, a beak, wings and can usually fly**

fish

an animal with a backbone, but no arms and legs that **lives completely underwater**, has scales and gills

pet

an animal **kept and cared for in a person's home**

omnivore

an animal that **eats both other animals and plants**

carnivore

an animal that **eats other animals**

herbivore

an animal that **eats plants**

diagram of a fish

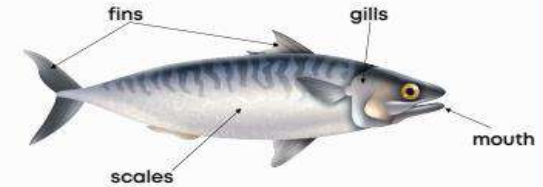
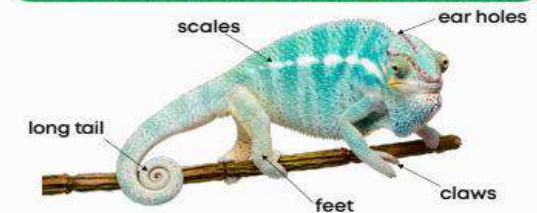


diagram of a bird



diagram of a reptile



*note: some reptiles have no legs

a pet needs:



food



water



shelter



space



medicine



love





KEY VOCABULARY

Spring

Summer

Autumn

Winter

Rain gauge

Thermometer

Weather Vane

Data

Clouds

Flood

Hurricane

Meteorologist

The **season, after winter**, when the temperature begins to rise, plants begin to grow and animals come out from hibernation

The **warmest season, coming after spring**, when the days are long because the sun rises earlier and sets later

The season, **after summer, where the days get shorter**, crops can be harvested and the leaves begin to fall from the trees

The **coldest season**, trees are often bare and some animals hibernate; the days are shorter

A tool used to **measure how much rain has fallen**

A tool used to **measure the temperature**

A tool used to find out in **which direction the wind is blowing**

A **collection of facts, often numbers**, that can give us information

A cloud is a **collection of tiny droplets of water in the sky**; when the droplets fall they become rain

An **overflow of water**

A **powerful storm** with strong winds

A scientist who **studies the weather**

Rain



Snow



Cloud



Sun



Storm



Wind



Cirrus

white, thin and wispy



Cumulus

white, fluffy



Stratus

grey, cover the whole sky



SPRING



WINTER



SUMMER

AUTUMN



KEY
VOCABULARY

Natural resources

Materials we can use that are **from nature**, for example, we can use wood from trees to make furniture

Manufactured Resources

Materials we can use **that people make**, for example, plastic

Renewable resource

A resource that **doesn't run out**, for example, wind energy

Non-renewable resource

A resource that **will run out if we use it all**, for example, coal

Pollution

A substance that is **harmful to the environment**, for example, spilling oil into the sea

Environment

The **natural world** around us

Conserve

To **protect something** from harm or destruction



Recycle: To use something again, sometimes for a different purpose

Non-renewable



Coal is a hard, black rock which can be burned, it is found deep under ground. It takes millions of years for coal to be made by the Earth

Non-renewable



Oil is a thick, black liquid that is found deep under ground. It can be used to make petrol. It takes millions of years to make oil.

Renewable



Wind is air blowing from a particular direction. It can be used to turn turbines to make electricity

Renewable



Water is a liquid we all use to survive. Sea water is salty. Fresh water falls from the sky as rain



Plant

A living thing that **grows in one place** such as an oak tree, a sunflower or a tomato plant

Root

The part of a plant that acts as an anchor, fixing the plant into the ground. They also **absorb water and minerals** to help the plant to grow

Stem

The part of the plant that grows **above the ground**. The leaves and flowers grow from it. The stem is also **used to transport water** and minerals around the plant

Leaves

A plant's leaves **absorb sunlight** and **turn it into energy** that the plant uses to grow

Seed

The small part of a flowering plant that **grows into a new plant**

Deciduous

A tree that **sheds its leaves** during autumn

Evergreen

A tree that **keeps its leaves** all year around



Deciduous trees

Lose their leaves
during autumn

e.g. Oak Tree



Evergreen trees

Keep their
leaves all year
around

e.g. Fir Tree



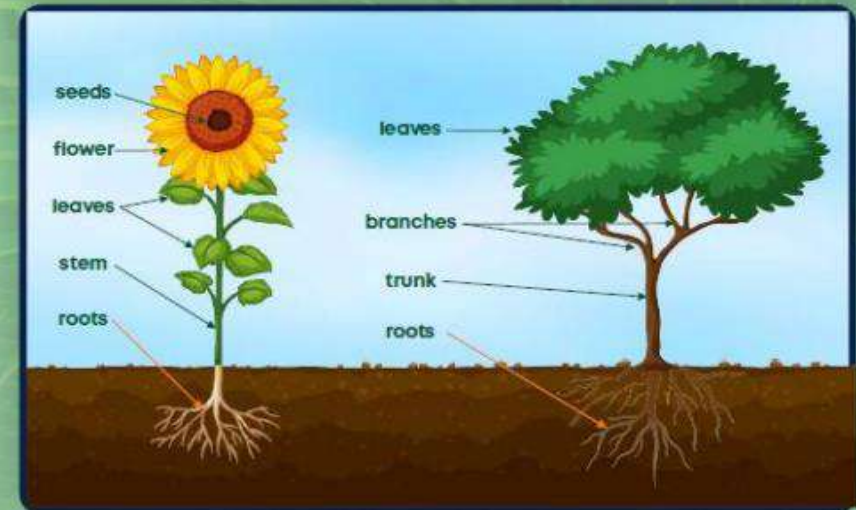
Acorn (oak)

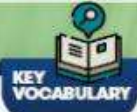


Poppy seed



Sycamore seed





KEY VOCABULARY

Material

The word scientists use to describe **what things are made from**, e.g. glass, paper, wood

Properties

The way a material **looks, how it feels, or what it can do**. We can see, feel, or measure properties of materials

Transparent

A material that allows light to pass through, so we **can see through it**

Opaque

A material that does not allow light to pass through, so we **cannot see through it**

Magnet

A magnet **attracts some metals** using a force called magnetism

Attract

To pull **towards**

Repel

To push **back**

Purpose

The **reason** that something has been chosen or made

MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Soft

Hard

Bright

Dark

Transparent

Opaque

Smooth

Rough

Waterproof

Absorbent

Thin

Thick

Bendy

Stiff



Plastic



Wood



Metal



Glass



Rock



Magnets

OPPOSITE POLES ATTRACT



SIMILAR POLES REPEL





KEY VOCABULARY

skeleton

the bones that **make up the human body**

joint

the place where **two bones come together**

muscles

muscles **move the different parts of our body** by contracting and relaxing

digest

the process where **the food we eat gets broken down**

red blood cell

vehicles that **carry oxygen** around the body

arteries

a **tube that blood cells travel through** around the body from the heart

veins

a **tube that carries blood cells back** to the heart

germs

tiny living things that **cause illness**

Edward Jenner

a scientist who **invented a vaccination against smallpox**

Louis Pasteur

a scientist who discovered that **heating liquids killed the germs** within

ways to keep healthy

reason

exercise

exercise keeps our muscles and bones strong, it also makes us feel happy

eating healthy foods

our bodies take nutrients from our food that help us to grow and stay well

resting

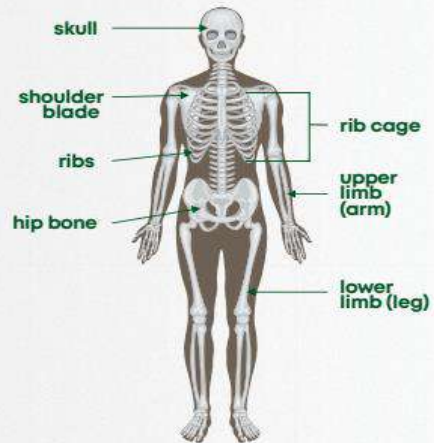
rest helps our bodies to recover and rebuild

keeping clean

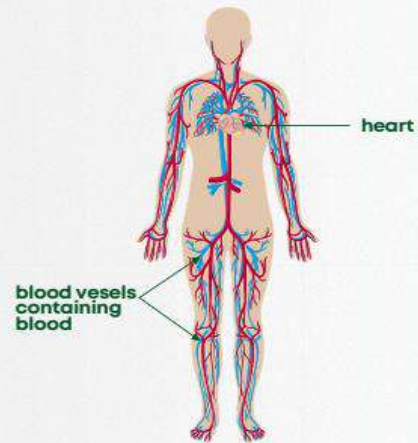
good hygiene prevents germs from spreading

medicines

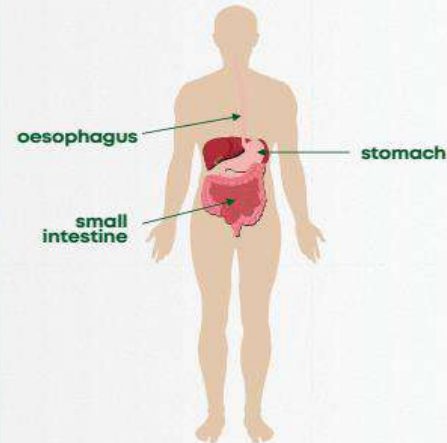
if we are ill, sometimes medicines can make us better



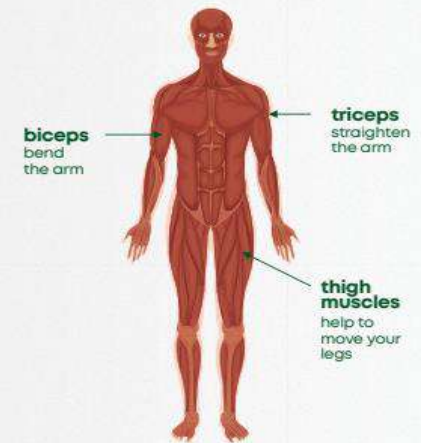
skeletal system



circulatory system



digestive system



muscular system



KEY VOCABULARY

alive

a plant or animal that is alive **moves, grows and reproduces**

dead

something that was a living thing but is **no longer alive**

habitat

a **place** where plants or animals live

microhabitat

s **very small part of a bigger habitat**, e.g., woodlice living under stones in a garden

adaptation

many plants and animals have adapted so they can **survive in a particular habitat**

food chain

a food chain is a diagram which shows us **how animals are linked by what they eat, and what eats them**: energy and nutrients are transferred around the food chain

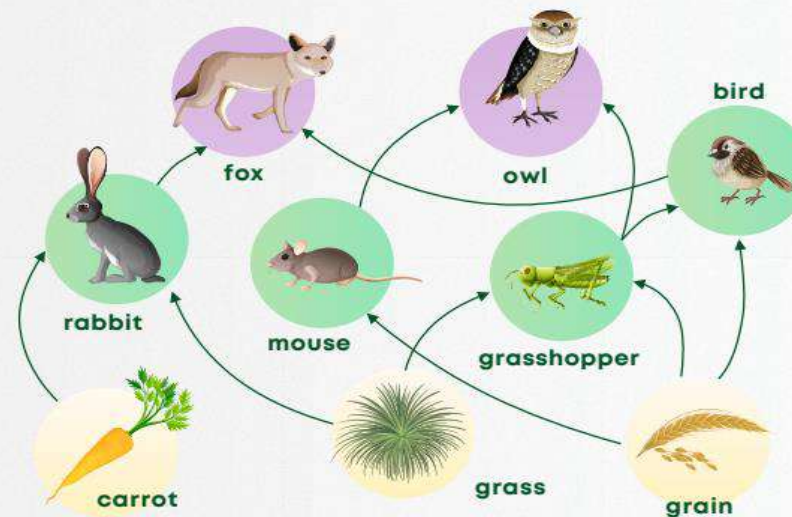
producer

plants are called producers because they **produce their own food**: food chains start with a producer (plant), nutrients and energy are transferred to the consumer

consumer

a consumer is a plant/animal that **eats another plant or animal**

food chain:



energy is transferred around the food chain



a micro-habitat

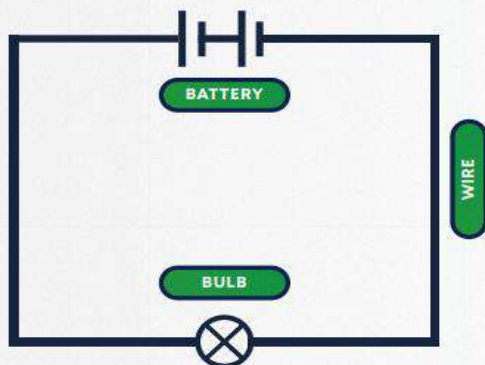


earthworms help to break down dead matter and provide nutrients for the soil

earth worms



A SIMPLE CIRCUIT



Electricity can be dangerous; we must follow safety rules.



KEY VOCABULARY

Electricity

Electrical Current

Electric Shock

Circuit

Battery

Light Bulb

Switch

Wire

Conductor

Insulator

Electricity is a **form of energy** that helps to make things work

The **flow of electricity**

If we allow electrical current to flow through our bodies **it can hurt us**

A **path** which electricity flows around

A **store of energy**

A piece of equipment that **converts electrical energy to light energy**

A piece of equipment that can **make or break an electrical circuit**

A **thin piece of metal** (usually covered in plastic) that allows electricity to flow through it

An electrical conductor **allows electricity to flow** through it

An electrical insulator **does not allow electricity to travel** through it

BATTERY



BULB



WIRE



SWITCH



ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS



KEY VOCABULARY

Plant

A **living thing that grows in one place** such as an oak tree, a sunflower or a tomato plant

Root

The **part of a plant that acts as an anchor**, fixing the plant into the ground. Roots also absorb water to help the plant to grow

Stem

The part of the plant that grows above the ground. The leaves and flowers grow from it. The stem is also used to **transport water around the plant**

Leaves

A plant's leaves **absorb sunlight and turn it into energy** that the plant uses to grow

Seed

The small part of a flowering plant that **can grow into a new plant**

Seedling

A **young plant**, after a seed has germinated

Bulb

A **store of a plant** that lives underground

Germinate

When a seed **begins to grow into a seedling**

Crops

Plants grown by farmers to sell to people who will eat them



This seedling is a young plant, it will grow larger and will create its own seeds to reproduce



Some plants are grown for humans and animals to eat; this farmer is harvesting crops

Bulb



Seeds



Oak Tree



Oak Leaf



Acorn





Matter

The word scientists use to describe **everything that makes up the world** around us, it includes solids, liquids and gases

Solid

Matter that can be held, **holds its shape and stays in one place**, like wood. We can hold solids in our hand. Some solids can be changed through squashing, bending or twisting

Liquid

Matter that **flows like water**. Liquids can take the shape of the bottom of their container. We can pour them

Atoms

A tiny building block that **everything around us is made from**

Materials

Matter from which **something is made** e.g. wood, glass, metal

Properties

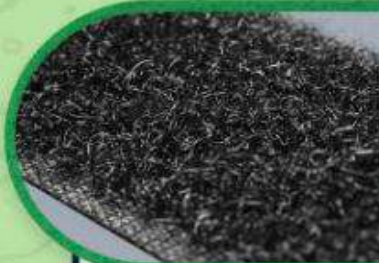
Characteristics that we can use to describe objects, for example smooth, hard, soft

Transparent

A material that **allows light to pass through**, so we can see through it, for example glass

Opaque

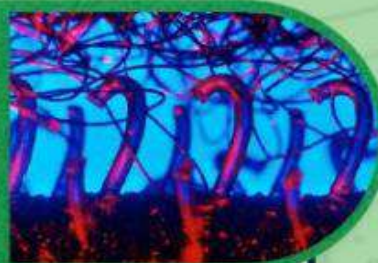
A material that **does not allow light** to pass through, so we cannot see through it, for example wood



VELCRO NORMAL
VIEW



MICROSCOPE



VELCRO UNDER
MICROSCOPE

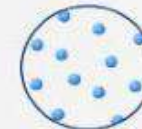
A tool that scientists use to look closely at very tiny things.



STATE OF MATTER



GAS



GAS STATE



LIQUID



LIQUID STATE



SOLID



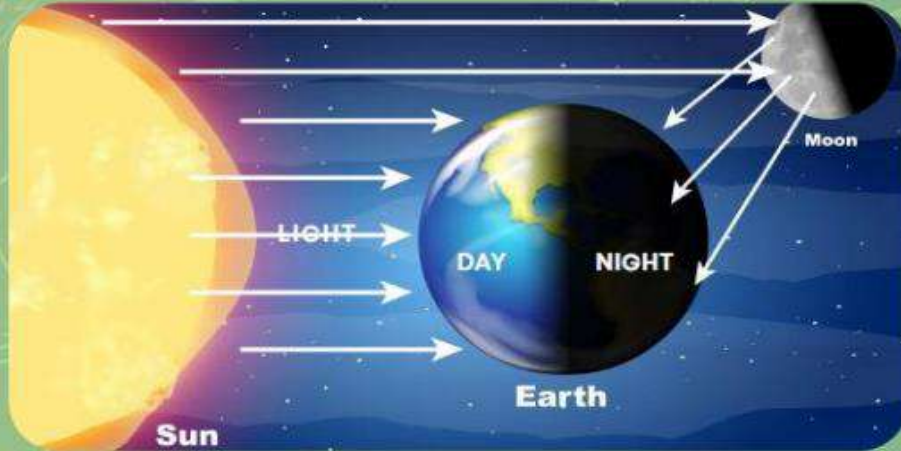
SOLID STATE

HOT

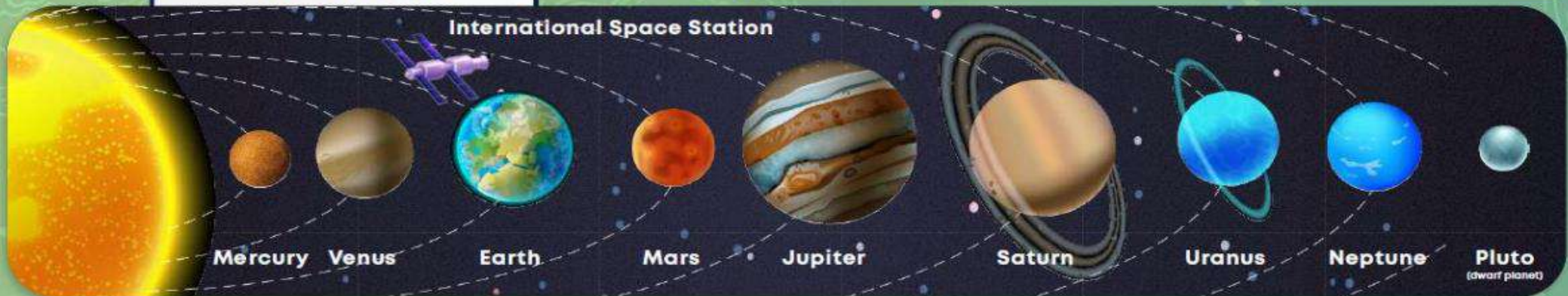
COOL



PHASES OF THE MOON



THE SOLAR SYSTEM



KEY VOCABULARY

Solar System

The **Sun**, the **eight planets**, their **moons**, and other smaller objects together make our Solar System

Planets

The planets in our solar system are **Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune**. Pluto is a dwarf planet

Orbit

The **path of an object around another**, orbits usually follow a circular shaped path. The Earth orbits the Sun

Rotate

Turning **around an axis**. The Earth rotates as it orbits the sun

Moon

Our **moon orbits the Earth**, it is made of rock and metal. Some but not all planets have moons. Some planets have more than one moon

Reflect

When **light bounces from an object**. Light from the sun reflects on our moon, making it look like it is shining

Waxing

When we can see **more of the moon** each night

Waning

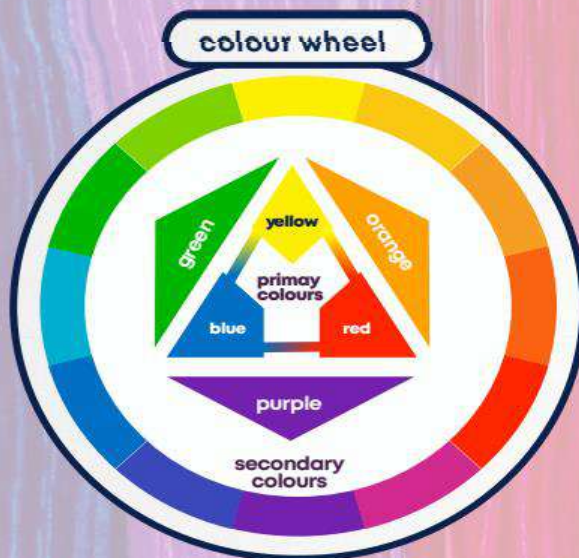
When we can see **less of the moon** each night

Constellation

A **group of stars that form a pattern** or picture that people have told stories about

Art

- Year 1 to Year 2



KEY VOCABULARY

primary colours

yellow, red and blue: these colours cannot be mixed from other colours

secondary colours

green, orange and purple: these colours are mixed by combining two primary colours

warm/cool colours

yellow, orange and red are warm colours: these colours create a warm mood
blue, green and grey are cool colours. These colours create a cold mood.

tint

when a **colour is made lighter by adding white**, e.g. a tint of blue (light blue)

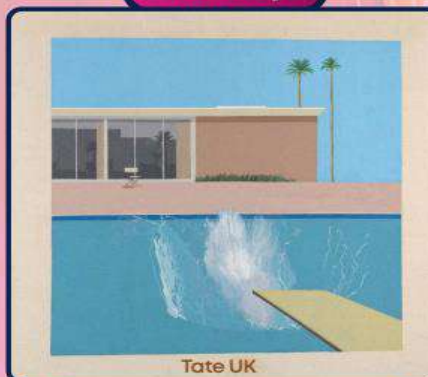
shade

when a **colour is made darker by adding black**, e.g. a shade of blue (dark blue)

brushstroke

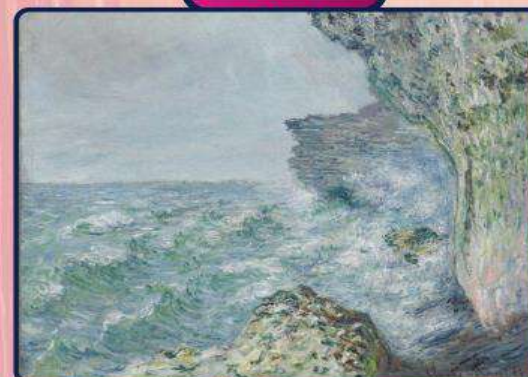
the marks a painter makes with their brush

Hockney



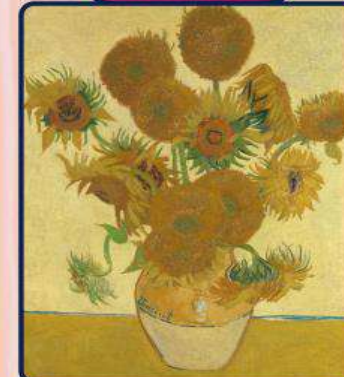
A Bigger Splash (1967)

Monet



The Sea at Fecamp (1881)

Van Gogh



Sunflowers (1888)



"A drawing is simply a line going for a walk."



Paul Klee



straight



zigzag



wavy

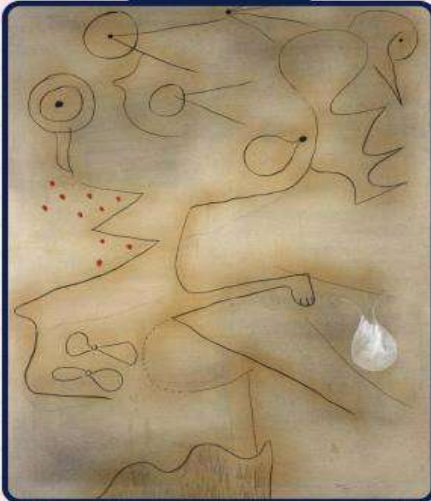


curved



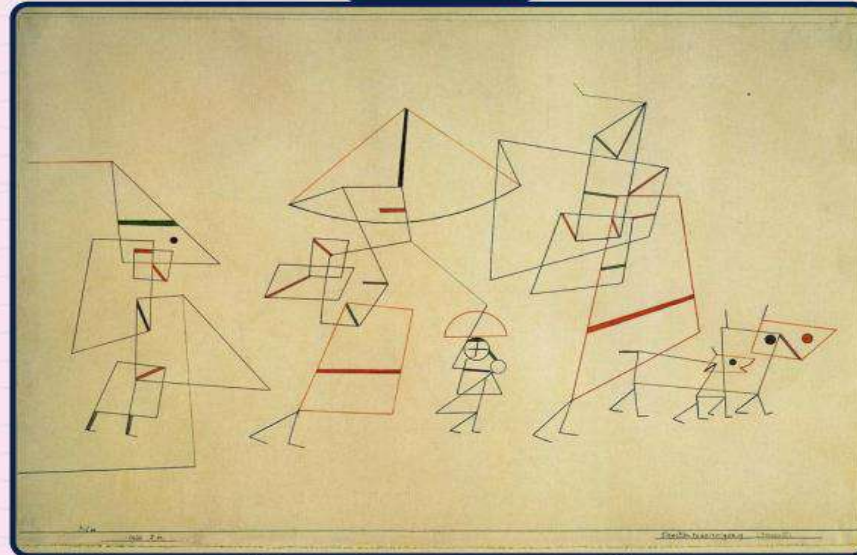
spiral

Miro



Peinture (painting 1925)

Klee



Family Outing (1930)

Rembrandt



Saskia in a Straw Hat (1633)



KEY VOCABULARY

architecture

the art of **designing buildings**

architect

a **person who designs buildings**

design

planning and drawing how a building is going to look

dome

a **rounded roof of a building** with a circle shaped base

pillar

a **tall, straight part of a building** that is sometimes decorated, often **holds up another part of the building**

arch

a **curved part of a building** that you can walk under, sometimes an arch holds up a bridge or a roof

tower

a **tall, narrow building**, or part of a building

stained-glass window

a window, normally in a church, where **coloured glass creates pictures or patterns**

rose window

a stained-glass **window which is in the shape of a circle**

gargoyle

a carved face of a person or an animal which acts as a **spout to take the water away** from a building

purpose

the **reason why a building has been made** and what it is used for

Westminster
Abbey

London



the Houses of
Parliament

London



St Paul's
Cathedral

London





KEY VOCABULARY

style

how a piece of art **looks**

technique

the way in which an artist creates their work

pointillism

art created **using lots of dots**

brushstroke

the mark made by a paintbrush

narrative

a piece of art that tells **a story with colour and lines**, instead of words

character

a person or animal in a piece of narrative art

setting

the place where a story takes place

Van Gogh



The Starry Night (1889)

Paolo Uccello



St George and the Dragon (1470)

Georges Seurat



The Eiffel Tower (1889)



artist

a person who **makes a work of art**

luxury

when something is **very comfortable** and maybe expensive

wealth

to have lots of **money or things**

message

an important **piece of information** that someone wants to share (this could be shown by a picture)

past

a time that happened **before now**

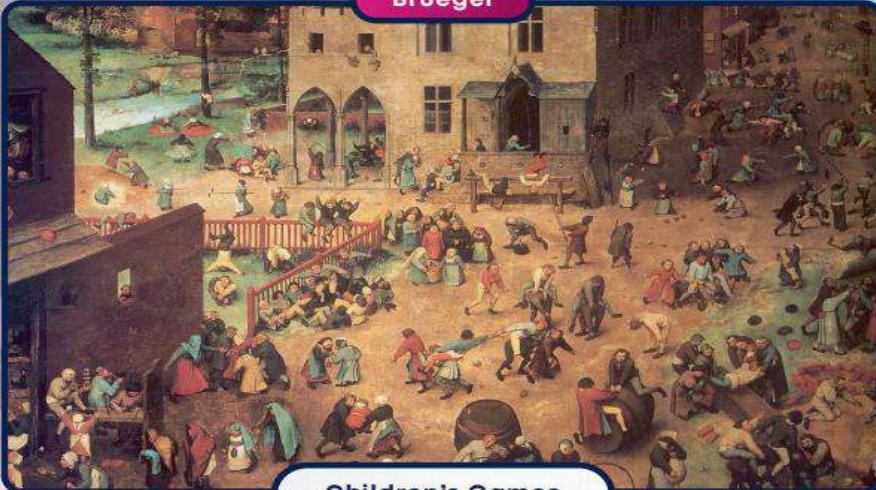
pose

to put **your body into a position** so that someone can take a picture of you or draw you

cubism

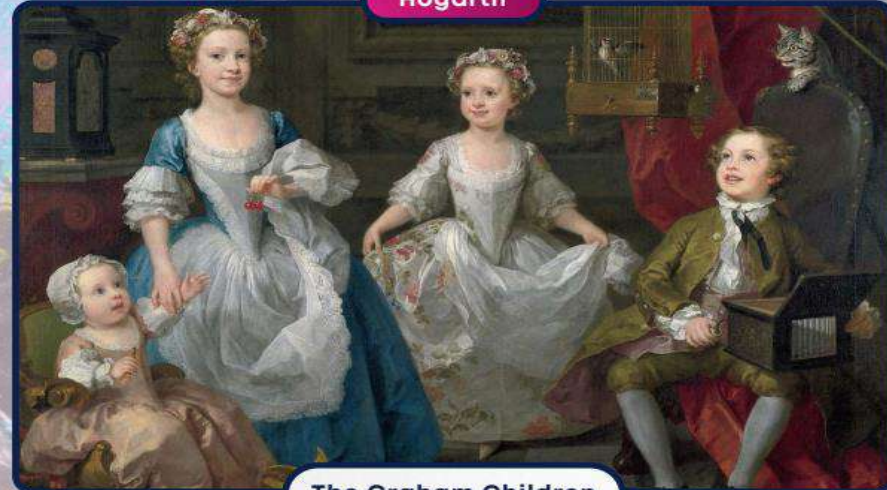
a **way of painting and drawing** where artists show more than one view of something in the same picture, like looking at many sides of a cube at once

Bruegel



Children's Games

Hogarth



The Graham Children

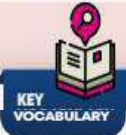


Edgar Degas

1878-1881



Little Dancer Aged 14



KEY VOCABULARY

sculpture

art that **you can hold and see** all around: a sculpture is 3D

sculptor

a person **who makes** a sculpture

3D art

art that you **can hold and see all around**: a sculpture is 3d

2D art

a **flat piece of art**, e.g., a drawing, a painting or a photo

statue

a **large sculpture** of a person

model

a **3d plan for a sculpture**, usually smaller than the sculpture (this is sometimes called a maquette)

sketch

a **rough drawing** which may be a plan for a work of art, perhaps a sculpture

casting

a way of making a sculpture by **pouring liquid**, e.g., liquid plaster or metal, **into a mould**

mould

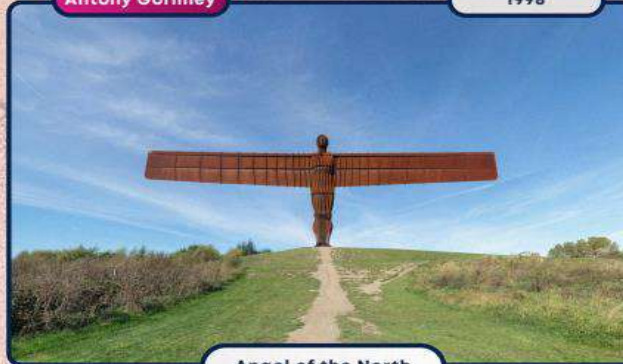
a **hollow container** used for casting

bronze

a **type of metal** that can be melted and poured into a mould to make a cast sculpture

Antony Gormley

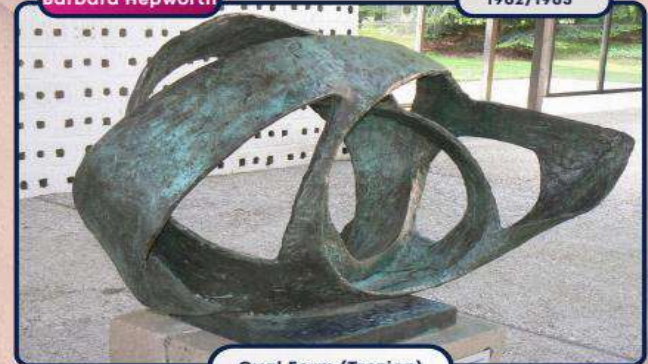
1998



Angel of the North

Barbara Hepworth

1962/1963



Oval Form (Trezion)



KEY VOCABULARY

primary colours

secondary colours

warm/cool colours

tint

shade

geometric shape

organic shape

yellow, red and blue: these colours cannot be mixed from other colours

green, orange and purple: these colours are mixed by combining two primary colours

yellow, orange and red are **warm colours:** these colours create a warm mood
blue, green and grey are **cool colours.** these colours create a cold mood

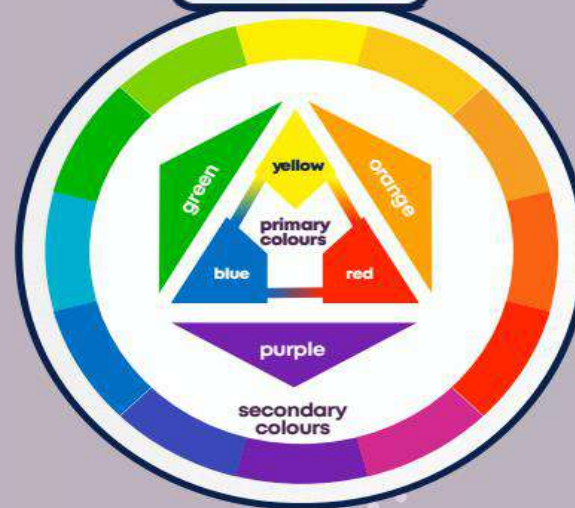
when a colour is **made lighter** by adding white, e.g. a tint of blue (light blue)

when a colour is **made darker** by adding black, e.g. a shade of blue (dark blue)

shapes we can name, e.g. square, rectangle, triangle, circle

a **shape we cannot give a name to** (unlike a geometric shape) often found in the natural world

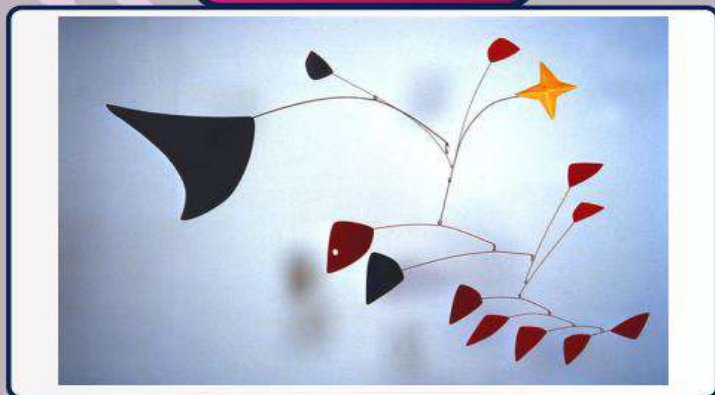
colour wheel



warm

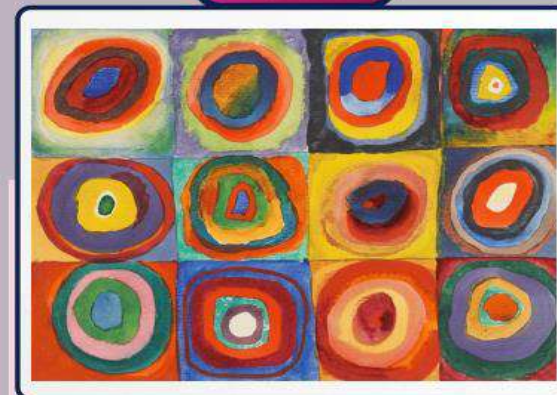
cool

Alexander Calder

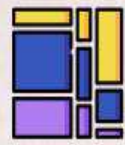


The Star (1960)

Vassily Kandinsky



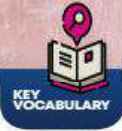
Squares with Concentric Circles (1913)



Matisse



Panel with Mask (1947)



primary colours

yellow, red and blue: these colours cannot be mixed from other colours

secondary colours

green, orange and purple: these colours are mixed by combining two primary colours

complementary colours

any **two colours which are opposite each other** on the colour wheel, e.g., yellow and purple are complementary to each other

geometric shape

shapes we can name: square, rectangle, triangle, circle

organic shape

a **shape we cannot give a name to** (unlike a geometric shape) often found in the natural world

composition

how **different ingredients** in art (e.g. colour, shape, texture) are **put together** to make up a whole work of art

cut-out

the words Matisse used to describe his **method of creating pictures with scissors and coloured paper**

texture

how an object **feels**

visual texture

when an artist uses different shapes, marks, colours, light or shade to **show how something feels** (texture)

Albrecht Dürer



Young Hare (1502)

Jan van Eyck



The Arnolfini Portrait (1434)



portraits

Leonardo da Vinci



Mona Lisa (1503-06)

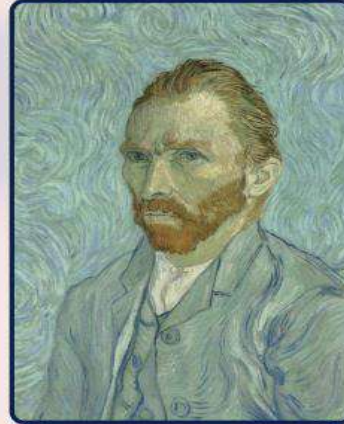
Hans Holbein the Younger



Edward VI as a Child (1538)

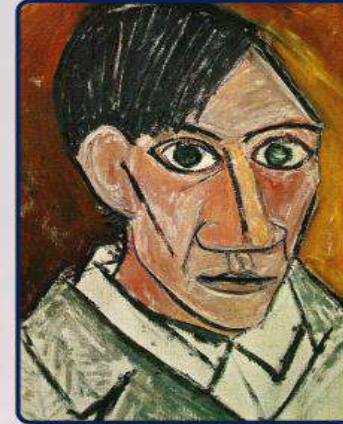
self-portraits

Vincent Van Gogh



Self-portrait (1889)

Pablo Picasso



Self-portrait (1907)

Rembrandt van Rijn



Self-portrait (1659)



KEY VOCABULARY

portrait

a piece of **artwork** showing a person

self-portrait

a **portrait** that an artist creates of themselves

facial features

eyes, nose, mouth, ears

skin tone

the **shades** of a person's skin

represent

how an artist shows **what a person is like** in a portrait

cubism

a way of painting and drawing where artists show **more than one view of something in the same picture**, like looking at many sides of a cube at once



KEY VOCABULARY

landscape

a **painting or drawing of a large area of the natural world**, e.g., mountains or fields

seascape

a type of landscape painting which is of **the sea**

method

a **way of doing something**, e.g., the steps for painting a picture

sketch

a **rough drawing or painting**, possibly to be looked at to be able to complete a finished drawing or painting

brushstroke

the **mark made by a paintbrush**

symmetry/
symmetrical

where the parts of a picture or object **look exactly the same on both sides**, a mirror image

natural
materials

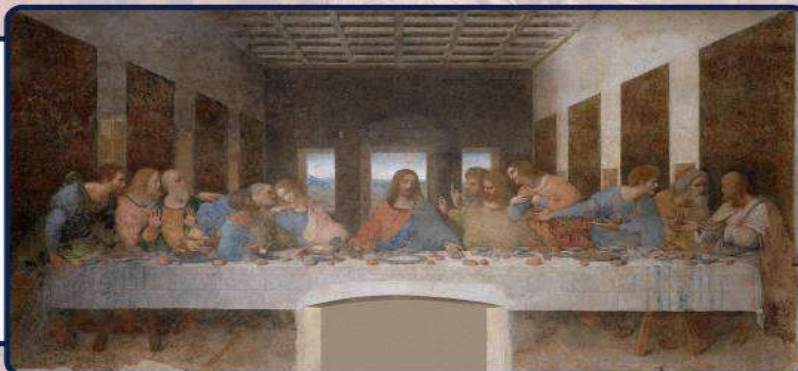
things from nature, used to make art, e.g., leaves, sticks or stones

temporary

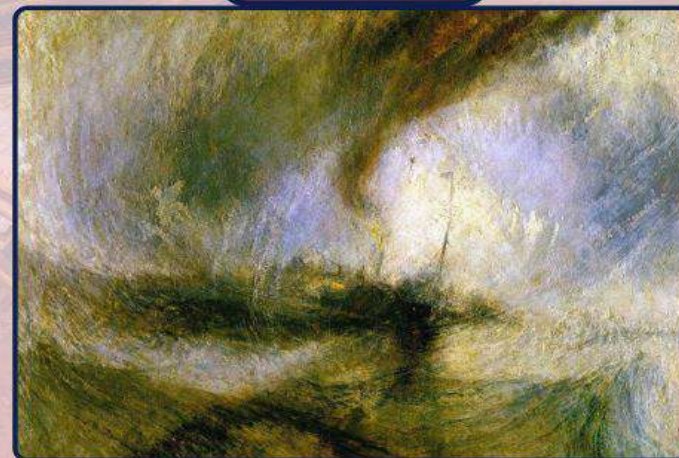
something which **lasts for a short time**

The Last Supper
(1495-1498)

Leonardo da Vinci



Turner



Snowstorm (1842)

Constable



Salisbury Cathedral from the Meadows (1831)



KEY VOCABULARY

history painting

paintings that **tell stories** from myths, classical history and the Bible

myth

a **traditional story** made up in the past, often to explain an event, belief or custom

mythological paintings

paintings relating to or **based on myths**

classical

something that is from **ancient Greek or Roman** culture

narrative

a piece of **art that tells a story** with colour and lines, instead of words

character

a **person or an animal** in a piece of narrative art

characteristic

an **important thing** about thing or a person which makes them what they are

setting

the **place** where a story takes place

minotaur

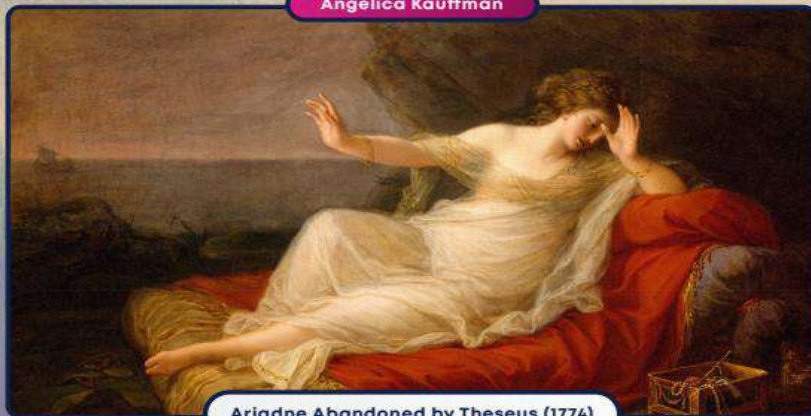
a monster which is **half bull and half man**

Antonio del Pollaiuolo



Apollo and Daphne (c.1432-1498)

Angelica Kauffman



Ariadne Abandoned by Theseus (1774)



mural

a painting that is painted directly **onto a wall** or ceiling

fresco

a **mural** that is painted onto wet plaster

plaster

a soft **mixture** for spreading on walls that becomes hard and smooth when it has dried

Pope

the **head** of the Roman Catholic church

Sistine Chapel

the **chapel** in the Pope's palace

National Gallery

an art **gallery** in London which has a large and important collection of art

tapestry

a thick piece of **fabric**, with patterns and/or pictures on it, made by weaving

weaving

away of **making fabric** by crossing over threads

composition

how the different **ingredients** in art (colour, line, shape, texture) are put together to make up a whole work of art

Michelangelo

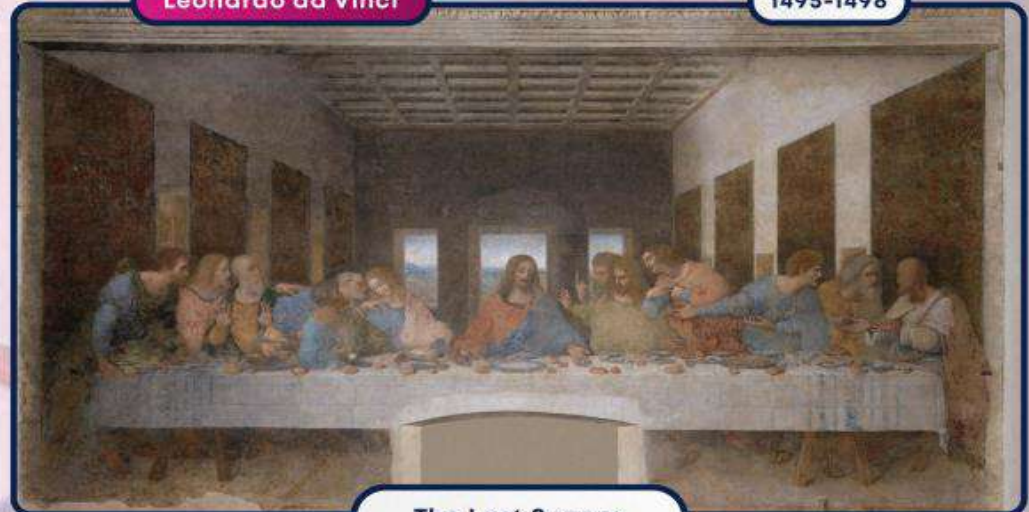
1512



The Creation of Adam

Leonardo da Vinci

1495-1498



The Last Supper