



### Prior Knowledge

Using gross motor movements to create large marks- continuous rotations, push/ pulls, vertical arcs

Using lines to enclose shapes

Begin to use enclosed shapes to represent people or objects

Begin to include features such as circles for eyes, hair and limbs on pictures of figures

Explore making different marks with different resources, begin to compare e.g. pencil lines and pastel smudges.

### National Curriculum

Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.

Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.

Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space

Know 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.

### Equipment

Sketching pencils; coloured pencils; crayons; pastels; paper.

### Essential Knowledge

#### **Artists – Piet Mondrian, Minnie Pwerle, and Edgar Degas.**

Children begin to explore different types of lines in their drawings. Lines can be thick, thin, straight, wavy or curved, and are used to outline shapes, add detail, or create simple patterns. Learning how to control lines is an important step in developing early drawing skills.

Children practise holding crayons, pencils, and pens correctly to help them draw with control. They try using different drawing tools such as chalk, wax crayons, colouring pencils and felt tips to see how each one creates different effects.

They look at the work of artists like Piet Mondrian, who used bold lines and shapes to create simple but striking pictures. Inspired by this, children explore using lines in their own artwork.

Children also learn how to draw a simple self-portrait. They focus on using lines to show key features like eyes, a nose, a mouth, arms, and a neck in the right place. They might watch a drawing video to help guide them, like this one:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oCDta3CQ9Ak>.

### Key Vocabulary

<b>Drawing</b>	A picture or diagram made with a pencil, pen, or crayon rather than paint.
<b>Line</b>	Connection between two points. It can vary in length and size and direction.
<b>Shape</b>	The form or outline of something.
<b>Observe</b>	Watch or notice carefully.
<b>Self-portrait</b>	A drawing or painting that the artist makes of themselves

### Skills

I can observe and draw shapes from observation.

I can invent new shapes

I can use a variety of tools, and I can control the marks I make with this media.

I can draw lines from observation.

Encourage accurate drawings of people.

Make observational drawings.

Look at objects from different angles.



Zigzag



Wavy



Curved



Spiral



Horizontal



Vertical



Diagonal



Broken

## Artists

**Piet Mondrian (1872 – 1944)**



**Piet Mondrian** – Was a Dutch artist known for his simple yet bold abstract art. Before creating his famous grid paintings, he focused on detailed sketches and observational drawing, especially of trees and landscapes. His early drawings helped him understand shapes and structure, which later influenced his abstract style. Children can learn from Mondrian by practising drawing simple shapes and lines to create balanced compositions. They can start with sketching trees or buildings before exploring how to simplify them into straight lines and bold shapes.

**Minnie Pwerle (1915 – 2006)**



**Minnie Pwerle** – Was an Australian Aboriginal artist known for her expressive, free-flowing paintings. She often used bold, looping lines and dot patterns to create rhythmic, energetic compositions. Though best known for her paintings, her work was rooted in drawing, using strong, confident marks to tell stories. Children can learn from Pwerle by experimenting with continuous line drawing, using bold, sweeping strokes to create shapes and patterns. They can also explore storytelling through repeated marks, mimicking the flowing designs seen in her work. For example, using a crayon or marker to draw flowing, looping lines without stopping; experimenting with repeated marks like circles, waves, or dots to make patterns; or creating artwork inspired by nature, such as wavy lines for rivers or swirling shapes for the wind.

**Edgar Degas (1834 – 1917)**



**Edgar Degas** – Was a French artist famous for drawing and sketching dancers, capturing movement and form with quick, flowing lines. He often used charcoal and pastels to create expressive sketches before turning them into paintings. Children can learn from Degas by practising quick, loose sketches of people or animals. They can use soft pencils or crayons to explore how different lines can show movement, just like Degas did in his drawings of ballet dancers.

**Link to Science – The Body**  
**Link to PSHE – All About Me**