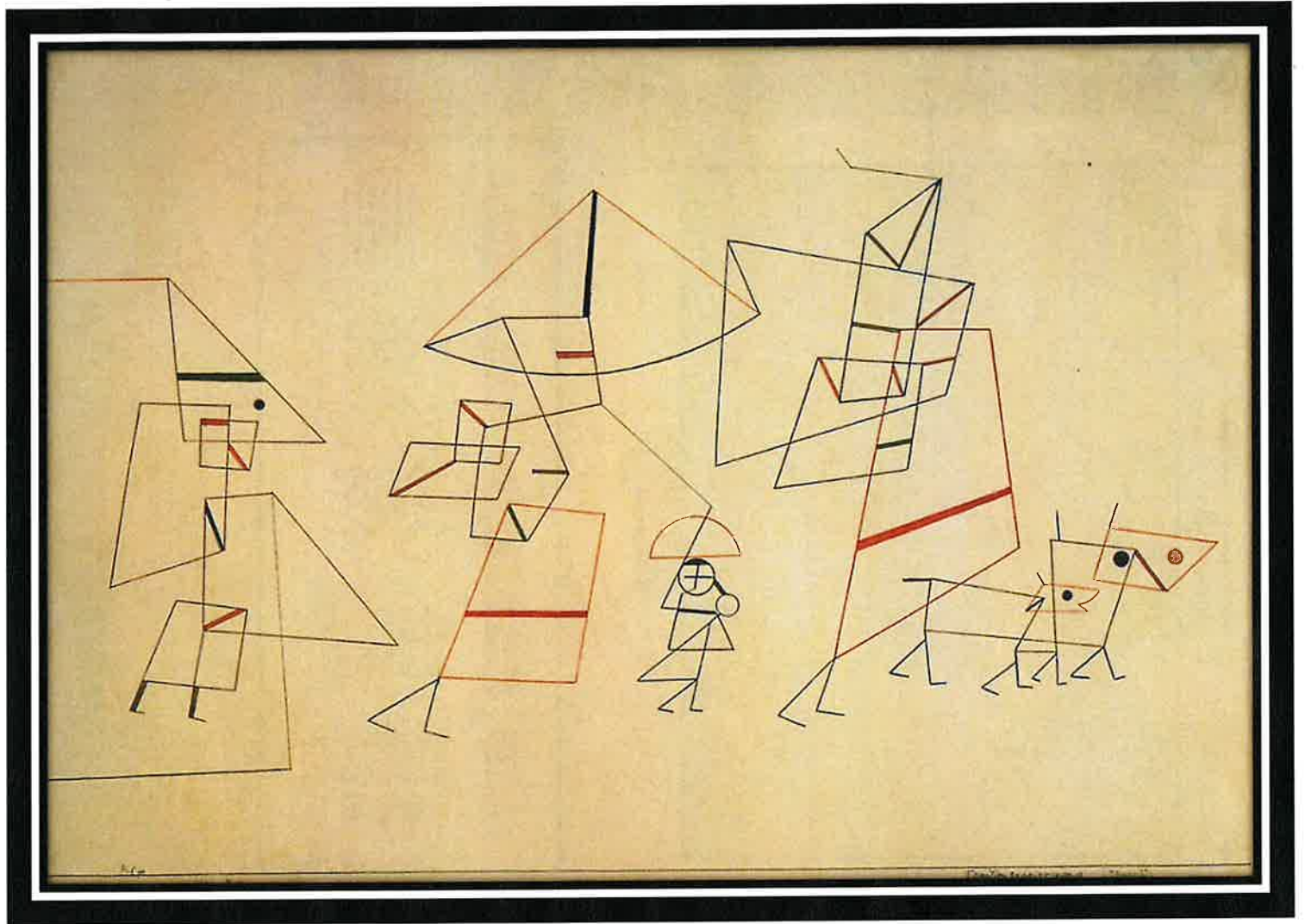




Line



Art and Design
Year 1
Autumn 2

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



Paul Klee



straight



zigzag



wavy



curved



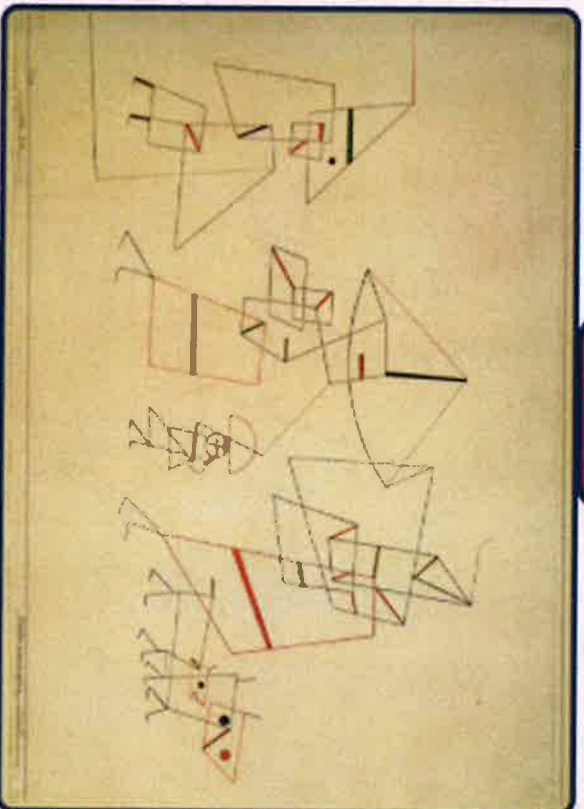
spiral

Miro



Peinture (Painting) (1925)

Klee



Family Outing (1930)

Rembrandt



Saskia in a Straw Hat (1633)

**Knowledge
organiser**

Knowledge Organiser - Line (Visual Arts - Year One)



straight



Zigzag



Wavy



Curved



Artwork	Artist and Title
	Rembrandt, Saskia in a Straw Hat (1633)
	Miro, Peinture (Painting) (1925)
	Klee, Family Outing (1930)

Lesson 1



Retrieval Practice

Notes: Establish prior knowledge. What do the children know about line? . Use of sentence stems/ talk frames used throughout to answer in full sentences and scaffold discussion. Read briefly through knowledge organiser.

Sentence stems

A line is a _____

I can make a _____ with lines.

I can make a line with _____

What is a line?

What can I make with lines?

What can I make a line with?

TTYP

This is a new topic where we will be looking at the work of different artists and how they used line to draw.

Lesson 1

Learning Objective:








To show what I know about line in art.

- I can follow instructions to draw a penguin.
- I can draw a park using different lines.
- I can label my lines.



Key vocabulary

Notes:
Quick pacey part of the lesson- 3- 4 mins max. My turn/ your turn pronunciation of vocabulary before matching the words to definition.

	straight	→	A straight line does not have any curve in it. The straight line can be horizontal, vertical, or slanted.
	zigzag	→	A line, path, or pattern with a series of short sharp angles.
	curved	→	A line that is not straight it goes round.
	wavy	→	A line that has a series of regular curves along it.
	loop	→	A shape produced by a curve that bends round and crosses itself
	thick	→	Lines that are bold and make a statement
	thin	→	With little thickness or depth.

Lesson 1- teach

Notes: Read Anthony Browne's Bear Hunt to the children (the story of a bear who uses his drawing pencil to escape from hunters). Elicit from the children the different types of lines the bear used to draw the different items (e.g. hole: curved; saw: straight and zigzag)

Read Anthony Brown's Bear Hunt.

What types of lines did bear use to draw the different items?

Sentence stems

Bear use a ____ line to draw a ____.



Anthony Browne

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0b_RMxlt1go

How can we draw a penguin?



Watch the clip below.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies/watch/get-squiggling-penguin>

Notes: Show the Get Squiggling website. Watch the video on how to draw a penguin. Pause and ask the children to tell you the different types of lines which are being used. Watch again. This time children follow the instructions and draw the penguin alongside Squiggle. Emphasise to the children that they should use their normal pencil grip when they are drawing.

First time watching.

What different **lines** did he use to draw the penguin?

Second time watching.

Follow the instructions and see if you can draw a penguin.

Remember perfect pencil grip.



Today we are going to draw our own picture of a park including trees, grass, clouds etc.

You will need:

Pencil

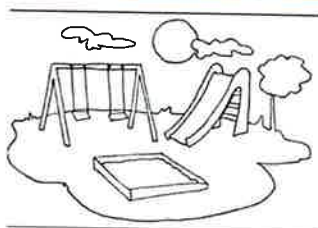


Colouring pencils.



Make sure you use different types of lines when you are drawing.

Teacher model drawing parts of a park and labelling the lines used.



Children to label the lines in their picture.

Lesson 2

LESS ON 2

Learning Objective:

To know that artists can use lines, made from different materials, to show different things.

- I can use different materials to make lines.
- I can show different kinds of lines.
- I can say what my lines show.



straight



Zigzag



Wavy



Curved

Key vocabulary

Notes:

Quick pacey part of the lesson- 3- 4 mins max. My turn/ your turn pronunciation of vocabulary before matching the words to definition.



materials

The matter from which a thing is or can be made

straight

A straight line does not have any curve in it. The straight line can be horizontal, vertical, or slanted.



zigzag

A line, path, or pattern with a series of short sharp angles.



curved

A line that is not straight it goes round.



wavy

A line that has a series of regular curves along it.



loop

A shape produced by a curve that bends round and crosses itself



thick

Lines that are bold and make a statement



thin

With little thickness or depth.

Lesson 2 – talk task

 What can you see?

What lines you can see?

What do the lines show?

What have the artists used to make their lines?

Talk frame to scaffold:

I can see _____

I can see a _____ line and a _____ line.

The lines show _____.

The artists have used _____ to make their lines.



Rembrandt van Rijn,
Saskia in a Straw Hat,
1633 (Kupferstichkabinett,
Berlin)



Joan Miró, Painting
(Peinture), 1925
(National Galleries
of Scotland,
Edinburgh)

Lesson 2 – talk task

Notes: Show children two paintings/drawings (see Knowledge Organiser) Assess use of vocabulary using key words.

It is easy to see what the lines in Rembrandt's drawing show but a little more difficult to tell what Miro is showing us.
Why is that?

Talk frame to scaffold:

It is easier to see what has been drawn because _____.

It is hard to see what has been drawn because _____.



Rembrandt van Rijn,
Saskia in a Straw Hat,
1633 (Kupferstichkabinett,
Berlin)



Joan Miró, Painting
(Peinture), 1925
(National Galleries
of Scotland,
Edinburgh)

For an artist, lines are their basic tools. In this lesson we will learn that artists can use lines to show different things. They can also use different materials to make lines.



Rembrandt van Rijn, Saskia in a
Straw Hat, 1633
(Kupferstichkabinett, Berlin)

Rembrandt's Saskia in a Straw Hat, 1633
(Kupferstichkabinett, Berlin) is a picture of his wife.

This is a pencil **sketch** and uses a variety of **lines**
loosely.

On it, it says "This was made when my wife was 21
years old, the third day after our betrothal – 8th of
June 1633..."

Lesson 2 - teach



Joan Miró, Painting (Peinture), 1925 (National Galleries of Scotland, Edinburgh)

Miró's Painting (Peinture), 1925 (National Galleries of Scotland, Edinburgh) uses line in a very different way. Here the lines are spread out and it is not entirely clear what they are showing.

Can you guess what the picture is?

He has used **oil paint** and black chalk on **canvas**. This is one of a series of paintings which Miró called 'automatic paintings.'

The paintings were inspired by images from Miró's **unconscious**.

These pictures featured lines suspended in empty space, as if floating in front of the background. Legend has it that the artist would sometimes paint by staring at a blank surface until images began to appear to him in his mind.



What **materials** have the artists used?

What kind of **lines** have they made?

Artists can make lines from all sorts of materials, not just pencil or pen marks.



Lesson 3

Learning Objective:

To study how Miro uses line.

- I can use a felt tip to draw lines and shapes like Miro's
- I can colour in some of my shapes.
- I can colour in neatly.

Key vocabulary



primary

Any of a group of colours from which all other colours can be obtained by mixing.

straight

A straight line does not have any curve in it. The straight line can be horizontal, vertical, or slanted.



zigzag

A line, path, or pattern with a series of short sharp angles.



curved

A line that is not straight it goes round.



wavy

A line that has a series of regular curves along it.



loop

A shape produced by a curve that bends round and crosses itself



thick

Lines that are bold and make a statement



thin

With little thickness or depth.

In this lesson we will look at two paintings by Miro and study how he uses **lines**.

Figures in the Night Guided by the Phosphorescent Tracks of Snails (1940) and Ciphers and Constellations in Love with a Woman (1941) by Miro are part of the "Constellations" series (1939-1941).

They were made in a small village in Normandy, France.

The paintings in the series were made as a form of art therapy by Miro to cope with the impending war.

At a time when all of Europe was in turmoil, Miro went to the French countryside.

Figures in the Night Guided by the Phosphorescent Tracks of Snails (1940)



Ciphers and Constellations in Love with a Woman (1941) by Miro are part of the "Constellations" series (1939-1941)



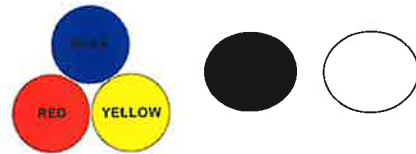


Miro uses very few colours.

He used mostly the **primary colours**, black and white.

He makes most of his **lines** with black.

His **shapes** are dotted all over the picture and not just in one place



Primary colours

Lesson 4

LESSON 4

Learning Objective:

To know how Miro uses lines.

- I can draw lines like Miro's
- I can use my lines to make shapes.
- I can paint inside my shapes.

Key vocabulary

Notes:

Quick pacey part of the lesson- 3- 4 mins max. My turn/ your turn pronunciation of vocabulary before matching the words to definition.



primary

Any of a group of colours from which all other colours can be obtained by mixing.



straight

A straight line does not have any curve in it. The straight line can be horizontal, vertical, or slanted.



zigzag

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Lines that are bold and make a statement



thin

With little thickness or depth.

Sometimes Miro painted very large paintings. So large that he needed to do them on the floor and with big cans of paint.



Watch a short clip showing some of his famous work.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=77eSGRcoitg&t=50s>

Lesson 4 – shared read

It is big.

Thin lines.



I can see lines and shapes.

Lesson 5

Lesson 5

Learning Objective:

To study how Klee used lines.

- I can draw straight lines with a ruler.
- I can use shapes like Klee.
- I can say how my drawing is like Klee's

Key vocabulary

Notes:
Quick pacey part of the lesson- 3- 4 mins max. My turn/ your turn pronunciation of vocabulary before matching the words to definition.



shape

The external form, contours, or outline of someone or something.



straight

A straight line does not have any curve in it. The straight line can be horizontal, vertical, or slanted.



zigzag

A line, path, or pattern with a series of short sharp angles.



curved

A line that is not straight it goes round.



wavy

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loop

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thick

Lines that are bold and make a statement



thin

With little thickness or depth.

Lesson 3 - Talk task

How has the artist shown each person?

What kind of lines has he used?

What kind of shapes has he used?

How has he shown the heads/bodies/legs? Waist?

Talk frame to scaffold:

The artist has used _____ to show each person.

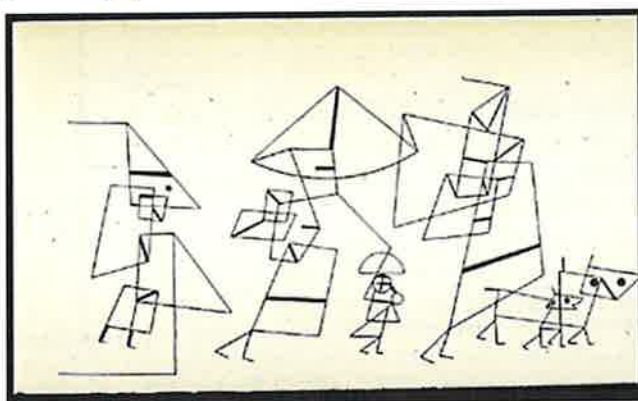
The artist has used _____ lines.

The artist has used _____ shapes.

The artist has used _____ to show the _____.



Notes: : In this lesson children will look at Paul Klee's use of line in his drawing Family Outing – Tempo II (1930). Show children Family Outing – Tempo II (1930) by Paul Klee (see Knowledge Organiser). Children to discuss with their partners and feed back to the class.

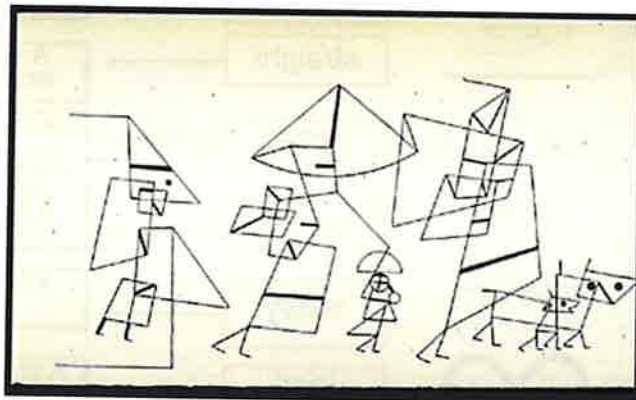


Family Outing – Tempo II (1930) by Paul Klee

Notes: : In this lesson children will look at Paul Klee's use of line in his drawing Family Outing – Tempo II (1930. Show children Family Outing – Tempo II (1930) by Paul Klee (see Knowledge Organiser). Children to discuss with their partners and feed back to the class.

Now have a go

Ask four children to come to the front – then the other children should arrange the children as if they are in the picture, leaning in the direction of the people in the picture



Family Outing – Tempo II (1930) by Paul Klee

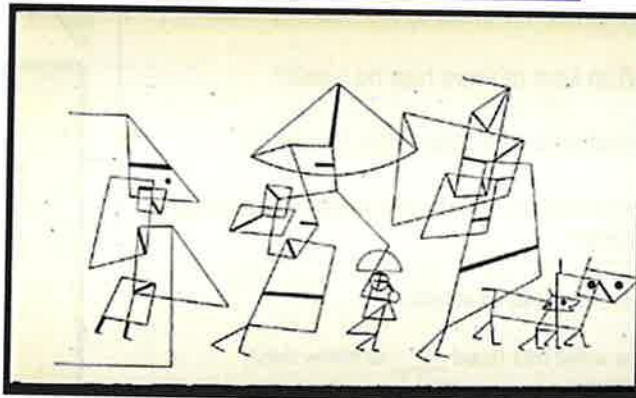
Notes: : In this lesson children will look at Paul Klee's use of line in his drawing Family Outing – Tempo II (1930..

Family Outing – Tempo II (1930) by Paul Klee

Paul Klee often reduced **objects** to their essential shapes, often using **straight lines** to make **geometric shapes**.

In this drawing the bodies of the family and animals are shown by using, almost exclusively, **straight lines** to make triangles and four-sided shapes.

None of the shapes are coloured in – it is as if we can see through the **shapes**.



Paul Klee is often quoted on the subject of line and its importance.

He said that “a dot is a line that went for a walk” and “a drawing is simply a line going for a walk.”



Retrieval Practice

**On white boards
children
answer the
multiple choice
quiz.**

Multiple Choice Quiz (Assessment Tool)

Line		
1. Lines can be:	A	Spain
	B	Book
	C	Tomato
	D	Curved
2. Artists often make lines with:	A	apples
	B	A pencil
	C	Books
	D	Tables
3. Miro liked to paint:	A	apples
	B	sausages
	C	stars
	D	astronauts
4. In his paintings, Miro often used:	A	Purple
	B	The primary colours
	C	Computers
	D	Brown
5. Klee drew a family:	A	Eating
	B	Going for a walk
	C	Swimming
	D	Playing tennis
6. Klee said that drawing is like:	A	Making a cake
	B	Taking a line for a walk
	C	Taking a dog for a walk
	D	Going for a run

