



## Reception/EYFS

WORD	DEFINITION
Primary Colours	Red, yellow, and blue. All of the other colours can be made from these three.
Prehistoric art	Drawings, paintings and models made by early people a long, long time ago.
Sculpture	3D artwork.
Painting	A painted, 2D picture.
Drawing	A 2D picture made by drawing figures, plans or sketches with lines.
Line	Mark made with a tool such as a pencil.

## Year 1

WORD	DEFINITION
Pastels	Colouring sticks that can be made from oil or chalk.
Sculpture	A piece of art which is three dimensional. This can be carved, chiselled, cast from stone, wood, bronze or marble.
Texture	The feel or look of the artwork. Texture can be added or changed by the way the paint is applied.
Watercolour	A paint that is water soluble, becoming thinner when mixed with water.
Renaissance	Art of the 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> century about religion, history, stories and nature.
Contemporary	Art being made by artists who are still alive now.
Abstract	Art which does not look like anything from the outside world.
Pattern	Something that happens or appears in a regular and repeated way.
Secondary colours	Colours made by mixing the primary colours red, blue or yellow.
Realism	Art which is made to look like the figure or object.
Landscape	1. Paper laid out with the longest edges at the top and bottom. 2. Picture of a countryside or sea scene.

## Year 2

WORD	DEFINITION
Medium	The materials used in creating a piece of artwork such as paint, marble, clay, or pastels.
Mural	A large painting generally painted on a wall or ceiling.
Portrait	A drawing or painting of a person or people.
Self-portrait	A drawing or painting that the artist makes of him/herself.
Still life	A drawing or painting of an object or objects.



Ancient Egyptian	Art made in Egypt between the 6 <sup>th</sup> millennium BC and 4 <sup>th</sup> century AD. The style did not change very much over this time and most surviving art has come from tombs or monuments.
Baroque	Art made in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century when the church decided that it wanted its artworks to have more movement and action in them. It started in Italy and spread across Europe and to other parts of the world.
Wash	Thinned paint spread evenly with a brush.
Wet on wet	Layers of wet paint are applied on top of each other.
Impressionism	An art movement started in France in the 1800s where artists tried to paint scenes at different times of day using flecks and dabs.

### Year 3

WORD	DEFINITION
Pallet	A board where colours of paint are mixed so they are the right colour for the painting. Can also refer to range of colours an artist has used in an artwork.
Perspective	A way of painting or drawing that makes some objects appear closer than others.
Series	Artworks that go together, often of a similar subject.
Ancient Greek	Art made from 800BC to 31BC. The Ancient Greeks were known for their perfection in art.
Neoclassical	An 18 <sup>th</sup> Century art movement where artists often used symmetry and simple line, form and colour.
Design	Planning of objects or spaces.
Oil paint	A type of slow drying paint first used in Asia in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century AD.
Pointillism	The application of small strokes or dots of colour.

### Year 4

WORD	DEFINITION
Relief	A type of sculpture that looks like it is raised from the background.
Ancient Roman	Art made in or around the city of Rome from 753 BC to 476 AD, often with the themes of mythology, literature or landscape.
Modern Art	Art work created during the 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries when artists decided to reject the art styles from before and began to experiment more.
Romanesque	Style of art from the 1100s to the 1500s..
Symbolism	A modern art movement where artists began to represent things with other things.
Form	The way a shape sits in a space.
Composition	The way the forms are arranged.
Complementary colours	Opposite colours on the colour wheel.



**Year 5**

<b>WORD</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
Pigment	The part of the paint that gives it colour.
Plein Air	This is French for "open air". This is the term often used for painting outdoors.
Middle ages art	Art produced between 500 AD and 1300 AD. Middle ages art is split into 3 styles, Byzantine, Romanesque and Gothic.
Modern art	Art work created during the 19th and 20th centuries when artists decided to reject the art styles from before and began to experiment more.
Cubism	Art which shows the subject from different angles at the same time or in fragments/pieces
Contrasting colours	Opposite colours placed next to each other.
Proportion	The relationship in size between one part of a work and another.
Cross-hatching	Sets of parallel lines on top of each other, in different directions to show shading.

**Year 6**

<b>WORD</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
Patron	Someone who helps an artist to live while they work on their art.
Surrealism	20 <sup>th</sup> century art movement where artists tried to release the creative potential of the unconscious mind.
Renaissance	Art made in the 14th, 15th and 16th century where artists continued to make art about religious subjects but also began to make art about history, stories and nature.
Modern art	Art work created during the 19th and 20th centuries where artists decided to reject the realistic depiction from artist before them and began to experiment more with form.
Pop art	An art movement started in the UK and USA in the 1950s where artists used images from popular culture such as advertising, comic books and every day, mass-produced products.
Op art (not pop art!)	Short for 'optical art', a style of abstract, visual art that uses optical illusions.
Abstract expressionism	Post-World War II, abstract art movement in American painting.