

EYFS

The Artist

Piet Mondrian was an artist who was most famous for paintings that used bold black lines to create squares and rectangles. He then filled some of the squares in using one of the three primary colours (red, blue and yellow). Mondrian's designs were so popular that some were even used on dresses!



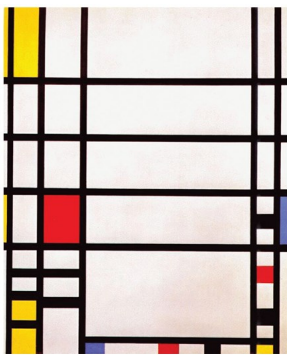
Maths behind the Art

In our maths session, we talked about how abstract art uses shapes, lines and colours to create an image. We thought about what shapes we could see in the picture and what colours had been used.

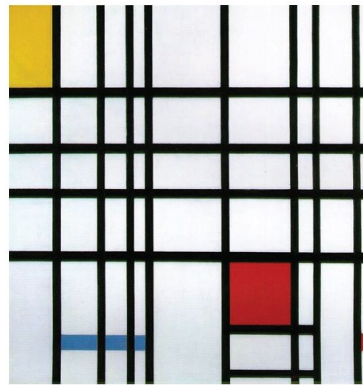
EYFS Development Matters 2020 Statements

Compose and decompose shapes so that children recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can.

Inspiration



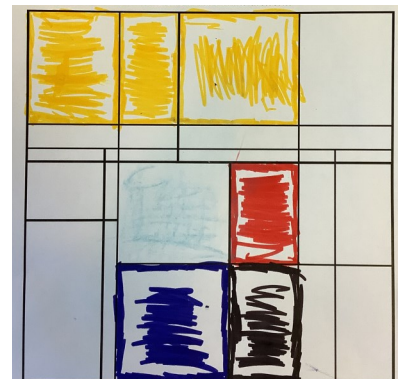
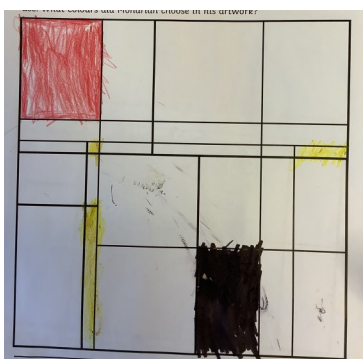
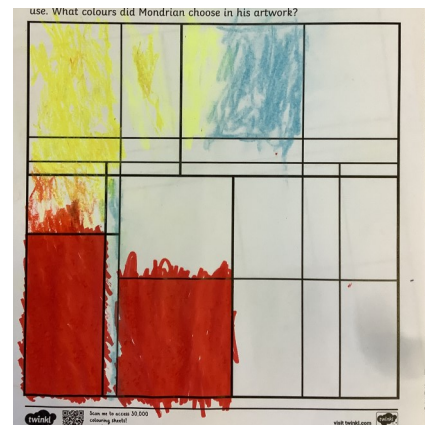
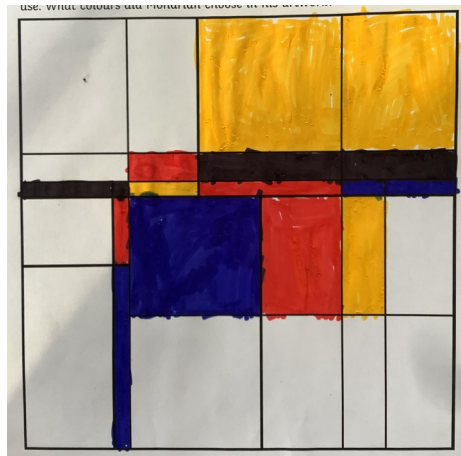
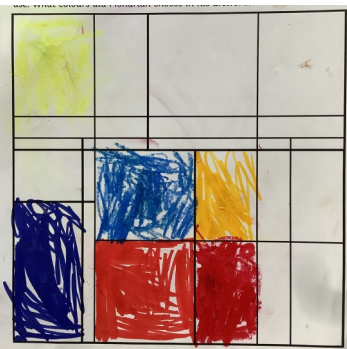
Trafalgar Square
1939 - 1943



Composition with Red Yellow
and Blue
1942

Squirrels and Hedgehogs get Creative

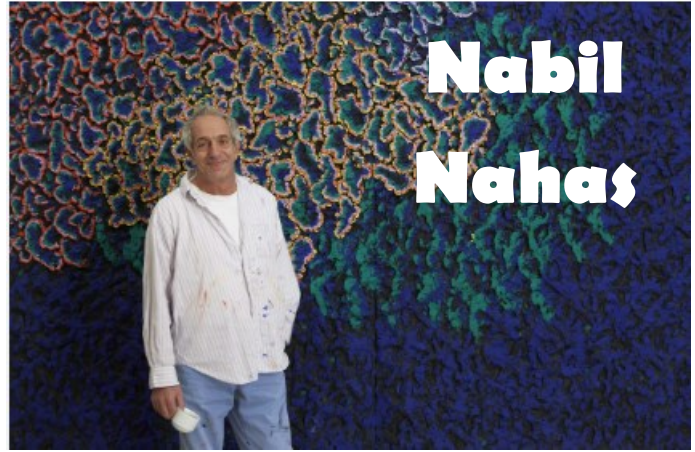
get Creative



Year 5

The Artist

Nabil Nahas's art combines different styles. Sometimes, his paintings look like the patterns you might see in nature, such as the designs found on leaves, shells, or coral reefs. Other times, his work appears more abstract, with bright colours and shapes that do not look like anything specific but make you feel a certain way when you see them.



Nabil Nahas

Maths behind the Art

In our maths session we talked about different types of angles and had a go at using a protractor to measure some of the angles that we had created in our artwork.

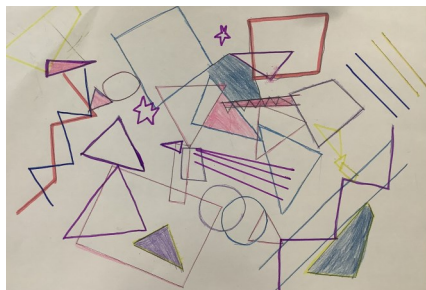
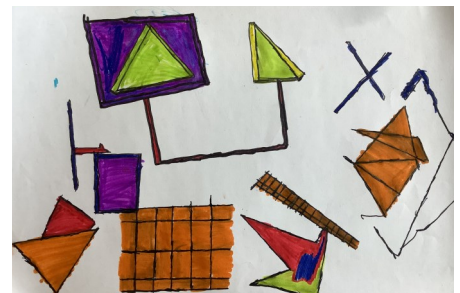
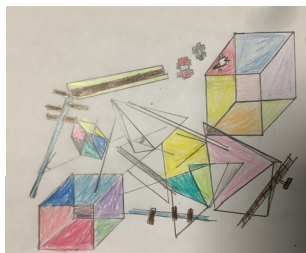
National Curriculum:

Identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines. in a vertical line. Know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles

Inspiration



Lions get Creative



Year 2

Alex

Konahin



The Artist

Alex Konahin is a talented artist who is inspired by nature, animals, mythology and fantasy. His use of fine lines and delicate patterns, encourages us to appreciate the details in the world around us.

Inspiration



Courtesy of Alex Konahin

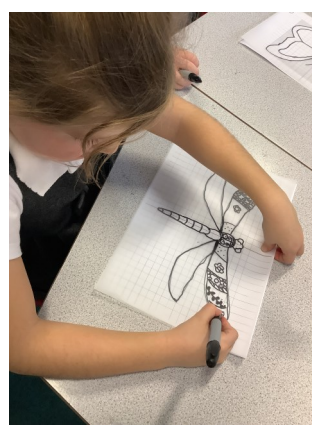
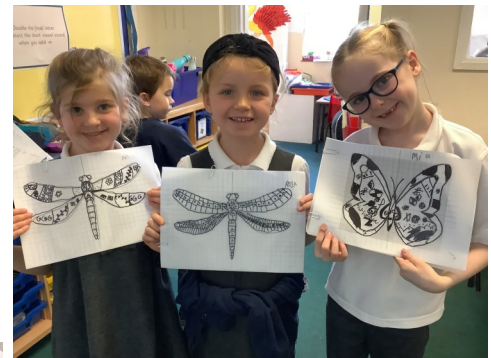
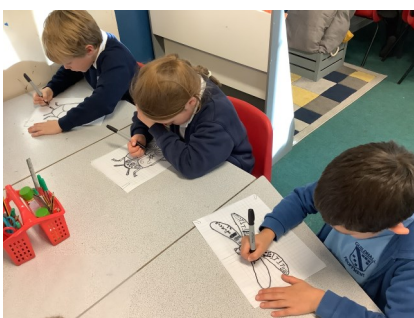
Maths behind the Art

In our maths session we talked about how symmetry is a mirror image of each side along the mirror line. We used a grid under our pictures to count across to the correct position to place our patterns in the correct place.

National Curriculum:

Identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line

Caterpillars and Bumble Bees get Creative



Year 1

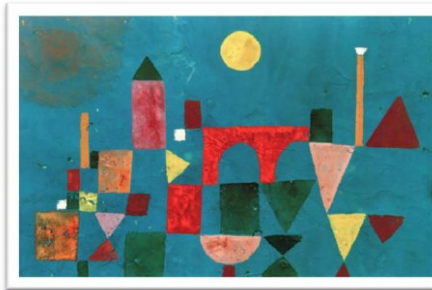
The Artist

Paul Klee was one of the most famous painters of the 20th century. Klee liked to paint structures in their simplest form, portraying buildings, bridges and towers as a series of two dimensional shapes to create city scenes.

Inspiration



Castle and Sun



Red Bridge



Paul Klee

Maths behind the Art

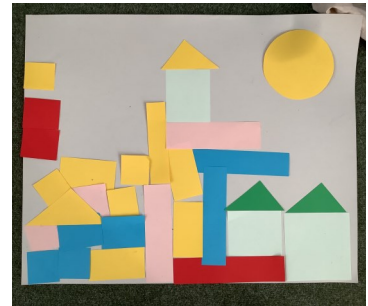
In our maths session we talked about how abstract art uses shapes, lines and colours to create an image.

We thought about what shapes we could see in the picture and what colours had been used.

National Curriculum:

Recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, .
Recognise shapes in different orientations and sizes numbers can.

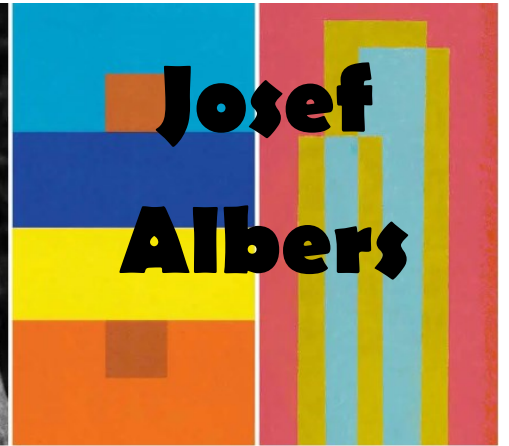
Owl and Badger get Creative



Year 4

The Artist

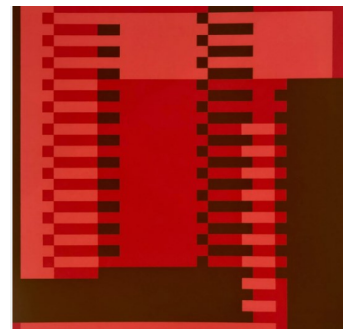
Josef Albers explored how colours can look different depending on what colours are next to them. His most famous work is the "Homage to the Square" series, where he painted squares inside squares with different colours. He often used simple shapes like squares and rectangles, but arranged them in ways that made them interesting and fun to look at.



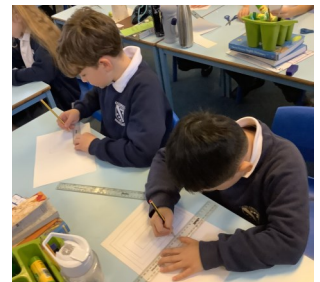
Maths behind the Art

National Curriculum:

Compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes



Inspiration



Penguins get Creative



Year 3

The Artist

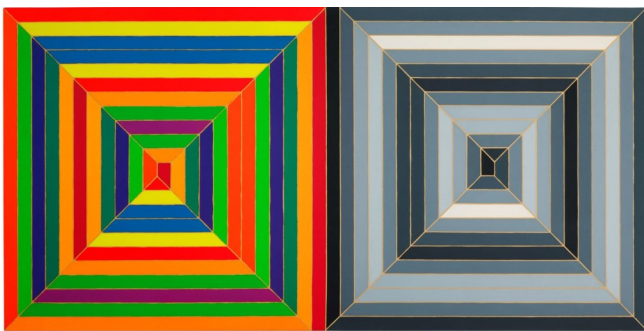
Frank Stella is a famous abstract artist. He is known for his colourful paintings, unique shapes, and using different materials to make his artwork stand out. Some of his first famous works, known as "Black Paintings" (1958-1960) were made using straight lines and bold, black shapes. His "Protractor Series" (1967) used colourful, curved shapes and he even made some of his paintings in different shapes like stars, circles, and zigzags!



Maths behind the Art

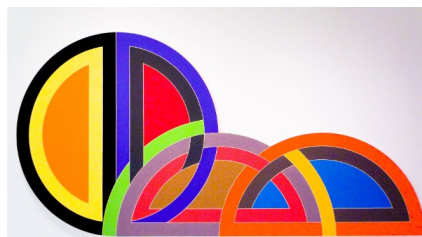
In our maths session we talked about how how Frank Stella takes inspiration from Geometry in his artwork, using horizontal, vertical, perpendicular and parallel lines. We explored examples of his artwork and identified where each type of line has been used.'

Inspiration



National Curriculum:

Identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines. in a vertical line.



Dolphins and Seals get Creative

