

CYCLE A and B	Year R	Year 1/2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
National Curriculum	Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function. Share their creations, explaining the process they have used. Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories.	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	Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Pupils should be taught: to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas; to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]; about great artists, architects and designers in history.	
Knowledge Developing and Evaluating Ideas	There are choices I can make that will affect how my art looks.	Choosing the right tools and materials for a task is an important skill for an artist.	Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone. Record and edit natural forms, animals and landscapes with clarity, using digital photography and graphics software. Suggestions for improving or adapting artwork could include aspects of the subject matter, structure and composition; the execution of specific techniques or the uses of colour, line, texture, tone, shadow and shading	Abstract art uses simple shapes to represent objects and landscapes. Abstract art rejects of three-dimensional perspective, often representing objects on a single, flat plane. In abstract art, colour itself can be the focus of the artwork. The foreground shows features that are close. The middle ground and background show features in the distance. Art works can be compared by mood, emotional response and meaning as well as more obvious visual elements.
Skills Developing and Evaluating Ideas	Discuss similarities and differences in their own and others' work, linked to visual elements, such as colour, scale, subject matter, composition and type.	Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary. Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas	Make suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork. Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork. Create art inspired by or giving an environmental message.	Gather, record and develop information from a range of sources to create a mood board, montage or annotated sketch to inform their thinking about a piece of art.

	Share their creations with others, explaining their intentions and the techniques and tools they used.	Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme. Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea. Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary.	Use nature and natural forms as a starting point for artwork. Use preliminary sketches in a sketchbook to communicate an idea or experiment with a technique.	Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work. Adapt and refine artwork in light of constructive feedback and reflection.
Knowledge Drawing	Marks on paper can represent real objects or imaginary objects. Controlling the pressure and speed of a pencil will affect what my drawing looks like. Different types of line include thick, thin, straight, zigzag, curvy and dotted.	Soft pencils make dark lines Hard pencils make light lines Shapes are created using a line to create an enclosed two-dimensional space. Shape is one of the seven elements of art. A sketch or drawing of a place or space is called a landscape. Landscape art can include things that are natural and things that are human made. Stephen Wiltshire, is an artist that makes detailed drawings of places and spaces by memory. A sketch or drawing of a place or space is called a landscape. A seascape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view. Seascape paintings include Great Wave Off Kanagawa and Stormy Sea in Étretat by Claude Monet. Natural objects for drawing can include insects. Insects patterns, shape and colours are often symmetrical. A portrait is a drawing, photograph or painting of a face. A self-portrait is a portrait that someone makes of themselves.	Sketches are often line drawings that are done in pencil. A black and white image deconstructs a scene and reduces it to its lines, shapes, forms and tones. Simple shapes help an artist to focus on proportions and the relationships between its features. Hatching is an artistic technique of drawing closely spaced parallel lines to create tonal or shading effects. Cross hatching is when lines are placed at an angle to one another. Shading is the technique artists use to create the illusion of depth or make an object three-dimensional. Hatching and cross hatching are ways of shading. Cross hatching is when lines are placed at an angle to one another. Atmospheric perspective in art creates the illusion of space. As objects recede into the distance, they become less detailed, lighter in tone, and more blurry. An urban landscape is a picture of a town or city. A viewfinder is a tool an artist uses to frame a view.	I know there can be different orientations of drawings Drawings can look simple, however, capturing the essence of a shape or object in just one line can be challenging. Tones and shades are used for the middle and foreground. Techniques for creating areas of light and shade with a pen or pencil include cross hatching, hatching, contour lines and smudging. White chalk on black paper can be used to create areas of light and shade. Ink wash, white chalk, or pencil can be used to create light and shade. Horizon is the line where the sky meets the land or water within a drawing or painting. The height of the horizon will affect the placement of the vanishing point as well as the scene's eye level. The vanishing point is the place where parallel lines appear to come together in the distance. Perspective is an important aspect of landscape drawing. A single line of perspective directs the viewers eye into the picture and creates the impression of depth and distance. Distortion is an alteration to an original shape. Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically.

		Self-portraits reflect the artist's physical appearance but can also show their character, mood or interests. A drawing of a portrait can be created using line only. It is called a line drawing. Photographs and sketches can be used to prepare for a portrait.	Fruit is a popular subject matter for botanical artists and illustrators. It can be drawn and painted in different ways, including in its whole form, halved and sliced. Botanical artists make accurate recordings of botanical subject matter. They use the visual elements of each form to capture their unique character. Artists can draw figures using simple, fluid lines and shapes. A pose is a position a figure takes in order to be photographed, painted or drawn.	Exaggeration is the depiction of something that is larger than in real life.
<u>Skills</u> Drawing	use the correct pencil grip mark make in a range of ways draw simple lines to make a shape. Draw or paint a place from observation or imagination.	draw natural forms from observation, imagination and memory Draw features of landscape or seascape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail. use a series of vertical and horizontal lines (for example in cross-hatching) to develop my drawing Use the properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space.	apply pressure correctly to affect tone Add tone to a drawing by using linear and cross-hatching, scumbling and stippling Use the properties of pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing. Draw, an urban landscape. Choose an interesting or unusual perspective or viewpoint for a landscape. Draw a human figure in a variety of poses, using a range of materials, such as pencil, charcoal, paint and clay.	use a variety of shading techniques to suggest form Use pen and ink, chalk and charcoal to add perspective, light and shade to a composition or model. use dots, lines and circles to draw, creating shade and form. Use a range of materials to create imaginative and fantasy landscapes. Create landscape art with or without typical perspective. Explore and create expression in portraiture.

<u>Knowledge</u> Painting and Colour mixing	Mixing two colours together will make a new colour. Mixing white paint to a colour makes a lighter colour. Mixing black paint to a colour make the colour darker.	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours. A colour wheel has three primary colours on it-red, yellow and blue. A colour wheel has three secondary colours on it-purple, orange and green.	Contrasting colours, also called complementary colours are colours found on the opposite sides of the colour wheel. They provide maximum contrast to each other. Contrasting/complementary colours are, red and green, yellow and purple and orange and blue. Analogous colours are groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.	A tint is a colour mixed with white. A tint adds creates a lighter version of the colour. An example of a tint is pink. A shade is a colour mixed with black. A shade creates a darker version of the colour. When mixing a shade, begin with the colour itself then add black one drop at a time. A tone is a colour mixed with grey. The colour stays the same, only less vibrant. A tint is made by mixing a colour with white.
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	When two colour mix they create a new colour.	The secondary colours are between the two primary colours which make it. The secondary colours are orange, purple and green. A hue is a variation of a colour. Colours can be used to make patterns. Pattern is one of the visual elements of art. Patterns can be stripy, dotted or zig-zagged. The colour wheel is a diagram that organises colours and shows their relationships. A primary colour wheel has three segments to show the primary colours red, blue and yellow. A secondary colour wheel has six segments to show the primary colours red, yellow, blue and the secondary colours, orange, purple and green. The secondary colours sit between the primary colours from which they are made. Hues are made by mixing varying amounts of the primary colours. For example, more red than yellow will make a red-orange and more yellow than red will make a yellow-orange.	Warm colours include red, yellow and orange. Tertiary colours are made by mixing equal amounts of a primary and secondary colour. Cool colours include blues, greens and some purples. Artists use colour in different ways to create different effects. This includes using colour to make features stand out or to create a particular mood or atmosphere. Artists and art movements use different approaches to colour in their artworks. This is often to reflect a mood or feeling, create an effect, or reflect a particular art movement, for example Pop art. When artists paint using complementary colours, they create a strong contrast which can make objects stand out or create a vibrant effect. Warm colours are made using mostly reds and yellows although some warm colours such as a warm green are made using yellow and a small amount of blue. Cool colours are made using mostly yellows and blues although some cool colours such as cool purple are made using blue and a small amount of red. Composition is a term used to describe the arrangement of the visual elements in a painting.	A tone is made by mixing a colour with grey. A shade is made by mixing as colour with black. Artists can use tints, tones and shades to give the impression of space in a landscape. The impressionists mixed colours as little as possible and used contrasting and lighter colours than in previous eras. Fauvist artists used exaggerated, complementary colours like purple and yellow, red and green, or orange and blue. The Realism movement painted scenes from everyday life using a naturalistic colour palette. The Pop Art movement used vibrant, bright colours. The primary colours red, yellow, and blue were prominent in many famous artworks. Artist Mark Rothko, used pure colour with no recognisable form in his paintings. The colours are used to evoke a mood or a feeling. In some abstract compositions, the subject matter is represented as blocks of colour in a recognisable form. Lucy Arnold is a contemporary fine artist and designer whose primary source of inspiration is nature. Her works are brightly coloured and bold. The impressionists mixed colours as little as possible and used contrasting and lighter colours than in previous eras. The Expressionism movement distorted images using non-naturalistic blocks of colour. The Enchanted Owl by Inuit artist uses striking pairs of colours to make it stand out. It was originally printed in both red and black, and in green and black. Landscape paintings have a foreground, a middle ground and a background. Tints are often used in the backgrounds of landscape paintings.
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Skills Painting and Colour mixing	Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of application – brushes, fingers, sponges, printing.	Identify and use paints in the primary and secondary colours. Paint natural forms from observation, imagination and memory draw or paint features of landscape or seascape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail Make, describe and use a range of hues through watercolours.	Identify, mix and use contrasting coloured paints, including watercolours. Identify, mix and use warm and cool paint colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting. paint a human figure in a variety of poses, using a range of materials, such as pencil, charcoal, paint and clay.	Mix and use tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials, including paint. Use knowledge of colour and colour theory to create art. Explore and create expression in portraiture.
Knowledge Sculpture	3d mean 3 dimensional – not flat. Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire.	Natural materials including sand, clay, soil, pebbles and rocks can be used for modelling. Clay, dough and plasticine are soft materials and can be rolled, pinched, squashed and flattened. Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who makes large-scale sculptures of natural forms. Her work is often brightly coloured and highly patterned. Forms are created as a three-dimensional object in space. Form is also one of the seven elements of art.	Objects such as stones, shells and twigs can be used to make marks and patterns on different surfaces. Such patterns can include geometric shapes, zigzags, herringbone patterns, dots and lines. A figure drawing is a drawing of the human form in any of its various shapes and postures, using any of the drawing media. Statues, statuettes and figurines have been used throughout history to represent religious and social narratives. Significant statues include the Statue of Liberty in the United States of America and Christ the Redeemer in Brazil. Statues, statuettes and figurines are forms of three-dimensional sculpture that depict the human form. The making of statues, statuettes and figurines is an ancient craft. The ancient Sumerians, Egyptians and The Indus valley all created these human forms which can tell us about the past.	Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form. An art installation is a visual artwork, often created for indoor spaces, such as galleries and museums. Most installations will start by the artist making preliminary sketches and models, before refining them to create ideas for a finished piece. Casting is an ancient method to create a sculpture which usually involves melting down a substance such as metal and then pouring it into a mould. The mould is allowed to cool, hardening the metal. Which is then removed from the mould to create a form. Clay and plaster can be used to replicate the casting technique. A relief sculpture projects out from a flat surface. A high-relief sculpture projects significantly from the surface and can sometimes resemble a free standing form. A low-relief sculpture does not project far from its surface and is visibly attached to a surface. A relief sculpture can be created by cutting or carving pieces of clay away from a clay tile.
Ceramics			The Bell Beaker culture is an archaeological culture named after the bell beaker	

			drinking vessel used at the beginning of the Bronze Age. Bell Beaker pottery was often highly decorated. Objects, such as fingernails, stones, shells, twigs, combs, rope and cord were used to create a range of patterns and marks including geometric shapes, zigzags, herringbone patterns, dots and lines. Coiling is a method of creating pottery. It has been used to shape clay into vessels for thousands of years. To make a clay coil, the clay is rolled gently and evenly until it forms a long roll. By placing one coil on top of another, different shapes can be formed. Slip is a slurry of clay and water, which can be used to join coils of clay. A pinch pot is a simple form of handmade pottery produced by pinching the clay with thumb and forefinger. A mosaic is a piece of art or an image made by assembling small pieces of coloured tile, glass, stone, pebbles or other materials. It is often used in decorative art or as interior decoration. The small pieces are known as tesserae. Roman mosaics were made up of hundreds, sometimes thousands, of tiny coloured stones and gems called tesserae. Roman mosaics showed pictures of everyday life, gladiators, nature, animals and geometric patterns. Making a mosaic involves putting mosaic pieces, or tesserae, onto a base, such as wood, stone, concrete or clay. The artist then uses grout to fill the spaces, or interstices, around the tesserae.	
Skills Sculpture and ceramics	Manipulate malleable materials into a variety of shapes and forms using	Manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing,	Create a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials.	Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials.

	their hands and other simple tools	rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing and smoothing Sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination and memory. Represent the human form, including face and features. Create a range of forms, shapes and textures using the properties of different types of paper and other materials.	Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork. Explore and develop three-dimensional art that uses the human form, using ideas from contemporary or historical starting points. Use clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form.	Create a 3-D form using malleable materials in the style of a significant artist, architect or designer.
Knowledge Collage		A texture is the feel or appearance of a surface. A collage is a picture or pattern made by sticking paper onto another surface. Card and paper can be layered to create a 3-dimensional effect Texture is one of the seven visual elements of art. A texture can be described as rough, smooth, wrinkly, soft, sharp, spiky, shiny and bumpy. Textures can be made using materials such as tissue paper, fabric and string.	William Morris' designs consisted mainly of natural forms such as leaves, flowers, fruits and birds. Animal patterns and nature have always been a source of inspiration for artists. They combine a range of textures, colours and shapes for an artist to explore.	Mixed media collage combines paper, fabric and other materials. An artist might also use 3-D objects, such as cogs, buttons, blocks and coins. Mixed media collage uses a range of different joining methods, including gluing, stitching and tying. Techniques used in paper craft include, folding, quilling, marbling and decoupage. Papermaking is the manufacture of paper. Almost all paper today, is made using industrial machinery; however, handmade paper remains a specialised craft.
<u>Skills</u> Collage and paper	Cut, tear, fold and stick a range of papers and fabrics.	Identify and compare different textures. Use textural materials, including paper and fabric, to create a simple collage. Manipulate paper and card to create a simple form by cutting, layering and overlapping.	Collage an urban landscape. Represent the detailed patterns found in natural phenomena, such as water, weather or animal skins.	Make and use paper to explore traditional crafting techniques. Combine the qualities of different materials including paper, fabric and print techniques to create textural effects.
<u>Knowledge</u> Textiles (printmaking, weaving, wax resist, batik, tie dye)	Textiles can come in lots of shapes and sizes and textures. It can be added onto or plaited.	Plaiting threads makes fabric stronger.	Warp and weft are terms for the two basic components used in loom weaving. The lengthwise warp yarns are fixed onto a frame or loom, while the weft yarns are woven horizontally over and under the warp yarns. A loom is a piece of equipment that is used for making fabric by weaving wool or	The use of recycled materials can give a message about the importance of recycling but can also portray important messages about damage to the environment or how human behaviour is impacting the world. Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments.

			thread. Weaving involves interlacing pieces of thread or yarn. A two-colour print can be made in different ways, such as by inking a roller with two different colours before transferring it onto a block, creating a full print then masking areas of the printing block before printing again with a different colour or creating a full print then cutting away areas of the printing block before printing again. A relief print is a print made by cutting away the print surface so that the image alone appears raised on the surface. The raised area of the printing surface are inked and printed, meaning the areas that have been cut away do not pick up the ink. Lino printing is a technique used to create a relief print and involves carving away the surface so that the remaining raised alone picks up the ink. A unit print is when an object is inked and is pressed on a surface to leave an impression.	Materials can be joined by tying, gluing, knotting, twisting and threading.
<u>Skills</u> Textiles incl. Printmaking, weaving,	Repeat simple patterns using block printing. (vegetables/fruit/sponges)	Press objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and imprints.	Make a two-colour print Weave natural or human-made materials on cardboard looms, making woven pictures or patterns. Cut and join wools, threads and other materials to a loom. Decorate a loom weaving using embellishments, such as natural or silk flowers, tassels and bows.	Create art using recycled fabrics inspired by or giving an environmental message.
<u>Knowledge</u> Work of Artists and Designers	An artist is a person who creates artwork including paintings and sculptures. An artist is a person who creates artwork. Henri Matisse was a famous artist.	Art on a similar theme can be different because of the colours or style the artist uses. Some artists use just primary colours. Some artists use both primary and secondary colours in their artwork. Differences in still life art can include style, composition and use of colour.	Traditional approaches to botanical art are mostly accurate, illustrative and sometimes scientific in style. More contemporary botanical examples can include more simplified graphic or digital representations. The work of significant artists, architects, cultures and designers has distinctive features, including the subject matter that inspires them, the movement to which they belong and the techniques and materials they have used.	A Taotie is an ancient Chinese motif often found on objects such as masks and ritual vessels called dings. The forms were made with bronze using an ancient technique of piece mould casting. The Taotie is easily recognised by its characteristic use of lines, patterns and forms. When making land art, most artists will use materials from the local environment. Some artists will enhance a natural material by adding colour while some artists will use the natural textural or patterned qualities of the original material.

		Contemporary artists, such as Dale Chihuly, Takashi Murakami and Yayoi Kusama all use flowers as inspiration for their artwork although their styles are different. Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line. Piet Mondrian is a significant artist who created artwork using blocks of primary colours. James Rizzi was a significant American artist and illustrator. Significant portrait paintings include: Portrait of Dora Maar by Pablo Picasso, Blue Marilyn by Andy Warhol, My Parents and Me by Frida Kahlo Historical portraits were the only way people could represent themselves to others before cameras were invented. They usually showed the monarch's power or personality rather than showing what they looked like in real life. Hans Holbein the Younger was a significant portrait artist of the Tudor period. Two important floral paintings are Sunflowers by Vincent van Gogh, and Flowers in a Blue Vase by Paul Cézanne. A still life is a composition made up of everyday or unusual objects.	The ancient Egyptians wove cloth on horizontal looms on the floor. Iron Age weavers used vertical looms and wove colourful, patterned fabric. Roman weavers wove fabric in the shape of the clothing they wore. Anglo-Saxons and Vikings wove colourful, patterned braid on small tablet looms. Victorian looms were powered driven. Modern looms use new technology to make a wide range of natural and synthetic fabrics. Artists use colour in different ways to create different effects. This includes using colour to make features stand out or to create a particular mood or atmosphere. Aboriginal art uses warmer, earthy colours such as chocolate browns, oranges, deep rich reds and some lighter, brighter colours including yellows and creams. These colours represent both the climate and the resources available from the local environment. Landscape artists use different techniques to create their work. Some will paint a realistic representation of what they see and some will use colour or texture to create a particular mood or atmosphere. Animals have always been a favourite subject matter for artists. Some artists create realistic representations while some create more fantastical or abstract forms. LS Lowry (1887–1976) was a significant yet controversial artist who painted urban landscapes of Manchester showing the people who lived and worked there. Critics called his figures 'matchstick men' due to their elongated form. Coming Out of School is a significant artwork by LS Lowry, which is based on his memories of a school in Lancashire and shows children and parents at the end of the school day. Katie Scott is an important contemporary printmaker and botanical artist. A Bankura ghora (horse) is a terracotta horse crafted in the Panchmura Village in the Bankura District of West Bengal. The village is famous for its terracotta sculptures of horses. Islamic art describes the art created specifically in the service of the Muslim faith. It includes art and architecture.	Architecture is defined by different styles often linked to particular periods of time. Each period uses visual elements to create its own style. Different types of architectural design include examples such as, Classical architecture (c850 BC–cAD 470), Gothic architecture (1100–1500), Renaissance architecture (1400–1600), Baroque architecture (1600–1830) and Postmodern architecture (1960–1990). The ancient Greeks developed the Classical form of architecture that has been copied for thousands of years. Expressionism is a style of art aims to express the emotions of the subject rather than physical reality. The Expressionist art movement used jagged, distorted lines and contrasting colours to paint compositions which portrayed instability and emotionally charged scenes. In expressionist art, colour is highly intense and non-naturalistic. The artist's use of brushwork is usually textured. The artistic genre of collage uses cut, torn, folded, crumpled, layered and glued paper to create different visual effects. Edvard Munch is a significant Expressionism artist. The Scream is one of his most familiar works and depicts the artist's feelings of anxiety. The Expressionist art movement used jagged, distorted lines and contrasting colours to paint compositions which portrayed instability and emotionally charged scenes. Pablo Picasso pioneered the use of continuous line drawing. Pablo Picasso would take a complex subject matter and simplify it into one single unbroken line. Abstract art uses simple shapes to represent objects and landscapes. Significant abstract artists include Wassily Kandinsky, Piet Mondrian and Marsden Hartley. Abstraction by shape is a technique artists use to represent objects using shape only. The Woodcutter by Kazimir Malevich, uses simple shapes to represent the woodcutter. Inuits have been expert carvers for thousands of years. They carve art objects from materials such as bone, ivory and wood. Birds, bears and other land animals are the common artistic subject matter. Arctic animals are an important subject matter for Inuit artists. The individual appearance of the creatures in Inuit art demonstrates the respect and significance that the Inuit people give to all living things. Significant artworks by black artists No Woman, No Cry (1998) by Chris Ofili tells a story about aspects of Black history and social issues.
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<u>Skills</u> Work of Artists and Designers	Explore artwork by famous artists and talk about their likes and dislikes.	Explain why a painting, piece of artwork, body of work or artist is important. Describe and explore the work of a significant artist.	Compare artists, architects and designers and identify significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time. Work in the style of a significant artist, architect, culture or designer. Explain the significance of art, architecture or design from history and create work inspired by it.	Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work. Compare and contrast artists’ use of perspective, abstraction, figurative and conceptual art. Explain the significance of different artworks and artists from a range of times and cultures and use elements of these to create their own artworks. Investigate and develop artwork using the characteristics of an artistic movement or methodology or genre.
Key Vocabulary	Pencil,, chalk, paint, primary, mix, hard, soft, press, sponge, brush, 2d 3d, playdough, tissue, plasticine, artist, designer, line, colour, squash, stretch, artist	Oil pastel, soft pastel, secondary, hues, portrait, landscape, clay, weave, form, shape, space, texture, squeeze, pinch, overlap, Thick, thin, brushstrokes, designer	Loom, warp, weft, ceramic, mosaic, tesserae, relief, structure, urban, sitch, running stitch, backstitch, charcoal, realism, malleable, coil, slip, warm, cool, shades, tones, contrast, analogous, movement, hatching, shading, stipple, dapple, Transparent, overlay, wash, blot, craftsperson	Abstract, expressionism, perspective, tints, mood board, installation, renaissance, marbling, quilting, decoupage, distortion, value architecture, resist, ink wash, layer, architect