

ART CURRICULUM SEQUENCE GRID

Year 10 GCSE	Term 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6
Unit(s) (Tablet in 39week plan)	Filey / Royal Armouries / York
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Retainable substantive and disciplinary knowledge 	<p>In the context of the GCSE AQA Photography course, disciplinary knowledge focuses on the practical skills and methodologies involved in photography, as well as how students should approach their creative process.</p> <p><i>1. Photographic Processes and Techniques</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camera Operation: Students will learn how to use a camera, understanding its settings (grid, compositions) and how these settings affect the final image. • Digital Photography: Students will take photographs and digitally manipulate them. This includes an understanding of how digital cameras and editing software work together. • Image Manipulation (Adobe Photoshop): Through the practical induction of Adobe Photoshop, students will develop skills in editing images—cropping, colour correction, layering, retouching, etc. • Lighting and Composition: Students will explore the impact of lighting (natural and artificial) and how it influences mood, tone, and texture in their photographs. They'll also learn the rules of composition, such as rule of thirds, leading lines, and symmetry. • Post-Processing and Editing: Digital post-processing is key. Students will engage in refining images after capturing them—adjusting exposure, contrast, saturation, and sharpness. • Experimentation and Problem-Solving: In each project, students will experiment with different techniques, processes, and approaches to refine their skills and develop their personal style. <p><i>2. Design Briefs & Project Work</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creative Problem Solving: Students will work within design briefs, meaning they will need to think critically and creatively to meet specific goals (e.g., themes, technical challenges). • Subject Matter and Viewpoint Selection: Students will explore various subjects for their photographs, making decisions based on thematic ideas and visual appeal. • Evaluating Own Work: Students will develop skills in self-reflection and critique, learning how to evaluate their work through practical and theoretical lenses.

3. Research and Analysis

- **Researching Photographers:** Students will study the works of established photographers to understand different styles, techniques, and historical contexts. This will involve both visual and written analysis.
- **Artistic Evaluation:** Beyond technical skills, students will engage in evaluating how a photograph communicates ideas, emotions, or messages.

Substantive Knowledge (Content & Concepts)

Substantive knowledge refers to the essential knowledge and concepts students must acquire. This includes both the factual knowledge that underpins photographic practices and the theoretical concepts involved in photography.

1. History and Development of Photography

- **The Evolution of Cameras:** Students will study the history of cameras, from early pinhole cameras to modern digital DSLRs and mirrorless cameras. This includes understanding the technology that revolutionized the photographic process over time.
- **Historical Photographers:** They will study renowned photographers (e.g., Ansel Adams, Dorothea Lange, Richard Avedon) and their contributions to the field. Understanding how different movements (e.g., Surrealism, Documentary Photography, Pictorialism) shaped photography is crucial.
- **The Role of Photography in Society:** Understanding how photography has been used as a form of documentation, art, propaganda, and personal expression across different cultures and historical periods.

2. Photography Techniques

- **Lighting Theory:** Knowledge of how light affects images. This includes understanding different light sources (e.g., tungsten, natural light, flash) and their characteristics.
- **Colour Theory:** Students will explore how colour influences mood, tone, and interpretation in photographs.
- **Composition Principles:** Key concepts of composition such as:
 - Rule of Thirds

ART CURRICULUM SEQUENCE GRID

- Leading Lines
- Framing
- Symmetry
- Contrast and Balance

3. Theoretical Concepts and Artistic Movements

- **Contemporary Photography Trends:** Understanding the evolution of photography as an art form and how contemporary photographers work with new technologies and concepts (e.g., mobile photography, digital manipulation).
- **Art and Photography Theory:** Concepts such as aesthetic theory (what makes a photo "beautiful" or "powerful"), semiotics (reading meaning in images), and iconography (symbols and motifs in photography).

4. Photographic Styles and Genres

- **Portraiture:** Understanding the historical and modern contexts of portrait photography, including lighting techniques for portraits.
- **Landscape Photography:** Exploration of landscape composition and capturing the natural environment.
- **Documentary and Photojournalism:** Studying the ethics, purpose, and techniques of using photography to tell stories or report news.
- **Fashion, Product, and Commercial Photography:** Knowledge of techniques for studio photography and the commercial applications of photography.

5. The Role of the Photographer

- **Ethics and Representation:** Understanding how photographers' impact public perception, the ethics of image manipulation, and the responsibility of representing subjects in truthful, respectful ways.
- **The Photographer's Intent:** Students will explore the idea that photographers create images with purpose—whether for artistic expression, social commentary, or advertising.

6. Software and Tools

ART CURRICULUM SEQUENCE GRID

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adobe Photoshop: Beyond basic image manipulation, students will learn the advanced capabilities of Photoshop, including layers, filters, masks, and blending modes. • Printing Techniques: Students will also learn about the various print formats (e.g., digital, inkjet, and giclee printing) and how to prepare their images for professional-quality prints. <p>Summary</p> <p>To summarize, the disciplinary knowledge in the course is about developing practical skills in photography (camera techniques, lighting, composition, digital editing, etc.) and engaging in creative problem-solving through design briefs and project work. Students will also build research and critical thinking skills, analysing photographers' work and applying these insights to their own projects.</p> <p>The substantive knowledge focuses on understanding the content and concepts behind photography, including its history, technical foundations, artistic movements, and the ethical considerations photographers face. Students will also gain in-depth knowledge of photographic styles and genres, providing a broad understanding of how photography fits into different contexts—be it art, journalism, or commercial work.</p>
Key Technical Vocabulary (To be modelled and deliberately practiced in context.)	Aperture: Shutter Speed: ISO : Depth of field : composition : exposure : white balance : histogram : rule of thirds : framing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for Reading 	<p>In GCSE Photography, there are various reading opportunities that can enhance your understanding of the subject and improve your skills. Here are some key areas where reading can be beneficial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photography Techniques and Concepts: • Photographer Biographies and Portfolios: • Art History and Visual Culture: • Technical Guides and Manuals: • Critiques and Reviews:
Developing Cultural Capital (exposure to very best-essential knowledge and skills of educated citizens – appreciation of human creativity and achievement.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure to diverse photographers and styles • Trip visits and exhibitions • Guest speakers and workshops • Cross cultural projects • Incorporating cultural discussions

ART CURRICULUM SEQUENCE GRID

Strategies to engage and maximise achievement of PP learners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the needs of the PP learners – through equipment and access to learning. • Differentiated instructions – step by step instructions provided to achieve outcomes / teach one to one support as well. • Utilizing visual aids and technology – images, videos and infographics to help make complex concepts more accessible and engaging. • Encouraging creativity and self-expression.
Cross Curricular Links (Authentic Connections with other curriculum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art and Design: One of the most obvious cross-curricular links for GCSE photography is with art and design. Photography is a form of visual art, and students can explore various artistic concepts such as composition, colour theory, and perspective through their photographic work. • Science: Photography also has strong ties to science, particularly in the areas of optics and light. Understanding how light interacts with different surfaces, how lenses work, and the principles of exposure all involve scientific concepts. • History: Another cross-curricular link for GCSE photography is with history. Through studying the history of photography, students can gain insights into different photographic techniques, styles, and movements that have shaped the medium over time. • Geography: Geography offers another avenue for cross-curricular exploration in photography. Students can use photography to document landscapes, urban environments, or cultural practices, connecting their visual observations with geographical concepts such as place, space, and human-environment interactions
Key Assessments	Year 10 Trial GCSE exam - June - 10-hour exam