

## ART

2022 - 2023

### Development of Knowledge

	Progression Strand: Drawing	Progression Strand: Painting	Progression Strand: Printing	Progression Strand: Sculpture	Progression Strand: Texture	Progression Strand: Artists
<b>EYFS</b>	Know that we can draw anything we can see and anything in our imagination by making marks on paper; Know that different types of pencils and implements make different marks.	Know how to draw from observation using short, feathery lines. Know how to use an art pencil to create light and dark lines and shades; Know how to create different thicknesses and values of light and dark lines; Know how to use an art pencil to show the line, form and contrast of an object; Know how to show different textures through the use of drawing different shapes and depths of lines – such as crosshatch and stippling	Know that when we paint an object and press the painted object onto paper, the paint is then on the paper. Know that this only works while the paint is still wet. Know that the flat shape of the object will be printed without any details.	Know that we can stack blocks on top of each other to create a tower which people might like to look at. Know that we can make something ‘interesting’ out of play-doh or plasticine that people might like to look at. Know that people like to look at different things.	Know that when we stick pieces of paper and other materials in certain ways they can make the shape of or a picture of something familiar	
<b>Year 1</b>	Know that most faces have similar proportions	Know that primary colours are red, blue and yellow: no	Know that printing means to copy an image from one	Know that clay has been used for thousands of years	Know that collage is a way of creating art	Know the name of the famous portrait, The Mona Lisa and

	<p>although they are all different in their shapes and sizes; Know that different types of pencils make different marks; Know that how we use our pencil has an impact on how we can draw accurately.</p>	<p>other colours can be mixed to make these colours; Know that loading a paintbrush means to add paint to it; Know that most painters use sweeping brushstrokes to create art, they do not scrub.</p>	<p>surface to another, which can be repeated. Know that 'pattern' refers to a repeated design or picture which can be man-made or naturally occurring.</p>	<p>to make useful objects as well as art. Know that clay is a natural material found underground. Know that clay is malleable but goes hard (or sets) once it dries. Know that clay can be pinched, coiled or flattened into slabs to make objects. Know that it can be indented (scored) to imprint patterns on it.</p>	<p>that is quite 'modern' Know that collage art does not have to look like the real object Know that batik creates texture in art</p>	<p>know who painted it. Know some of the famous features of the painting: her smile, her lack of eyebrows.</p>
<p>Year 2</p>	<p>Know how shadows are formed; Know that the shape of the original object stays the same even though it is in shadow</p>	<p>Know that primary colours are red, blue and yellow: no other colours can be mixed to make these colours; Know that mixing white with a primary colour produces a lighter tone of the primary colour; Know that mixing black with a primary colour produces a darker tone of the primary colour.</p>	<p>Know that printing means to transfer an image from one surface to another, which can be repeated. Know that string can be glued to a flat surface in a shape of our choosing and then painted over to create a block for printing.</p>		<p>Know that Batik is a way of creating art that goes back thousands of years Know that batik is the technique of using wax on fabric to create an image which is then covered over by paint. The wax repels the paint to create the overall picture. Know that batik creates texture in art</p>	<p>Know who Frida Kahlo was. Know that she mainly created self-portraits in a colourful, imagined style.</p> <p>Know who Sarkasi Said was. Know that he mainly created Batik art to promote this skill worldwide. Know that he was in the Guinness World Record book for making the world's</p>

						longest batik painting.
<b>Year 3</b>	<p>Know that faces have similarities with the proportion of features;          Know that artists choose to depict faces in different ways;          Know the name of some artists who use positive and negative techniques</p>	<p>Know that primary colours are red, blue and yellow: no other colours can be mixed to make these colours;          Secondary colours are green, orange and purple and these are made by mixing primary colours together;</p>	<p>Know that printing means to transfer an image from one surface to another, which can be repeated.          Know that block (or relief) printing means to use a carved material to transfer the ink/paint onto the desired surface.          Know that Katusushika Hokusai, Elizabeth Catlett and Eric Gaskell all use(d) block printing to create art.</p>	<p>Know that sculpture is an art form in three-dimensions.          Know that materials can be carved, cast, modelled and constructed to create a sculpture.</p>		<p>Know who Andy Goldsworthy is.          Know that he mainly creates pieces of art including sculptures using natural materials.</p> <p>Know who Eric Gaskell is.          Know that he mainly creates prints (linocuts) based on canals and waterways.          Know that his home town of Wigan is well-known historically as having important canal transportation and that the canal is still of importance to the town today.          Know that the canal is the Leeds – Liverpool canal that also passes by our school.</p>
<b>Year 4</b>	<p>Know that shiny objects can be represented by light-shading or no</p>	<p>Know that primary colours are red, blue and yellow: no other colours can</p>		<p>Know that sculpture is an art form in three-dimensions.</p>	<p>Know that we can use sewing to create pieces of art.</p>	<p>Know who Augusta Savage was.          Know the name of one of her most</p>

	<p>shading with a pencil;          Know that the human body can only be realistically drawn if there is a basic understanding of the skeleton;          Know that the human body has quite similar proportions regardless of the size of height of a person.</p>	<p>be mixed to make these colours;          Secondary colours are green, orange and purple and these are made by mixing primary colours together;          Know that tertiary colours are colours made by mixing primary and secondary colours together (or different amounts of primary colours) – such as yellow-orange (amber), orange-red (vermillion), red-purple (magenta) etc.          Hues, shades and tints are made by mixing different amounts of primary colours together or by adding black and white.          Know that colours can be associated with moods: blue with sadness, red with anger or love, yellow with happiness;          Know that artists such as Mark</p>		<p>Know that materials can be carved, cast, modelled and constructed to create a sculpture.          Know that Roman sculptures were meant to look realistic and were used to honour important people at the time.</p>	<p>Know that the colours we use can convey mood/emotion.</p>	<p>famous sculptures: The Harp.          Know that Augusta Savage was the first black female sculptor to have her own art gallery in America.          Know that Augusta Savage aimed to stand up for black people's rights during slavery at that time.           Know who Faith Ringgold is.          Know that she focuses on creating quilts which tell a story about how people live.          Know that some of her creations refer to other pieces of art work (such as Van Gogh's Sunflowers and Mona Lisa) and know why this might be.</p>
--	--	---	--	--	--	---

		Rothko, Picasso, Van Gogh and Yayoi Kasama use colour to suggest mood in their paintings:				
Year 5	<p>Know that artists use different marks and lines to represent different textures;</p> <p>Know the names of some textures we find in nature: smooth, rough, fluffy, shiny; grainy; coarse</p> <p>Know the names of some artists who draw accurate representations of texture;</p> <p>Know that certain textures are particularly difficult to draw due to their ever-moving/ever-changing 'ephemeral' nature: clouds, bubbles, flames, smoke, water</p>	<p>Know that primary colours are red, blue and yellow: no other colours can be mixed to make these colours;</p> <p>Secondary colours are green, orange and purple and these are made by mixing primary colours together;</p> <p>Know that tertiary colours are colours made by mixing primary and secondary colours together – such as yellow-orange (amber), orange-red (vermillion), red-purple (magenta) etc.</p> <p>Hues, shades and tones are made by mixing different amounts of primary colours together or by adding black and white.</p>	<p>Know that printing means to transfer an image from one surface to another, which can be repeated.</p> <p>Know that screen printing means to use a thin mesh such as silk, to pass the ink/paint through onto the desired surface.</p> <p>Know that Andy Warhol, Roy Lichtenstein and Corita Kent all used screen printing to create art</p>		<p>Know that art does not have to represent true life but can challenge and protest in an abstract way.</p> <p>Know that David Hockney, Hannah Hoch, and Man Ray are all well-known photomontage artists.</p>	<p>Know who Hannah Hoch was, when and where she lived.</p> <p>Know the name of one of her photomontages: Bouquet of Eyes.</p> <p>Know that Hannah Hoch, having lived through WWI and WWII, and seeing the rise of women's rights, often created pieces of art which challenged politics and often protests against women being valued less than men.</p> <p>Know that Hannah Hoch liked to create pieces of art that were abstract and know that this was a new movement in art at this time sometimes known as Dadaism or absurdism.</p>

						<p>Know who Toyin Ojih Odutola is. Know that she focuses on depicting skin with textures, lines and colours. Know that Toyin Ojih Odutola uses basic drawing implements of pencils, pens, pastels and charcoal.</p>
<p><b>Year 6</b></p>	<p>Know the names of some artists who draw accurate representations of people; Know that the human body can only be realistically drawn if there is a basic understanding of the skeleton;</p>	<p>Know that primary colours are red, blue and yellow: no other colours can be mixed to make these colours; Secondary colours are green, orange and purple and these are made by mixing primary colours together; Know that tertiary colours are colours made by mixing primary and secondary colours together – such as yellow-orange</p>		<p>Know that sculpture is an art form in three-dimensions. Know that materials can be carved, cast, modelled and constructed to create a sculpture. Know that sculptures can look realistic and can also be abstract.</p>	<p>Know that art can be created out of a mixture of materials: such as paper, newspaper cuttings, printing, fabric, found objects. Know that mixed media art can often portray a deep meaning because of the mixture of images within it and the way in which the composition has been made.</p>	<p>Know who Thomas J Price is. Know the name of some of his sculptures and describe their style. Know why Price chooses to use bronze as the main medium for his sculptures. Know that many architects also consider themselves to be artists: they aim to create pieces of</p>

(amber), orange-red (vermillion), red-purple (magenta) etc.  
Hues, shades and tones are made by mixing different amounts of primary colours together or by adding black and white.

artwork with their building designs  
Know that every building has been designed by an individual or a team of architects.  
Know that famous buildings around the world have all been designed by architects who have thought carefully about the function of the building as well as what it looks like aesthetically.  
Know that there are famous architects from history including Sir Christopher Wren, Zaha Hadid and Antoni Gaudi.  
Know that architecture is a career that can be studied at university.

**ART**  
**2022 - 2023**  
**Development of Skills**

	<b>Progression Strand: Drawing</b>	<b>Progression Strand: Painting</b>	<b>Progression Strand: Printing</b>	<b>Progression Strand: Sculpture</b>	<b>Progression Strand: Texture</b>	<b>Progression Strand: Artists</b>
<b>EYFS</b>	Know how to hold a pencil and make appropriate marks on the paper; Know how to look at an object to see its shape and form.	Know how to hold a paintbrush and make appropriate marks on the paper; Know how to look at an object to see its shape and form.	Know how to paint the object or press the object into the paint. Know how to place the object onto the paper so it is only on the paper. Know how to pick the object up from the paper carefully so as not to smudge the print.	Balancing objects on top of other objects Selecting suitable objects Pressing, squeezing, coiling, play-doh – fine motor skills	Cutting skills Gluing Arranging to make a shape	
<b>Year 1</b>	Know how to draw from observation using short, feathery lines. Know how to use an art pencil to create light and dark lines; Know how to use an art pencil to show the line and form of a face.	Know how to load a paintbrush with paint; Know how to move the paintbrush in sweeping movements on the page; know how to make these shapes and lines with their paintbrush: short, medium, thin, wide, dashes, spirals, long waves, dots, squares,	Painting skills – needed to paint the paint onto the string design Visual-spatial awareness – to correctly place the object onto the paper to create a pattern	Rolling, pinching clay Scoring into clay with clay tools	Cutting and tearing skills Gluing skills Composition skills – deciding where different pieces of paper should go	Analysing Observing Explaining Describing Comparing – with Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa – how do the portrait styles differ

		circles, triangles, hearts, stars				
<b>Year 2</b>	<p>Know how to draw from observation using short, feathery lines.</p> <p>Know how to use an art pencil to create light and dark lines;</p> <p>Know how to create different thicknesses and values of light and dark lines;</p> <p>Know how to use an art pencil to show the line, form and contrast of an object.</p>	<p>Know how to add dots of white to a primary colour at a time, to create increasingly lighter tones;</p> <p>Know how to add dots of black to a primary colour at a time, to create increasingly darker tones.</p>	<p>Drawing skills – needed to create a simple design;</p> <p>Fine motor skills – to wind the string along the lines of the drawn design</p> <p>Painting skills – needed to paint the paint onto the string design</p>		<p>Drawing skills</p> <p>Application of glue which accurately matches the drawing/design</p> <p>Painting skills – using fabric to paint on</p>	<p>Analysing</p> <p>Observing</p> <p>Explaining</p> <p>Describing</p> <p>Comparing – with Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa – how do the portrait styles differ?</p> <p>Analysing</p> <p>Observing</p> <p>Explaining</p> <p>describing</p>
<b>Year 3</b>	<p>Know how to draw from observation using short, feathery lines.</p> <p>Know how to use an art pencil to create light and dark lines;</p> <p>Know how to create different thicknesses and values of light and dark lines;</p>	<p>Know how to mix red and yellow to make orange;</p> <p>Know how to mix red and blue to make purple;</p> <p>Know how to mix blue and yellow to make green;</p> <p>Know how to use different objects to create painted dots/splashes/scrapes on a page</p>	<p>Drawing skills – needed to create a simple design;</p> <p>Rolling skills – needed to roll the paint/ink onto the 'block'</p> <p>Carving skills – needed to carve the design onto the polystyrene tile (without cutting through completely)</p>	<p>Design – use photos of real sculptures and own imagined sketches to create design;</p> <p>Selection of suitable materials – consider which materials will be most appropriate to create the actual sculpture;</p> <p>Selection of suitable attachment – glue, string</p>		<p>Analysing</p> <p>Observing</p> <p>Explaining</p> <p>describing</p> <p>Analysing</p> <p>Observing</p> <p>Explaining</p> <p>describing</p>

	<p>Know how to use an art pencil to show the line, form and contrast of an object;</p> <p>Know how to draw a face with increasingly accurate proportions;</p> <p>Know how to use positive and negative techniques to create a piece of art</p>			<p>Gluing, carving, sticking</p>		
<p>Year 4</p>	<p>Know how to draw from observation using short, feathery lines.</p> <p>Know how to use an art pencil to create light and dark lines and shades;</p> <p>Know how to create different thicknesses and values of light and dark lines;</p> <p>Know how to use an art pencil to show the line, form and contrast of an object;</p> <p>Know how to draw a body with increasingly</p>	<p>Know how to mix red and yellow together to make orange;</p> <p>Know how to make a reddy-orange or a yellowy-orange depending on that amount of red and yellow;</p> <p>Know how to make green by mixing blue and yellow together;</p> <p>Know how to make a bluey-green by using more blue than yellow;</p> <p>Know how to make a greeny-yellow by mixing more yellow than blue;</p>		<p>Design – use photos of real sculptures to create own design;</p> <p>Selection of suitable materials – consider which materials will be most appropriate to create the actual sculpture;</p> <p>Gluing, carving, sticking</p>	<p>Sewing skills: use a needle and thread to sew a running stitch and/or a blanket stitch with felt</p>	<p>Analysing Observing Explaining describing</p> <p>Analysing Observing Explaining describing</p>

	accurate proportions	<p>Know how to make purple using blue and red;</p> <p>Know how to make different hues of purple by using different quantities of red or blue;</p> <p>Know how to add black or white paint to a secondary colour to make a lighter or darker tone.</p>				
Year 5	<p>Know how to draw from observation using short, feathery lines.</p> <p>Know how to use an art pencil to create light and dark lines and shades;</p> <p>Know how to create different thicknesses and values of light and dark lines;</p> <p>Know how to use an art pencil to show the line, form and contrast of an object;</p> <p>Know how to show different textures through the use of drawing different shapes and depths</p>	<p>Know how to mix red and yellow together to make orange;</p> <p>Know how to make a reddy-orange or a yellowy-orange depending on that amount of red and yellow;</p> <p>Know how to make green by mixing blue and yellow together;</p> <p>Know how to make a bluey-green by using more blue than yellow;</p> <p>Know how to make a greeny-yellow by mixing more yellow than blue;</p> <p>Know how to make purple using blue and red;</p>	<p>Drawing skills – needed to create a simple design;</p> <p>Painting skills – needed to paint on the glue to act as a barrier for those areas not wanting paint on them</p> <p>Use of the printing circle frame – the silk must be tight within the frame</p>		<p>Cutting skills: magazine cuttings etc.</p> <p>Gluing skills: gluing items together</p> <p>Composition skills: arranging the different elements to create an interesting piece of art work</p>	<p>Analysing Observing Explaining describing</p> <p>Analysing Observing Explaining describing</p>

	<p>of lines – such as crosshatch and stippling</p>	<p>Know how to make different hues of purple by using different quantities of red or blue;          Know how to add black or white paint to a secondary colour to make a lighter or darker shade;          Know how to add sand or sugar to make a textured paint</p>				
<p>Year 6</p>	<p>Know how to draw from observation using short, feathery lines.          Know how to use an art pencil to create light and dark lines and shades;          Know how to create different thicknesses and values of light and dark lines;          Know how to use an art pencil to show the line, form and contrast of an object;          Know how to show different textures through the use of drawing different shapes and depths</p>	<p>Know how to mix red and yellow together to make orange;          Know how to make a reddy-orange or a yellowy-orange depending on that amount of red and yellow;          Know how to make green by mixing blue and yellow together;          Know how to make a bluey-green by using more blue than yellow;          Know how to make a greeny-yellow by mixing more yellow than blue;          Know how to make purple using blue and red;</p>		<p>Design – use photos of real sculptures and own imagined sketches to create own design;          Selection of suitable materials – consider which materials will be most appropriate to create the actual sculpture;          Gluing, carving, sticking, bending</p>	<p>Cutting skills: paper, fabric, newspaper cuttings etc.          Sewing skills: if appliqué is used          Printing skills: if printing is used          Gluing skills: gluing items together without too much glue being seen          Composition skills: arranging the different elements to create an interesting piece of art work</p>	<p>Analysing          Observing          Explaining          describing            Analysing          Observing          Explaining</p>

	of lines – such as crosshatch and stippling	Know how to make different hues of purple by using different quantities of red or blue; Know how to add black or white paint to a secondary colour to make a lighter or darker shade; Know how to add sand or sugar to make a textured paint				
--	---	--	--	--	--	--