



Art Progression of Knowledge and Skills Document



	<u>EYFS</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>
Element	<p><u>Drawing</u> Children will know that: Simple sketches can be used to start artwork.</p> <p>Modern artists try new ideas and ways of doing things.</p> <p>A sketch is a rough drawing or painting, to help make a finished picture later.</p> <p>A portrait is a picture of someone, usually just their head and shoulders.</p>	<p><u>Drawing</u> Children will know that: Sketches are sometimes the finished piece of art.</p> <p>Anyone can be an artist regardless of age, health, skin colour or disability.</p> <p>Abstract artists create artwork that don't look like anything from the real world.</p> <p>An illustrator is someone who makes or draws pictures for books or magazines.</p>	<p><u>Drawing</u> Children will know that: Anyone can be an artist regardless of their job choice.</p> <p>Abstract artists create art that doesn't represent anything in the real world.</p>	<p><u>Drawing</u> Children will know that: Some artists sketch all the time so they can use the sketches in their paintings.</p> <p>Artists often choose a material they like to work with – this is their preferred media.</p> <p>Proportion is comparing the size of something to something else.</p> <p>Shadow is a darker area of a piece of art where light has been blocked by an object.</p>	<p><u>Drawing</u> Children will know that: Some artists add colour to a sketching style to make finished pieces of art.</p> <p>Tone in drawing is the way that light falls on objects to create light and shadow.</p>	<p><u>Drawing</u> Children will know that: Some artists take inspiration from the Earth and the land.</p> <p>Perspective is used in art to give 2D drawings a 3D look.</p>	<p><u>Drawing</u> Children will know that: Some sketches are very accurate using correct proportions and anatomy.</p> <p>Proportion is important in all art forms.</p> <p>Some artists use everyday life as the inspiration for their art.</p> <p>Anatomical drawings are very precise drawings of the human body.</p>

	<u>Children will know how to:</u>	<u>Children will know how to:</u>	<u>Children will know how to:</u>	<u>Children will know how to:</u>	<u>Children will know how to:</u>	<u>Children will know how to:</u>	<u>Children will know how to:</u>
	<p>Explore using different media to draw. (paint, chalk, pencil). Hold a pencil correctly.</p> <p>Draw representations of people.</p> <p>Add details to drawings including emotions on faces.</p> <p>Talk about what I want to draw. Talk about what I have drawn.</p>	<p>Draw lines of varying thickness.</p> <p>Apply varied amounts of pressure to change the thickness and darkness of lines created using a pencil.</p> <p>Use different materials to draw (pencil, pens)</p> <p>Show movement using lines.</p>	<p>Use dots and lines to demonstrate texture.</p> <p>Use a variety of mark making techniques to show pattern.</p> <p>Use different materials to draw and make preferences based upon their properties. (pencil, highlighters, felt tips)</p>	<p>Use different materials to draw (pencil, pastels and charcoal).</p> <p>Use pressure to show light and shadow.</p> <p>Use mark making to support proportions when drawing.</p> <p>Gather ideas by making observations.</p>	<p>Use lines and texture to create shading with different grades of pencils.</p> <p>Use pressure to create different depths of shading.</p> <p>Show tone using lines and texture.</p>	<p>Use a variety of techniques to add shading and shadow (hatching and cross-hatching).</p> <p>Use perspective in drawings.</p> <p>Select the most appropriate tool for drawing (pencil, pen and ink)</p>	<p>Use a variety of techniques to add effects, scumble, smudge, blend.</p> <p>Depict movement in drawings.</p> <p>Use space to plan my drawings.</p> <p>Use a variety of tools and media selecting the most appropriate.</p>
Artist	<p><u>Henri Matisse</u> Henri makes quick sketches of faces Henri uses the right shapes to draw eyes and mouths</p>	<p><u>Rupi Kaur</u> Rupi uses a minimalist style Rupi only uses one colour in her drawings</p>	<p><u>Adrienne Walujo</u> Adrienne uses a minimalist style. Adrienne uses a minimal</p>	<p><u>Edgar Degas</u> Degas uses an impressionist style. Degas liked to use pastels and charcoal in three stages.</p>	<p><u>Edward Ardizzone</u> Edward uses line to show shadow in his pictures Edward thinks carefully about proportion, his art is true to life</p>	<p><u>Le Gun</u> Le Gun have a surrealist style Le Gun artists enjoy using pen and ink in their art</p>	<p><u>Leonardo da Vinci</u> Da Vinci draws in an anatomically correct way Da Vinci uses pencil and charcoal</p>

	Henri's sketches are portraits	Rupi uses her lines to show movement Rupi likes to draw nature or natural things	amount of colours Adrienne likes to show people in her drawings Adrienne uses lines in pen to draw	Degas liked to show dancers posing in his drawings. Degas used proportion to make sure his bodies looked real.	Edward likes to show people in his drawings Edward uses pencil and coloured pencil to create his illustrations	Le Gun artists like to draw heads showing their thoughts Perspective can help art look more 3D	Da Vinci used lots of shading techniques to show light and shadow Da Vinci planned his drawing to fill the space
Key Vocabulary	draw, pencil grip	illustration, drawing, line, thickness, darkness, pressure, movement	detail, texture, pattern	light, dark, shadow, outline, proportion.	tone, form, pencil grade, shading	perspective, hatching, cross hatching, ink	smudge, blend, mark, spatial awareness
Element	<u>Painting Children will know that:</u> The primary colours are red, blue and yellow.	<u>Painting Children will know that:</u> Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours. Expressionist artists create art that isn't realistic, it shows the artists feelings.	<u>Painting Children will know that:</u> Some artists' work is in a minimalist style. Minimalist art is very simple. Minimalist artists can also use other styles	<u>Painting Children will know that:</u> A self-portrait is when an artist paints themselves. Impressionist artists create art that shows the impression of how things look to them.	<u>Painting Children will know that:</u> Paintings can be split into foreground (at the front), middle ground and background. Some artists' landscapes are imaginative and not very realistic.	<u>Painting Children will know that:</u> Some artists landscapes are very realistic and show exactly what the artist could see. A colour palette is the range of colours an artist uses in their work.	<u>Painting Children will know that:</u> Portraits have been used for hundreds of years as a symbol of wealth. Artists choose the subjects of their portraits for many reasons.

<p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Hold a paintbrush correctly. Create simple representations of people using paint. Explore what happens when I mix colours. Talk about what I have painted. Explore changing the texture of paint.</p>	<p>The secondary colours are green, orange and purple.</p> <p>Mono colour means only in one colour (but can be lighter or darker options of the same colour).</p> <p>A landscape is a picture of an area of land or water.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Experiment with different brushes and other painting tools. (paintbrush, spatula, sponge).</p> <p>Mix primary colours to make secondary colours.</p>	<p>such as abstract. Texture is the look and feel of a piece of art.</p> <p>A tint of a colour is when we add white to a colour to make it lighter.</p> <p>A shade of a colour is when we add black to a colour to make it darker.</p> <p>Multi colour means more than one colour.</p> <p>Landscapes can have people in them but the focus of the picture is the land or water.</p>	<p>A hue is a colour which has not had anything added to it to make it a tint or shade.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Choose brushes to use with paint type and create shape and texture.</p> <p>Mix colours effectively when using watercolour to create hues and depth of colour.</p> <p>Understand the paint can be layered to create a depth of colour.</p> <p>Consider what to do in a painting's background.</p>	<p>Some artists have a focus for all their artwork such as black history, animals or flowers. Contemporary art can be anything produced over the last century.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Choose brushes to use with paint type and use varied brush techniques to create shapes, textures, patterns and lines.</p> <p>Mix colours effectively using watercolours and acrylics using the correct language, tint, shade, primary and secondary.</p> <p>Lighten or darken colours using both black and white but also yellow and blue.</p>	<p>These are the only colours you will see in their paintings. Surrealism is not real life, it is an artist trying to show a dreamlike world and just express themselves. Artists can mix styles in their work such as contemporary and semi abstract. A tone of a colour is when we add grey to make it lighter or darker.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Create a colour palette, demonstrating mixing techniques to create a wide range of tone and hue. Use oil paints and water colours to create visually</p>	<p>Artists choose the subjects of their portraits for many reasons. Proportion is important in all art forms. Some artists use everyday life as the inspiration for their art. An artist's picture's composition is an important part of the design process for a finished piece of art. Some artists can mix styles in their work such as contemporary and expressionist.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Understand how to make a colour warmer or colder. Use colour to make the focus or subject of a painting stand out.</p>
--	--	--	---	---	---	---

		Identify which colours are warm and which are cool.	Lots of artists use words in their art to give a message. <u>Children will know how to:</u> Place primary and secondary colours on a colour wheel. Experiment with paints - acrylic paint, watercolours. Add white and black to precisely alter tints and shades.			interesting pieces which use a variety of hue and tone in the same colour.	
	<u>EYFS</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>
Artist	<u>Pablo Picasso</u> Picasso uses lots of bright colours Picasso doesn't paint faces in a real way, he puts lots of angles in for each portrait.	<u>Etal Adnan</u> Etal uses lots of bright colours Etal painted landscapes with blocks of colour Etal didn't use a brush to paint with	<u>LS Lowry</u> Lowry only used five colours Lowry painted landscapes with lots of people and buildings in them	<u>Vincent Van Gogh</u> Van Gogh painted lots of self portraits Van Gogh used bold hues to paint with and didn't make tints and shades Van Gogh painted the background of	<u>David Hockney</u> David Hockney is an English painter. He was part of the pop art movement of the 1960s He is considered one of the most influential British artists ever	<u>Amy Bennett</u> Amy Bennett is a landscape painter. She uses models to plan out her work. She often uses a colour palette of greens.	<u>Kehinde Wiley</u> Portraits have been used for hundreds of years as a symbol of wealth. Artists choose the subjects of their portraits for many reasons.

	<p>His portraits might have lots of eyes or noses Picasso paints portraits</p>	<p>Etal thought about warm and cool colours</p>	<p>Lowry used tints and shades of his colours to give him a range of colours Lowry's people were like stick people Lowry's buildings have lots of straight lines and windows</p>	<p>his portraits with textured brushstrokes Van Gogh layered his paint using brushmarks Van Gogh liked to use a flat brush</p>	<p>He created landscape paintings in a pop art style using bright colours and different brush strokes to create texture and depth</p>	<p>Amy uses two point perspective to draw her buildings.</p>	<p>Kehinde creates contemporary versions of portraits of powerful people from the past He aims to draw attention to a lack of diversity in the art world He created a portrait of President Barack Obama</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Paint, painting, colour</p>	<p>Primary colours, secondary colours, warm colours, cool colours, brushstroke.</p>	<p>watercolour, wash, acrylic, tint, shade</p>	<p>hue, depth, background</p>	<p>foreground, middle ground, background.</p>	<p>blend, palette, tone</p>	<p>warmer, colder, focus, subject</p>

	<u>EYFS</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>
Element	<p><u>Sculpture</u> <u>Children will know that:</u> A sculpture is a form of art where you make 3D pieces by moulding, joining or carving.</p> <p>A statue is a life size sculpture of people or animals.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Create a sculpture representation of the human face.</p> <p>Explore using my hands to mould dough and clay by pinching, rolling and pulling.</p>	<p><u>Sculpture</u> <u>Children will know that:</u> A sculpture can be any size.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Use a variety of recycled materials for sculpting.</p> <p>Compare sculpting in recycled materials to dough.</p> <p>Use a variety of shapes when sculpting</p>	<p><u>Sculpture</u> <u>Children will know that:</u> Some artists' work is in a minimalist style.</p> <p>A sculpture can be made of anything the artist wants to use.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Use a variety of natural, recycled and manufactured materials for sculpting. (clay, straws and card)</p> <p>Use a variety of techniques. (rolling, cutting,</p>	<p><u>Sculpture</u> <u>Children will know that:</u> When a sculpture looks a bit like something real, it can be called semi-abstract art.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Compare using clay and Modroc to find a preference.</p> <p>Join malleable materials using fingers and tools to smooth joins.</p>	<p><u>Sculpture</u> <u>Children will know that:</u> Contemporary art can be anything produced over the last century.</p> <p>Some artists produce work to make you feel a certain way.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Use tools and materials to carve, add shape, add texture and pattern.</p> <p>Join clay structures using slip.</p> <p>Use the clay building techniques coiling and slabbing.</p>	<p><u>Sculpture</u> <u>Children will know that:</u> Some artists cast their sculptures out of metal.</p> <p>Any type of art can create a landscape, not just drawing and painting.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Plan and design a sculpture. Develop cutting and joining skills using wire.</p> <p>Choose from a range of materials to create a 3D sculpture.</p>	<p><u>Sculpture</u> <u>Children will know that:</u> Proportion is important in all art forms.</p> <p>Some artists use everyday life as the inspiration for their art.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Use real life sketches to create a sculpture. Use wire as the structural basis for a clay sculpture.</p> <p>Discuss the pros and cons of different materials.</p>

	Talk about what I have created and materials I have used.		pinching, folding.) Compare the use of line in drawings and sculpture.				
Artist	<p><u>Constantin Brancusi</u> Constantin makes sculptures of heads Constantin's sculptures are smooth He makes sure you can see face features</p>	<p><u>Anish Kapoor</u> Kapoor makes large, abstract sculptures Sometimes Kapoor uses recycled materials His sculptures are made up of large round and smooth shapes Kapoor made sketches and models before his final sculpture</p>	<p><u>Sol LeWitt</u> Sol DeWitt made art installations His sculptures were made from large geometric 3D shapes He changed his art style over his lifetime</p>	<p><u>Henry Moore</u> Henry Moore created semi-abstract sculptures His work often depicts figures reclining or sitting Moore's preferred artist media is bronze Henry's work does include some correct proportion</p>	<p><u>Louis Bourgeois</u> Louise was a contemporary artist from France She made sculptures that caused the emotions of fear, worry or repulsion Her artwork is semi-abstract</p>	<p><u>Anselm Keifer</u> Anselm was a sculptor whose art gives a message He used poetry as an inspiration to portray emotions through his work Anselm used lots of different media to create his sculptures</p>	<p><u>Alberto Giacometti</u> Alberto's art is life size and sells for millions of dollars He uses very thin sculpted figures with long limbs to try to give us the feelings he had about the second world war. Alberto often used clay to create smaller figures and even though his sculptures were tall and thin with strange proportions, they still had the shape of a human form</p>

							with shoulders and a waist.
Key Vocabulary	sculpture, statue	work of art, 3D, sculptor, materials, abstract	installation, shapes, geometric, line	form, join, malleable, preference, media, mod roc	coiling, slabbing, slip	structure, cast, wire	structural, pros, cons
	<u>EYFS</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>
Element	<p><u>Collage & Textiles</u> <u>Children will know that:</u> Cubism is a type of art that creates pictures showing things from different angles all in one go.</p> <p>Art that uses materials and</p>	<p><u>Collage & Textiles</u> <u>Children will know that:</u> Some artists use everyday objects within their art.</p>	<p><u>Collage & Textiles</u> <u>Children will know that:</u> Collage is to stick together bits of things to form a piece of art.</p> <p>Lots of artists use words in their art to give a message.</p>	<p><u>Collage & Textiles</u> <u>Children will know that:</u> Some textile artists use materials like metal or plastic to create textile art.</p>	<p><u>Collage & Textiles</u> <u>Children will know that:</u> Some artist's designs are used to decorate our homes.</p>	<p><u>Collage & Textiles</u> <u>Children will know that:</u> Dyeing material is like creating a colour palette as a painter.</p> <p>Artists can create a range of hues for their work.</p>	<p><u>Collage & Textiles</u> <u>Children will know that:</u> A mosaic is made up of lots of small, coloured pieces of material to form a picture.</p>

	<p>fabrics is known as textiles. Weaving is interlacing different fabrics and colours.</p>		<p>Texture is the look and feel of a piece of art.</p>				
	<p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Talk about the different textures of materials. Join different materials together using a simple knot. Show pattern by weaving a simple square. Decorate textiles with glue to add colour and detail. Talk about my creation and choice of materials.</p>	<p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Use a dyeing technique to alter a textile's colour and pattern. Decorate textiles with stitching, to add colour and detail.</p>	<p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Use materials that have been cut, torn and glued. Arrange materials carefully. Use a mixture of materials to add texture.</p>	<p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Experiment with a range of media by overlapping and layering in order to create texture, effect and colour. (Sweet wrappers, tissue paper, bottle tops, CDs, cardboard) Add decoration to create effect. Design a piece of textile art.</p>	<p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Select colours and materials to create effect and give reasons for my choices. Refine my work as I go to ensure precision. Practise a variety of collage techniques (overlapping, silhouette and tessellation) to make artwork.</p>	<p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Select appropriate materials for textile art and give my reasons. Use a variety of techniques, (printing, dyeing, weaving and stitching) to create different textural effects. Develop my skills in stitching, cutting and joining.</p>	<p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Add collage to a painted or printed background. Create and arrange accurate patterns. Plan and design a collage.</p>

<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>weave, material, textiles, interlacing, over, under</p>	<p>decoration, decorative, dye, needle, thread, stitch.</p>	<p>collage, squares, cut, place, arrange, tear</p>	<p>overlap, layer, join, design</p>	<p>tessellation, silhouette, precision</p>	<p>texture, colour, shape, stuffing, shades, hue, landscape, inspiration</p>	<p>mosaic, accurate</p>
<p>Element</p>	<p><u>Printing Children will know that:</u> Some artists print using and object. Not all printing is on paper. A print in art is transferring something from one thing to another.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Explore printing using different objects,</p>	<p><u>Printing Children will know that:</u> Collagraphy printing is sticking things onto a board to print from.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Copy an original print.</p>	<p><u>Printing Children will know that:</u> Lots of artists use words in their art to give a message. Printing is a way of mass producing text or images.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Use a variety of materials (different</p>	<p><u>Printing Children will know that:</u> A mono print is a one off design, it cannot be mass produced from a block.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Use different techniques to make a background for</p>	<p><u>Printing Children will know that:</u> Printing can be used to create home furnishings like wallpaper.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Use more than one colour to layer in a print.</p>	<p><u>Printing Children will know that:</u> Relief printing is cutting away of part of the surface of a block of material so that the image area to be printed stands out in relief. Printing ink is thicker than writing ink so that it doesn't run off your block.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Design and create printing blocks/tiles on</p>	<p><u>Printing Children will know that:</u> An artist's picture's composition is an important part of the design process for a finished piece of art. Some artists can mix styles in their work such as contemporary and expressionist.</p> <p><u>Children will know how to:</u> Use different printing types to create one piece of art</p>

	<p>(sponges, food, fabric).</p> <p>Mono print using foil and felt pens.</p> <p>Use Hapa-Zome to print.</p> <p>Talk about how I have printed something and why I chose what to print with.</p>	<p>Use recycled materials to create a collagraphy print.</p> <p>Show detail on a mono colour print through the use of different materials.</p>	<p>cardboards, corrugated card, felt, plastic letters) to create print blocks.</p> <p>Use more than one colour to layer in a print.</p> <p>Reverse letters to make them print the right way round.</p>	<p>printing on. (wax and watercolour, marbling)</p> <p>Use plastic sheet to create a mono print.</p>	<p>Replicate patterns from observations.</p> <p>Make multiple collagraphy printing blocks and build a printed piece of art.</p> <p>Make repeated patterns with precision.</p>	<p>different materials.</p> <p>Further develop printing techniques by using block relief printing.</p> <p>Create and arrange accurate patterns.</p>	<p>(collagraphy, mono and relief block)</p> <p>Decide which parts of a composition should be done with which printing type.</p> <p>Use intricate carving showing detail on relief print blocks.</p> <p>Design and create printing blocks using easy cut rubber blocks.</p>
<p>Artist</p>	<p><u>Clare Haxby</u></p> <p>Clare uses lots of bright colours</p> <p>Clare puts lots of flowers and leaves into her artwork</p> <p>Her work often shows flowers in a bowl or vase</p>	<p><u>Tuyo</u></p> <p>Tuyo uses nature as an inspiration</p> <p>He adds details using wavy lines for feathers, fur and hair</p> <p>Tuyo produces mono prints</p>	<p><u>Corita Kent</u></p> <p>Corita shows us that anyone can be an artist</p> <p>Corita uses uplifting quotes to create bright art</p> <p>She prints her work so she</p>	<p><u>Favianna Rodriguez</u></p> <p>Favianna Rodriguez produced bright prints with patterned backgrounds</p> <p>Her printing consisted of bold black lines with multi coloured backgrounds</p>			

	Clare prints her work onto fabric or paper	using black and white/cream	can make more than one easily She layers her colours by using different things to print with and letting them dry in between	Favianna's printing was detailed and showed faces and animals especially butterflies			
Key Vocabulary	print, object, printing, Hapa-Zome, floral	mono colour, shape, printmaking	layering, accuracy, print block, reverse, multi-colour	background, wax, marbling, mono print	replicate, multiple, precision	printing ink, Styrofoam printing tiles, inking rollers.	easy cut rubber blocks, intricate. composition