



Art and Design – Knowledge Progression

Big Idea	Concept	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Humankind	Human form	A human face has two eyes, a nose and a mouth.	<p>A portrait is a drawing, photograph or painting of a face.</p> <p>A self-portrait is a portrait that someone makes of themselves.</p> <p>A collage is a picture or pattern made by sticking paper onto another surface.</p>	<p>A drawing of a portrait can be created using line only. It is called a line drawing.</p> <p>Photographs and sketches can be used to prepare for a portrait.</p> <p>A drawing or painting of the artist's face is called a self-portrait. Self-portraits reflect the artist's physical appearance but can also show their character, mood or interests.</p>	<p>Artists can draw figures using simple, fluid lines and shapes.</p> <p>A pose is a position a figure takes in order to be photographed, painted or drawn.</p>	<p>A figure drawing is a drawing of the human form in any of its various shapes and postures, using any of the drawing media.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Statues, statuettes and figurines are forms of three-dimensional sculpture that depict the human form.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>Distortion is an alteration to an original shape.</p> <p>Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically.</p> <p>Exaggeration is the depiction of something that is larger than in real life.</p>
Creativity	Creation	Art can be made using lots of different resources.	Observation means looking closely at something.	Materials and techniques that are well suited to different tasks include ink; smooth	A motif is a decorative image or design.	Weaving is a crafting technique used to make decorative and	Sketches that are made with one line that remains on the paper throughout the whole drawing is	Art with a personal idea or theme might express the artist's feelings about social matters or their own

	<p>Artwork can be made in different ways using different resources.</p>	<p>Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past).</p> <p>A print is a shape or pattern made by pressing paint or ink from one surface to another.</p> <p>A collagraph is a textured block that can be used to make a print.</p>	<p>paper and polystyrene blocks for printing; hard and black pencils and cartridge paper for drawing lines and shading; poster paints, large brushes and thicker paper for large, vibrant paintings and clay, clay tools and slip for sculpting.</p>	<p>Tesserae are small blocks of stone, tile, glass, or other materials used in the construction of a mosaic.</p> <p>The visual elements are colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.</p> <p>Artists can focus on one or more visual elements as they create their artwork, however, not all artworks need to emphasise every element every time.</p> <p>Watercolour paints can create interesting effects including translucency and colour washes. Bolder areas of colour can be created using layering.</p>	<p>functional fabrics and artworks.</p> <p>The visual elements of line, pattern and colour are an important part of the weaving process.</p> <p>Watercolour paint creates a translucent effect called a wash.</p> <p>Watercolours can be mixed on the paper (wet on wet) or in a palette (wet on dry).</p> <p>Colours can be made bolder by layering them or adding less water.</p> <p>Composition is a term used to describe the arrangement of the visual elements in a painting.</p>	<p>called a continuous line drawing.</p>	<p>personal experience of social issues.</p> <p>Orphism was an artistic movement started by artists Robert and Sonia Delaunay.</p> <p>Orphism was recognised as an abstract art form inspired by Cubism. Orphism focused on pure abstraction and bright colours.</p> <p>In conceptual art the idea or concept presented by the artist is considered more important than its appearance or execution.</p>
Generation of ideas		<p>Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process.</p>	<p>A quick sketch should focus on capturing the visual elements including colour, shape, form, texture and pattern.</p> <p>The aim of a sketch to capture the overall shape and form of a figure and not the finer details such as face and features.</p> <p>A quick sketch should focus on capturing the visual elements including colour, shape, form, texture and pattern.</p>	<p>Artists often annotate their sketches to record information about important visual elements.</p>	<p>Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time.</p>	<p>Ways to review and revisit ideas include annotating sketches and sketchbook pages, practising and refining techniques and making models or prototypes of the finished piece.</p>	<p>Sketchbooks are a significant tool for artists to generate and reflect upon their ideas about their own work and the work of others.</p> <p>Sketchbooks can contain drawings, written work and personal thoughts and ideas about pieces of art.</p> <p>Sketching and preliminary colour studies are a necessary part of the artistic process and can help</p>

				<p>The aim of a sketch to capture the overall shape and form of a figure and not the finer details such as face and features.</p> <p>Ideas and sketches can help an artist to create a final, detailed piece of artwork.</p>				develop a more refined and polished piece of artwork.
	Evaluation		Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates.	Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.	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.	Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece.		Strategies used to provide constructive feedback and reflection in art include using positive statements relating to how the learning intentions have been achieved; asking questions about intent, concepts and techniques used and providing points for improvement relating to the learning intention.
Materials	Paper, fabric, metal and plastic	Papers and fabrics can be used to create art, including tearing, cutting and sticking.	Collages are made by sticking or joining one material to another.	<p>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.</p> <p>Textures can be made using materials such as tissue paper, fabric and string.</p>	<p>A loom is a piece of equipment that is used for making fabric by weaving wool or thread or other materials.</p> <p>An embellishment is a decorative detail or feature, such as a silk flower, tassel or bow.</p> <p>A warp thread runs vertically in a fabric.</p> <p>A weft thread runs horizontally in a fabric.</p>		Techniques used in paper craft include, folding, quilling, marbling and decoupage.	<p>Materials can be joined by tying, gluing, knotting, twisting and threading.</p> <p>Recycled materials such as plastic, glass, card, wire and net can be used to create visual effects in new artworks.</p> <p>Embellishments such as stitching, glitter, felt and pen work can be added to a mixed media collage to add details and create interesting effects.</p>

	<p>Malleable materials</p>	<p>Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire.</p>	<p>Card and paper can be layered to create a 3-dimensional effect.</p> <p>3-dimensional art is not flat like 2-dimensional art.</p>	<p>Soft materials such as clay, dough and plasticine can be used to create a block for printmaking.</p>	<p>A coil is made by rolling clay to make long rolls which are placed one on top of another.</p> <p>Slip is a gloopy mixture of clay and water, which can be used to join pieces of clay.</p> <p>A pinch pot is a simple form of handmade pottery produced by pinching the clay with thumb and forefinger.</p>	<p>An armature is an open framework on which a sculpture is moulded with clay or similar material.</p> <p>Clay skills include rolling, slapping, coiling, scoring and joining with slip and pins.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing.</p>
	<p>Paint and colour</p>	<p>Mixing two colours together will make a new colour.</p> <p>Mixing white paint to a colour makes a lighter colour.</p> <p>Mixing black paint to a colour make the colour darker.</p> <p>When two colour mix they create a new colour.</p>	<p>The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p>Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours.</p> <p>The secondary colours are purple, green and orange.</p>	<p>The secondary colours are orange, purple and green.</p> <p>A hue is a variation of a colour.</p> <p>Colours can be used to make patterns. Pattern is one of the visual elements of art.</p> <p>Patterns can be stripy, dotty or zig-zagged.</p> <p>The secondary colours are orange, purple and green.</p> <p>The secondary colours are made by mixing equal amounts of the primary colours.</p> <p>The colour wheel is a diagram that organises colours and shows their relationships.</p>	<p>Contrasting colours, also called complementary colours are colours found on the opposite sides of the colour wheel. They provide maximum contrast to each other.</p> <p>Contrasting/complementary colours are, red and green, yellow and purple and orange and blue.</p> <p>Analogous colours are groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.</p> <p>Warm colours include red, yellow and orange.</p> <p>Tertiary colours are made by mixing equal amounts of a primary and secondary colour.</p>	<p>Analogous colours are groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.</p> <p>Complementary colours are pairs of colours which, when placed next to each other, create the strongest contrast. They are orange and blue, yellow and purple and red and green. They sit opposite each other on the colour wheel.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Cool colours are made using mostly yellows and blues</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A tone is a colour mixed with grey. The colour stays the same, only less vibrant.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.</p> <p>A tone is a colour mixed with grey. The colour stays the same, only less vibrant.</p> <p>A shade is a colour mixed with black.</p> <p>The impressionists mixed colours as little as possible and used contrasting and lighter colours</p>

				<p>A primary colour wheel has three segments to show the primary colours red, blue and yellow.</p> <p>A secondary colour wheel has six segments to show the primary colours red, yellow, blue and the secondary colours, orange, purple and green.</p> <p>The secondary colours sit between the primary colours from which they are made.</p>	<p>Cool colours include blues, greens and some purples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>When artists paint using complementary colours, they create a strong contrast which can make objects stand out or create a vibrant effect.</p>	<p>although some cool colours such as cool purple are made using blue and a small amount of red.</p>	<p>than in previous eras.</p> <p>Fauvist artists used exaggerated, complementary colours like purple and yellow, red and green, or orange and blue.</p> <p>The Realism movement painted scenes from everyday life using a naturalistic colour palette.</p> <p>The Pop Art movement used vibrant, bright colours. The primary colours red, yellow, and blue were prominent in many famous artworks.</p> <p>In abstract art, colour itself can be the focus of the artwork.</p> <p>Artist Mark Rothko, used pure colour with no recognisable form in his paintings. The colours are used to evoke a mood or a feeling.</p> <p>In some abstract compositions, the subject matter is represented as blocks of colour in a recognisable form.</p> <p>Lucy Arnold is a contemporary fine artist and designer whose primary source of inspiration</p>
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Printing		<p>A collagraph is a textured block that can be used to make a print. A print is a shape or pattern made by pressing paint or ink from one surface to another.</p> <p>Colours can be mixed directly on a surface by pressing, folding and printmaking.</p>	<p>A block print is made when a pattern is carved or engraved onto a surface, such as clay or polystyrene, covered with ink, and then pressed onto paper or fabric to transfer the ink. The block can be repeatedly used, creating a repeating pattern.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A unit print is when an object is inked and is pressed on a surface to leave an impression.</p>	<p>A motif is a recurring shape in a design or pattern. Motifs can be figurative, vegetal, abstract or geometric. Islamic art features geometric motifs, which are made from regular shapes.</p>		<p>A stencil is a thin sheet of card, plastic, or metal with a pattern or letters cut out of it. Ink is applied to its surface which goes through the cut out and creates a print.</p> <p>Stencils can be reused if made from a durable material such as card or acetate. Each print will vary slightly due to factors such as colour fade, colour merging and pressure applied to either surface.</p>	
Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen	Different types of line include thick, thin, straight, zigzag, curvy and dotted.	<p>Soft pencils make dark lines.</p> <p>Hard pencils make light lines.</p> <p>Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.</p>	<p>Shapes are created using a line to create an enclosed two-dimensional space. Shape is one of the seven elements of art.</p>	<p>Hatching is an artistic technique of drawing closely spaced parallel lines to create tonal or shading effects.</p> <p>Cross hatching is when lines are placed at an angle to one another.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Atmospheric perspective in art creates the illusion of space.</p> <p>It emphasises the distance between objects. As objects recede into the distance, they become less detailed, lighter in tone, and more blurry.</p>	<p>Techniques for creating areas of light and shade with a pen or pencil include cross hatching, hatching, contour lines and smudging.</p> <p>Rembrandt (1606–1669) was one of the world's most accomplished artists. In his drawings Rembrandt used pens, chalks, ink and brushes to capture light and shade, form, and shadow.</p>	<p>Abstraction can be created using basic shapes.</p> <p>Line is a visual element that can be used to create shapes, shade, detail and texture to a drawing.</p> <p>In observational drawing, line is the key visual element.</p>	

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Nature	Natural art	<p>Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms.</p>	<p>Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pinecones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art.</p> <p>Transient art is art that can be moved, changed and cleared away.</p> <p>The best way to record transient art is by taking a photograph.</p>	<p>Natural materials including sand, clay, soil, pebbles and rocks can be used for modelling.</p> <p>Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who makes large-scale sculptures of natural forms. Her work is often brightly coloured and highly patterned.</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>A black and white image deconstructs a scene and reduces it to its lines, shapes, forms and tones.</p>	<p>Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments.</p> <p>Environmental artists use recycled materials to create their art.</p> <p>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.</p>
Place and space	Landscapes	<p>A painting of a place is called a landscape.</p>	<p>A sketch or drawing of a place or space is called a landscape.</p>	<p>A seascape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view.</p>	<p>An urban landscape is a picture of a town or city.</p>	<p>A viewfinder is a tool an artist uses to frame a view.</p>	<p>Landscape paintings have a foreground, a middle ground and a background.</p>	<p>Landscape paintings have a foreground, a middle ground and a background.</p>

			<p>Landscape art can include things that are natural and things that are human made.</p>	<p>Seascape paintings include Great Wave Off Kanagawa and Stormy Sea in Étretat by Claude Monet.</p>		<p>A viewfinder is a tool an artist uses to frame a view.</p> <p>Composition is a term used to describe the arrangement of the visual elements in a painting.</p>	<p>The foreground shows features that are close. The middle ground and background show features in the distance.</p> <p>When drawing a landscape, the artist needs to consider where the horizon should be positioned. The horizon is where the sky meets the Earth's surface.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The foreground shows features that are close. The middle ground and background show features in the distance.</p> <p>When drawing a landscape, the artist needs to consider where the horizon should be positioned. The horizon is where the sky meets the Earth's surface.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Abstract art rejects the typical use of perspective and uses simplified shapes to create its effect.</p>
Comparison	Compare and contrast		<p>Art on a similar theme can be different because of the colours or style the artist uses.</p> <p>Some artists use just primary colours. Some artists use both primary and secondary colours in their artwork.</p> <p>A texture is the feel or appearance of a surface.</p>	<p>Differences in still life art can include style, composition and use of colour.</p> <p>Contemporary artists, such as Dale Chihuly, Takashi Murakami and Yayoi Kusama all use flowers as inspiration for their artwork although their styles are different.</p> <p>Similarities and differences</p>	<p>Some mosaics, such as Roman and Greek mosaics were made to represent everyday life and religious images. Some mosaics, such as Islamic mosaics are made to portray geometrical patterns.</p> <p>Artists famous for figure drawing LS Lowry, Leonardo da Vinci and Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino, known as Raphael.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The ancient Egyptians wove cloth on horizontal looms on the floor. Iron Age weavers</p>	<p>Architecture is defined by different styles often linked to particular periods of time. Each period uses visual elements to create its own style.</p> <p>Different types of architectural design include examples such as, Classical architecture (c850 BC–cAD 470), Gothic architecture (1100–1500), Renaissance</p>	<p>Art works can be compared by mood, emotional response and meaning as well as more obvious visual elements. Horizon is the line where the sky meets the land or water within a painting. The height of the horizon will affect the placement of the vanishing point as well as the scene's eye level.</p>

				<p>between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line.</p>	<p>Each artist has their own unique style.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A botanical artist is someone who draws and paints plants and flowers in a realistic style.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>architecture (1400–1600), Baroque architecture (1600–1830) and Postmodern architecture (1960–1990).</p> <p>The ancient Greeks developed the Classical form of architecture that has been copied for thousands of years. A Taotie is an ancient Chinese motif often found on objects such as masks and ritual vessels called dings.</p> <p>The forms were made with bronze using an ancient technique of piece mould casting.</p> <p>The Taotie is easily recognised by its characteristic use of lines, patterns and forms.</p>	<p>The vanishing point is the place where parallel lines appear to come together in the distance.</p> <p>Abstract art rejects of three-dimensional perspective, often representing objects on a single, flat plane.</p>
Significance	Significant people, artwork and movements	An artist is a person who creates artwork including paintings and sculptures.	James Rizzi was a significant American artist and illustrator.	Historical portraits were the only way people could represent themselves to others before cameras were invented. They usually showed the	LS Lowry (1887–1976) was a significant yet controversial artist who painted urban landscapes of Manchester showing the people who lived and	Significant landscape artists include Paul Gauguin, Paul Cézanne, Vincent van Gogh and Claude Monet.	Pablo Picasso pioneered the use of continuous line drawing. Pablo Picasso would take a complex subject matter and	Arctic animals are an important subject matter for Inuit artists. The individual appearance of the creatures in Inuit art demonstrates the

				<p>monarch's power or personality rather than showing what they looked like in real life.</p> <p>Hans Holbein the Younger was a significant portrait artist of the Tudor period.</p> <p>A still life is a composition made up of everyday or unusual objects.</p> <p>Significant still life artists include Vincent van Gogh, Paul Cézanne, Claude Monet and Henri Matisse.</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>simplify it into one single unbroken line. These drawings can look simple, however, capturing the essence of a shape or object in just one line can be challenging.</p> <p>The artistic genre of collage uses cut, torn, folded, crumpled, layered and glued paper to create different visual effects. Mixed media collage combines paper, fabric and other materials. An artist might also use 3-D objects, such as cogs, buttons, blocks and coins.</p> <p>Mixed media collage uses a range of different joining methods, including gluing, stitching and tying.</p>	<p>respect and significance that the Inuit people give to all living things.</p> <p>Significant Inuit artists include Jessie Oonark, Karoo Ashevak, David Ruben Piqtoukun, Lucy Tasseor Tutsweetak and Pitseolak Ashoona.</p> <p>Significant artworks by black artists include Forever Free (1867) by Edmonia Lewis, The Banjo Lesson (1893) by Henry Ossawa Tanner and No Woman, No Cry (1998) by Chris Ofili. Each tells a story about aspects of Black history and social issues. Chris Ofili is a significant black artist whose work portrays messages about black culture and history. The painting 'No Woman, No Cry' by Chris Ofili bears a phosphorescent inscription that indicates that the crying woman depicted is Baroness Lawrence of Clarendon OBE, the mother of Stephen Lawrence, who was murdered in an unprovoked racist attack in London in 1993. The photographs inside the tears in this</p>
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