

Knowledge Progression (including core and specific) for Art & Design

Year 1	
Autumn term	
Mix it!	
core knowledge	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.
specific knowledge	Primary colours can not be mixed from any other colours.
specific knowledge	The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours.
specific knowledge	The colour wheel is a diagram that organises colours and shows their relationships.
core knowledge	A print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint, fabric paint, ink or other media from one surface to another.
specific knowledge	Colours can be mixed indirectly through printmaking. For example, printing over a red print block with a yellow print block will make an orange print.
core knowledge	Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line.
specific knowledge	Wassily Kandinsky and Piet Mondrian are two famous artists, known for using a vivid palette of primary and secondary colours in their work.
core knowledge	Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates.
<u>Funny Faces and Fabulous Features!</u>	
core knowledge	Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past).
core knowledge	Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork.
core knowledge	A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.
specific knowledge	A portrait is a drawing, photograph or painting of a face.
specific knowledge	A self-portrait is a portrait that an artist produces of themselves.
core knowledge	Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists.
specific knowledge	Examples of colourful portrait paintings include Portrait of Dora Maar by Pablo Picasso, Blue Marilyn by Andy Warhol, Self-Portrait as a Tehuana and My Grandparents, My Parents and Me by Frida Kahlo and Portrait of Gerda by Ernst Ludwig Kirchner.
core knowledge	Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates.
specific knowledge	An art exhibition is the space in which artwork is viewed by an audience.
Spring term	

Bright Lights, Big City.

core knowledge Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art.

core knowledge Drawings or paintings of locations can be inspired by observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering places from the past).

Rain & Sunrays.

core knowledge Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past).

core knowledge Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art.

specific knowledge A motif is a decorative image or design, often repeated, to form a pattern.

core knowledge Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.

core knowledge A print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint, fabric paint, ink or other media from one surface to another.

specific knowledge Collagraphy is a way of printing in which a picture or motif is made by sticking textural materials onto a base or plate and then inked up to make a print.

specific knowledge Different textures hold varying amounts of ink. Anything with a low relief texture can be stuck down and used: wallpaper, leaves, fabrics, card and bubble wrap are some examples.

core knowledge Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process.

specific knowledge Textural materials can be bumpy, ridged, rough, smooth, grainy, furry, wrinkled and crumpled.

core knowledge Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates.

Summer term

Street View.

core knowledge Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough.

specific knowledge Form can be created by layering materials, such as cardboard, or by adding wire to make parts of paintings stand out from the surface.

core knowledge Drawings or paintings of locations can be inspired by observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering places from the past).

core knowledge The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.

specific knowledge Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours. The secondary colours are purple green and orange.

core knowledge Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line.

core knowledge Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists.

specific knowledge James Rizzi was an American artist and illustrator who lived in New York City. His urban landscapes are bright, colourful and imaginative.

specific knowledge James Rizzi used a combination of drawing, painting, printing and 3-D techniques to create his work.

core knowledge Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process.

specific knowledge A mural is any piece of artwork painted or applied directly on a wall, ceiling or other permanent surfaces.

core knowledge Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates

Year 2

Autumn term

Mix It!

core knowledge Malleable materials, such as clay, plasticine or salt dough, are easy to shape. Interesting materials that can make textures, patterns and imprints include tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap.

specific knowledge Colours can be mixed indirectly through printmaking. For example, printing over a red print block with a yellow print block will make an orange print.

core knowledge The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.

specific knowledge Mixing different amounts of primary colours make a range of hues. For example, blue-green or yellow-green.

specific knowledge The colour wheel is a diagram that organises colours and shows their relationships.

core knowledge Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events.

specific knowledge Wassily Kandinsky and Piet Mondrian are two famous artists, known for using a vivid palette of primary and secondary colours in their work.

core knowledge Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.

Still Life.

core knowledge Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals.

core knowledge The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.

core knowledge Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events.

specific knowledge Some significant still life artists include Paul Cézanne, Vincent van Gogh, Cornelis Gijsbrechts, Roy Lichtenstein and Georges Braque.

core knowledge A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas.

specific knowledge Composition is the placement or arrangement of visual elements.

core knowledge Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.

specific knowledge A still life is a work of art that shows objects that are either natural (food, flowers, plants, rocks, shells) or man-made (drinking glasses, books, vases, jewellery, coins, pipes)

Spring term

Coast Line

core knowledge Materials and techniques that are well suited to different tasks include ink; smooth 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.

specific knowledge Artists that have painted sea themes include Abraham Willaerts (Stormy Sea, 1629), Hokusai (Great Wave of Kanagawa, 1829–32), William Turner (Snow Storm, 1842), Gustave Courbet (The Wave, 1869), Claude Monet (Stormy Sea in Étretat, 1883).

core knowledge Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals.

Flower Head.

core knowledge Malleable materials, such as clay, plasticine or salt dough, are easy to shape. Interesting materials that can make textures, patterns and imprints include tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap.

core knowledge Art papers have different weights and textures. For example, watercolour paper is heavy and has a rough surface, drawing paper is of a medium weight and has a fairly smooth surface and handmade paper usually has a rough, uneven surface with visible fibres. Different media, such as pastels, or watercolour paint, can be added to papers to reveal texture and the rubbing technique, frottage, can be used to create a range of effects on different papers.

specific knowledge Textures can be described as rough, smooth, wrinkly, soft, sharp, spiky, shiny and bumpy.

core knowledge Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals.

specific knowledge Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who makes large-scale sculptures. Her work is often brightly coloured and highly patterned.

core knowledge A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view.

core knowledge The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.

core knowledge Textures include rough, smooth, ridged and bumpy. Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour. Pencils can create lines of different thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged. Ink can be used with a pen or brush to make lines and marks of varying thicknesses, and can be mixed with water and brushed on paper as a wash. Charcoal can be used to create lines of different thicknesses and tones, and can be rubbed onto paper and smudged.

core knowledge 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.

core knowledge Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events.

specific knowledge Contemporary artists, such as Dale Chihuly, Takashi Murakami and Yayoi Kusama use flowers as inspiration for their artwork.

core knowledge A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas.

specific knowledge Visual elements of art include, colour, shape, form, texture and pattern.

core knowledge Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.

Summer term

Magnificent Monarchs.

core knowledge A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait.

Portraits and Poses.

core knowledge A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait.

specific knowledge Art software can be used to make a simple line drawing.

specific knowledge Photographs and sketches can be used to prepare for a drawing.

core knowledge Works of art are important for many reasons: they were created by famous or highly skilled artists; they influenced the artwork of others; they clearly show the features of a style or movement of art; the subject matter is interesting or important; they show the thoughts and ideas of the artist or the artist created a large body of work over a long period of time.

specific knowledge In history, figure drawings were a useful way of presenting information about an individual. Figure drawings were not always true to life but represented how an individual wished to be seen.

specific knowledge Hans Holbein the Younger was a portrait artist in Tudor times.

core knowledge A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas.

specific knowledge Objects in paintings can be used to give clues about someone's personality and hobbies.

specific knowledge Simple figure sketches can be done with pencil or charcoal.

core knowledge Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture

Year 3

Autumn term

Contrast & Complement.

core knowledge Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil.

specific knowledge Watercolour paint is a translucent paint, which can be made bolder and stronger by layering.

specific knowledge Watercolours can be mixed on the paper (wet on wet) or in a palette (wet on dry).

core knowledge Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.

core knowledge Examples of contrasting colours include red and green, blue and orange, and yellow and purple (violet). They are obviously different to one another and are opposite each other on the colour wheel.

specific knowledge Analogous colours are groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.

specific knowledge Warm colours are reds, oranges and yellows. Cool colours are blues, greens and purples.

specific knowledge 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.

core knowledge Explorations of the similarities and differences between pieces of art, structures and products from the same genre could focus on the subject matter, the techniques and materials used or the ideas and concepts that have been explored or developed.

specific knowledge 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.

core knowledge 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.

Prehistoric Pots.

core knowledge Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil.

specific knowledge Around 4700 years ago, a new bell-shaped pottery style appeared in what is now Andorra, Portugal, Spain and Gibraltar. These bell beakers quickly spread across Europe, reaching Britain in around 2500 BC.

specific knowledge The Bell Beaker culture is an archaeological culture named after the bell beaker drinking vessel used at the beginning of the Bronze Age.

core knowledge Malleable materials, such as clay, papier-mâché and Modroc, are easy to change into a new shape. Rigid materials, such as cardboard, wood or plastic, are more difficult to change into a new shape and may need to be cut and joined together using a variety of techniques.

specific knowledge 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.

specific knowledge A pinch pot is a simple form of handmade pottery produced by pinching the clay with thumb and forefinger.

core knowledge Nature and natural forms can be used as a starting point for creating artwork.

specific knowledge 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.

core knowledge 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.

Spring term

Ammonite.

core knowledge Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil.

specific knowledge A motif is a symbol or shape used in printmaking. A motif can be a simplified version of a more complex object, such as a flower or shell.

core knowledge Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.

core knowledge Malleable materials, such as clay, papier-mâché and Modroc, are easy to change into a new shape. Rigid materials, such as cardboard, wood or plastic, are more difficult to change into a new shape and may need to be cut and joined together using a variety of techniques.

specific knowledge Contemporary sculptures based on natural forms include Ammonite Slice Outside, by Mark Reed; Coil Shell, by Lucy Unwin; Dark at Heart, by Peter Randall-Page; and the Chintz Series, by Peter Garrard.

core knowledge 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.

core knowledge Nature and natural forms can be used as a starting point for creating artwork.

People and Places.

core knowledge Artists draw, paint or sculpt human forms in active poses.

specific knowledge Figures can be drawn in detail or using simple, fluid lines and shapes.

core knowledge Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form.

core knowledge An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city.

specific knowledge Artists who have painted urban landscapes include, Olga Rozanova, Claude Monet, Paul Fischer and Camille Pissarro.

core knowledge Explorations of the similarities and differences between pieces of art, structures and products from the same genre could focus on the subject matter, the techniques and materials used or the ideas and concepts that have been explored or developed.

specific knowledge Artists famous for their detailed figure drawings include, Leonardo da Vinci and Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino, known as Raphael.

core knowledge 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.

specific knowledge LS Lowry (1887–1976) was a controversial artist who painted urban landscapes and the people who lived and worked there. Critics called his figures ‘matchstick men’ due to their elongated form.

core knowledge 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.

Summer term

Beautiful Botanicals- Under Review (TBC).

Mosaic Masters.

core knowledge Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil.

specific knowledge Roman mosaics were made up of hundreds, sometimes thousands, of tiny coloured stones and gems called tesserae.

specific knowledge Roman mosaics showed pictures of everyday life, gladiators, nature, animals and geometric patterns.

core knowledge Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.

specific knowledge 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.

core knowledge Explorations of the similarities and differences between pieces of art, structures and products from the same genre could focus on the subject matter, the techniques and materials used or the ideas and concepts that have been explored or developed.

specific knowledge 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.

core knowledge 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.

Year 4

Autumn term

Contrasts & Complement.

core knowledge Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time.

specific knowledge Watercolour paint is a translucent paint, which can be made bolder and stronger by layering.

specific knowledge Watercolours can be mixed on the paper (wet on wet) or in a palette (wet on dry).

core knowledge Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects.

core knowledge Warm colours include orange, yellow and red. They remind the viewer of heat, fire and sunlight. They can make people feel happy and they look like they are in the foreground of a picture. Cool colours include blue, green and magenta. Cool colours remind the viewer of water, ice, snow and the sky. They can make people feel calm or lonely and they recede into the background of a picture.

specific knowledge Analogous colours are groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.

specific knowledge 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.

specific knowledge 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.

core knowledge Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone.

specific knowledge 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.

core knowledge 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.

Warp and Weft.

core knowledge Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects.

specific knowledge Warp threads are wrapped tightly around a loom and secured. Weft threads are woven in and out of the warp threads. Each row of weft threads is pressed down tightly to make the weave tight.

specific knowledge Shapes can be woven into fabric using a template under the warps of a loom.

specific knowledge A range of natural and man-made materials can be used to make a woven wall hanging, which combines different colours, shapes, patterns, yarns and decorative techniques.

core knowledge Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone.

specific knowledge All weaving uses the same process where weft threads are woven in and out of tight warp threads.

specific knowledge 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. Looms improved in the Middle Ages and could make large pieces of fabric. Victorian looms were powered driven. Modern looms use new technology to make a wide range of natural and synthetic fabrics.

core knowledge 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.

Spring term

Vista.

core knowledge Warm colours include orange, yellow and red. They remind the viewer of heat, fire and sunlight. They can make people feel happy and they look like they are in the foreground of a picture. Cool colours include blue, green and magenta. Cool colours remind the viewer of water, ice, snow and the sky. They can make people feel calm or lonely and they recede into the background of a picture.

specific knowledge Red, orange and yellow are warm colours because they remind people of heat, fire, blood and the Sun.

specific knowledge Purple, blue and green are cool colours because they remind people of water, shade and cold weather.

core knowledge Pen and ink create dark lines that strongly contrast with white paper. Pen and ink techniques include hatching (drawing straight lines in the same direction to fill in an area), cross-hatching (layering lines of hatching in different directions), random lines (drawing lines of a variety of shapes and lengths) and stippling (using small dots). Light tones are created when lines or dots are drawn further apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together.

specific knowledge Atmospheric perspective is the way artists create a sense of space. This use of perspective results in objects further away from the viewer getting lighter in tone and softer-edged, and objects closer to the viewer being darker in tone and more sharply edged.

core knowledge Art can display interesting or unusual perspectives and viewpoints.

specific knowledge A landscape is a piece of art that shows scenery, such as mountains, valleys, trees, rivers, forests or buildings.

specific knowledge A viewfinder is what an artist might look through to compose an image.

core knowledge Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone.

specific knowledge Examples of landscape paintings include View of Toledo, by El Greco; Wanderer above the Sea of Fog, by Caspar David Friedrich; Road before the Mountains, Sainte-Victoire, by Paul Cezanne; A Meadow in the Mountains: Le Mas de Saint-Paul, by Vincent van Gogh; Tahitian Mountains, by Paul Gauguin; and Mountains at Collioure, by Andre Derain.

core knowledge 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.

Animal- Under Review (TBC).

core knowledge Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects.

specific knowledge Clay skills include rolling, slapping, coiling, scoring and joining with slip and pins.

core knowledge Techniques used to create a 3-D form from clay include coiling, pinching, slab construction and sculpting. Carving, slip and scoring can be used to attach extra pieces of clay. Mark making can be used to add detail to 3-D forms.

specific knowledge Panchmura is a region of West Bengal, famous for its terracotta horse sculptures.

core knowledge Pen and ink create dark lines that strongly contrast with white paper. Pen and ink techniques include hatching (drawing straight lines in the same direction to fill in an area), cross-hatching (layering lines of hatching in different directions), random lines (drawing lines of a variety of shapes and lengths) and stippling (using small dots). Light tones are created when lines or dots are drawn further apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together.

core knowledge Different printmaking techniques include monoprinting, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography.

core knowledge Natural patterns from weather, water or animals skins are often used as a subject matter.

specific knowledge Animals can be covered in fur, feathers, scales and shells. Animal coverings are interesting to artists because of their shapes, patterns, colours and textures.

core knowledge Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone.

specific knowledge Animals have featured in artwork since prehistoric times and across different cultures. They continue to be a significant subject matter for contemporary artists.

core knowledge Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used.

core knowledge 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

Summer term

Statues, Statuettes and Figurines- Under Review (TBC).

Islamic Art- Under Review (TBC).

Year 5

Autumn term

Tints, Tones and Shades.

core knowledge Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like.

specific knowledge Perspective in artwork, gives the illusion of depth and distance.

specific knowledge The horizon line in a landscape drawing is a horizontal line drawn across the picture, showing where the sky meets the Earth. It allows the artist to draw the viewer's attention to specific focal points within the drawing.

core knowledge A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.

specific knowledge A tone is a colour mixed with grey. The colour stays the same, only less vibrant.

specific knowledge Landscape artists include Claude Monet, Peter Graham, Max Liebermann, Robert Spencer and Joseph Mallord William Turner.

specific knowledge Unlike other artistic movements, the Impressionists did not use black paint, preferring to use pure colour to add shade and shadow.

core knowledge Imaginative and fantasy landscapes are artworks that usually have traditional features of landscapes, such as plants, physical and human features, but they have been created from the artist's imagination and do not exist in the real world.

core knowledge Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.

Taotie

core knowledge Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like.

specific knowledge Perspective in artwork, gives the illusion of depth and distance.

specific knowledge The horizon line in a landscape drawing is a horizontal line drawn across the picture, showing where the sky meets the Earth. It allows the artist to draw the viewer's attention to specific focal points within the drawing.

core knowledge A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.

specific knowledge A tone is a colour mixed with grey. The colour stays the same, only less vibrant.

specific knowledge Landscape artists include Claude Monet, Peter Graham, Max Liebermann, Robert Spencer and Joseph Mallord William Turner.

specific knowledge Unlike other artistic movements, the Impressionists did not use black paint, preferring to use pure colour to add shade and shadow.

core knowledge Imaginative and fantasy landscapes are artworks that usually have traditional features of landscapes, such as plants, physical and human features, but they have been created from the artist's imagination and do not exist in the real world.

core knowledge Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.

Spring term

Sow, Grow and Farm.

core knowledge A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.

specific knowledge Artists who have painted still life compositions include Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio, Francisco de Zurbarán, Claude Monet, Mary Cassatt, Vincent van Gogh, Paul Gauguin and Paul Cézanne.

Line, Light and Shadows.

core knowledge 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.

core knowledge Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like.

specific knowledge Continuous, or one-line, drawings, are made by keeping a pen or pencil in contact with a piece of paper for the duration of a drawing exercise.

specific knowledge Drawing on black paper with a white material, such as chalk or pencil, can create a dramatic effect due to the contrast between black and white.

core knowledge Ink wash is a mixture of India ink and water, which is applied to paper using a brush. Adding different amounts of water changes the shade of the marks made. Ink wash can be used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade.

specific knowledge Shading techniques include cross-hatching, contour lines, stippling and scribbling.

specific knowledge Rembrandt was a Dutch draughtsman, painter and printmaker. He experimented with different techniques throughout his lifetime.

core knowledge Various techniques can help children to take clear, interesting photographs, such as using auto mode, pausing and focusing before taking a picture, using the rule of thirds (imagining the view is split into three equal, horizontal sections and positioning key elements in the thirds), avoiding taking pictures pointing towards a light source and experimenting with close-ups, unusual angles and a range of subjects.

specific knowledge A black and white image deconstructs a scene and reduces it to its lines, shapes, forms and tones.

specific knowledge Photographs can be converted to line drawings using graphics software.

core knowledge Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.

specific knowledge Pablo Picasso's continuous line drawings reduce a complicated image to one fluid line. The simplicity, energy and life captured in his continuous line drawings are still much admired.

core knowledge Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.

Nature's Art.

core knowledge 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.

core knowledge Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like.

specific knowledge Natural materials that can be used for land art include leaves, flowers, grasses, seeds, clay, sand and any other materials found in the local environment.

core knowledge Relief sculpture projects from a flat surface, such as stone. High relief sculpture clearly projects out of the surface and can resemble a freestanding sculpture. Low relief, or bas-relief sculptures do not project far out of the surface and are visibly attached to the background.

core knowledge Various techniques can help children to take clear, interesting photographs, such as using auto mode, pausing and focusing before taking a picture, using the rule of thirds (imagining the view is split into three equal, horizontal sections and positioning key elements in the thirds), avoiding taking pictures pointing towards a light source and experimenting with close-ups, unusual angles and a range of subjects.

specific knowledge Natural forms include, plants, grasses, leaves, flowers, shells, stones, trees and the ground.

core knowledge Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.

specific knowledge Land art is made directly in the landscape, sculpting the land or materials from the land into earthworks or structures.

core knowledge Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract.

core knowledge Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.

Summer term

Mix Media- Under Review (TBC).

Figures and Forms- Under Review (TBC).

Year 6

Autumn term

Tints, Tones and Shades.

core knowledge A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures that can show ideas or concepts. A montage is a set of separate images that are related to each other and placed together to create a single image.

specific knowledge A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.

specific knowledge A tone is a colour mixed with grey. The colour stays the same, only less vibrant.

specific knowledge Perspective in artwork, gives the illusion of depth and distance.

specific knowledge The horizon line in a drawing is a horizontal line drawn across the picture, showing where the sky meets the Earth. It allows the artist to draw the viewer's attention to specific focal points within the drawing.

core knowledge Different artistic movements often use colour in a distinctive way. Expressionist artists use intense, non-naturalistic colours. Impressionist artists use complementary colours. Fauvist artists use flat areas or patches of colour. Naturalist artists use realistic colours.

specific knowledge Landscape artists include Claude Monet, Peter Graham, Max Liebermann, Robert Spencer and Joseph Mallord William Turner.

specific knowledge Unlike other artistic movements, the Impressionists did not use black paint, preferring to use pure colour to add shade and shadow.

core knowledge Perspective is the art of representing 3-D objects on a 2-D surface.

core knowledge 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.

Trail Blazers, Barrier Breakers.

core knowledge A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures that can show ideas or concepts. A montage is a set of separate images that are related to each other and placed together to create a single image.

core knowledge In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece.

core knowledge Different artistic movements often use colour in a distinctive way. Expressionist artists use intense, non-naturalistic colours. Impressionist artists use complementary colours. Fauvist artists use flat areas or patches of colour. Naturalist artists use realistic colours.

specific knowledge Visual elements of an artwork include colour, texture, line, pattern and form.

core knowledge Perspective is the representation of 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically. Figurative art is modern art that shows a strong connection to the real world, especially people. Conceptual art is art where the idea or concept behind the piece is more important than the look of the final piece.

specific knowledge Art analysis explores aspects of an artwork, including the people depicted, setting, story, movement, abstraction, use of text, emotional response, the arrangement of objects, the title, dominance, lines and edges, visual language, tonal range, light sources and shadows, colour, texture, space, viewpoint and use of media.

core knowledge Works of art can be significant for many reasons. For example, they are created by key artists of an artistic movement; have influenced other artists; have a new or unique concept or technique or have a famous or important subject.

specific knowledge Significant black artists include Edmonia Lewis c1844–1907, Henry Ossawa Tanner 1859–1937, Augusta Savage 1892–1962, Gordon Parks 1912–2006, Elizabeth Catlett 1915–2012, Yinka Shonibare 1962–present, Barbara Walker 1964–present, Hurvin Anderson 1965–present and Chris Ofili and Turgo Bastien, both 1968–present.

specific knowledge An exhibition plaque can include the title and date of the artwork's creation, alongside the name of the artist. It should also include the big ideas and concepts explored in the artwork and the cultural and artistic influences that have inspired the artist.

Spring term

Inuit.

core knowledge A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures that can show ideas or concepts. A montage is a set of separate images that are related to each other and placed together to create a single image.

core knowledge In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece.

core knowledge Different artistic movements often use colour in a distinctive way. Expressionist artists use intense, non-naturalistic colours. Impressionist artists use complementary colours. Fauvist artists use flat areas or patches of colour. Naturalist artists use realistic colours.

specific knowledge Visual elements of an artwork include colour, texture, line, pattern and form.

core knowledge Perspective is the representation of 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically. Figurative art is modern art that shows a strong connection to the real world, especially people. Conceptual art is art where the idea or concept behind the piece is more important than the look of the final piece.

specific knowledge Art analysis explores aspects of an artwork, including the people depicted, setting, story, movement, abstraction, use of text, emotional response, the arrangement of objects, the title, dominance, lines and edges, visual language, tonal range, light sources and shadows, colour, texture, space, viewpoint and use of media.

core knowledge Works of art can be significant for many reasons. For example, they are created by key artists of an artistic movement; have influenced other artists; have a new or unique concept or technique or have a famous or important subject.

specific knowledge Significant black artists include Edmonia Lewis c1844–1907, Henry Ossawa Tanner 1859–1937, Augusta Savage 1892–1962, Gordon Parks 1912–2006, Elizabeth Catlett 1915–2012, Yinka Shonibare 1962–present, Barbara Walker 1964–present, Hurvin Anderson 1965–present and Chris Ofili and Turgo Bastien, both 1968–present.

specific knowledge An exhibition plaque can include the title and date of the artwork's creation, alongside the name of the artist. It should also include the big ideas and concepts explored in the artwork and the cultural and artistic influences that have inspired the artist.

Environmental Artists.

core knowledge A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures that can show ideas or concepts. A montage is a set of separate images that are related to each other and placed together to create a single image.

core knowledge In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece.

core knowledge A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing.

specific knowledge Art can be an effective way of portraying environmental messages. This is because artworks can have an immediate, sensory impact on the viewer.

core knowledge Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments.

core knowledge Perspective is the representation of 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically. Figurative art is modern art that shows a strong connection to the real world, especially people. Conceptual art is art where the idea or concept behind the piece is more important than the look of the final piece.

specific knowledge Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to the natural and urban environment.

specific knowledge	Significant environmental artists include, Antony Gormley, Olafur Eliasson, Edith Meusnier, Chris Jordan and John Akomfrah.
Summer term <u>Distortion and Abstraction- Under Review (TBC).</u> <u>Bees, Beetles and Butterflies- Under Review (TBC).</u>	