



Nurture. Inspire. Prepare.



Curriculum Progression in Art and Design

National Curriculum Focus

<p>Purpose of Study</p>	<p>Art, craft and design embody some of the highest forms of human creativity. A high-quality art and design education should engage, inspire and challenge pupils, equipping them with the knowledge and skills to experiment, invent and create their own works of art, craft and design. As pupils progress, they should be able to think critically and develop a more rigorous understanding of art and design. They should also know how art and design both reflect and shape our history, and contribute to the culture, creativity and wealth of our nation.</p>
<p>Aims</p>	<p>Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques • Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design • Know about great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms.

Key Stage One

<p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products • To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination • To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space • About the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work. 	<p>Cultural Capital</p>	<p>Key Figures</p>
	<p>Key Stage One</p> <p>Trip to Walsall Art Gallery</p>	<p>Year 1</p> <p>Marco Balich, Louise Borgeous, Samantha Stevenson, Judith Scott, Cecilia Vicuna, Renata Burnal, Ilya Bolotowski, Zaria Foreman, Wassily Kaddinsky, Bridget Riley, Clarice Cliffe, Jasper Johns</p>
	<p>Year 2</p> <p>Ranti Bam, Rachael Whiteread, Josef Albers, Matthew Cusick, Eduardo Paolozzi, Maggie Scott, Kim Soon-Im, Susan Stockwell, Quentin Blake, Romare Beardon</p>	

Key Stage Two

<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. • To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas <p>To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About great artists, architects and designers in history. 	<p>Lower Key Stage 2</p> <p>Ingestre Hall Arts residential</p>	<p>Year 3</p> <p>Ruth Asawa, Anthony Caro, Max Ernst, Carl Linnaeus, Georgia O’Keefe, Maud Purdy.</p>
	<p>Upper Key Stage Two</p>	<p>Year 4</p> <p>EI Anatsui, Sokari Douglas-Camp, Barbara Hepworth, Magdelene Odundo, Jaume Plensa, Ruth Daniels, Senanayake, Megan Carter, William Morris, Fernando Botero, Alberto Giacometti, Henri Matisse, Henry Moore, Ed Rucha, George Surat, Audrey Flack, Clara Peeters</p>
	<p>Year 5</p> <p>Cai Guo-Qiang, Zaha Hadid, Friedensreich Hundertwasser, Teis Albers, Karen Rose, Chila Kumari Singh Barman, Njideka Akunyili Crosby, Vincent Van Gogh, Frida Kahlo, Maggie Scott</p>	
	<p>Year 6</p> <p>Judith Scott, Yinka Shinobare, Nicola Anthony, Louise Nevelson, Joseph Cornell, Derek O Boateng, Chuck Close, Albrecht Durer, Hannah Hoch, Graham Holland, Edvard Munch, Chris Plowman, Edward Weston, Dan Fenelon, Diego Riviera, Leonardo Davinci, Frank Bowling, Richard Brackenburg, David Hockney, Lubaina Himid, Fiona Rae, Paula Rego, John Singer Sargent.</p>	

Links to EYFS – Educational Programme for Arts and Expressive Design

The development of children’s artistic and cultural awareness supports their imagination and creativity. It is important that children have regular opportunities to engage with the arts, enabling them to explore and play with a wide range of media and materials. The quality and variety of what children see, hear and participate in is crucial for developing their understanding, self-expression, vocabulary and ability to communicate through the arts. The frequency, repetition and depth of their experiences are fundamental to their progress in interpreting and appreciating what they hear, respond to and observe

Art

0-3 Years (Daisies Class)	3 – 4 Years (Daffodils Class)	Reception Children (Sunflowers Class)	ELG	COEL Links
<u>Key Figures</u>	<u>Key Figures</u>	<u>Key Figures</u>		
Andy Goldsworthy		Andy Warhol Paul Smith Piet Mondrian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function. Share their creations, explaining the process they have used. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can hold a paintbrush. I can explore paint and mark make. To begin to join materials together. I can hold a pencil in my palm and grasp and being to develop my modified tripod grip. I can talk to my key worker about what I am going to create. I am starting to explore and manipulate with different materials. To print with a variety of objects. I can start to make marks intentionally. I am beginning to explore a range of artwork and create my own. I can explain my drawings and artwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can explore colour and colour mixing. I can talk about what I am going to create and what I need. I can use drawing to represent ideas like movement or ideas I can hold a paint brush with a developing tripod grip and use with developing control. I can choose colours for a purpose. To draw with increasing control, representing features and detail clearly. To create closed shapes with continuous lines which represent objects that can be spoken about or identified. I can develop my own ideas and decide which materials to use to express them. I can show different emotions in my drawings e.g. fear I can talk about if I like or dislike an artists’ work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can hold a paintbrush with a tripod grip and use it effectively. I can explore different ways to use paint and a range of media according to my interests and ideas. I can use a range of drawing materials such as pencils, chalk, felt tips and wax crayons. I can begin to develop observational skills by using mirrors to include the main features of faces in my drawing. I can explore paint including different application methods (Fingers, splatter, natural materials, Paintbrushes.) I can use mixed-media scraps to create artwork. I can work on a range of materials and different textures. I can cut, thread, join and manipulate materials with instructions and support, focussing on process over outcome. I can use different forms of paint such as mud, water and create a range of artwork both abstract and figurative. I can join materials in different ways. E.G. Sellotape, simple joins) I can mix colours, for a purpose. I can talk about my ideas and explore different ways to record them. I can talk about my artwork, stating what I feel I did well. I can manipulate (pull, push, twist) a range of modelling materials to affect the shape. I can create 3d forms from natural materials. I can plan and design my outcome, then follow my plan to create the outcome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Showing a curiosity about objects, events and people Finding ways to solve problems Making links and noticing patterns in their experience Making predictions Developing ideas of grouping, sequences cause and effect 	

Streethay Primary School Progression of Knowledge and skills in Drawing

	Year 1 Make your mark	Year 2	Year 3 Growing artists	Year 4 Power prints	Year 5 I need space	Year 6 Make my voice heard
Generating ideas	Explore their own ideas using a range of media.		Generate ideas from a range of stimuli and carry out simple research and evaluation as part of the making process.	Generate ideas from a range of stimuli, using research and evaluation of techniques to develop their ideas and plan more purposefully for an outcome.	Develop ideas more independently from their own research. Explore and record their plans, ideas and evaluations to develop their ideas towards an outcome	Draw upon their experience of creative work and their research to develop their own starting points for creative outcomes.
Sketchbooks	Use sketchbooks to explore ideas in an open-ended way.		Use sketchbooks for a wider range of purposes, for example recording things using drawing and annotations, planning and taking next steps in a making process.	Use sketchbooks purposefully to improve understanding, develop ideas and plan for an outcome.	Confidently use sketchbooks for purposes including recording observations and research, testing materials and working towards an outcome more independently.	Using a systematic and independent approach, research, test and develop ideas and plans using sketchbooks
Making skills (including formal elements)	Use a range of drawing materials such as pencils, chalk, charcoal, pastels, felt tips and pens. Develop observational skills to look closely and reflect surface texture through mark-making. To explore mark making using a range of tools; being able to create a diverse and purposeful range of marks through experimentation building skills and vocabulary.		Confidently use of a range of materials, selecting and using these appropriately. Draw with expression and begin to experiment with gestural and quick sketching. Developing drawing through further direct observation, using tonal shading and starting to apply an understanding of shape to communicate form and proportion.	Apply observational skills, showing a greater awareness of composition and demonstrating the beginnings of an individual style. Use growing knowledge of different drawing materials, combining media for effect. Demonstrate greater control over drawing tools to show awareness of proportion and continuing to develop use of tone and more intricate mark making.	To use a broader range of stimulus to draw from, such as architecture, culture and photography. Begin to develop drawn ideas as part of an exploratory journey. Apply known techniques with a range of media, selecting these independently in response to a stimulus. Draw in a more sustained way, revisiting a drawing over time and applying their understanding of tone, texture, line, colour and form.	Draw expressively in their own personal style and in response to their choice of stimulus, showing the ability to develop a drawing independently. Apply new drawing techniques to improve their mastery of materials and techniques Push the boundaries of mark-making to explore new surfaces, e.g. drawing on clay, layering media and incorporating digital drawing techniques.
Knowledge of artists	Describe similarities and differences between practices in Art and design, eg between painting and sculpture, and link these to their own work.		Use subject vocabulary to describe and compare creative works. Use their own experiences to explain how art works may have been made	Use subject vocabulary confidently to describe and compare creative works. Use their own experiences of techniques and making processes to explain how art works may have been made	Research and discuss the ideas and approaches of artists across a variety of disciplines, being able to describe how the cultural and historical context may have influenced their creative work.	Describe, interpret and evaluate the work, ideas and processes used by artists across a variety of disciplines, being able to describe how the cultural and historical context may have influenced their creative work.
Evaluating and Analysing	Describe and compare features of their own and other's art work.		Confidently explain their ideas and opinions about their own and other's art work, giving reasons. Use sketchbooks as part of the problem-solving process and make changes to improve their work.	Build a more complex vocabulary when discussing their own and others' art. Evaluate their work more regularly and independently during the planning and making process.	Discuss the processes used by themselves and by other artists, and describe the particular outcome achieved. Use their knowledge of tools, materials and processes to try alternative solutions and make improvements to their work.	Give reasoned evaluations of their own and others work which takes account of context and intention. Independently use their knowledge of tools, materials and processes to try alternative solutions and make improvements to their work.

Progression of skills in Drawing Painting and Mixed Media

	Year 1 Colour splash	Year 2 Life in Colour	Year 3	Year 4 Light and dark	Year 5 Portraits	Year 6 Artist Study
Generating ideas	Explore their own ideas using a range of media.	Begin to generate ideas from a wider range of stimuli, exploring different media and techniques.		Generate ideas from a range of stimuli, using research and evaluation of techniques to develop their ideas and plan more purposefully for an outcome.	Develop ideas more independently from their own research. Explore and record their plans, ideas and evaluations to develop their ideas towards an outcome.	Draw upon their experience of creative work and their research to develop their own starting points for creative outcomes
Sketchbooks	Use sketchbooks to explore ideas in an open-ended way.	Experiment in sketchbooks, using drawing to record ideas. Use sketchbooks to help make decisions about what to try out next.		Use sketchbooks purposefully to improve understanding, develop ideas and plan for an outcome.	Confidently use sketchbooks for purposes including recording observations and research, testing materials and working towards an outcome more independently.	Using a systematic and independent approach, research, test and develop ideas and plans using sketchbooks.
Making skills (including formal elements)	Experiment with paint, using a wide variety of tools (eg brushes, sponges, fingers) to apply paint to a range of different surfaces. Begin to explore colour mixing. Play with combinations of materials to create simple collage effects. Select materials based on their properties, eg shiny, soft	Begin to develop some control when painting, applying knowledge of colour and how different media behave eg adding water to thin paint. Create a range of secondary colours by using different amounts of each starting colour or adding water. Make choices about which materials to use for collage based on colour, texture, shape and pattern. Experiment with overlapping and layering materials to create interesting effects.		Explore the way paint can be used in different ways to create a variety of effects, eg creating a range of marks and textures in paint. Develop greater skill and control when using paint to depict forms, eg beginning to use tone by mixing tints and shades of colours to create 3D effects. Work selectively, choosing and adapting collage materials to create contrast and considering overall composition	Apply paint with control in different ways to achieve different effects, experimenting with techniques used by other artists and applying ideas to their own artworks eg making choices about painting surfaces or mixing paint with other materials. Develop a painting from a drawing or other initial stimulus. Explore how collage can extend original ideas. Combine a wider range of media, eg photography and digital art effects.	Manipulate paint and painting techniques to suit a purpose, making choices based on their experiences. Analyse and describe the elements of other artists' work, e.g. the effect of colour or composition.. Consider materials, scale and techniques when creating collage and other mixed media pieces. Create collage in response to a stimulus. Work collaboratively on a larger scale.
Knowledge of artists	Describe similarities and differences between practices in Art and design, eg between painting and sculpture, and link these to their own work.	Talk about art they have seen using some appropriate subject vocabulary. Be able to make links between pieces of art.		Use subject vocabulary confidently to describe and compare creative works. Use their own experiences of techniques and making processes to explain how art works may have been made.	Research and discuss the ideas and approaches of artists across a variety of disciplines, being able to describe how the cultural and historical context may have influenced their creative work.	Describe, interpret and evaluate the work, ideas and processes used by artists across a variety of disciplines, being able to describe how the cultural and historical context may have influenced their creative work.
Evaluating and Analysing	Describe and compare features of their own and other's art work.	Explain their ideas and opinions about their own and other's art work, giving reasons. Begin to talk about how they could improve their own work.		Build a more complex vocabulary when discussing their own and others' art. Evaluate their work more regularly and independently during the planning and making process.	Discuss the processes used by themselves and by other artists, and describe the particular outcome achieved. Use their knowledge of tools, materials and processes to try alternative solutions and make improvements to their work.	Give reasoned evaluations of their own and others work which takes account of context and intention. Independently use their knowledge of tools, materials and processes to try alternative solutions and make improvements to their work.

Progression of skills in Sculpture and 3D

	Year 1 Paper play	Year 2 Clay Houses	Year 3 Abstract shape and space	Year 4	Year 5 Interactive installations	Year 6 Making memories
Generating ideas	Explore their own ideas using a range of media.	Begin to generate ideas from a wider range of stimuli, exploring different media and techniques.	Generate ideas from a range of stimuli and carry out simple research and evaluation as part of the making process.		Develop ideas more independently from their own research. Explore and record their plans, ideas and evaluations to develop their ideas towards an outcome.	Draw upon their experience of creative work and their research to develop their own starting points for creative outcomes.
Sketchbooks	Use sketchbooks to explore ideas in an open-ended way.	Experiment in sketchbooks, using drawing to record ideas. Use sketchbooks to help make decisions about what to try out next.	Use sketchbooks for a wider range of purposes, for example recording things using drawing and annotations, planning and taking next steps in a making process.		Confidently use sketchbooks for purposes including recording observations and research, testing materials and working towards an outcome more independently	Using a systematic and independent approach, research, test and develop ideas and plans using sketchbooks.
Making skills (including formal elements)	Use their hands to manipulate a range of modelling materials, including paper and card. Explore how to join and fix materials in place. Create 3D forms to make things from their imagination or recreate things they have seen.	Develop understanding of sculpture to construct and model simple forms. Use hands and tools with confidence when cutting, shaping and joining paper, card and malleable materials. Develop basic skills for shaping and joining clay, including exploring surface texture.	Able to plan and think through the making process to create 3D forms using a range of materials. Shape materials for a purpose, positioning and joining materials in new ways (tie, bind, stick, fold). Experiment with combining found objects and recyclable material to create sculpture		Investigate how scale, display location and interactive elements impact 3D art. Plan a 3D artwork to communicate a concept, developing an idea in 2D into three-dimensions. Persevere when constructions are challenging and work to problem solve more independent	Uses personal plans and ideas to design and construct more complex sculptures and 3D forms. Combine materials and techniques appropriately to fit with ideas. Confidently problem-solve, edit and refine to create desired effects and end results.
Knowledge of artists	Describe similarities and differences between practices in Art and design, eg between painting and sculpture, and link these to their own work.	Talk about art they have seen using some appropriate subject vocabulary. Be able to make links between pieces of art.	Use subject vocabulary to describe and compare creative works. Use their own experiences to explain how art works may have been made.		Research and discuss the ideas and approaches of artists across a variety of disciplines, being able to describe how the cultural and historical context may have influenced their creative work	Describe, interpret and evaluate the work, ideas and processes used by artists across a variety of disciplines, being able to describe how the cultural and historical context may have influenced their creative work.
Evaluating and Analysing	Describe and compare features of their own and other's art work	Explain their ideas and opinions about their own and other's art work, giving reasons. Begin to talk about how they could improve their own work.	Confidently explain their ideas and opinions about their own and other's art work, giving reasons. Use sketchbooks as part of the problem-solving process and make changes to improve their work.		Discuss the processes used by themselves and by other artists, and describe the particular outcome achieved. Use their knowledge of tools, materials and processes to try alternative solutions and make improvements to their work.	Give reasoned evaluations of their own and others work which takes account of context and intention. Independently use their knowledge of tools, materials and processes to try alternative solutions and make improvements to their work.

Progression of skills in Craft and Design

	Year 1	Year 2 Map it out	Year 3 Ancient Egyptian scrolls	Year 4 Fabric of nature	Year 5	Year 6 Photo opportunities
Generating ideas		Begin to generate ideas from a wider range of stimuli, exploring different media and techniques.	Generate ideas from a range of stimuli and carry out simple research and evaluation as part of the making process.	Generate ideas from a range of stimuli, using research and evaluation of techniques to develop their ideas and plan more purposefully for an outcome		Draw upon their experience of creative work and their research to develop their own starting points for creative outcomes.
Sketchbooks		Experiment in sketchbooks, using drawing to record ideas. Use sketchbooks to help make decisions about what to try out next.	Use sketchbooks for a wider range of purposes, for example recording things using drawing and annotations, planning and taking next steps in a making process.	Use sketchbooks purposefully to improve understanding, develop ideas and plan for an outcome.		Using a systematic and independent approach, research, test and develop ideas and plans using sketchbooks.
Making skills (including formal elements)		Respond to a simple design brief with a range of ideas. Apply skills in cutting, arranging and joining a range of materials to include card, felt and cellophane. Follow a plan for a making process, modifying and correcting things and knowing when to seek advice.	Learn a new making technique (paper making) and apply it as part of their own project. Investigate the history of a craft technique and share that knowledge in a personal way. Design and make creative work for different purposes, evaluating the success of the techniques used.	Learn new making techniques, comparing these and making decisions about which method to use to achieve a particular outcome. Design and make art for different purposes and begin to consider how this works in creative industries.		Develop personal, imaginative responses to a design brief, using sketchbooks and independent research. Justify choices made during a design process, explaining how the work of creative practitioners have influence their final outcome.
Knowledge of artists		Talk about art they have seen using some appropriate subject vocabulary. Be able to make links between pieces of art.	Use subject vocabulary to describe and compare creative works. Use their own experiences to explain how art works may have been made.	Use subject vocabulary confidently to describe and compare creative works. Use their own experiences of techniques and making processes to explain how art works may have been made.		Describe, interpret and evaluate the work, ideas and processes used by artists across a variety of disciplines, being able to describe how the cultural and historical context may have influenced their creative work.
Evaluating and Analysing		Explain their ideas and opinions about their own and other's art work, giving reasons. Begin to talk about how they could improve their own work.	Confidently explain their ideas and opinions about their own and other's art work, giving reasons. Use sketchbooks as part of the problem-solving process and make changes to improve their work.	Build a more complex vocabulary when discussing their own and others' art. Evaluate their work more regularly and independently during the planning and making process.		Give reasoned evaluations of their own and others work which takes account of context and intention. Independently use their knowledge of tools, materials and processes to try alternative solutions and make improvements to their work.

Progression of Knowledge in Formal Elements of Art and Design

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Colour	<p>Know that the primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p>Know that primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red + yellow = orange • Yellow + blue = green • Blue + red = purple 	<p>Know that different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours.</p> <p>Know that colours can be mixed to 'match' real life objects or to create things from your imagination</p> <p>Know that colour can be used to show how it feels to be in a particular place, eg the seaside</p>	<p>Know that using light and dark colours next to each other creates contrast.</p> <p>Know that paint colours can be mixed using natural substances, and that prehistoric peoples used these paints.</p>	<p>To know that adding black to a colour creates a shade.</p> <p>To know that adding white to a colour creates a tint.</p>	<p>To know that artists use colour to create an atmosphere or to represent feelings in an artwork, for example by using warm or cool colours.</p>	<p>To know that a 'monochromatic' artwork uses tints and shades of just one colour.</p> <p>To know that colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background, eg red for danger or for celebration.</p>
Form	<p>Know that we can change paper from 2D to 3D by folding, rolling and scrunching it.</p> <p>To know that three dimensional art is called sculpture.</p>	<p>Know that 'composition' means how things are arranged on the page.</p> <p>Know that pieces of clay can be joined using the 'scratch and slip' technique.</p> <p>Know that a clay surface can be decorated by pressing into it or by joining pieces on.</p>	<p>To know that three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, like a cube).</p> <p>To know that organic forms can be abstract.</p>	<p>To know that using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.</p> <p>Know that simple 3D forms can be made by creating layers, by folding and rolling materials.</p>	<p>To know that an art installation is often a room or environment in which the viewer 'experiences' the art all around them.</p> <p>To know that the size and scale of three-dimensional art work changes the effect of the piece</p>	<p>To know that the surface textures created by different materials can help suggest form in two-dimensional art work.</p>
Shape	<p>Know a range of 2D shapes and confidently draw these.</p> <p>Know that paper can be shaped by cutting and folding it.</p>	<p>Know that collage materials can be shaped to represent shapes in an image.</p> <p>Know that shapes can be organic (natural) and irregular. Know that shapes can be geometric if they have mostly straight lines and angles.</p> <p>Know that patterns can be made using shapes.</p>	<p>To know that negative shapes show the space around and between objects.</p>	<p>To know how to use basic shapes to form more complex shapes and patterns.</p>	<p>To know that a silhouette is a shape filled with a solid flat colour that represents an object.</p>	<p>To know how an understanding of shape and space can support creating effective composition</p>
Line	<p>Know that drawing tools can be used in a variety of ways to create different lines.</p> <p>Know that lines can represent movement in drawings</p>	<p>Know that lines can be used to fill shapes, to make outlines and to add detail or pattern.</p>	<p>To know that different drawing tools can create different types of lines.</p>	<p>To know that lines can be lighter or darker, or thicker or thinner and that this can add expression or movement to a drawing.</p>	<p>To know that lines can be used by artists to control what the viewer looks at within a composition, e.g. by using diagonal lines to draw your eye into the centre of a drawing.</p>	<p>To know how line is used beyond drawing and can be applied to other art forms.</p>
Pattern	<p>Know that a pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated.</p>	<p>Know that surface rubbings can be used to add or make patterns.</p>	<p>To know that pattern can be man-made (like a printed wallpaper) or natural (like a giraffe's skin).</p>	<p>To know that symmetry can be used to create repeating patterns.</p>	<p>To know that artists create pattern to add expressive detail to art works, for example Chila Kumari Singh</p>	<p>To know that pattern can be created in many different ways, e.g. in the rhythm of brushstrokes in a painting</p>

		<p>Know that drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can make patterns.</p> <p>Know that patterns can be used to add detail to an artwork.</p>	<p>To know that the starting point for a repeating pattern is called a motif, and a motif can be arranged in different ways to make varied patterns.</p>	<p>To know that patterns can be irregular, and change in ways you wouldn't expect.</p>	<p>Burman using small everyday objects to add detail to sculptures.</p>	<p>(like the work of van Gogh) or in repeated shapes within a composition.</p>
Texture	<p>Know that texture means 'what something feels like'</p> <p>Know that different marks can be used to represent the textures of objects</p> <p>Know that different drawing tools make different marks.</p>	<p>Know that collage materials can be chosen to represent real-life textures. Know that collage materials can be overlapped and overlaid to add texture.</p> <p>Know that drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can create surface texture</p>	<p>To know that texture in an artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like) or a surface can be made to appear textured, as in a drawing using shading to recreate a fluffy object.</p>	<p>To know how to use texture more purposely to achieve a specific effect or to replicate a natural surface.</p>	<p>To know how to create texture on different materials.</p>	<p>To know that applying thick layers of paint to a surface is called impasto, and is used by artists such as Claude Monet to describe texture.</p>
Tone	<p>Know that 'tone' in art means 'light and dark'</p> <p>. Know that we can add tone to a drawing by shading and filling a shape.</p>	<p>Know that shading helps make drawn objects look more three dimensional.</p> <p>Know that different pencil grades make different tones</p>	<p>To know some basic rules for shading when drawing, eg shade in one direction, blending tones smoothly and with no gaps. To know that shading is used to create different tones in an artwork and can include hatching, cross-hatching, scribbling and stippling.</p>	<p>To know that using lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect.</p> <p>To know that tone can be used to create contrast in an artwork.</p>	<p>To know that tone can help show the foreground and background in an artwork</p>	<p>To know that chiaroscuro means 'light and dark' and is a term used to describe high-contrast images</p>

Progression of Knowledge in Knowledge of Artists

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Pupils Know:					
Meanings	Some artists are influenced by things happening around them.	Some artists create art to make people aware of good and bad things happening in the world around them.	Art from the past can give us clues about what it was like to live at that time.	Art from the past can give us clues about what it was like to live at that time.	Artists are influenced by what is going on around them; for example culture, politics and technology. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists 'borrow' ideas and imagery from other times and cultures to create new artworks. • How an artwork is interpreted will depend on the life experiences of the person looking at it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists can use symbols in their artwork to convey meaning. • Sometimes artists add extra meaning to what they create by working in places where they don't have permission to work.
Interpretations	Sometimes artists concentrate on how they are making something rather than what they make. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists living in different places at different times can be inspired by similar ideas or stories. 	Art can be figurative or abstract.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meanings we take from art made in the past are influenced by our own ideas. 	Designers can make beautiful things to try and improve people's everyday lives. • How and where art is displayed has an effect on how people interpret it.	Artists use self-portraits to represent important things about themselves. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists create works that make us question our beliefs. 	Artists find inspiration in other artist's work, adapting and interpreting ideas and techniques to create something new. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art can be a form of protest. • Artists use art to tell stories about things that are important to them; looking at artworks from the past can reveal thoughts and opinions from that time. • Art sometimes creates difficult feelings when we look at
Materials and Processes	Artists choose materials that suit what they want to make. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists can use the same material (felt) to make 2D or 3D artworks. • Artists and designers can create work to match a set of requirements; a 'brief' or 'commission'. 	Artists try out different combinations of collage materials to create the effect they want. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists can use the same material (felt) to make 2D or 3D artworks. • Artists and designers can create work to match a set of requirements; a 'brief' or 'commission'. 	Artists have different materials available to them depending on when they live in history. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists can make their own tools. • Artists experiment with different tools and materials to create texture. • Artists can work in more than one medium. • Artist make decisions about how their work will be displayed. 	Artists choose what to include in a composition, considering both what looks good together and any message they want to communicate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designers collect visual ideas from a wide range of sources, sometimes collecting these as a mood board. • Artists and designers sometimes choose techniques based on the time and money available to them. • Artists use drawing to plan ideas for work in different media. 	Artists can choose their medium to create a particular effect on the viewer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists can combine materials; for example digital imagery with paint or print. • Art can be interactive; the viewer becomes part of it, experiencing the artwork with more than one of the senses. 	Artists use techniques like chiaroscuro to create dramatic light and shade when drawing or painting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists can use materials to respond to a feeling or idea in an abstract way. • Artists take risks to try out ideas; this can lead to new techniques being developed. • Artists can make work by collecting and combining ready-made objects to create 'assemblage'. • Artforms are always evolving as materials and techniques change over time.
	So they can:					
	Understand how artists choose materials based on their properties in order to achieve certain effects.	Talk about art they have seen using some appropriate subject vocabulary. Create work from a brief, understanding that artists are sometimes commissioned to create art. Create and critique both figurative and abstract art, recognising some of the techniques used. Apply their own understanding of art materials learnt from artist work to begin purposefully choosing materials for a specific effect.	Discuss how artists produced art in the past and understand the influence and impact of their methods and styles on art today, using their own experiences and historical evidence. Consider how to display art work, understanding how artists consider their viewer and the impact on them.	Use subject vocabulary confidently to describe and compare creative works. Understand how artists use art to convey messages through the choices they make. Work as a professional designer does, by collating ideas to generate a theme.	Research and discuss the ideas and approaches of artists across a variety of disciplines, being able to describe how the cultural and historical context may have influenced their creative work. Discuss how artists create work with the intent to create an impact on the viewer. Consider what choices can be made in their own work to impact their viewer.	Describe, interpret and evaluate the work, ideas and processes used by artists across a variety of disciplines, being able to describe how the cultural and historical context may have influenced their creative work. Recognise how artists use materials to respond to feelings and memory and choose materials, imagery, shape and form to create personal pieces . Understand how art forms such as photography and sculpture continually develop over time as artists seek to break new boundaries

Progression of Knowledge in Evaluating and Analysing

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Pupils Know:					
What is art?	Art is made in different ways. ● Art is made by all different kinds of people. ● An artist is someone who creates.		Artists make art in more than one way. ● There are no rules about what art must be. ● Art can be purely decorative or it can have a purpose.	Artists make choices about what, how and where they create art. ● Artworks can fit more than one genre.	Sometimes people disagree about whether something can be called 'art'. ● Art doesn't always last for a long time; it can be temporary.	Art doesn't have to a literal representation of something, it can sometimes be imagined and abstract. ● Art can represent abstract concepts, like memories and experiences. ● Art can be a digital art form, like photography
Why do people make art?		People use art to tell stories . ● People make art about things that are important to them. ● People make art to share their feelings. ● People make art to explore an idea in different ways. ● People make art for fun. ● People make art to decorate a space. ● People make art to help others understand something	People use art to tell stories and communicate. ● People can make art to express their views or beliefs. ● People make art for fun, and to make the world a nicer place to be. ● People use art to help explain or teach things. ● People make art to explore big ideas, like death or nature.	Art can be created to make money; being an artist is a job for some people. ● Art, craft and design affects the lives of people who see or use something that has been created.	People make art to express emotion. ● People make art to encourage others to question their ideas or beliefs. ● People make art to portray ideas about identity. ● People make art to fit in with popular ideas or fashions.	Sometimes people make art to express their views and opinions, which can be political or topical. ● Sometime people make art to create reactions. ● People use art as a means to reflect on their unique characteristics
How do people talk about art?			People can have their own opinions about art, and sometimes disagree. ● One artwork can have several meanings.	Art is influenced by the time and place it was made, and this affects how people interpret it. ● Artists may hide messages or meaning in their work. ● Artists evaluate what they make and talking about art is one way to do this.	People can explore and discuss art in different ways, for example, by visiting galleries, by discussing it, by writing about it, by using it as inspiration for their own work or by sharing ideas online. ● Some artists become well-known or famous and people tend to talk more about their work because it is familiar. ● Talking about plans for artwork, or evaluating finished work, can help improve what artists create . ● Comparing artworks can help people understand them better.	Art can change through new and emerging technologies that challenge people to discuss and appreciate art in a new way. ● People can have varying ideas about the value of art. ● Art can be analysed and interpreted in lots of ways and can be different for everyone. ● Everyone has a unique way of experiencing art.
	So they can:					
	Describe and compare features of their own and others' artwork. Evaluate art with an understanding of how art can be varied and made in different ways and by different people.	Explain their ideas and opinions about their own and others' artwork, beginning to recognise the stories and messages within in and showing an understanding of why they may have made it. Begin to talk about how they could improve their own work. Talk about how art is made.	Confidently explain their ideas and opinions about their own and others' artwork, with an understanding of the breadth of what art can be and that there are many ways to make art. Discuss and begin to interpret meaning and purpose of artwork, understanding how artists can use art to communicate. Begin to carry out a problem-solving process and make changes to improve their work.	Use more complex vocabulary when discussing their own and others' art. Discuss art considering how it can affect the lives of the viewers or users of the piece. Evaluate their work more regularly and independently during the planning and making process.	Discuss the processes used by themselves and by other artists, and describe the particular outcome achieved. Consider how effectively pieces of art express emotion and encourage the viewer to question their own ideas. Use their knowledge of tools, materials and processes to try alternative solutions and make improvements to their work.	Give reasoned evaluations of their own and others' work which takes account of context and intention. Discuss how art is sometimes used to communicate social, political, or environmental views. Explain how art can be created to cause reaction and impact and be able to consider why an artist chooses to use art in this way. Independently use their knowledge of tools, materials and processes to try alternative solutions and make improvements to their work.

