

The Beeches Primary School - Art Curriculum Progression Map

Redeveloped - March 2022

Reception	Autumn 1 Me & My Community	Autumn 2 Sparkle & Shine & Marvellous Machines	Spring 1 Let's Explore & Build it Up	Spring 2 Once Upon a Time & Puppets & Pop Ups	Summer 1 Ready, Steady Grow Creep, Crawl & Wriggle	Summer 2 Big Wide World, Splash
Activities	-To create a friendship Rainbow - <i>Self portraits</i>	Loose parts creation <i>Christmas and Celebration linked creativity</i>	Colourful buildings Famous architects/ become their own architect in their building and use of colour, windows doors, shape, and form etc.	Royal Workshop Pop Ups	Fruity prints	Aboriginal-style paintings and patterns. Graffiti Art
Skill	Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of application.	Use natural materials and loose parts to make 2-D and 3-D art.	Explore and create using a wide range of materials and components, including upcycled materials, construction kits, textiles, and ingredients. Construct simple structures and	Create collaboratively, share ideas, and use a variety of resources to make products inspired by existing products, stories or their own ideas, interests, or experiences	To create a print piece of art using a variety of fruits and vegetables- to explore, colour and texture with their choices of foods. Other natural materials can make prints. Including feathers, ears of	Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of app

			models using a range of materials.	Describe what, why and how something was made and compare with others.	wheat and corn on the cobs.	
Knowledge	The primary colours are red, yellow, and blue.	Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay, and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms.	Different materials have different properties and can be used for different purposes.	How to share their creations, explaining the process they have used. Aspects of designing and making can be compared with others, including inspiration for making a product and the tools and techniques used.	That different fruit and vegetables will have different textures and shapes. Notice what happens when colours mix. Different natural materials will create a different effect. That mud can be used in different ways to create paint.	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Different materials have different properties and can be used for different purposes
Prior Knowledge	Explore colour and application of paint using a range of different tools.	Leaves, twigs, flowers, and pebbles are natural materials, and they can be used to make patterns and pictures.	Different materials can be used for construction. They have different properties. Make simple structures using a range of materials.	Share their creations with others and begin to notice how the work of others is the same or different to their own.	Use everyday objects to make simple prints.	Explore colour and application of paint using a range of different tools

Future Knowledge	Y1 - A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows, and cheeks	Y1 - Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pinecones, seeds, and flowers, can be used to make transient art.	Y1 - Different materials can be used for different purposes, depending on their properties. For example, cardboard is a stronger building material than paper. Plastic is light and can float. Clay is heavy and will sink.	Y1 - Two products or pieces of art can be compared by looking at a set of criteria and scoring both products against each one.	Y1 - 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.	Y1 - The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.
Vocabulary						
Artist	Picasso portrait	Van Gogh- Stary night				Andy Goldsworthy - outdoor natural art shapes

Year 1	Autumn 1 Superheroes (Mix it)	Autumn 2 Street view (School Days)	Spring 1 Paws, Claws and Whiskers	Spring 2 Dinosaur Planet	Summer 1 Bright Lights, Big City (Rain and Sunrays)	Summer 2 The Enchanted Woodland
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<p>Skill</p>	<p>Represent the human face, using drawing, painting, or sculpture, from observation, imagination, or memory with some attention to facial features.</p> <p>Describe and explore the work of a significant artist.</p> <p>Design and make art to express ideas.</p> <p>Identify the primary colours.</p> <p>Identify and use paints in the primary colours.</p> <p>Identify similarities and differences between two or more pieces of art.</p>	<p>Identify similarities and differences between two or more pieces of art.</p> <p>Draw or paint a place from memory, imagination, or observation.</p> <p>Describe and explore the work of a significant artist.</p> <p>Form can be created by layering materials, such as cardboard, or by adding wire to make parts of paintings stand out from the surface.</p>	<p>Use soft and hard pencils to create different types of line and shape.</p> <p>Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.</p> <p>Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary.</p> <p>Describe and explore the work of a significant artist.</p>	<p>Manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing, rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing, and smoothing.</p> <p>Design and make art to express ideas.</p>	<p>Use soft and hard pencils to create different types of line and shape.</p> <p>Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork.</p> <p>Make simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint.</p> <p>Design and make art to express ideas.</p>	<p>Identify and use paints in the primary colour,</p> <p>Make transient art and pattern work using a range or combination of man-made and natural materials.</p> <p>Describe and explore the work of a significant artist.</p>
<p>Knowledge</p>	<p>A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead,</p>	<p>Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals,</p>	<p>Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils</p>	<p>Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as</p>	<p>Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black.</p>	<p>Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a</p>

	<p>eyebrows, and cheeks</p> <p>The primary colours are red, yellow, and blue.</p> <p>Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates.</p>	<p>streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events</p> <p>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).</p> <p>A mural is any piece of artwork painted or applied directly on a wall, ceiling or other permanent surfaces.</p> <p>James Rizzi was an American artist and illustrator who lived in New York City. His urban landscapes are bright, colourful and imaginative.</p>	<p>create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.</p> <p>Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates.</p>	<p>clay, plasticine, and salt dough.</p> <p>Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past)</p>	<p>Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.</p> <p>Textural materials can be bumpy, ridged, rough, smooth, grainy, furry, wrinkled and crumpled</p> <p>Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, 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).</p> <p>The primary colours are red, yellow, and blue.</p> <p>Words relating to colour, shape, materials, and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists.</p>
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		Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists.				
Prior Knowledge	<p>Reception - Explore colour and application of paint using a range of different tools.</p> <p>Reception -Different types of art include painting, drawing, collage, textiles, sculpture, and printing.</p> <p>Reception - Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of application.</p>	<p>Reception - Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of application.</p> <p>Famous architects/ become their own architect in their building and use of colour, windows doors, shape, and form etc.</p>	Reception - Discuss similarities and differences in their own and others' work, linked to visual elements, such as colour, scale, subject matter, composition, and type.	Reception - Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay, and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms	<p>Reception - Use everyday objects to make simple prints.</p> <p>Reception -Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay, and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms.</p>	<p>Reception - Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of application.</p> <p>Reception -Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay, and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms.</p> <p>Reception - Different types of art include painting, drawing, collage, textiles, sculpture, and printing</p>
Future Knowledge	Y2 - A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait.	Y2 - Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals,	Y2 - Describe similarities and differences between	Y2- Malleable materials, such as clay, plasticine, or salt dough, are	Y2 -A block print is made when a pattern is carved or engraved onto a	Y2 - The secondary colours are green, purple, and orange. These

	Represent the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination, or memory.	streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories, and historical events.	artwork on a common theme.	easy to shape. Interesting materials that can make textures, patterns and imprints include tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap	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.	colours can be made by mixing primary colours together 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
Vocabulary	Line, Shape, pattern, colour, texture, soft, hard, media, collage, print, abstract, portrait, landscape, observation, memory, imagination, transient, Mixing, shade, tone,					
Artist		James Rizzi	Andy Warhol			Andy Goldsworthy

Year 2	Autumn 1 Beachcombers	Autumn 2 Land Ahoy	Spring 1 Street Detectives	Spring 2 Towers, tunnels, and Turrets	Summer 1 The Scented Garden	Summer 2 Stone Age (opening worlds)
Skill	Select the best materials and	Use the properties of pencil, ink, and	Describe similarities and	Draw a place from memory,	Select the best materials and	Draw, paint and sculpt natural

	<p>techniques to develop an idea</p> <p>Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination, and memory.</p> <p>Draw or paint features of landscape from memory, imagination, or observation, with some attention to detail.</p>	<p>charcoal to create different patterns, textures, and lines, and explore shape, form, and space.</p> <p>Use the properties of various materials, such as clay or polystyrene, to develop a block print.</p>	<p>differences between artwork on a common theme.</p> <p>Discuss and critique local art.</p> <p>Draw a place from memory, imagination, or observation.</p>	<p>imagination, or observation.</p> <p>Discuss and critique the work of Paul Klee.</p>	<p>techniques to develop an idea</p> <p>Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination, and memory.</p> <p>Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas</p>	<p>forms from observation, imagination, and memory.</p> <p>Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea</p>
Knowledge	<p>Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pinecones, feathers, stones, insects, birds, and crystals.</p> <p>Materials and techniques that are well suited to different tasks include ink; smooth paper and polystyrene blocks for printing; hard</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories, and historical events</p> <p>Describe similarities and differences between artwork</p>	<p>Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories, and historical events.</p> <p>Describe similarities and differences between artwork</p>	<p>Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pinecones, feathers, stones, insects, birds, and crystals.</p> <p>Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme.</p>	<p>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</p>

	<p>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>A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view.</p>	<p>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.</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>on a common theme.</p>	<p>on a common theme.</p>	<p>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. A sketch is a quickly produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas.</p>	<p>paintings and clay, clay tools and slip for sculpting.</p>
Prior Knowledge	<p>Y1 - Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials.</p>	<p>Y1- A print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint, fabric paint, ink, or other media</p>	<p>Y1- Drawings or paintings of locations can be inspired by observation (looking closely), imagination</p>	<p>Y1- Drawings or paintings of locations can be inspired by observation (looking closely), imagination</p>	<p>Y1 - Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials,</p>	<p>Y1 - Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials.</p>

		from one surface to another.	(creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering places from the past).	(creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering places from the past).	such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pinecones, seeds, and flowers, can be used to make transient art. Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork. Use textural materials, including paper and fabric, to create a simple collage.	
Future Knowledge	Y3 - Nature and natural forms can be used as a starting point for creating art Y3- Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern, and tone time. work.	Y3 -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	Y3 - An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city. Draw, collage, paint or photograph an urban landscape.	Y3 - Compare artists, architects and designers and identify significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures, and products through discussion. Y3 - Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern, and tone time.	Y3 - Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern, and tone.	Y3 - Nature and natural forms can be used as a starting point for creating art Y3- Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern, and tone time. work.

		<p>creating a full print then cutting away areas of the printing block before printing again.</p> <p>Hatching, cross-hatching, and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form. Add tone to a drawing by using linear and cross-hatching, scumbling and stippling.</p>				
Vocabulary	Line, Shape, pattern, colour, texture, soft, hard, media, collage, print, abstract, portrait, landscape, observation, memory, imagination, transient, Mixing, shade, tone, describe, critique, evaluate, similarities, differences,					
Artist	<p>Van Gogh</p> <p>Courbet</p> <p>Hokusai</p> <p>Monet</p>	<p>J. M. Turner</p> <p>Fitz Hugh Lane</p>	<p>L S Lowry</p> <p>Claude Monet</p> <p>Local artists</p>	<p>Paul Klee</p>	<p>Georgia O'Keeffe</p> <p>Van Gogh</p> <p>Andy Warhol</p>	<p>Cave Art</p>

Year 3	Autumn 1 Flow - Rivers	Autumn 2 Flow - Indus Valley	Spring 1 Urban Pioneers - settlements and cities	Spring 2 Gods and Mortals - Greece	Summer 1 Gods and Mortals - Volcanoes	Summer 2 Scrumdiddlyumptious
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Skill	Identify, mix and use contrasting coloured paints.	Cross Curricular with DT Autumn	<p>Draw, collage, paint or photograph an urban landscape.</p> <p>Compare artists, architects and designers and identify significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time.</p> <p>Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork</p> <p>Make suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork.</p>	<p>Create a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials.</p> <p>Compare artists, architects and designers and identify significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time</p> <p>Cross Curricular with DT in Summer 1</p>	<p>Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork.</p> <p>Create a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials.</p> <p>Make suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork</p>
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.		An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city.	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	Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.

		<p>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.</p> <p>Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.</p> <p>Suggestions for improving or adapting artwork could include aspects of the subject matter, structure and composition; the execution of specific techniques or the</p>	<p>need to be cut and joined together using a variety of techniques.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Make suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork</p> <p>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.</p>
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		uses of colour, line, texture, tone, shadow and shading		
Prior Knowledge	<p>Reception - The primary colours are red, yellow, and blue.</p> <p>Y1 - The primary colours are red, yellow, and blue.</p> <p>Y2- The secondary colours are green, purple, and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.</p>	Y2 - Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories, and historical events.	Y2- Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories, and historical events.	<p>Y2 - Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea.</p> <p>Press objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and imprints</p> <p>Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary.</p>
Future Knowledge	Y4 - 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.	Y4 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	Y4 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.	<p>Y4 - Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art.</p> <p>Use clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form</p> <p>Give constructive feedback to others about ways to</p>

			subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line, and tone.		improve a piece of artwork.
Vocabulary	Line, Shape, pattern, colour, texture, soft, hard, media, collage, print, abstract, portrait, landscape, observation, memory, imagination, transient, Mixing, shade, tone, describe, critique, evaluate, similarities, differences, architecture, pottery, improve, evaluate				
Artist	Henri Matisse	Hokusai	Banksy	Greek pottery and architecture	

Year 4	Autumn 1 Romans Mosaics	Autumn 2 Romans	Spring 1 Blue Abyss	Spring 2 Blue Abyss	Summer 1 Bottoms, Bile and Burps Islamic Art	Summer 2 Potions
Skill	Explore and develop three-dimensional art that uses the human form , using ideas from contemporary or historical starting points Explain the significance of art, architecture or design from history and create work inspired by it.		Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art Create a series of sketches over time to develop ideas on a theme or mastery of a technique Use clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form		Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures Use the properties of pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing.	

		<p>Represent the detailed patterns found in natural phenomena, such as water, weather or animal skins.</p>		
<p>Knowledge</p>	<p>Art can be developed that depicts the human form to create a narrative</p> <p>Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used.</p>	<p>Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects.</p> <p>Similarities and differences between artwork can include subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone</p> <p>Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Natural patterns from weather, water or animals skins are often used as a subject matter.</p>	<p>Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction.</p> <p>Techniques and visual elements, such as line, shape, pattern and colour can be combined to create a range of effects.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

			tones are created when lines or dots are drawn further apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together.	
Prior Knowledge	<p>Y3 - 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</p> <p>Artists draw, paint or sculpt human forms in active poses.</p>	<p>Y3 - 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 technique</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough. Manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing, rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing and smoothing. Optional x 2 	<p>Y3 - 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.</p> <p>Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form</p>	<p>Y3 -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. Create a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials.</p>
Future Knowledge	<p>Y5 - Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract. Investigate and develop artwork using the characteristics of an artistic movement.</p> <p>A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and</p>	<p>Y5 - 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.</p> <p>Various techniques can help children to take clear, interesting photographs,</p>	<p>Y5 -A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and photography. Artistic movements or</p>	<p>Y5 - Relief sculpture projects from a flat surface, such as stone. High relief sculpture clearly projects out of the surface and can</p>

	<p>photography. Artistic movements or artists that communicate feelings through portraiture include the Expressionists. Explore and create expression in portraiture.</p>	<p>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 subject</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>artists that communicate feelings through portraiture include the Expressionists.</p> <p>Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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. Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials</p>	
<p>Vocabulary Line, Shape, pattern, colour, texture, form, soft, hard, media, collage, print, abstract, portrait, landscape, observation, foreground, background memory, imagination, transient, Mixing, shade, tone, describe, critique, evaluate, similarities, differences, architecture, pottery, improve, evaluate, hatching, cross-hatching, stippling</p>					
<p>Artist</p>			<p>Lionel Walden Hokusai Vincent Scarpace</p>		

Year 5	Autumn 1 Stargazers	Autumn 2 Stargazers	Spring 1 Alchemy Island	Spring 2 Beast Creator	Summer 1 Tints, Tones & Shades	Summer 2 Scream Machine
Skill	<p>Add text or printed materials to a photographic background.</p> <p>Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models.</p> <p>Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials.</p> <p>Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work.</p> <p>Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models.</p>		<p>Make and use paper to explore traditional crafting techniques.</p>	<p>Use pen and ink (ink wash) to add perspective, light and shade to a composition or model.</p>	<p>Mix and use tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials, including paint.</p> <p>Use a range of materials to create imaginative and fantasy landscapes.</p>	<p>See DT</p>
Knowledge	<p>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> <p>Some artists use text or printed images to add interest or meaning to a photograph.</p> <p>Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to</p>		<p>Traditional crafting techniques using paper include, casting, decoupage, collage, marbling, origami and paper making.</p>	<p>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</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>Imaginative and fantasy landscapes are artworks that usually have</p>	

	<p>explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.</p> <p>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</p>		<p>perspective, light and shade.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.</p>	
<p>Prior Knowledge</p>	<p>Y4 - Different printmaking techniques include Mono printing, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography.</p>	<p>Y4 - Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch</p>	<p>Y4- Different print making techniques include monoprinting, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography.</p>	<p>Y4 - Art can display interesting or unusual perspectives and viewpoints. Warm colours include orange, yellow and red. They remind the viewer of heat, fire, and sunlight. They can make people feel happy</p>	<p>Y4 -</p>

				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.	
Future Knowledge	Y6 - Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink, or other art materials from one surface to another.	Y6 - Materials have different qualities, such as rough or smooth, hard or soft, heavy or light, opaque or transparent and fragile or robust.	Y6 - Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another.	Y6 - Perspective is the art of representing 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Different artistic movements often use colour in a distinctive way.	Y6 -
Vocabulary	Line, Shape, pattern, colour, texture, soft, hard, media, collage, print, abstract, portrait, landscape, observation, memory, imagination, transient, Mixing, shade, tone, tint, describe, critique, evaluate, similarities, differences, architecture, pottery, improve, evaluate form, foreground, background, hatching, cross-hatching, stippling, perspective (light, shade) Impressionists, abstract, expressionist				
Artist	Peter Thorpe			Charles Darwin	Impressionists

Year 6	Autumn 1 ID	Autumn 2 Child's War	Spring 1 Frozen Kingdom	Spring 2 Maths in Art (SAT's)	Summer 1 Hola Mexico	Summer 2 Gallery Rebels
Skill	<p>Use distortion, abstraction and exaggeration to create interesting effects in portraiture or figure drawing.</p> <p>Gather, record and develop information from a range of sources to create a mood board or montage to inform their thinking about a piece of art.</p>	<p>See DT Anderson Shelters (cross-curricular link)</p>	<p>Explain the significance of different artworks from a range of times and cultures and use elements of these to create their own artworks.</p> <p>Use the work of a significant printmaker to influence artwork.</p>	<p>Tessellation Stand-alone unit</p>	<p>Create a 3-D form using malleable materials in the style of a significant artist, architect or designer.</p>	<p>Draw or paint detailed landscapes that include perspective.</p> <p>Use line, tone or shape to draw observational detail or perspective.</p> <p>Use colour palettes and characteristics of an artistic movement or artist in artwork.</p>

	Use line, tone or shape to draw observational detail or perspective.					
Knowledge	<p>In art, distortion is an alteration to an original shape, abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically and exaggeration is the depiction of something that is larger than in real life.</p> <p>A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures that can show ideas or concepts.</p> <p>Line is the most basic element of drawing and can be used to create outlines, contour lines to make images three-</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another.</p>		A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing.	<p>Perspective is the art of representing 3-D objects on a 2-D surface.</p> <p>Line is the most basic element of drawing and can be used to create outlines, contour lines to make images three-dimensional and for shading in the form of cross-hatching. Tone is the relative lightness and darkness of a colour. Different types of perspective include one-point perspective (one vanishing point on the horizon line), two-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line) and three-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line and one below the ground, which</p>

	<p>dimensional and for shading in the form of cross-hatching.</p>					<p>is usually used for images of tall buildings seen from above).</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Prior Knowledge</p>	<p>Y5 - A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and photography</p> <p>Ways to review ideas include annotating sketches and sketchbook pages</p>		<p>Artistic movements include Expressionism, Impressionism, Pop Art and Abstract</p> <p>Some artists use text or printed images to add interest or meaning to a photograph.</p>		<p>Relief sculpture projects from a flat surface, such as stone. High relief sculpture clearly projects out of the surface and can resemble a free-standing sculpture. Low relief, or bas-relief sculptures do not project far out of the surface and are visibly attached to the background.</p>	<p>Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.</p> <p>Ink wash can be used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade.</p> <p>A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness. Shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.</p>

Vocabulary	Line, Shape, pattern, colour, complimentary, realistic, texture, soft, hard, media, collage, print, abstract, distortion, portrait, landscape, foreground, background, observation, memory, imagination, transient, Mixing, shade, tone, describe, critique, evaluate, similarities, differences, architecture, pottery, improve, evaluate, hatching, cross-hatching, stippling, one-point perspective, two-point perspective, Impressionists, abstract, expressionist, mood board, montage,					
Artist	Da Vinci	Henry Moore	Kenojuak Ashevak	M.C Escher	Frida Kahlo	Damian Hurst Camille Pissarro