

Art knowledge progression	Knowledge	Artist studies
Reception	• That marks can mean something • That colours can be mixed • That artists make pictures, models, and sculptures • That art is about exploring materials • That different materials feel and behave differently • That they can talk about what they have made	• Henri Matisse • Alma Thomas (colours)
Year 1	• The names of basic materials and tools (brush, paint, glue, clay) • That artists create paintings, drawings, and sculptures • That they can choose colours and tools for a reason • A collage is a type of artwork made by sticking different materials to a surface • Materials can manipulated in different ways – fold, scrunch, stick, twist, cut • That artists like Pablo Picasso create drawings • I know what a continuous line is • I know what stippling is. • To know who Piet Mondrian is. • To know the names of the Primary colours • To name tools such as paint brush and paint. • We can change a primary colour using black and white. • A model/sculpture is a 3D piece of artwork that is created resemble something else. • How to manipulate materials in different way – cut, fold, glue, tape • How to describe something in terms of colour, shape, texture and pattern • How to create a plan of a model	• Piet Mondrian- abstract • Pablo Picasso- continuous lines - modern art
Year 2	• How colours are mixed to make new colours • That materials can create texture • That art can show pattern and detail • That artists use different techniques • That looking closely helps improve artwork • Andy Goldsworthy is a sculptor • He uses natural materials to make temporary art • What a repeated pattern is • To know what press printing is	• L.S. Lowry – • Andy Goldsworthy -sculpture and land art • Dean Russo- Animal art (painting- secondary colours)

	• To know who L.S Lowry was and what type of art he did. • To know how Lowry's drawings link to a town like Worksop. • To know that look closely helps with detail • To know outdoor art is temporary • To know what a collage is • To know what cutting, folding and filling spaces are. • To know who Dean Russo is • To know what secondary colours are • To know what primary colours are (recap) • To know what tint and shade is (recap) • To know origami is the art of folding paper • To know that origami is 3D	
Year 3	• Know that hatching involves drawing parallel lines at different distances to create tone • Know that cross hatching is two layers of hatching at right-angles to each other • Remember to press lightly with our pencils when sketching • Different shades can be created with chalk depending what part of the chalk I use • If I press hard it will be darker if I press light it will be lighter • Chalk can be smudged • If I use the side of chalk will be lighter • Drawing in proportion refers to the size relationships between objects • When drawing a portrait, the eyes are halfway down the face • To know who Vincent Van Gogh was • To know what pointillism is • To know what tertiary means • To know what stippling and dry brush effect is • What a loom is • What paper weaving is • What a loom is • What paper weaving is • Recall all previous printing techniques	• Arcimboldo -started Surrealism • Antoni Gaudí -modernism • Vincent Van Gogh

	• Printing can be done on tiles • That rollers are used when creating prints. • Two colours can be used on one tile to create repeated patterns	
Year 4	• <i>Who Gaudi is and what he is famous for (year 3)</i> • <i>What a mosaic is (year 3)</i> • <i>What coiling is (year 3)</i> • What composition means (where things are placed) • How light and shadow affect what we see • That artists choose materials and techniques deliberately • That background, middle ground, and foreground create depth • That artwork can be improved through evaluation • Grduating lines create continuous shading from light to dark. These can be used to create shadow and the 3D effect on edges of a drawing. • Pressing on lightly is important so we can correct mistakes • We can create light and dark with two different pencils • That guide lines can be used to draw portraits • That I can chose one colour to create different effects • Pencil crayons can create light and dark • That guide lines can be used to draw portraits • That mixing grey with colours adds tone • Adding black to colours adds shade • Adding white create tint. • Claude Monet was a French painter • He was an impressionist painter • He's known for capturing light, colour and atmosphere • Different brushed create different effects • Impressionist wanted to capture what they saw in the moment • Artefacts are important to archaeologists because it can tell us about society and cultures from the past. • I can recognise typical features of Viking shields, including symmetrical patterns, segments and a boss	• Claude Monet – impressionist • Hans Holbein the Younger (1497–1543):- drew Henry viii

	• That my design will be turned into a 3D clay model so thinking about pattern and simple features are important • Not to overcomplicate the design • We can shape our clay using pinch, and scoring techniques. • Know that the pinch technique involves pinching a sphere of clay • Know that the scoring technique involves scratching the surface of the clay to create a rough texture to aid adhesion of another piece of clay	
Year 5	• That there are a variety of pencils to chose from • A pencil is chosen based on the effect the artist wants to create. • That hatching, cross hatching and other previous sketching techniques can be used to build a picture. • Charcoal can be used to create their own stencil/ print • That artists have different styles • That colour can create mood and atmosphere • That art can express feelings and ideas • That artists are influenced by other artists and cultures • That techniques can be combined for effect • What complementary colours are. • The full spectrum colour wheel is. • Know that green, purple and orange are secondary colours • Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours • Know that you mix a combination of primary and secondary colours to make a tertiary colour • There is more than one way to make the colour brown. • Know that analogous colours are colours which are near each other on the colour wheel. • Know that complimentary colours are colours that are on opposite sides of the colour wheel. • Know that monochromatic refers to all the light and dark versions of one colour. • To tint a colour you add white to it • To shade a colour you add black to it • To tone a colour you add grey to it.	• David Hockney -modern art, cubism • Picasso -landscapes

	• What monochromatic means. • Beginning to show understanding of perspective (developed further in year 6). • What tessellation is • What collage is • What it is to appraise a piece of art work. • Know that manipulating paper in different ways can give different effects, textures and dimensions to my work. • What typography is • How to put their own personality into art • Pottery is important to archaeologists because it can tell us about society and cultures from the past. • I can recognise typical features of Greek pottery, including geometric patterns, red-figure/black-figure decoration, images of gods/goddesses/daily life/warfare • We can shape our clay using pinch, coil and scoring techniques. • Know that the pinch technique involves pinching a sphere of clay • Know that the coil technique involves rolling a long thin length of clay and coiling it on itself • Know that the scoring technique involves scratching the surface of the clay to create a rough texture to aid adhesion of another piece of clay • I can use appropriate shapes, black-figure images, themes and geometric patterns in my Greek-influenced pottery design. • Know that pinch and coil are moulding techniques • Know that scoring is a joining technique • I can successfully use moulding & joining techniques. • I can use tools to add texture and pattern.	
Year 6	• How to plan and develop a final piece from initial ideas • That artists refine and improve their work • How to justify their choices of materials and techniques • How to compare artists and explain similarities/differences • That art communicates meaning to an audience	• Giacometti and Henry Moore - sculpture • Andy Warhol / Roy Lichtenstein - pop art modern

- **Modroc** starts off dry, you wet it with water and then give it time to dry out and it will harden.
- You soak the **modroc** in water, squeeze out any **excess** water and then wrap it around the chicken wire immediately. Rub fingers over it to get rid of any bubbles/ creases.
- If the **Modroc** is hard, you cannot shape it.
- **Modroc** was originally used for **medicinal** purposes, creating bandages and casts for people.
- How to use wire to mould a person
- Who Henry Moore is
- How his work links to WWII.
- In a **continuous line** drawing, the line is unbroken from beginning to end.
- **Stippling** can be used to create areas of **light & shadow** using nothing but dots.
- **Hatching** is a shading technique that uses **parallel** lines.
- **Cross hatching** is a shading technique that uses a second layer of **parallel** lines which are **perpendicular** to a first layer
- **Contour lines** define the outline of a **form**, as well as interior structure, without the use of shading. **Contour** actually means the outline.
- **Graduating lines** are **continuous** shading from light to dark and vice versa.
- The closer the marks are together, the darker the **tone**.
- The further apart the marks are, the lighter **tone**.
- I can add **tonal** variation using **dot and dash, loops, spirals, waves** and **zig-zags** in pen and different hardnesses of pencil.
- What **1 point perspective** is
- What **guide lines** are
- **Printmaking** is an artistic process which **transfers** images from one **template** onto another surface, most often paper or fabric.
- **Katsushika Hokusai** was a famous Japanese artist.
- He produced drawings, prints and paintings.
- A **printing press** is a machine that uses pressure to create copies of something.
- **Press printing** is using an item and applying pressure to it to make a copy of it.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rubbing printings are made by pressing paper onto a surface so that the paper conforms to the features to be copied.• Stamp and roll printing is using a template and applying pressure to it to make a copy of it.• A template is a form, mold or pattern used as a guide to make something.• How to create a print with rollers and different layers• How to create a repeated pattern on fabric• Printing is a repeated pattern• Several layers can be created for one print.• Roy and Andy were pop artists• The key features of pop art (e.g., use of bright colours, popular culture imagery, repetition),• recognise the work of significant Pop Artists, and understand how to use sketch books to record and review their ideas and observations.• What a ben-day dot is.• What a high quality finish is• That different colours can symbolise different things.• Composition: Arranging items thoughtfully before sticking to create a balanced piece.• Positive/Negative Space: Using both the cut-out shape and the background paper for artistic effect | |
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