

ART – Curriculum knowledge progression overview

Creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past). Paws, claws and whiskers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Wriggle and Crawl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone. Urban Pioneers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects. Blue Abyss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Time traveller 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece. Gallery Rebels
Generation of ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process covered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas. Wriggle and Crawl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil. Urban Pioneers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time. Blue Abyss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ways to review and revisit ideas include annotating sketches and sketchbook pages, practising and refining techniques and making models or prototypes of the finished piece. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures that can show ideas or concepts. A montage is a set of separate images that are related to each other and placed together to create a single image. Gallery Rebels
Malleable materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Bounce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Blue Abyss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing. Gallery Rebels
Paper and fabric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Art papers have different weights and textures. For example, watercolour paper is heavy and has a rough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warp and weft are terms for the two basic components used in loom weaving. The lengthwise warp yarns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch. 1066 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A traditional technique for making paper is soaking paper and blending it to make pulp, straining the pulp through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials have different qualities, such as rough or smooth, hard or soft, heavy or light, opaque or transparent and fragile or

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	<p>create artwork. Paws, claws and whiskers</p>	<p>surface, drawing paper is of a medium weight and has a fairly smooth surface and handmade paper usually has a rough, uneven surface with visible fibres. Different media, such as pastels, or watercolour paint, can be added to papers to reveal texture and the rubbing technique, frottage, can be used to create a range of effects on different papers.</p>	<p>are fixed onto a frame or loom, while the weft yarns are woven horizontally over and under the warp yarns.</p>		<p>wire mesh, tapping the paper onto absorbent cloth to remove moisture and pressing the paper between weighted wooden boards for at least two days.</p>	<p>robust. These different qualities can be used to add texture to a piece of artwork. Gallery Rebels</p>
<p>Paint</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Paws, claws and whiskers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together. Muck, mess and mixtures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of contrasting colours include red and green, blue and orange, purple (violet) and yellow. They are obviously different to one another and are opposite each other on the colour wheel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness. covered Allotment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Gallery Rebels Inuit
<p>Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form. Urban Pioneers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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	<p>for hard. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.</p> <p>Paws, claws and whiskers</p>	<p>can also be smudged. Ink can be used with a pen or brush to make lines and marks of varying thicknesses, and can be mixed with water and brushed on paper as a wash. Charcoal can be used to create lines of different thicknesses and tones, and can be rubbed onto paper and smudged.</p>		<p>hatching (layering lines of hatching in different directions), random lines (drawing lines of a variety of shapes and lengths) and stippling (using small dots). Light tones are created when lines or dots are drawn further apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together.</p> <p>Blue Abyss</p>	<p>used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade.</p>	<p>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 is usually used for images of tall buildings seen from above).</p>
<p>Printing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>Land Ahoy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A two-colour print can be made in different ways, such as by inking a roller with two different colours before transferring it onto a block, creating a full print then masking areas of the printing block before printing again with a different colour or creating a full print then cutting away areas of the printing block before printing again. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different printmaking techniques include monoprinting, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some artists use text or photographic images to add interest or meaning to a print. <p>covered</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another. <p>Inuit (art project)</p>
<p>Natural art</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals. <p>Beachcombers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and natural forms can be used as a starting point for creating artwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural patterns from weather and water are often used as a subject matter. <p>Blue Abyss</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various techniques can help children to take clear, interesting photographs, such as using auto mode, pausing and focusing before taking a picture, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments. <p>Frozen Kingdom</p>

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	<p>Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art.</p>			<p>using the rule of thirds (imagining the view is split into three equal, horizontal sections and positioning key elements in the thirds), avoiding taking pictures pointing towards a light source and experimenting with close-ups, unusual angles and a range of subjects.</p>		
Human form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists draw, paint or sculpt human forms in active poses. Tremors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art can be developed that depicts the human form to create a narrative. Blue Abyss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and photography. Artistic movements or artists that communicate feelings through portraiture include the Expressionists. Time Travelloer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Gallery Rebels
Landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view. Beachcombers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city. Urban Pioneers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art can display interesting or unusual perspectives and viewpoints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imaginative and fantasy landscapes are artworks that usually have traditional features of landscapes, such as plants, physical and human features, but they have been created from the artist's imagination and do not exist in the real world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perspective is the art of representing 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Frozne Kingdom
Compare and contrast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similarities and differences between two pieces of art 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explorations of the similarities and differences between pieces of art, structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form. Time traveller 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perspective is the representation of 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Abstraction refers to art

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	include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line.	gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events. Beachcombers	and products from the same genre could focus on the subject matter, the techniques and materials used for the ideas and concepts that have been explored or developed. Explorations	storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone.	that doesn't depict the world realistically. Figurative art is modern art that shows a strong connection to the real world, especially people. Conceptual art is art where the idea or concept behind the piece is more important than the look of the final piece. Gallery Rebels	
Significant people, artwork and movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works of art are important for many reasons: they were created by famous or highly skilled artists; they influenced the artwork of others; they clearly show the features of a style or movement of art; the subject matter is interesting or important; they show the thoughts and ideas of the artist or the artist created a large body of work over a long period of time. Muck, mess and mixtures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work of significant artists, architects 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. Urban Pioneers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract. Time Traveller 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Gallery Rebels Inuit Art project
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture. optional x 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies used to provide constructive feedback and reflection in art include using positive statements relating to how the learning intentions have been achieved; asking questions about intent, concepts and techniques used and

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Wriggle and Crawl

shading.
Urban Pioneers

providing points for
improvement relating to
the learning intention.
Gallery Rebels