



Art Progression of Knowledge

	Comparison	Human Form	Materials	Creativity	Nature	Place	Vocab and Suggested Artists to Study
Little Apples	Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the subject matter and the use of colour.	A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, ears and hair.	Malleable materials are soft and can change shape. Different materials can feel different. To know the colours blue, red, green, yellow, purple, pink, black, white. To understand that lines enclose a space and these can be used to represent objects. To know that prints can be made using objects.	Simple representations of events, people and objects can be made. Ideas can be formed by noticing what adults do, imitating what is observed and then doing it spontaneously when the adult is not there. Opinions can be shared about the colour shape and size of work.	Materials in nature can be used to create art.	Art can be created to represent familiar places.	Basic colour names (red, blue, green, orange, yellow, brown, black, white) Draw Paint Picture Mix It is expected that EYFS staff choose artists matched to topics e.g., Monet - planting /gardens
Reception	Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the subject matter,	A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, ears and hair.	Malleable materials are soft and can change shape by rolling and pressing. Texture is how something feels.	Simple representations of events, people and objects can be made using own ideas	Materials in nature can chosen and bused to create art.	Art can be created of familiar places within their home, school and the village.	Basic colour names (red, blue, green, orange, yellow, brown, black, white)

	the use of colour and size.		<p>Different materials can be combined to create new effects.</p> <p>To know that colours can be changed by mixing.</p> <p>Lines can be thick and thin and used to create different shapes.</p> <p>To know that Different tools and techniques can be used to make an effect.</p>	<p>To choose particular colours to use for a purpose.</p> <p>Ideas can be represented through design and technology, art, music, dance, role play and stories.</p> <p>Different resources can be selected and used to adapt work where necessary.</p>			<p>Draw Paint Picture Mix</p> <p>It is expected that EYFS staff choose artists matched to topics e.g. Van Gogh - space</p>
Year 1	Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line.	A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, hair, eyebrows, eyelashes and cheeks.	<p>Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough.</p> <p>Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork. Textural materials, including paper and fabric can create a simple collage. Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck</p>	<p>Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past).</p> <p>Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process.</p> <p>Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques</p>	Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, feathers and leaves.	A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view.	<p>Colour Names (gold, silver, Bronze, turquoise, lime, beige) Art Artist Shape Line Thick Thin Pattern Soft Dark Light Zigzag Stripy Wavy Curved Printing Weave Natural /Man Made</p> <p>Beatrice Milhazes (Abstract) Bridget Riley (Drawing) David Hockney/ Vija Calmins /Leonardo Da</p>

			<p>down to create artwork.</p> <p>The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p>Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with an H for hard. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.</p> <p>To know that Different tools, materials and techniques can be used to make an effect.</p>	used and the feelings the artwork creates.			<p>Vinci/ Michelangelo (drawing) Kandinsky/ Jackson Pollack/ Paul Klee (Shape and Colour) Van Gogh (Texture) Jasper Johns (Painting) Renoir/ Sorolla/ Kroyer (Landscape) Louis Bourgeois (Sculpture) Picasso-(Collage) Richard Long (Printing)</p> <p>Consider work from other cultures- e.g. Chinese block prints</p>
Year 2	<p>Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends and stories and historical events.</p>	<p>Artists can draw, paint or sculpt human forms using a range of materials.</p>	<p>Interesting materials that can make textures, patterns and imprints include tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap. Warp and weft are terms for the two basic components used in loom weaving. The lengthwise warp</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</p>	<p>Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects and crystals.</p>	<p>An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city</p>	<p>Warm colours (red, orange yellow) Cool colours (Green, Blue, White) Landscape Portrait Texture 2- Dimensional 3- Dimensional Primary Secondary Sketch</p>

			<p>yarns are fixed onto a frame or loom, while the weft yarns are woven horizontally over and under the warp yarns.</p> <p>Primary colours cannot be made by mixing.</p> <p>Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour.</p> <p>Pencils can create lines of different thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged. Ink can be used with a pen or brush to make lines and marks of varying thicknesses, and can be mixed with water and brushed on paper as a wash.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>and thicker paper for large, vibrant paintings and clay, clay tools and slip for sculpting.</p> <p>A sketch is a quickly produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas.</p> <p>Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.</p>			<p>Shade Shadow Charcoal Technique Mono Smudge Block- Print</p> <p>Max Ernst (Frottage- Rubbings), Ed Ruscha (Shading and Tone) Clarice Cliff (design) Nancy McCrosky (Mural) Damien Hirst (Drawing) Juian Opie (Portraits) Edwina Bridgeman (Human Form) Picasso/Matisse/ Mondrian (Abstract) Stacey Chapman (Print) Patricia Greaves (Textiles) Ruth Daniels/ Mark Quinn/Carol Simms (Colour) Henry Moore (Sculpture) David Hockney (Drawing) Henri Rousseau (Plants,</p>
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			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.				foliage, the rainforest) Consider work from other cultures- sculptures from Aztec and Benin civilisations.
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