

Art Progression of Knowledge and Skills Document

Subject Area	Concept/Aspect	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Humankind	Human Form	Skill -Use a variety of marks to represent the human form, from observation, imagination or memory. Broad Knowledge -A human body normally includes a head, body, arms, legs, hands, feet, fingers and toes.	Skill -Represent different parts of the human body from observation, imagination or memory with attention to some detail. Core Knowledge -A human face has two eyes, a nose and a mouth.	Skill -Represent the human face, using drawing, painting, sculpture or collage from observation, imagination or memory with some attention to facial features. Core Knowledge -A portrait is a drawing, photograph or painting of a face. -A self-portrait is a portrait that someone makes of themselves. -A collage is a picture or pattern made by sticking paper onto another surface.	Skill -Represent the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory. Core Knowledge -A drawing or painting of the artist's face is called a self-portrait. Self-portraits reflect the artist's physical appearance but can also show their character, mood or interests. -A drawing of a portrait can be created using line only. It is called a line drawing. -Photographs and sketches can be used to prepare for a portrait.
Creativity	Creation	Skill -Use a range of media, tools and techniques to create images, express ideas and show different emotions. Core Knowledge -Artwork can be made with lots of different resources.	Skill -Create art in different ways on a theme, to express their ideas and feelings. Core Knowledge -Art can be made using lots of different resources. -Artwork can be made in different ways using different resources.	Skill -Design and make art to express ideas. Core Knowledge -Observation means looking closely at something. -Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past). -A print is a shape or pattern made by pressing paint or ink from one surface to another. -A collagraph is a textured block that can be used to make a print. -Observational drawing is when you look closely at something and draw what you see.	Skill -Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea. Broad Knowledge -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.

Art Progression of Knowledge and Skills Document

Creativity	Generation of Ideas	Skill -Talk about and represent ideas, sounds, movement and emotions through their creations.	Skill - Communicate their ideas as they are creating artwork.	Skill -Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork. Broad Knowledge -Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process.	Skill - Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas. Core Knowledge -A quick sketch should focus on capturing the visual elements including colour, shape, form, texture and pattern. -The aim of a sketch to capture the overall shape and form of a figure and not the finer details such as face and features. -A quick sketch should focus on capturing the visual elements including colour, shape, form, texture and pattern. -The aim of a sketch to capture the overall shape and form of a figure and not the finer details such as face and features. -Ideas and sketches can help an artist to create a final, detailed piece of artwork.
Creativity	Evaluation	Skill -Say what they like or dislike about their work.	Skill -Share their creations with others, explaining their intentions and the techniques and tools they used.	Skill -Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary. Broad Knowledge -Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates.	Skill -Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary. Broad Knowledge -Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.

Art Progression of Knowledge and Skills Document

Materials	Malleable Materials	Skill -Explore ways of changing the shape or texture of malleable materials.	Skill -Manipulate malleable materials into a variety of shapes and forms using their hands and other simple tools. Broad Knowledge - Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire.	Skill -Manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing, rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing and smoothing. -Manipulate paper and card to create a simple form by cutting, layering and overlapping. Core Knowledge - Clay, dough and plasticine are soft materials and can be rolled, pinched, squashed and flattened. -An imprint is made by pressing an object into a soft material like clay or dough. - Card and paper can be layered to create a 3-dimensional effect. -3-dimensional art is not flat like 2-dimensional art.	Skill -Press objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and imprints. Core Knowledge -Soft materials such as clay, dough and plasticine can be used to create a block for printmaking.
Materials	Paper, Metal and Fabric	Skill - Use a variety of paper and fabric to make images. Broad Knowledge -Paper and fabric can be cut and torn and joined together using glue.	Skill -Cut, tear, fold and stick a range of papers and fabrics. Core Knowledge - Henri Matisse is a famous French artist.	Skill -Use textural materials, including paper and fabric, to create a simple collage. - Manipulate paper and card to create a simple form by cutting, layering and overlapping. Core Knowledge - Collages are made by sticking or joining one material to another. - Card and paper can be layered to create a 3-dimensional effect. -3-dimensional art is not flat like 2-dimensional art.	Skill -Create a range of forms, shapes and textures using the properties of different types of paper and other materials. Core Knowledge -Texture is one of the seven visual elements of art. A texture can be described as rough, smooth, wrinkly, soft, sharp, spiky, shiny and bumpy. -Textures can be made using materials such as tissue paper, fabric and string. -Forms are created as a three-dimensional object in space. Form is also one of the seven elements of art.

Art Progression of Knowledge and Skills Document

Materials	Paint and Colour	Skill - Explore colour and application of paint using a range of different tools. Core Knowledge - When colours mix they make new colours.	Skill -Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of application. Core Knowledge -Mixing two colours together will make a new colour. -Mixing white paint to a colour makes a lighter colour. -Mixing black paint to a colour make the colour darker. -When two colour mix they create a new colour. -When two colours mix together they make a new colour.	Skill -Identify and use paints in the primary and secondary colours. Core Knowledge -The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. -Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours. -The secondary colours are purple, green and orange. -A colour wheel has three primary colours on it-red, yellow and blue. -A colour wheel has three secondary colours on it-purple, orange and green. -The secondary colours are between the two primary colours which make it.	Skill -Name and mix secondary colours. -Make, describe and use a range of hues. Core Knowledge -The secondary colours are orange, purple and green. -A hue is a variation of a colour. -Colours can be used to make patterns. Pattern is one of the visual elements of art. -Patterns can be stripy, dotted or zig-zagged. -The colour wheel is a diagram that organises colours and shows their relationships. -A primary colour wheel has three segments to show the primary colours red, blue and yellow. -A secondary colour wheel has six segments to show the primary colours red, yellow, blue and the secondary colours, orange, purple and green. -The secondary colours sit between the primary colours from which they are made. - A hue is a variation of a colour. -Hues are made by mixing varying amounts of the primary colours. For example, more red than yellow will make a red-orange and more yellow than red will make a yellow-orange.
-----------	------------------	--	--	---	---

Art Progression of Knowledge and Skills Document

Materials	Printing	Skill -Make simple prints using fingers, hands, feet and found objects.	Skill -Make simple prints using a variety of tools, including print blocks and rollers.	Skill -Make simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint. Core Knowledge - A print is a shape or pattern made by pressing paint or ink from one surface to another. -Colours can be mixed directly on a surface by pressing, folding and printmaking. -A collagraph is a textured block that can be used to make a print.	Skill -Use the properties of various materials, such as clay or polystyrene, to develop a block print. Core Knowledge - A block is any flat surface used to make a print. -A two colour print is a print which layers two different colours.
Materials	Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen	Skill -Make continuous lines and closed shapes using drawing materials to represent their ideas and make patterns. Broad Knowledge - Different types of line include bumpy, zigzag, curvy and dotted.	Skill -Select appropriate tools and media to draw with. Broad Knowledge -Different types of line include thick, thin, straight, zigzag, curvy and dotted.	Skill -Use soft and hard pencils to create different types of line and shape. Core Knowledge -Soft pencils make dark lines. -Hard pencils make light lines. -Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.	Skill -Use the properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space. Core Knowledge -Shapes are created using a line to create an enclosed two-dimensional space. Shape is one of the seven elements of art.
Nature	Natural Art	Skill - Explore natural materials and loose parts to make patterns and images. Broad Knowledge -Leaves, twigs, flowers and pebbles are natural materials and they can be used to make patterns and pictures.	Skill -Use natural materials and loose parts to make 2-D and 3-D art. Broad Knowledge - Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms.	Skill -Make transient art and pattern work using a range or combination of human-made and natural materials. Core Knowledge - Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pinecones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art. -Transient art is art that can be moved, changed and cleared away. -The best way to record transient art is by taking a photograph.	Skill -Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination and memory. Core Knowledge -Natural materials including sand, clay, soil, pebbles and rocks can be used for modelling. -Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who makes large-scale sculptures of natural forms. Her work is often brightly coloured and highly patterned.

Art Progression of Knowledge and Skills Document

				-Natural materials, such as twigs, moss, pebbles, sand and water can be used to make art.	-Natural objects for drawing can include insects. Insects patterns, shape and colours are often symmetrical.
Place and Space	Landscapes	Skill -Create pictures of places from imagination or experience.	Skill -Draw or paint a place from observation or imagination. Core Knowledge - Animals live in lots of different habitats.	Skill -Draw or paint a place from memory, imagination or observation. Core Knowledge -A sketch or drawing of a place or space is called a landscape. -Landscape art can include things that are natural and things that are human made. -Stephen Wiltshire, is an artist that makes detailed drawings of places and spaces by memory. -A sketch or drawing of a place or space is called a landscape.	Skill -Draw or paint features of landscape or seascape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail. Core Knowledge - A seascape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view. -Seascape paintings include <i>Great Wave Off Kanagawa</i> and <i>Stormy Sea in Étretat</i> by Claude Monet.
Comparison	Compare and Contrast	Skill -Say how their artwork is the same or different to someone else's.	Skill -Discuss similarities and differences in their own and others' work, linked to visual elements, such as colour, scale, subject matter, composition and type.	Skill -Identify similarities and differences between two or more pieces of art. -Identify and compare different textures. Core Knowledge - Art on a similar theme can be different because of the colours or style the artist uses. -Some artists use just primary colours. Some artists use both primary and secondary colours in their artwork. - A texture is the feel or appearance of a surface.	Skill -Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme. Core Knowledge - Differences in still life art can include style, composition and use of colour. -Contemporary artists, such as Dale Chihuly, Takashi Murakami and Yayoi Kusama all use flowers as inspiration for their artwork although their styles are different. -An artist's use of colour is one way to compare and contrast works of art.

Art Progression of Knowledge and Skills Document

					-Piet Mondrian is a significant artist who created artwork using blocks of primary colours. -Wassily Kandinsky is a significant artist who created artwork using a range of hues.
Significance	Significant people, artwork and movements	Skill - Explore and talk about pictures of famous artwork as they paint and draw. Core Knowledge - In the past people painted pictures to remember events and special people.	Skill -Explore artwork by famous artists and talk about their likes and dislikes. Core Knowledge - An artist is a person who creates artwork including paintings and sculptures. -An artist is a person who creates artwork. -Henri Matisse was a famous artist.	Skill -Describe and explore the work of a significant artist. Core Knowledge - James Rizzi was a significant American artist and illustrator. -Significant portrait paintings include: Portrait of Dora Maar by Pablo Picasso, Blue Marilyn by Andy Warhol, My Parents and Me by Frida Kahlo and Portrait of Gerda by Ernst Ludwig.	Skill -Explain why a painting, piece of artwork, body of work or artist is important. Core Knowledge - Historical portraits were the only way people could represent themselves to others before cameras were invented. They usually showed the monarch's power or personality rather than showing what they looked like in real life. -Hans Holbein the Younger was a significant portrait artist of the Tudor period. -Significant still life artists include Vincent van Gogh, Paul Cézanne, Claude Monet and Henri Matisse. -Two important floral paintings are Sunflowers by Vincent van Gogh, and Flowers in a Blue Vase by Paul Cézanne.