

CurriculumPRO

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Childhood

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement

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Y1 ▾ Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.

Skill
Core knowledge

- A portrait is a drawing, photograph or painting of a face.
- A self-portrait is a portrait that someone makes of themselves.

Broad knowledge

A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.

Everyday Materials

1 Programme of study, 2 skills and 2 knowledge statements

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[Year 1](#)
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[Malleable materials](#)
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Y1 ▾ Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.

Skill
Core knowledge

- Clay, dough and plasticine are soft materials and can be rolled, pinched, squashed and flattened.

Broad knowledge

Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough.

Skill
Core knowledge

- Collages are made by sticking or joining one material to another.

Broad knowledge

Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork.

Mixing Colours

3 Programmes of study, 4 skills and 4 knowledge statements

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[Year 1](#)
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Y1 ▾ Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.

Skill
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.

Broad knowledge

The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.

Skill
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.

Broad knowledge

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 ▾ Learn about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

Skill
Core knowledge

- Art on a similar theme can be different because of the colours or style the artist uses.

Broad knowledge

Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line.

Y1 ▾ Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.

Skill
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.

Human Senses

 Hide

2 Programmes of study, 2 skills and 2 knowledge statements

Year 1

Driver subject

Science

Creation

Human form



Y1  Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Observational drawing is when you look closely at something and draw what you see.

Broad knowledge

Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past).

Y1  Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A portrait is a drawing, photograph or painting of a face.
- A self-portrait is a portrait that someone makes of themselves.

Broad knowledge

A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.

Funny Faces and Fabulous Features

 Hide

5 Programmes of study, 7 skills and 11 knowledge statements

Year 1

Driver subject

Art and design

Compare and contrast

Creation

Evaluation

Generation of ideas

Human form

Paper, fabric, metal and plastic

People, artwork & movements



Y1  Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Observation means looking closely at something.

Broad knowledge

Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past).

Skill

Core knowledge

- Collages are made by sticking or joining one material to another.

Broad knowledge

Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork.

Y1  Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A collage is a picture or pattern made by sticking paper onto another surface.

Core knowledge

- A portrait is a drawing, photograph or painting of a face.
- A self-portrait is a portrait that someone makes of themselves.

Broad knowledge

A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.

Hinterland

A portrait is a drawing, photograph or painting of a face.

Hinterland

A self-portrait is a portrait that an artist produces of themselves.

Y1  Learn about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Art on a similar theme can be different because of the colours or style the artist uses.

Broad knowledge

Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line.

Skill

Broad knowledge

Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists.

Hinterland

Examples of colourful portrait paintings include *Portrait of Dora Maar* by Pablo Picasso, *Blue Marilyn* by Andy Warhol, *Self-Portrait as a Tehuana* and *My Grandparents, My Parents and Me* by Frida Kahlo and *Portrait of Gerda* by Ernst Ludwig Kirchner.

Y1 **Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process.

Y1 **Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

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.

Hinterland

An art exhibition is the space in which artwork is viewed by an audience.

Bright Lights, Big City

☒ Hide

2 Programmes of study, 2 skills and 2 knowledge statements

Year 1

Driver subject

Geography

Landscapes

Natural art



Y1 **Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Natural materials, such as twigs, moss, pebbles, sand and water can be used to make art.

Broad knowledge

Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art.

Y1 **Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Stephen Wiltshire, is an artist that makes detailed drawings of places and spaces by memory.

Broad knowledge

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).

Seasonal Changes

☒ Hide

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement

Year 1

Driver subject

Science

Landscapes



Y1 **Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- A sketch or drawing of a place or space is called a landscape.

Broad knowledge

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).

Rain and Sunrays

☒ Hide

3 Programmes of study, 6 skills and 9 knowledge statements

Year 1

Driver subject

Art and design

Compare and contrast

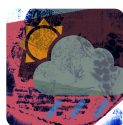
Creation

Evaluation

Natural art

Pencil, ink, charcoal & pen

Printing



Y1 **Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- 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.

Broad knowledge

Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past).

Hinterland

Collagraphy is a way of printing in which a picture or motif is made by sticking textural materials onto a base or plate and then inked up to make a print.

Hinterland

Different textures hold varying amounts of ink. Anything with a low relief texture can be stuck down and used: wallpaper, leaves, fabrics, card and bubble wrap are some examples.

Skill

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.

Broad knowledge

Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art.

Hinterland

A motif is a decorative image or design, often repeated, to form a pattern.

Y1 **Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Soft pencils make dark lines.
- Hard pencils make light lines.
- Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.

Broad knowledge

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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A collagraph is a textured block that can be used to make a print.

Broad knowledge

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 **Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

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

Core knowledge

- A texture is the feel or appearance of a surface.

Hinterland

Textural materials can be bumpy, ridged, rough, smooth, grainy, furry, wrinkled and crumpled.

Plant Parts

☒ Hide

3 Programmes of study, 3 skills and 2 knowledge statements

Year 1

Driver subject

Science

Compare and contrast

Natural art

Printing



Y1 **Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.**

Skill

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.

Broad knowledge

Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art.

Y1 **Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.**

Skill

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.

Broad knowledge

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 **Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Street View

Hide

6 Programmes of study, 7 skills and 11 knowledge statements

Year 1

Driver subject

Art and design

Compare and contrast

Evaluation

Generation of ideas

Landscapes

Malleable materials

Paint and colour

People, artwork & movements



Y1 Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Card and paper can be layered to create a 3-dimensional effect.
- 3-dimensional art is not flat like 2-dimensional art.

Hinterland

Form can be created by layering materials, such as cardboard, or by adding wire to make parts of paintings stand out from the surface.

Y1 Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A sketch or drawing of a place or space is called a landscape.

Broad knowledge

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).

Y1 Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.

Skill

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.

Broad knowledge

The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.

Hinterland

Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours. The secondary colours are purple green and orange.

Y1 Learn about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Art on a similar theme can be different because of the colours or style the artist uses.

Broad knowledge

Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line.

Skill

Core knowledge

- James Rizzi was a significant American artist and illustrator.

Broad knowledge

Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists.

Hinterland

James Rizzi was an American artist and illustrator who lived in New York City. His urban landscapes are bright, colourful and imaginative.

Hinterland

James Rizzi used a combination of drawing, painting, printing and 3-D techniques to create his work.

Y1 Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.

Skill

Broad knowledge

Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process.

Hinterland

A mural is any piece of artwork painted or applied directly on a wall, ceiling or other permanent surfaces.

Y1 Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.

Skill

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.

Animal Parts

Hide

2 Programmes of study, 3 skills and 3 knowledge statements

Year 1

Driver subject

Science

Malleable materials

Paper, fabric, metal and plastic

Pencil, ink, charcoal & pen



Y1 Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Clay, dough and plasticine are soft materials and can be rolled, pinched, squashed and flattened.

Broad knowledge

Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Collages are made by sticking or joining one material to another.

Broad knowledge

Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork.

Y1 Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Soft pencils make dark lines.
- Hard pencils make light lines.
- Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.

Broad knowledge

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.

Human Survival

☐ Hide

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement

Year 2

Driver subject

Science

Malleable materials



Y2 Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Soft materials such as clay, dough and plasticine can be used to create a block for printmaking.

Broad knowledge

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.

Exploring Colours

☐ Hide

3 Programmes of study, 5 skills and 4 knowledge statements

Year 2

Driver subject

Art and design

Compare and contrast

Evaluation

Paint and colour

Printing



Y2 Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.

Skill

Core knowledge

- 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.

Broad knowledge

The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A block is any flat surface used to make a print.

Broad knowledge

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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- 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.

Y2 Learn about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

Skill

Core knowledge

- An artist's use of colour is one way to compare and contrast works of art.

Broad knowledge

Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events.

Y2 ▾ **Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.

Still Life

Hide

5 Programmes of study, 6 skills and 9 knowledge statements

Year 2

Driver subject

Art and design

Compare and contrast

Creation

Evaluation

Generation of ideas

Paint and colour

People, artwork & movements



Y2 ▾ **Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.**

Skill

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.

Y2 ▾ **Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- The secondary colours are orange, purple and green.
- A hue is a variation of a colour.

Broad knowledge

The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.

Y2 ▾ **Learn about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Differences in still life art can include style, composition and use of colour.

Broad knowledge

Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events.

Hinterland

Some significant still life artists include Paul Cézanne, Vincent van Gogh, Cornelis Gijsbrechts, Roy Lichtenstein and Georges Braque.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A still life is a composition made up of everyday or unusual objects.
- Significant still life artists include Vincent van Gogh, Paul Cézanne, Claude Monet and Henri Matisse.

Broad knowledge

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.

Y2 ▾ **Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.**

Skill

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.
- Ideas and sketches can help an artist to create a final, detailed piece of artwork.

Broad knowledge

A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas.

Hinterland

Composition is the placement or arrangement of visual elements.

Y2 ▾ **Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.

Hinterland

A still life is a work of art that shows objects that are either natural (food, flowers, plants, rocks, shells) or human-made (drinking glasses, books, vases, jewellery, coins, pipes).

Coastline

Hide

2 Programmes of study, 3 skills and 4 knowledge statements

Year 2 Driver subject Geography Creation Landscapes Natural art



Y2 Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.

Skill

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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Natural materials including sand, clay, soil, pebbles and rocks can be used for modelling.

Broad knowledge

Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals.

Y2 Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A seascape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view.
- Seascape paintings include *Great Wave Off Kanagawa* and *Stormy Sea in Étretat* by Claude Monet.

Broad knowledge

A landscape or seascape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view.

Hinterland

Artists that have painted sea themes include Abraham Willaerts (*Stormy Sea*, 1629), Hokusai (*Great Wave of Kanagawa*, 1829–32), William Turner (*Snow Storm*, 1842), Gustave Courbet (*The Wave*, 1869), Claude Monet (*Stormy Sea in Étretat*, 1883).

Uses of Materials

Hide

1 Programme of study, 2 skills and 2 knowledge statements

Year 2 Driver subject Science Creation Paper, fabric, metal and plastic



Y2 Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.

Skill

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.

Skill

Broad knowledge

Art papers have different weights and textures. For example, watercolour paper is heavy and has a rough 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.

Flower Head

Hide

6 Programmes of study, 8 skills and 12 knowledge statements

Year 2 Driver subject Art and design Compare and contrast Evaluation Generation of ideas Landscapes Natural art Paint and colour Paper, fabric, metal and plastic Pencil, ink, charcoal & pen



Y2 Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.

Skill

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.

Broad knowledge

Art papers have different weights and textures. For example, watercolour paper is heavy and has a rough 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.

Hinterland

Textures can be described as rough, smooth, wrinkly, soft, sharp, spiky, shiny and bumpy.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who makes large-scale sculptures of natural forms. Her work is often brightly coloured and highly patterned.

Broad knowledge

Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals.

Hinterland

Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who makes large-scale sculptures. Her work is often brightly coloured and highly patterned.

Y2 Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.

Skill

Broad knowledge

A landscape or seascape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view.

Y2 Develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Colours can be used to make patterns. Pattern is one of the visual elements of art.
- Patterns can be stripy, dotty or zig-zagged.

Broad knowledge

The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Shapes are created using a line to create an enclosed two-dimensional space. Shape is one of the seven elements of art.

Broad knowledge

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 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.

Y2 Learn about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Contemporary artists, such as Dale Chihuly, Takashi Murakami and Yayoi Kusama all use flowers as inspiration for their artwork although their styles are different.

Broad knowledge

Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, gardens, the sea, myths, legends, stories and historical events.

Hinterland

Contemporary artists, such as Dale Chihuly, Takashi Murakami and Yayoi Kusama use flowers as inspiration for their artwork.

Y2 Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A quick sketch should focus on capturing the visual elements including colour, shape, form, texture and pattern.

Broad knowledge

A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas.

Hinterland

Visual elements of art include, colour, shape, form, texture and pattern.

Y2 Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.

Skill

Broad knowledge

Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.

Plant Survival

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement

Year 2

Driver subject

Science

Creation



Y2 Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.

Skill

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.

Magnificent Monarchs

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement

Year 2

Driver subject

History

Human form



Y2 Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.

Skill

Broad knowledge

A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait.

Animal Survival

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement

Year 2

Driver subject

Science

Natural art



Y2 Use a range of materials creatively to design and make products.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Natural objects for drawing can include insects. Insects patterns, shape and colours are often symmetrical.

Broad knowledge

Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals.

Portraits and Poses

4 Programmes of study, 4 skills and 10 knowledge statements

Year 2

Driver subject

Art and design

Evaluation

Generation of ideas

Human form

People, artwork & movements

☒ Hide



Y2 Use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A drawing of a portrait can be created using line only. It is called a line drawing.

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.

Broad knowledge

A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait.

Hinterland

Art software can be used to make a simple line drawing.

Hinterland

Photographs and sketches can be used to prepare for a drawing.

Y2 Learn about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

Skill

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.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

In history, figure drawings were a useful way of presenting information about an individual. Figure drawings were not always true to life but represented how an individual wished to be seen.

Hinterland

Hans Holbein the Younger was a portrait artist in Tudor times.

Y2 Produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A quick sketch should focus on capturing the visual elements including colour, shape, form, texture and pattern.

Broad knowledge

A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing, which helps artists develop their ideas.

Hinterland

Objects in paintings can be used to give clues about someone's personality and hobbies.

Hinterland

Simple figure sketches can be done with pencil or charcoal.

Y2 **Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture.

Colour Theory

Hide

3 Programmes of study, 3 skills and 3 knowledge statements

Year 3

Driver subject

Art and design

Compare and contrast

Evaluation

Paint and colour



Y3 **Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Artists use colour in different ways to create different effects. This includes using colour to make features stand out or to create a particular mood or atmosphere.

Broad 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.

Y3 **Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Artists and art movement use different approaches to colour in their artworks. This is often to reflect a mood, or feeling, create an effect or reflect a particular art movement, for example Pop art.

Broad knowledge

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.

Y3 **Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

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.

Prehistoric Pots

Hide

3 Programmes of study, 5 skills and 10 knowledge statements

Year 3

Driver subject

Art and design

Creation

Evaluation

Generation of ideas

Malleable materials

Natural art



Y3 **Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Artists often annotate their sketches to record information about important visual elements.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Around 4700 years ago, a new bell-shaped pottery style appeared in what is now Andorra, Portugal, Spain and Gibraltar. These bell beakers quickly spread across Europe, reaching Britain in around 2500 BC.

Hinterland

The Bell Beaker culture is an archaeological culture named after the bell beaker drinking vessel used at the beginning of the Bronze Age.

Y3 **Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Artists can focus on one or more visual elements as they create their artwork, however, not all artworks need to emphasise every element every time.

Broad knowledge

Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.

Skill

Core knowledge **2**

- A coil is made by rolling clay to make long rolls which are placed one on top of another.
- Slip is a gloopy mixture of clay and water, which can be used to join pieces of clay.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Coiling is a method of creating pottery. It has been used to shape clay into vessels for thousands of years. To make a clay coil, the clay is rolled gently and evenly until it forms a long roll. By placing one coil on top of another, different shapes can be formed. Slip is a slurry of clay and water, which can be used to join coils of clay.

Hinterland

A pinch pot is a simple form of handmade pottery produced by pinching the clay with thumb and forefinger.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Objects such as stones, shells and twigs can be used to make marks and patterns on different surfaces. Such patterns can include geometric shapes, zigzags, herringbone patterns, dots and lines.

Broad knowledge

Nature and natural forms can be used as a starting point for creating artwork.

Hinterland

Bell Beaker pottery was often highly decorated. Objects, such as fingernails, stones, shells, twigs, combs, rope and cord were used to create a range of patterns and marks including geometric shapes, zigzags, herringbone patterns, dots and lines.

Y3 **✓ Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

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.

Ammonite

 Hide

2 Programmes of study, 6 skills and 8 knowledge statements

Year 3

Driver subject

Art and design

Creation

Evaluation

Malleable materials

Natural art

Pencil, ink, charcoal & pen

Printing



Y3 **✓ Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).**

Skill

Core knowledge

- A motif is a decorative image or design.

Broad knowledge

Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.

Hinterland

A motif is a symbol or shape used in printmaking. A motif can be a simplified version of a more complex object, such as a flower or shell.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A coil is made by rolling clay to make long rolls which are placed one on top of another.
- Slip is a gloopy mixture of clay and water, which can be used to join pieces of clay.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Contemporary sculptures based on natural forms include *Ammonite Slice Outside*, by Mark Reed; *Coil Shell*, by Lucy Unwin; *Dark at Heart*, by Peter Randall-Page; and the *Chintz Series*, by Peter Garrard.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Hatching is an artistic technique of drawing closely spaced parallel lines to create tonal or shading effects.
- Cross hatching is when lines are placed at an angle to one another.
- Shading is the technique artists use to create the illusion of depth or make an object three-dimensional. Hatching and cross hatching are ways of shading.

Broad knowledge

Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A relief print is a print made by cutting away the print surface so that the image alone appears raised on the surface. The raised area of the printing surface are inked and printed, meaning the areas that have been cut away do not pick up the ink.

Broad knowledge

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.

Skill

Broad knowledge

Nature and natural forms can be used as a starting point for creating artwork.

Y3 **✓ Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

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.

People and Places

 Hide

3 Programmes of study, 6 skills and 10 knowledge statements

Year 3

Driver subject

Art and design

Compare and contrast

Evaluation

Human form

Landscapes

Pencil, ink, charcoal & pen

People, artwork & movements



Y3 **✓ Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Artists can draw figures using simple, fluid lines and shapes.
- A pose is a position a figure takes in order to be photographed, painted or drawn.

Broad knowledge

Artists draw, paint or sculpt human forms in active poses.

Hinterland

Figures can be drawn in detail or using simple, fluid lines and shapes.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Hatching is an artistic technique of drawing closely spaced parallel lines to create tonal or shading effects.
- Cross hatching is when lines are placed at an angle to one another.
- Shading is the technique artists use to create the illusion of depth or make an object three-dimensional. Hatching and cross hatching are ways of shading.

Broad knowledge

Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form.

Skill

Core knowledge

- An urban landscape is a picture of a town or city.

Broad knowledge

An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city.

Hinterland

Artists who have painted urban landscapes include, Olga Rozanova, Claude Monet, Paul Fischer and Camille Pissarro.

Y3 **✓ Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Artists famous for figure drawing LS Lowry, Leonardo da Vinci and Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino, known as Raphael. Each artist has their own unique style.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Artists famous for their detailed figure drawings include, Leonardo da Vinci and Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino, known as Raphael.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Coming Out of School* is a significant artwork by LS Lowry, which is based on his memories of a school in Lancashire and shows children and parents at the end of the school day.

Core knowledge

- LS Lowry (1887-1976) was a significant yet controversial artist who painted urban landscapes of Manchester showing the people who lived and worked there. Critics called his figures 'matchstick men' due to their elongated form.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

LS Lowry (1887-1976) was a controversial artist who painted urban landscapes and the people who lived and worked there. Critics called his figures 'matchstick men' due to their elongated form.

Y3 **✓ Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

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.

Beautiful Botanicals

Hide

4 Programmes of study, 7 skills and 12 knowledge statements

Year 3

Driver subject

Art and design

Compare and contrast

Creation

Evaluation

Generation of ideas

Paper, fabric, metal and plastic

Printing

People, artwork & movements



Y3 **▼ Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Fruit is a popular subject matter for botanical artists and illustrators. It can be drawn and painted in different ways, including in its whole form, halved and sliced.

Y3 **▼ Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).**

Skill

Broad knowledge

Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.

Hinterland

Botanical artists make accurate recordings of botanical subject matter. They use the visual elements of each form to capture their unique character.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A loom is a piece of equipment that is used for making fabric by weaving wool or thread or other materials.
- An embellishment is a decorative detail or feature, such as a silk flower, tassel or bow.
- A warp thread runs vertically in a fabric.
- A weft thread runs horizontally in a fabric.

Broad knowledge

Warp and weft are terms for the two basic components used in loom weaving. The lengthwise warp yarns are fixed onto a frame or loom, while the weft yarns are woven horizontally over and under the warp yarns.

Hinterland

The word 'botanical' relates to things involving plants or the study of plants.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Lino printing is a technique used to create a relief print and involves carving away the surface so that the remaining raised alone picks up the ink.
- A unit print is when an object is inked and is pressed on a surface to leave an impression.

Broad knowledge

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.

Y3 **▼ Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- A botanical artist is someone who draws and paints plants and flowers in a realistic style.

Core knowledge

- Traditional approaches to botanical art are mostly accurate, illustrative and sometimes scientific in style. More contemporary botanical examples can include more simplified graphic or digital representations.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Traditional approaches to botanical art are mostly accurate, illustrative and sometimes scientific in style. More contemporary botanical examples can include more simplified graphic or digital representations.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Katie Scott is an important contemporary printmaker and botanical artist.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

An illustration is a visual representation of a subject matter. It can often be more graphic in style than a traditional drawing or painting.

Y3 **▼ Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

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.

Greenhouse

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement

Year 3 Driver subject Design and technology Compare and contrast



Y3 **Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

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.

Mosaic Masters

4 Programmes of study, 4 skills and 8 knowledge statements

☐ Hide

Year 3 Driver subject Art and design Compare and contrast Creation Evaluation Generation of ideas



Y3 **Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Artists often annotate their sketches to record information about important visual elements.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Roman mosaics were made up of hundreds, sometimes thousands, of tiny coloured stones and gems called tesserae.

Hinterland

Roman mosaics showed pictures of everyday life, gladiators, nature, animals and geometric patterns.

Y3 **Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Tesserae are small blocks of stone, tile, glass, or other materials used in the construction of a mosaic.

Core knowledge

- The visual elements are colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.

Broad knowledge

Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.

Hinterland **2**

Making a mosaic involves putting mosaic pieces, or tesserae, onto a base, such as wood, stone, concrete or clay. The artist then uses grout to fill the spaces, or interstices, around the tesserae.

Y3 **Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Some mosaics, such as Roman and Greek mosaics were made to represent everyday life and religious images. Some mosaics, such as Islamic mosaics are made to portray geometrical patterns.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

A mosaic is a piece of art or an image made by assembling small pieces of coloured tile, glass, stone, pebbles or other materials. It is often used in decorative art or as interior decoration. The small pieces are known as tesserae.

Y3 **Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

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.

Warm and Cool Colours

3 Programmes of study, 4 skills and 4 knowledge statements

☐ Hide

Year 4 Driver subject Art and design Compare and contrast Creation Evaluation Paint and colour



Y4 ✓ Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).

Skill

Core knowledge

- Composition is a term used to describe the arrangement of the visual elements in a painting.

Broad knowledge

Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Warm colours are made using mostly reds and yellows although some warm colours such as a warm green are made using yellow and a small amount of blue.
- Cool colours are made using mostly yellows and blues although some cool colours such as cool purple are made using blue and a small amount of red.

Broad knowledge

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 ✓ Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Aboriginal art uses warmer, earthy colours such as chocolate browns, oranges, deep rich reds and some lighter, brighter colours including yellows and creams. These colours represent both the climate and the resources available from the local environment.

Broad knowledge

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.

Y4 ✓ Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.

Skill

Broad knowledge

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.

Warp and Weft

Hide

3 Programmes of study, 3 skills and 8 knowledge statements

Year 4

Driver subject

Art and design

Compare and contrast

Creation

Evaluation



Y4 ✓ Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).

Skill

Core knowledge 3

- Weaving is a crafting technique used to make decorative and functional fabrics and artworks.
- The visual elements of line, pattern and colour are an important part of the weaving process.

Broad knowledge

Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects.

Hinterland

Warp threads are wrapped tightly around a loom and secured. Weft threads are woven in and out of the warp threads. Each row of weft threads is pressed down tightly to make the weave tight.

Hinterland

Shapes can be woven into fabric using a template under the warps of a loom.

Hinterland

A range of natural and human-made materials can be used to make a woven wall hanging, which combines different colours, shapes, patterns, yarns and decorative techniques.

Y4 ✓ Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Skill

Core knowledge

- The ancient Egyptians wove cloth on horizontal looms on the floor. Iron Age weavers used vertical looms and wove colourful, patterned fabric. Roman weavers wove fabric in the shape of the clothing they wore. Anglo-Saxons and Vikings wove colourful, patterned braid on small tablet looms. Victorian looms were powered driven. Modern looms use new technology to make a wide range of natural and synthetic fabrics

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

All weaving uses the same process where weft threads are woven in and out of tight warp threads.

Hinterland

The ancient Egyptians wove cloth on horizontal looms on the floor. Iron Age weavers used vertical looms and wove colourful, patterned fabric. Roman weavers wove fabric in the shape of the clothing they wore. Anglo-Saxons and Vikings wove colourful, patterned braid on small tablet looms. Looms improved in the Middle Ages and could make large pieces of fabric. Victorian looms were powered driven. Modern looms use new technology to make a wide range of natural and synthetic fabrics.

Y4 **✓ Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

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.

Vista

☐ Hide

3 Programmes of study, 7 skills and 13 knowledge statements

Year 4

Driver subject

Art and design

Compare and contrast

Creation

Evaluation

Landscapes

Paint and colour

Pencil, ink, charcoal & pen

People, artwork & movements



Y4 **✓ Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).**

Skill

Broad knowledge

Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Warm colours are made using mostly reds and yellows although some warm colours such as a warm green are made using yellow and a small amount of blue.
- Cool colours are made using mostly yellows and blues although some cool colours such as cool purple are made using blue and a small amount of red.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Red, orange and yellow are warm colours because they remind people of heat, fire, blood and the Sun.

Hinterland

Purple, blue and green are cool colours because they remind people of water, shade and cold weather.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Atmospheric perspective in art creates the illusion of space.
- It emphasises the distance between objects. As objects recede into the distance, they become less detailed, lighter in tone, and more blurry.

Broad knowledge

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 tones are created when lines or dots are drawn further apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together.

Hinterland

Atmospheric perspective is the way artists create a sense of space. This use of perspective results in objects further away from the viewer getting lighter in tone and softer-edged, and objects closer to the viewer being darker in tone and more sharply edged.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A viewfinder is a tool an artist uses to frame a view.
- Composition is a term used to describe the arrangement of the visual elements in a painting.

Core knowledge

- A viewfinder is a tool an artist uses to frame a view.

Broad knowledge

Art can display interesting or unusual perspectives and viewpoints.

Hinterland

A landscape is a piece of art that shows scenery, such as mountains, valleys, trees, rivers, forests or buildings.

Hinterland

A viewfinder is what an artist might look through to compose an image.

Y4 ▾ **Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Landscape artists use different techniques to create their work. Some will paint a realistic representation of what they see and some will use colour or texture to create a particular mood or atmosphere.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Examples of landscape paintings include *Road before the Mountains, Sainte-Victoire*, by Paul Cezanne; *A Meadow in the Mountains: Le Mas de Saint-Paul*, by Vincent van Gogh; *Tahitian Mountains*, by Paul Gauguin; and *Mountains at Collioure*, by Andre Derain.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Significant landscape artists include Paul Gauguin, Paul Cézanne, Vincent van Gogh and Claude Monet.

Broad knowledge

Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used.

Y4 ▾ **Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

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.

Functional and Fancy Fabrics

☒ Hide

1 Programme of study, 3 skills and 5 knowledge statements

Year 4 Driver subject Design and technology Natural art Paper, fabric, metal and plastic Printing



Y4 ▾ **Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch.
- Embroidery stitches, such as scatter stitches, satin stitch and back stitch, embellish fabric.

Broad knowledge

Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch.

Hinterland

Embroidery stitches, such as scatter stitches, satin stitch and back stitch, embellish fabric.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A motif is a recurring shape in a design or pattern. Motifs can be figurative, vegetal, abstract or geometric. Islamic art features geometric motifs, which are made from regular shapes.

Broad knowledge

Different printmaking techniques include monoprinting, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography.

Skill

Broad knowledge

Natural patterns from weather, water or animals skins are often used as a subject matter.

Hinterland

William Morris' motifs consisted mainly of leaves, flowers, fruits and birds.

Animal

☒ Hide

4 Programmes of study, 8 skills and 12 knowledge statements

Year 4 Driver subject Art and design Compare and contrast Evaluation Generation of ideas Malleable materials Natural art Pencil, ink, charcoal & pen Printing People, artwork & movements



Y4 ▾ **Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- A sketch, drawing or model can be developed over time. This is a normal part of the artistic process.

Broad knowledge

Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time.

Y4 ▾ **Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).**

Skill**Core knowledge**

- An armature is an open framework on which a sculpture is moulded with clay or similar material.

Core knowledge

- Clay skills include rolling, slapping, coiling, scoring and joining with slip and pins.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Panchmura is a region of West Bengal, famous for its terracotta horse sculptures.

Hinterland

Clay skills include rolling, slapping, coiling, scoring and joining with slip and pins.

Skill**Core knowledge**

- Objects such as animals can be drawn using simple shapes. The simple shapes help the artist to focus on proportions and the relationships between its features.

Broad knowledge

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 tones are created when lines or dots are drawn further apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together.

Skill**Core knowledge**

- Methods of printing include lino printing, block printing and collography.

Broad knowledge

Different printmaking techniques include monoprinting, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography.

Skill**Core knowledge**

- Animal patterns and nature have always been a source of inspiration for artists. They combine a range of textures, colours and shapes for an artist to explore.

Broad knowledge

Natural patterns from weather, water or animals skins are often used as a subject matter.

Hinterland

Animals can be covered in fur, feathers, scales and shells. Animal coverings are interesting to artists because of their shapes, patterns, colours and textures.

Y4 ▾ Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Skill**Core knowledge**

- Animals have always been a favourite subject matter for artists. Some artists create realistic representations while some create more fantastical or abstract forms.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Animals have featured in artwork since prehistoric times and across different cultures. They continue to be a significant subject matter for contemporary artists.

Skill**Core knowledge**

- A Bankura ghora (horse) is a terracotta horse crafted in the Panchmura Village in the Bankura District of West Bengal. The village is famous for its terracotta sculptures of horses.

Broad knowledge

Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used.

Y4 ▾ Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.

Skill**Broad knowledge**

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.

Statues, Statuettes and Figurines

☒ Hide

2 Programmes of study, 3 skills and 7 knowledge statements

Year 4

Driver subject

Art and design

Evaluation

Human form

Malleable materials



Y4 ▾ Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).

Skill**Core knowledge**

- A figure drawing is a drawing of the human form in any of its various shapes and postures, using any of the drawing media.

Core knowledge

- Statues, statuettes and figurines have been used throughout history to represent religious and social narratives. Significant statues include the Statue of Liberty in the United States of America and Christ the Redeemer in Brazil.
- Statues, statuettes and figurines are forms of three-dimensional sculpture that depict the human form.

Core knowledge

- The making of statues, statuettes and figurines is an ancient craft. The ancient Sumerians, Egyptians and The Indus valley all created these human forms which can tell us about the past.

Broad knowledge

Art can be developed that depicts the human form to create a narrative.

Hinterland

A figure drawing is a drawing of the human form in any posture using any drawing media. The degree of representation may range from highly detailed to quick line sketches.

Hinterland

A statue is a carved or cast figure of a person or animal, especially one life-size or larger. A statuette or figurine is a smaller sized statue, especially one that is smaller than life-size.

Hinterland

Statues, statuettes, and figurines were an important part of ancient culture. Subject matter ranged from scenes from everyday life, religious deities and significant individuals, such as kings and queens.

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- An armature is an open framework on which a sculpture is moulded with clay or similar material.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Statues, statuettes and figurines were a significant part of life in ancient Sumer. Inlaid eyes and clasped hands characterised figures. Male heads are frequently shown bald but sometimes with beards, while female figures had varied hairstyles or headdresses. Facial characteristics were similar.

Y4 ▾ Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.

Skill

Broad knowledge

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.

Islamic Art

 Hide

3 Programmes of study, 4 skills and 9 knowledge statements

Year 4 Driver subject Art and design Creation Evaluation Malleable materials People, artwork & movements



Y4 ▾ Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- Islamic art uses geometric shapes to make patterns.

Core knowledge

- The star is the chosen motif for many Islamic decorations because it is believed to symbolise the light and perfection of Allah.

Broad knowledge

Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects.

Hinterland

A motif is a recurring shape in a design or pattern. Motifs can be figurative, vegetal, abstract or geometric. Islamic art features geometric motifs, which are made from regular shapes.

Hinterland

A geometric pattern is formed from repeated geometric shapes. Artists can create geometric patterns on a grid made from shapes, including circles, equilateral triangles and squares.

Hinterland

Stars are a common shape in Islamic art. Geometric stars usually have 6, 8, 10, 12 or 16 points. Stars symbolise the light and perfection of Allah.

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- Clay skills include rolling, slapping, coiling, scoring and joining with slip and pins.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

A relief sculpture is any work where the image or pattern is raised from a surface. When the image or pattern is only slightly raised, it is called a low relief or bas-relief, but when it is 3-D yet still attached to a background, it is called high relief or alto-relief.

Y4 **▼ Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Islamic art describes the art created specifically in the service of the Muslim faith. It includes art and architecture.

Broad knowledge

Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used.

Hinterland

The term Islamic art covers all the religious and secular artwork created in countries that used to be part of the Islamic Empire. Islamic art makes objects beautiful with pattern and shape. It does not depict people. Features of Islamic art include calligraphy, arabesque and geometric patterns. Islamic art decorates many surfaces, including the walls and ceilings of mosques.

Y4 **▼ Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

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.

Colour in Landscapes

☒ Hide

2 Programmes of study, 4 skills and 4 knowledge statements

Year 5 **Driver subject** **Art and design** **Creation** **Evaluation** **Landscapes** **Paint and colour**



Y5 **▼ Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).**

Skill

Core knowledge

- When drawing a sketch of a landscape, features can be simplified into basic lines and shapes rather than drawn in detail.

Broad knowledge

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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A tint is made by mixing a colour with white.
- A tone is made by mixing a colour with grey.
- A shade is made by mixing as colour with black.

Broad knowledge

A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Landscape paintings have a foreground, a middle ground and a background.
- The foreground shows features that are close. The middle ground and background show features in the distance.
- When drawing a landscape, the artist needs to consider where the horizon should be positioned. The horizon is where the sky meets the Earth's surface.
- Perspective is an important aspect of landscape drawing. A single line of perspective directs the viewers eye into the picture and creates the impression of depth and distance.

Broad knowledge

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.

Y5 **▼ Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.

Taotie

☒ Hide

3 Programmes of study, 3 skills and 7 knowledge statements

Year 5 **Driver subject** **Art and design** **Compare and contrast** **Evaluation** **Malleable materials**



Y5 **Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Casting is an ancient method to create a sculpture which usually involves melting down a substance such as metal and then pouring it into a mould. The mould is allowed to cool, hardening the metal. Which is then removed from the mould to create a form.

Core knowledge

- Clay and plaster can be used to replicate the casting technique.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Bronze vessels were made using piece-mould casting. This was a complex process not used anywhere else in the world at that time.

Hinterland

A cast is an object made by shaping a material, such as metal or plaster, in a mould. A mould is a hollow container used to give shape to another material, such as metal or plaster. Casting is a process in which a liquid material is usually poured into a mould, which contains a hollow cavity of the desired shape. The material is then allowed to dry and solidify. The solidified part is also known as a casting, which is taken out of the mould to complete the process.

Y5 **Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- A Taotie is an ancient Chinese motif often found on objects such as masks and ritual vessels called dings.
- The forms were made with bronze using an ancient technique of piece mould casting.
- The Taotie is easily recognised by its characteristic use of lines, patterns and forms.

Broad knowledge

Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.

Hinterland

A taotie is a creature in Chinese mythology. Its name translates to 'legendary voracious beast' because of its huge appetite. Its likeness was often used to decorate bronze goods in ancient China.

Hinterland

Line drawing helps historians to understand the technique and design of taotie motifs and other bronze objects.

Y5 **Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.

Sow, Grow and Farm

☒ Hide

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 2 knowledge statements

Year 5

Driver subject

Geography

Paint and colour



Y5 **Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).**

Skill

Core knowledge

- A tint is a colour mixed with white. A tint adds creates a lighter version of the colour. An example of a tint is pink.
- A shade is a colour mixed with black. A shade creates a darker version of the colour. When mixing a shade, begin with the colour itself then add black one drop at a time.

Broad knowledge

A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.

Hinterland

Artists who have painted still life compositions include Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio, Francisco de Zurbarán, Claude Monet, Mary Cassatt, Vincent van Gogh, Paul Gauguin and Paul Cézanne.

Line, Light and Shadows

☒ Hide

3 Programmes of study, 6 skills and 13 knowledge statements

Year 5

Driver subject

Art and design

Compare and contrast

Creation

Evaluation

Natural art

Pencil, ink, charcoal & pen

People, artwork & movements



YS ✓ **Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Sketches that are made with one line that remains on the paper throughout the whole drawing is called a continuous line drawing.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Continuous, or one-line, drawings, are made by keeping a pen or pencil in contact with a piece of paper for the duration of a drawing exercise.

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- Techniques for creating areas of light and shade with a pen or pencil include cross hatching, hatching, contour lines and smudging.

Core knowledge

- Rembrandt (1606–1669) was one of the world's most accomplished artists. In his drawings Rembrandt used pens, chalks, ink and brushes to capture light and shade, form, and shadow.

Core knowledge

- Ink wash, white chalk, or pencil can be used to create light and shade.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Shading techniques include cross-hatching, contour lines, stippling and scribbling.

Hinterland

Rembrandt was a Dutch draughtsman, painter and printmaker. He experimented with different techniques throughout his lifetime.

Hinterland

Drawing on black paper with a white material, such as chalk or pencil, can create a dramatic effect due to the contrast between black and white.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A black and white image deconstructs a scene and reduces it to its lines, shapes, forms and tones.

Core knowledge

- Photographs can be converted to line drawings using graphics software.

Broad knowledge

Various techniques can help children to take clear, interesting photographs, 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 subjects.

Hinterland

A black and white image deconstructs a scene and reduces it to its lines, shapes, forms and tones.

Hinterland

Photographs can be converted to line drawings using graphics software.

YS ✓ **Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.

Hinterland

Pablo Picasso's continuous line drawings reduce a complicated image to one fluid line. The simplicity, energy and life captured in his continuous line drawings are still much admired.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Pablo Picasso pioneered the use of continuous line drawing.
- Pablo Picasso would take a complex subject matter and simplify it into one single unbroken line. These drawings can look simple, however, capturing the essence of a shape or object in just one line can be challenging.

Broad knowledge

Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract.

YS ✓ **Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.

Year 5

Driver subject

Art and design

Compare and contrast

Creation

Evaluation

Generation of ideas

Malleable materials

People, artwork & movements



Y5 ✓ Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.

Skill

Core knowledge

- An art installation is a visual artwork, often created for indoor spaces, such as galleries and museums.
- Most installations will start by the artist making preliminary sketches and models, before refining them to create ideas for a finished piece.

Broad knowledge

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.

Y5 ✓ Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- Land art or earth art is art that is made directly in the landscape, by sculpting materials or making structures in the landscape using natural materials such as rocks, twigs and other natural materials.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Natural materials that can be used for land art include leaves, flowers, grasses, seeds, clay, sand and any other materials found in the local environment.

Hinterland

Natural forms include, plants, grasses, leaves, flowers, shells, stones, trees and the ground.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A relief sculpture projects out from a flat surface.
- A high-relief sculpture projects significantly from the surface and can sometimes resemble a free standing form.
- A low-relief sculpture does not project far from its surface and is visibly attached to a surface.

Broad knowledge

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.

Y5 ✓ Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Skill

Core knowledge

- When making land art, most artists will use materials from the local environment. Some artists will enhance a natural material by adding colour while some artists will use the natural textural or patterned qualities of the original material.

Broad knowledge

Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.

Hinterland

Land art is made directly in the landscape, sculpting the land or materials from the land into earthworks or structures.

Skill

Broad knowledge

Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract.

Y5 ✓ Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.

Skill

Broad knowledge

Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.

Mixed Media

Hide

3 Programmes of study, 4 skills and 9 knowledge statements

Year 5

Driver subject

Art and design

Evaluation

Paper, fabric, metal and plastic

Printing

People, artwork & movements



Y5 ✓ Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).

Skill

Core knowledge

- Techniques used in paper craft include, folding, quilling, marbling and decoupage.

Core knowledge

- Papermaking is the manufacture of paper. Almost all paper today, is made using industrial machinery; however, handmade paper remains a specialised craft.
- Hand crafted paper is often made using re-cycled paper. Other items such as seeds, flowers and lettering can be added for decoration.

Broad knowledge

Traditional crafting techniques using paper include, casting, decoupage, collage, marbling, origami and paper making.

Hinterland

Papermaking is the manufacture of paper. Almost all paper is made using industrial machinery; however, handmade paper remains a specialised craft.

Skill

Core knowledge

- A surreal artwork is characterisitcally bizarre and unreal.
- A photo collage can include images, words and letters.

Broad knowledge

Some artists use text or printed images to add interest or meaning to a photograph.

Hinterland

A photo collage consists of pictures that have been placed together to create a single picture.

Hinterland

When something is surreal, it is bizarre, unreal and fantastic. In art, surrealist images can combine real and imaginary images.

Y5 ▾ Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- Mixed media collage combines paper, fabric and other materials. An artist might also use 3-D objects, such as cogs, buttons, blocks and coins.
- Mixed media collage uses a range of different joining methods, including gluing, stitching and tying.

Core knowledge

- The artistic genre of collage uses cut, torn, folded, crumpled, layered and glued paper to create different visual effects.

Broad knowledge

Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract.

Hinterland

Paper collages are made by gluing small pieces of paper to a background.

Hinterland

The term 'mixed media' describes artwork that uses more than one medium or material. Collage is a type of mixed media art.

Y5 ▾ Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.

Skill

Broad knowledge

Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.

Architecture

☒ Hide

1 Programme of study, 1 skills and 1 knowledge statement

Year 5

Driver subject

Design and technology

Compare and contrast



Y5 ▾ Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Architecture is defined by different styles often linked to particular periods of time. Each period uses visual elements to create its own style.
- Different types of architectual design include examples such as, Classical architecture (c850 BC–cAD 470), Gothic architecture (1100–1500), Renaissance architecture (1400–1600), Baroque architecture (1600–1830) and Postmodern architecture (1960–1990).

Broad knowledge

Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.

Expression

☒ Hide

4 Programmes of study, 5 skills and 9 knowledge statements

Year 5

Driver subject

Art and design

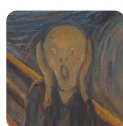
Compare and contrast

Evaluation

Human form

Printing

People, artwork & movements



Y5 ▾ Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).

Skill

Core knowledge

- Adding text to an image is called overlay text. Overlay text can help to express the intention of the artwork.

Broad knowledge

Some artists use text or printed images to add interest or meaning to a photograph.

Hinterland

Adding text to an image is called overlay text. Overlay text can help to express the intention of the artwork.

Y5 ▾ Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Skill

Core knowledge

- In expressionist art, colour is highly intense and non-naturalistic. The artist's use of brushwork is usually textured.

Broad knowledge

Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.

Hinterland

In Expressionist art, the use of colour is highly intense and non-naturalistic. The application of colour is freely applied and textural.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Edvard Munch is a significant Expressionism artist. *The Scream* is one of his most familiar works and depicts the artist's feelings of anxiety.
- The Expressionist art movement used jagged, distorted lines and contrasting colours to paint compositions which portrayed instability and emotionally charged scenes.

Broad knowledge

Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract.

Hinterland

Edvard Munch was a Norwegian Expressionist painter. His best-known work is *The Scream*, which has become an iconic image in the art world.

Y5 ▾ Become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques.

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- Expressionism is a style of art aims to express the emotions of the subject rather than physical reality.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Expressionist artists seek to express their subject's feelings, moods, and emotions or themselves, rather than representing the real world.

Y5 ▾ Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.

Skill

Broad knowledge

Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.

Colour and Style

☒ Hide

3 Programmes of study, 4 skills and 4 knowledge statements

Year 6

Driver subject

Art and design

Creation

Evaluation

Generation of ideas

Paint and colour



Y6 ▾ Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Sketching and preliminary colour studies are a necessary part of the artistic process and can help develop a more refined and polished piece of artwork.

Broad knowledge

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.

Y6 ▾ Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).

Skill

Core knowledge

- Art with a personal idea or theme might express the artist's feelings about social matters or their own personal experience of social issues.

Broad knowledge

In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece.

Skill

Core knowledge

- The impressionists mixed colours as little as possible and used contrasting and lighter colours than in previous eras.
- Fauvist artists used exaggerated, complementary colours like purple and yellow, red and green, or orange and blue.
- The Realism movement painted scenes from everyday life using a naturalistic colour palette.
- The Expressionism movement distorted images using non-naturalistic blocks of colour.

Broad knowledge

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.

Y6 ▾ Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.

Skill

Broad knowledge

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 providing points for improvement relating to the learning intention.

Trailblazers, Barrier Breakers

 Hide

4 Programmes of study, 5 skills and 8 knowledge statements

Year 6 Driver subject Art and design Compare and contrast Creation Evaluation Generation of ideas People, artwork & movements



Y6 Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Sketchbooks are a significant tool for artists to generate and reflect upon their ideas about their own work and the work of others.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Significant black artists include Edmonia Lewis c1844–1907, Henry Ossawa Tanner 1859–1937, Augusta Savage 1892–1962, Gordon Parks 1912–2006, Elizabeth Catlett 1915–2012, Yinka Shonibare 1962–present, Barbara Walker 1964–present, Hurvin Anderson 1965–present and Chris Ofili and Turgio Bastien, both 1968–present.

Y6 Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).

Skill

Core knowledge

- Art with a personal idea or theme might express the artist's feelings about social matters or their own personal experience of social issues.

Broad knowledge

In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece.

Y6 Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Art works can be compared by mood, emotional response and meaning as well as more obvious visual elements.

Broad knowledge

Perspective is the representation of 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Abstraction refers to art 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.

Hinterland

Art analysis explores aspects of an artwork, including the people depicted, setting, story, movement, abstraction, use of text, emotional response, the arrangement of objects, the title, dominance, lines and edges, visual language, tonal range, light sources and shadows, colour, texture, space, viewpoint and use of media.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Significant artworks by black artists include *Forever Free* (1867) by Edmonia Lewis, *The Banjo Lesson* (1893) by Henry Ossawa Tanner and *No Woman, No Cry* (1998) by Chris Ofili. Each tells a story about aspects of Black history and social issues.

Broad knowledge

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.

Y6 Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.

Skill

Broad knowledge

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 providing points for improvement relating to the learning intention.

Hinterland

An exhibition plaque can include the title and date of the artwork's creation, alongside the name of the artist. It should also include the big ideas and concepts explored in the artwork and the cultural and artistic influences that have inspired the artist.

Inuit

 Hide

4 Programmes of study, 7 skills and 15 knowledge statements

Year 6 Driver subject Art and design Creation Evaluation Generation of ideas Malleable materials Paint and colour Printing People, artwork & movements



Y6 ▾ **Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Sketchbooks are a significant tool for artists to generate and reflect upon their ideas about their own work and the work of others.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Arctic animals are an important subject matter for Inuit artists. The individual appearance of the creatures in Inuit art demonstrates the respect and significance that the Inuit people give to all living things.

Hinterland

Significant Inuit artists include Jessie Oonark, Karoo Ashevak, David Ruben Piqtoukun, Lucy Tasseor Tutsweetak and Pitseolak Ashoona.

Y6 ▾ **Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Art with a personal idea or theme might express the artist's feelings about social matters or their own personal experience of social issues.

Broad knowledge

In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece.

Skill

Broad knowledge

A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing.

Hinterland

Inuits have been expert carvers for thousands of years. They carve art objects from materials such as bone, ivory and wood. Birds, bears and other land animals are the common artistic subject matter.

Skill

Core knowledge

- The Enchanted Owl by Inuit artist uses striking pairs of colours to make it stand out. It was originally printed in both red and black, and in green and black.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

The Enchanted Owl is a significant example of an Inuit print, created by Inuit artist Kenojuak Ashevak in 1960.

Skill

Core knowledge 2

- A stencil is a thin sheet of card, plastic, or metal with a pattern or letters cut out of it. Ink is applied to its surface which goes through the cut out and creates a print.
- Stencils can be reused if made from a durable material such as card or acetate. Each print will vary slightly due to factors such as colour fade, colour merging and pressure applied to either surface.

Broad knowledge

Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another.

Hinterland

Inuit prints are made using a stencilling technique.

Hinterland

A stencil is a sheet of paper, card, plastic or metal with a pattern, shapes or letters cut out of it. Applying paint or ink over the cut out design creates an image on the surface below, which is revealed when the stencil is removed.

Hinterland

Stencils can be reused if made from a durable material such as card or acetate. Each print will vary slightly due to factors such as colour fade, colour merging and pressure applied to either surface.

Y6 ▾ **Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Arctic animals are an important subject matter for Inuit artists. The individual appearance of the creatures in Inuit art demonstrates the respect and significance that the Inuit people give to all living things.
- Significant Inuit artists include Jessie Oonark, Karoo Ashevak, David Ruben Piqtoukun, Lucy Tasseor Tutsweetak and Pitseolak Ashoona.

Broad knowledge

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.

Y6 ▾ **Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

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 providing points for improvement relating to the learning intention.

Hinterland

In 1970, Canada Post put *The Enchanted Owl* print on a postage stamp. The stamp commemorated the centennial of the Northwest Territories.

Environmental Artists

☒ Hide

2 Programmes of study, 3 skills and 6 knowledge statements

Year 6 Driver subject Art and design Generation of ideas Natural art Paper, fabric, metal and plastic



Y6 ☒ Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Sketchbooks can contain drawings, written work and personal thoughts and ideas about pieces of art.

Broad knowledge

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.

Y6 ☒ Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).

Skill

Core knowledge

- Materials can be joined by tying, gluing, knotting, twisting and threading.
- Recycled materials such as plastic, glass, card, wire and net can be used to create visual effects in new artworks.

Broad knowledge

Materials have different qualities, such as rough or smooth, hard or soft, heavy or light, opaque or transparent and fragile or robust. These different qualities can be used to add texture to a piece of artwork.

Hinterland

Art can be an effective way of portraying environmental messages. This is because artworks can have an immediate, sensory impact on the viewer.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments.

Core knowledge

- Environmental artists use recycled materials to create their art.
- The use of recycled materials can give a message about the importance of recycling but can also portray important messages about damage to the environment or how human behaviour is impacting the world.

Broad knowledge

Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments.

Hinterland

Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to the natural and urban environment.

Hinterland

Significant environmental artists include, Antony Gormley, Olafur Eliasson, Edith Meusnier, Chris Jordan and John Akomfrah.

Distortion and Abstraction

☒ Hide

4 Programmes of study, 9 skills and 15 knowledge statements

Year 6 Driver subject Art and design Compare and contrast Creation Evaluation Generation of ideas Human form Landscapes Paint and colour Pencil, ink, charcoal & pen People, artwork & movements



Y6 ☒ Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.

Skill

Broad knowledge

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.

Y6 ☒ Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).

Skill

Core knowledge

- Distortion is an alteration to an original shape.
- Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically.
- Exaggeration is the depiction of something that is larger than in real life.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Abstract artists can use line as a way of representing and capturing complex imagery.

Skill

Core knowledge

- In conceptual art the idea or concept presented by the artist is considered more important than its appearance or execution.

Core knowledge

- Orphism was an artistic movement started by artists Robert and Sonia Delaunay.
- Orphism was recognised as an abstract art form inspired by Cubism. Orphism focused on pure abstraction and bright colours.

Broad knowledge

In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece.

Hinterland

Orphism was an artistic movement started by artists Robert and Sonia Delaunay.

Hinterland

Orphism was recognised as an abstract art form inspired by Cubism. Orphism focused on pure abstraction and bright colours.

Skill

Core knowledge

- In abstract art, colour itself can be the focus of the artwork.
- Artist Mark Rothko, used pure colour with no recognisable form in his paintings. The colours are used to evoke a mood or a feeling.
- In some abstract compositions, the subject matter is represented as blocks of colour in a recognisable form.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Colour is one of the main ways that abstract artists represent their subject matter. The colour palettes of abstract artists are often unnatural and used freely or in combination with shapes to represent the artists' ideas and observations.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Abstraction can be created using basic shapes.

Broad knowledge

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 is usually used for images of tall buildings seen from above).

Hinterland

Abstract art can represent the basic essence of a shape so that it remains recognisable or use a very simplified organic or geometric shape to represent ideas or observations more abstractly.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Abstract art rejects the typical use of perspective and uses simplified shapes to create its effect.

Y6 ✓ Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Horizon is the line where the sky meets the land or water within a painting. The height of the horizon will affect the placement of the vanishing point as well as the scene's eye level.
- The vanishing point is the place where parallel lines appear to come together in the distance.
- Abstract art rejects of three-dimensional perspective, often representing objects on a single, flat plane.

Broad knowledge

Perspective is the representation of 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Abstraction refers to art 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.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Guernica (1937) is a large oil painting by Spanish artist Pablo Picasso.
- Guernica is one of his best-known art works. It is regarded by many art critics as the most powerful anti-war painting in history.

Core knowledge

- Abstract art uses simple shapes to represent objects and landscapes. Significant abstract artists include Wassily Kandinsky, Piet Mondrian and Marsden Hartley.
- Abstraction by shape is a technique artists use to represent objects using shape only.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Artists use distortion or abstraction to convey feelings and moods rather than to realistically represent things.

Hinterland

Distortion (or warping) is the alteration of the original shape (or another characteristic) of something. In the art world, a distortion is any change made by an artist to the shape, size or visual character of a form to express an idea, convey a feeling or enhance visual impact.

Y6 **✓ Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

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 providing points for improvement relating to the learning intention.

Bees, Beetles and Butterflies

 Hide

3 Programmes of study, 5 skills and 11 knowledge statements

Year 6

Driver subject

Art and design

Evaluation

Generation of ideas

Paint and colour

Paper, fabric, metal and plastic

Pencil, ink, charcoal & pen



Y6 **✓ Create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Sketchbooks are a significant tool for artists to generate and reflect upon their ideas about their own work and the work of others.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Most artists begin their work with a sketch. Artists often use sketchbooks to draw their observations, take notes, or write down an idea that they can develop later.

Y6 **✓ Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).**

Skill

Core knowledge

- Lucy Arnold is a contemporary fine artist and designer whose primary source of inspiration is nature. Her works are brightly coloured and bold.

Core knowledge

- The Pop Art movement used vibrant, bright colours. The primary colours red, yellow, and blue were prominent in many famous artworks.

Broad knowledge

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.

Hinterland

Lucy Arnold is a contemporary illustrator. She is greatly inspired by nature and expresses her ideas with a bold use of colour.

Hinterland

Pop Art was an art movement that began in the United Kingdom and United States in the mid to late 1950s. The movement was inspired by popular culture. Pop Art is characterised by images of everyday objects, words and people, but presented using vibrant colours and bold outlines.

Hinterland

Andy Warhol was a significant artist and printmaker of the Pop Art movement. His iconic artworks include prints of Campbell's Soup tins and the film star Marilyn Monroe.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Embellishments such as stitching, glitter, felt and pen work can be added to a mixed media collage to add details and create interesting effects.

Broad knowledge

Materials have different qualities, such as rough or smooth, hard or soft, heavy or light, opaque or transparent and fragile or robust. These different qualities can be used to add texture to a piece of artwork.

Hinterland

In visual art, mixed media describes artwork in which more than one medium or material is used. Materials used to create mixed media art include, paint, paper, fabric, wood and found or decorative objects.

Skill

Core knowledge

- Line is a visual element that can be used to create shapes, shade, detail and texture to a drawing.
- In observational drawing, line is the key visual element.

Broad knowledge

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 is usually used for images of tall buildings seen from above).

Hinterland

Observational drawing means drawing what you see. It is a realistic portrayal of the subject matter.

Y6 ✓ **Evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.**

Skill

Broad knowledge

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 providing points for improvement relating to the learning intention.