

Knowledge Progression Map: Art

	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2
Drawing	Different types of line include bumpy, zigzag, curvy and dotted.	Different types of line include thick, thin, straight, zigzag, curvy and dotted. Rubbers can be used to rub out mistakes made in pencil.	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.	A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing which helps artists to develop their ideas. Pencils can create lines of different thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged.
Painting and Colour	Paintbrushes come in different thicknesses.	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Primary colours cannot be mixed from any other colours. The colour wheel is a diagram that organizes colours and shows their relationships. A painting of a place is called a landscape.	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue and these can be mixed to create secondary colours.	The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.
Sculpture	Paper and fabric can be cut and torn and joined together using glue. Leaves, twigs, flowers and pebbles are natural materials and they can be used to make patterns and pictures.	Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire. Papers and fabrics can be used to create art, including tearing, cutting and sticking. Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay and other natural materials can be used to make simple 3D forms.	Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and dough. Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials.	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.
Printing			A print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint, ink or other media from one surface to another.	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.
Artistic Terminology			A motif is a decorative image or design, often repeated, to form a pattern. Texture can be bumpy, ridged, rough, smooth, grainy, furry, wrinkled and crumpled. Collagraphy is a way of printing in which a picture or motif is made by sticking textural materials onto a base and then inked up to make a print. Form can be created by layering materials, such as cardboard, or by adding wire to make parts of paintings stand out from the surface. A mural is any piece of artwork painted or applied directly on a wall, ceiling or other permanent surfaces.	Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour. Textures include rough, smooth, ridged and bumpy. A still life is a work of art that shows objects that are either natural (food, flowers, plants, rocks, shells) or man-made (drinking glasses, books, vases, jewellery, coins, pipes). Composition is the placement or arrangement of visual elements. Visual elements of art include colour, shape, form, texture and pattern. A portrait is a drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face.
Significant Artists			Wassily Kandinsky and Piet Mondrian are two famous artists known for using a vivid palette of primary and secondary colours in their work. James Rizzi was an American artist and illustrator who lived in New York City. His urban landscapes are bright, colourful and imaginative. He used a combination of drawing, painting, printing and 3D techniques in his work.	Paul Cezanne, Vincent van Gogh, Cornelis Gijlsbrechts, Roy Lichtenstein and Georges Braque are all significant still life artists. Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who makes large-scale sculptures. Her work is often brightly coloured and highly patterned. Hans Holbein the Younger was a portrait artist in Tudor times.

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Drawing	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. Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form.	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.	The horizon line in a landscape drawing is a horizontal line drawn across the picture, showing where the sky meets the Earth. It allows the artist to draw the viewer's attention to specific focal points within the drawing. 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. Photographs can be converted to line drawings using graphics software.	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. Observational drawing means drawing what you see. It is a realistic portrayal of the subject matter.
Painting and Colour	Watercolour paint is a translucent paint, which can be made bolder and stronger by layering. Contrasting colours include red and green, blue and orange, and yellow and purple. They are opposite each other on the colour wheel.	Warm colours are reds, oranges and yellows; cool colours are blues, greens and purples. Colour can be used to create a particular mood or atmosphere.	A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness. A tone is a colour mixed with grey. The colour stays the same, only less vibrant.	
Sculpture	Malleable materials such as clay are easy to change into a new shape.	Clay skills include rolling, slapping, coiling, scoring and joining with slip and pins.	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.	A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing.
Printing	A two-colour print can be made by 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.	Different printmaking techniques include monoprinting, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography.		Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another.
Artistic Terminology	Analogous colours are groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel. Contrasting colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel. A motif can be a simplified version of a more complex object, such as a flower or shell. An illustration is a visual representation of a subject matter. It can often be more graphic in style than a traditional drawing or painting.	A landscape is a piece of art that shows scenery, such as mountains, valleys, trees, rivers, forests or buildings. 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. 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.	Impressionist artists did not use black paint, preferring to use pure colour to add shade and shadow. In Expressionist art, the use of colour is highly intense and non-naturalistic. The application of colour is freely applied and textural. Perspective in artwork, gives the illusion of depth and distance. Land art is made directly in the landscape, sculpting the land or materials from the land into earthworks or structures. 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. A black and white image deconstructs a scene and reduces it to its lines, shapes, forms and tones.	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. 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 prints are made using a stencilling technique. 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.
Significant Artists	LS Lowry (1887-1976) was an artist who painted urban landscapes and the people who lived and worked there. Critics called his figures ‘matchstick men’ due to their elongated form. Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael are other artists famous for their detailed figure drawings. Hamish Mackie is a contemporary British artist who creates sculptures based on fossils, in particular, ammonites.	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. Panchmura is a region of West Bengal, famous for sculptors who create terracotta horses.	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. Rembrandt was a Dutch draughtsman, painter and printmaker. He experimented with different techniques throughout his lifetime. Edvard Munch was a Norwegian Expressionist painter. His best-known work is The Scream, which has become an iconic image in the art world.	Significant black artists include Edmonia Lewis c1844–1907, Augusta Savage 1892–1962, Gordon Parks 1912–2006 and Yinka Shonibare 1962–present. The Enchanted Owl is a significant example of an Inuit print, created by Inuit artist Kenojuak Ashevak in 1960. Lucy Arnold is a contemporary illustrator. She is greatly inspired by nature and expresses her ideas with a bold use of colour. 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.

