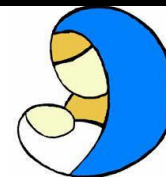




We Care, We Pray, We Work, We Play... in Jesus' Way



St Mary's RC Primary School Art Knowledge Progression

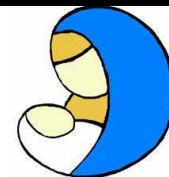
EYFS	
Topic	Knowledge
Expressive Arts and Design	A range of materials such as sponges, food, fingers and natural materials can be used to print. You can mix colours together to make other colours. Blue and yellow make green. Red and blue make purple. Yellow and red make orange. You can mark make and draw using a range of materials such as pencils, crayons and chalk Eric Carle is the illustrator of The Hungry Caterpillar and The Very Busy Spider.

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Pope Francis



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St Mary's RC Primary School Art Knowledge Progression

Year 1

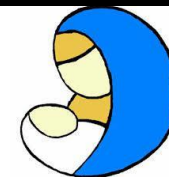
Topic	Knowledge
<u>Summer – sculpture</u> What is sculpture?	1. Sculpture is art in 3D, something you can touch and hold. 2. Andy Goldsworthy is a famous sculptor who used natural materials in his artwork. 3. You can make sculptures using many different materials, including natural and man-made. 4. People can get ideas for sculpture by making sketches in the natural environment. 5. We can collect natural materials to use in our own sculpture. 6. After you have finished, you can evaluate your work by saying what you think or feel about it.
<u>Autumn – self portraits</u> What is special about me?	1. Different artists portray self-portraits in different ways 2. Artists use different materials and processes to create self-portraits 3. Self-portraits could be of your whole body or just your head and shoulders 4. Using a mirror is a good technique for making accurate drawings and paintings in self-portrait 5. A famous self-portrait painter was Rembrandt.
<u>Spring - Weaving</u> What materials can we use to weave?	1. Michael Brennand-Wood is an example of an artist who uses different materials in interesting ways in their art work. 2. Different fabrics can be described in different ways and be sorted by colour, texture and so on. 3. People use looms to weave on and you weave by putting strips of fabric or paper over and under repeatedly. 4. Each new row of weaving needs to begin the opposite way to the row before. 5. When we have finished our artwork, we can evaluate our work and identify next steps to improve it.

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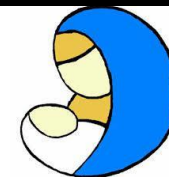
Year 2	
Topic	Knowledge
<u>Art</u> Picture This	1. That there is a difference between landscape pictures and portrait pictures. 2. Salvador Dalí was a Spanish Surrealist painter and printmaker. He was famous for his curly moustache. 3. Different pictures can be shown in different ways, such as; a collage, a storyboard or a painting. 4. You can use many different life experiences and visuals to help create your own pictures. 5. Evaluating your work enables you to make improvements in the future.
<u>Art</u> Self portraits	1. Different artists portray self-portraits in different ways. 2. Artists use different materials and processes to create self-portraits. 3. Self-portraits could be of your whole body or just your head and shoulders. 4. Using a mirror is a good technique for making accurate drawings and paintings in self-portrait. 5. A famous self-portrait painter was Rembrandt. 6. Rembrandt was born in The Netherlands, in 1606 and died in 1669, when he was 63.
<u>Art</u> Can buildings speak?	1. A pattern is a shape, colour or line that has been repeated. 2. Texture is how something feels when touched. 3. Michelangelo was famous for being a sculpture, painter and architect. 4. Michelangelo was also a poet. 5. Architecture is the design and construction of buildings.

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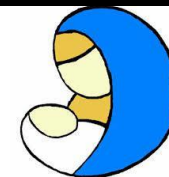
Year 3	
Topic	Knowledge
INVESTIGATING PATTERNS	1. Textile art uses different materials and fibres to create art. 2. Reflection is a shape that has been flipped using a mirror image. 3. Stencilling is a method of applying design onto a surface by sponging, spraying, rolling, or dabbing through a cut-out overlay. 4. William Morris is a British textile artist. 5. There are 2 different types of art: natural and man-made. 6. A pattern is created when a shape is repeated many times or in a particular order.
Portraying Relationships	1. David Hockney was a famous English painter. 2. A figure drawing is a drawing of the human in any of its various shapes and postures. 3. A relationship is the way in which two or more people or things are connected. 4. Perspective is needed for group portraits. 5. Perspective drawings can include overlaying.
Can we change places?	1. Sculptures can be made by carving, modelling or placing materials together. 2. Environment means the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives 3. To enhance something means to improve its value, quality, or attractiveness. 4. A way of fixing and joining materials is weaving, gluing and tying. 5. Antony Gormley is a British sculptor.

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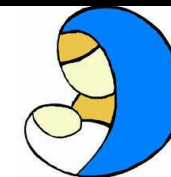
Year 4	
Topic	Knowledge
Autumn 1 - Viewpoints	1. Paul Klee was a Surrealist painter 2. Surrealism was a twentieth century movement in art which sort to release the creative potential of the unconscious mind – dreams. 3. A sketch is a visual starting point to develop ideas. 4. A photograph or film is a way to explore ideas. 5. A piece of artwork can be modified and improved throughout the process until it reaches completion
Spring 1 - Journeys	1. Pablo Picasso was a cubist painter. 2. A journey is an act of travelling from one place to another 3. Lines can be used to create patterns. 4. Signs and symbols can be used to represent objects. 5. Real or imaginative journeys can be represented in diagrammatic form.
Summer 1 – Take a seat	1. Henry Moore was a sculptor 2. A chair or seat needs 4 legs of equal length and a back in order to be stable. 3. A chair seat has to be capable of holding a weight 4. Chairs and seats come in many different designs and shapes. 5. A chair can be made of many different materials and can be decorated in different ways

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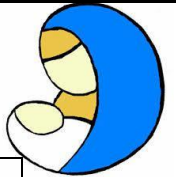
Year 5	
Topic	Knowledge
Sketching – objects and meaning Henri Matisse (Autumn 1)	1- Study and discuss the work of still life artists- Henri Matisse 2- A composition is an arrangement of objects with perspective in mind. 3- For a still life to look realistic, shading, tone, perspective, line and light must be in place. 4-Contrasting colour combinations are the colours that sit on opposite sides of the colour wheel 5-Complementary colours: red and green; yellow and purple and orange and blue.
Talking Textiles (Autumn 2)	1-Louise Baldwin is a textile artist 2-Printed textiles can tell a story (e.g Bayeaux Tapestry) 3- Textiles are materials made from fibres, thin threads or filaments 4- Textile materials can be either natural or synthetic or a combination of both. 5-Different textiles are used for different purposes (plastic- raincoat. Cotton- tshirt)
Containers for Soap (Spring 2)	1- Kate Malone is a ceramic artist and makes sculptural work. Her work is inspired by the sea, the land and the magma underground. 2- Different contemporary artists and ceramicists include: Grayson Perry, Ronit Baranga, Ai Wei Wei. 3- Texture can be drawn by thinking about 2D and 3D forms. 4- There are different techniques to form sculptures out of clay: carving, marrying, pinching, coiling, piercing. 5- Understand that both visual aesthetics and the purpose of use create an effective product when being designed.

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Year 6

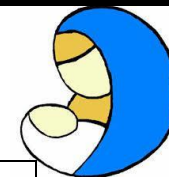
Topic	Knowledge
Autumn 1 People In Action	1. Overlapping lines and shapes, blurring the edge of a distinct shape, using flowing lines are techniques used in artists work. 2. Identify a range of ways in which figures and forms in movement can be represented e.g. in film, animation, cartoon and cartoon sequences. 3. A collage is <i>eg using cut paper techniques, varying the qualities of the surface, overlapping shapes.</i> 4. Montage is <i>eg using photocopied images, overlapping shapes and working over the surface with other media.</i> 5. Print making is <i>eg making a relief surface using shapes of card and string glued to a firm surface, and then inking the card and pressing it onto the paper.</i> 6. Maurits Cornelis Escher (1898-1972) is one of the world's most famous graphic artists.

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Spring 1 What a performance!	1. Headwear and costumes are designed for different purposes such as: for theatre, carnival and celebration. 2. Know that people celebrate in different ways for a variety of reasons. 3. Stella McCartney is a British fashion designer known for her fur-free and leather-free apparel. 4. Appliqué is a sewing technique in which fabric patches are layered on a foundation fabric, then stitched in place by hand or machine with the raw edges turned under or covered with decorative stitching. 5. Quilting is a method of stitching layers of material together.
Summer 1 A Sence of Place	1. Perspective is the art of representing 3D objects on a 2D surface so as to give height, width and depth. 2. A view finder can be used to identify parts of images or objects 3. Thumb nail sketches can be used to focus on relative portions of thumbnail sketches of these views in their sketchbooks, focusing on relative proportions, lines and shapes within the area selected. 4. Information can be recorded using different methods and approaches. 5. LS Lowry was an English artist (1887- 1976). His drawings and paintings mainly depict Pendlebury, Greater Manchester and Salford. He painted scenes of life in Industrial districts of North West England.

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