



	EYFS						
ELG- Physical Development	Fine Motor Skills	Children at the expected level of development will: Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paint brushes and cutlery Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing					
ELG – Expressive Arts and Design	Creating With Materials	Children at the expected level of development will: • Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function • Share their creations, explaining the process they have used					













	<u>Practical Knowledge</u>								
	<u>Painting</u>								
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>			
Knowledge	I know that the primary colours are red, blue and yellow.	I know that I can make secondary colours by mixing primary colours together.	I know how to mix tertiary colours and know what complementary colours are.	I know that a tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.	I can use my knowledge of the colour wheel and tints to mix colours needed for a portrait.	I can experiment with using a variety of different techniques and paint to add interesting effects such as reflections, shadows and the direction of sunlight.			
Vocabulary	Primary colours	Secondary colours Colour wheel Primary colours	Tertiary Colour Wheel Primary colours Secondary colours	Tint Shade Primary colours Secondary colours Tertiary colours	Skin tone Proportion Primary colours Secondary colours Tint Shade	Composition Realism Focal point			
	<u>Drawing</u>								
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	<u>Year 4</u>	Year 5	<u>Year 6</u>			
Knowledge	I know that 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.	I know that I can use different media to draw such as pencil, crayon or charcoal. I know that tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour. Pencils can create lines of different	I can use hatching, cross- hatching, stippling and scumbling to add texture. I know how to create tone with colour using different media such as pastels and pencils.	I can experiment using different media to sketch such as different types of pens. I know how to create lighter and darker areas in my drawing by using a range of shading techniques.	Ink wash can be used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade. I know how to consider scale, space and realistic proportions when drawing a portrait.	I know how to show perspective and distance in my drawings. I know how to depict movement in my drawings.			













Vocabulary	Sketching pencils Line Straight Curved Thickness Shading	thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged. Tone Techniques Smudge Shading Line	Cross-hatching Stippling Scumbling Tone	Shading Techniques Contour Blending Tone Hatching	India Ink Tonal Perspective Proportions Realism Composition	Depth Perspective Foreground Middle-ground Background Shadow Movement
			3D Form and S	<u>Sculpture</u>		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Vocabulary Knowledge	I know that Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials, such as clay, plasticine and salt dough. I know how to make a sculpture by using techniques such as rolling, cutting, moulding and carving. 3D Form Model Sculpture Clay		I know how to use the score and slip method to join clay. I know how to use a range of tools to carve patterns into clay. Score and slip Joining Carve Clay		I know that clay can be shaped and formed using rolling, carving, holes and hollows, scores and slips. I know how to create a 3D form using a range of materials such as Modroc and papier Mache to show real life proportions. Carving Holes and hollows Modroc Proportions	
^	Salt dough		,	•	Clay	
			<u>Prin</u>	<u>iting</u>		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	<u>Year 6</u>
Knowledge		I know that a print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint from one surface to another.		I know how to create a two-colour print using polystyrene printing tiles. I know how to use printing tools safely transfer to a surface for my print.		I know how to create a collagraph printing block. I know the different printmaking techniques include engraving, etching and lithography.











		I know how to make a				
		block print which is carved				
		into a surface and repeated				
		to make a pattern.				
) E		Printing		Polystyrene tiles		Relief
l j		Block Print		Two-colour print		Engrave
ab		Transfer Shape		Ink roller		Etching
Vocabulary		Snape		Apply		Lithography Collagraph
			Tev	tiles_		conagraph
			<u>10x</u>	tiics		
	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>
	I know that batik is a		Warp and weft are terms		I know how to combine	
	technique that uses wax		for the two basic		different material such as	
a	and dye.		components used in loom		rough or smooth, hard or	
B			weaving.		soft, heavy or light, opaque	
₹					and transparent and fragile	
Knowledge					or robust. These different	
\ \Z					qualities can be used to	
					add texture to a piece of	
					artwork.	
	Batik		Weaving		Textures	
l a	Dye		Warp and weft		Properties	
apı	Wax		Loom		Composition	
Vocabulary	Pattern					
			Coll	lage		
			<u>COI</u>	<u>lage</u>		
	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	Year 3	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>
		I know how to shape my		I know how warm or cool		I know how to use a range
e e		materials using tearing and		palettes can affect the feel		of collage techniques such
gg		I know how to layer and		of a collage.		as coiling and tessellation.
Ne Ne		position my materials to				
Knowledge		create texture.		I know how to choose		I know how to overlap
2				different papers and		digital media to create a
				cutting or tearing		piece of art.
						piece oi ai t.













	I know how to create a silhouette overlay for a background.	techniques to create different effects.	
Z.	Collage	Warm and cool palettes	Coiling
lar	Tear	Techniques	Tessellation
cabı	Silhouette	Cutting	Digital Media
ပိုင်	Overlay	Tearing	
×	Texture		













	<u>Theoretical Knowledge</u>							
	History of Art							
	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	Year 3	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>		
Knowledge	I know that Batik is a traditional Indonesian technique.	I know that African textiles have patterns that bear geometric shapes or symbols that tell stories about the traditions of the tribe that created them.	I know that bell-shaped pottery first appeared 4500 years ago and inspires pottery today.	I know that Pop art is a movement that appeared in the 1950s to challenge the traditions of fine art.	Mughal architecture is a type of Indo-Aslamic architecture that includes large hall, domes and delicate ornamentation.	Art can represent political views, can tell personal stories and can be a form of protest and activism.		
Vocabulary	Batik	African patterns Geometric shapes Traditions Sonya Boyce	Beaker Pottery	Pop Art Movement Popular Culture Andy Warhol Roy Lichenstein	Architecture Bilateral symmetry	Political views Activism Protest art Banksy		
			Inspiration fro	<u>m artists</u>				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	Year 6		
Knowledge	I can describe how artists use colour, shape and line and state what I like and dislike about a piece of art.	I know how to describe similarities and differences between two pieces of art by describing the colour, shape and line.	I can describe how artists use different compositions to make pictures look more realistic.	I know that artists use warm colours including orange, yellow and red and cool colours including blue, green and magenta, to evoke emotion and feelings.	I know how to make comparisons between realistic and abstract self- portraits.	I know that different artistic movements often use colour in a distinctive way and can take inspiration from these. 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.		







	Frida Kahlo	Henri Matisse	Henri Rousseau	Georgie O'Keefe	Hans Holbein	
>	Eric Carle	Wassily Kandinsky	David Hockney	Warm and cool colours	Picasso	
a	Shape	Alma Thomas	Foreground		Renaissance	
Z	Line	Pablo Picasso	Middle Ground		Realism	
ap	Colour	Vincent Van Gogh	Background		Abstract	
ŏ		Similarities	Composition			
>		Differences	•			