



Progression of Skill & Knowledge in Art

	Drawing	Painting	Printing	Textiles	Collage	Sculpture
EYFS	✓	✓			✓	✓
Year 1	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Year 2	✓	✓			✓	✓
Year 3	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Year 4	✓	✓			✓	✓
Year 5	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Year 6	✓	✓			✓	✓

The sketchbook is much more than a book with blank paper in to draw on. The sketchbook can be used to develop all the strands of the National Curriculum expectations for Art.


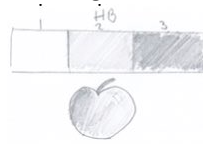
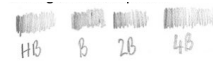


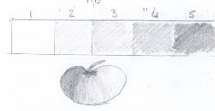

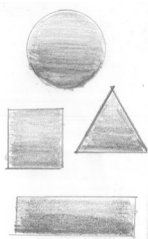
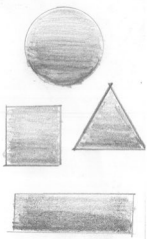
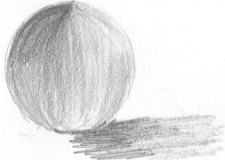
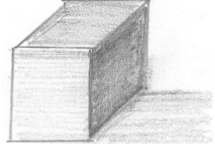

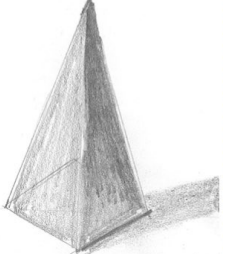
Aims for the sketchbook:



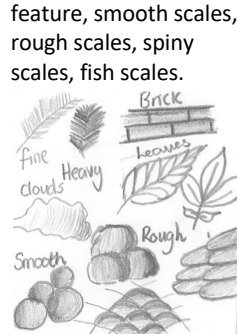
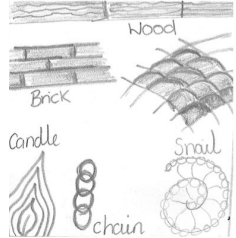
- To provide a record of our children's learning in art;
- To make our children more independent and confident artists;

Context for Study

The Art curriculum at Masefield enables all pupils to build knowledge in the key disciplines of art as prescribed in the National Curriculum. In each year group starting at EYFS, pupils will improve their mastery of art and design techniques on work completed in previous years in drawing and painting. Pupils will develop their techniques and increase their awareness of art through studies of printing, textiles, collage and sculpture each year. Alongside each study unit, pupils will study great artists, architects and designers in history which include a local context (e.g Lowry) , a mix of male/female and from a range of ethnic backgrounds. Pupils will create sketchbooks to record their learning through three phases: knowledge of the artist, learning the skill and final artwork.

Progression in Drawing

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Pencil	<p>Hold a pencil effectively – using the tripod grip in almost all cases.</p> <p>Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.</p>	<p>Know gradients of pencils.</p>  <p>Know how to create tone using pencil to give 2D shapes depth, shaded light and dark.</p> 	<p>Know gradients of pencils.</p>  <p>Know how to create detail drawings of textures and patterns.</p> <p>Know how to add dimension to draws using tone and value to create form (3D effect)</p> 	<p>Know which pencils create which tone & value.</p>  <p>Know how to add dimension to drawing using tone and value to create and enhance form.</p> 	<p>Know which pencil to choose for the purpose needed.</p>  <p>Know how to shade 3D objects.</p>	<p>Know the correct tool to draw with a purpose for tone & value.</p> <p>Know to use tone and value to create shade and depth to a drawing.</p>	<p>Purposeful selection of medium to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tone • Value • Form • Shape • Space • Texture • Pattern
Shape & Form	<p>Recognise and name 2D shapes: circle, triangle, square, and rectangle.</p>  <p>Identify shapes in their environment e.g. "my paper is a rectangle."</p>	<p>Know how to draw around 2D shapes to then to be able to draw free hand: circle, triangle, square, rectangle.</p>  <p>Replicate shapes they see in real life.</p>	<p>Replicate shapes free hand: circle, triangle, square rectangle.</p>  <p>Know how to make accurate shapes of objects from still life with awareness of space.</p> <p>Replication a drawing which shows 1 point perspective.</p>	<p>Know how to use tone and value to create 3D form: cuboid, cube.</p>   <p>See and draw shapes accurately to give form, from observation.</p>	<p>Know how to use tone and value to create a variety of 3D forms.</p>  <p>Draw 1 point perspective.</p>	<p>Know how to use tone, texture, pattern and value to create mood and feeling.</p> <p>Draw 2 point perspective.</p>	<p>Know how to draw a range of 3D shapes: cuboid, cube, pyramid, cylinder, sphere.</p> <p>Create mood and emotion in drawings through choices of tone, form, value.</p> <p>Draw with a range of perspectives.</p>

				Know how to draw with 1 point perspective.			
Shape and Texture	<p>Make marks using a pencil or pencil crayon.</p> <p>Explore with the marks they make, exploring pressure and texture.</p>	<p>Know how to use pencil to create pattern and texture.</p> 	<p>Know how to use pencil to create pattern and texture.</p> 	<p>Know how to use pencil to create pattern and texture: fine feather, heavy feature, smooth scales, rough scales, spiny scales, fish scales.</p> 	<p>Know how to use pattern and texture in finer detail over larger areas for purpose.</p> 	<p>Know how to use pattern and texture within a piece of work to enhance details: brick, tiles, scales, wood.</p>	<p>Know how to create mood and emotion in drawings through tone, form, value.</p>
	Artist Knowledge	<p>Henri Rousseau</p> <p>Henri was born in France on the 21st May 1844.</p> <p>Rousseau was a self-taught painter and he did not become a full time artist until he turned 49.</p> <p>Some of his most famous paintings include Tiger in a Tropical Storm and The Hungry Lion Throws Itself on the Antelope.</p> <p>Many of his paintings were jungle scenes but he never actually went to a jungle. He used pictures and illustrations in books for his inspiration.</p>	<p>Wassily Kandinsky</p> <p>Kandinsky was born in Moscow, Russia</p> <p>He was born in 1866.</p> <p>He was one of the most important artists of the 20th Century.</p> <p>He expressed feelings through colour and shape.</p> <p>He started abstract art.</p>	<p>Paul Klee</p> <p>Paul Klee was born on 18th December 1879 in Bern, Switzerland.</p> <p>In 1911 Paul Klee became friends with Wassily Kandinsky.</p> <p>He produced the work <i>Ad Parnassum</i> in 1932, one of his most well-known paintings. He finished more than 9000 pieces of art in his lifetime.</p> <p>Paul Klee was involved in World War 1, but he never served on the front line.</p>	<p>Georgia O'Keefe</p> <p>Georgia O'Keefe was born on 15th November 1887 in Wisconsin, United States.</p> <p>At the age of ten, Georgia O'Keefe knew she wanted to be an artist and she started to have lessons with Sara Mann, a watercolour painter.</p> <p>She was inspired by the scenery of New Mexico</p> <p>As she got older, O'Keefe started to lose her central vision. She still had peripheral vision and she continued to produce</p>	<p>Claude Monet</p> <p>Claude Monet was born on 14th November 1840 in Paris, France.</p> <p>Monet suffered with cataracts. In 1923 he had surgery to remove them from his eyes. The works he painted when he had cataracts are more red than the ones he painted after his operation.</p> <p>Claude Monet was the founder of the impressionist movement. He was focused on capturing movement and changing light and colour in his paintings, and was less</p>	<p>Vincent Van Gogh</p> <p>Vincent van Gogh was born in the Netherlands, on 30th March 1853.</p> <p>Van Gogh started to work on drawings from an early age. He started to paint with oil paints in 1883.</p> <p>He was only 37 years old when he died.</p> <p>He only sold one painting while he was alive, <i>The Red Vineyard</i>.</p> <p>Today Vincent Van Gogh is one of the most famous artists in the world and his work</p>



				<p>artwork (pencil and charcoal drawings and pottery).</p> <p>Her most well-known work features objects enlarged and painted as if viewed through a magnifying glass.</p>	<p>concerned with realism.</p> <p>Paintings by Claude Monet now sell for tens of millions of pounds. He produced more than 1000 individual paintings during his career.</p> <p>He is probably most well-known for his series of paintings of water lilies</p>	<p>changes hands for millions of dollars.</p>	<p>for more than \$100 million dollars.</p>
Vocabulary	Pencil, pencil crayon, marks, circle, square, triangle, rectangle.	Light, dark, gradient, tone, shade,	Dimension, tone, patterns, textures, perspective	Value, smooth, rough, fine, heavy	Purpose, detail	Depth, mood, enhance	Form, emotion

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