



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	✓	✓			✓	✓






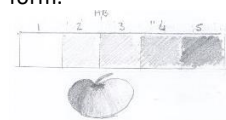

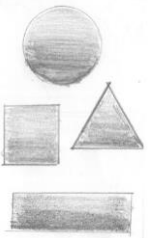
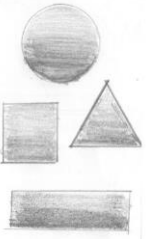
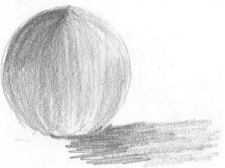
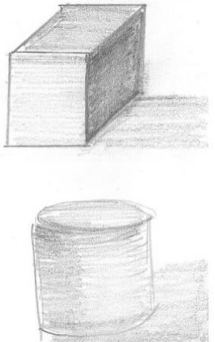
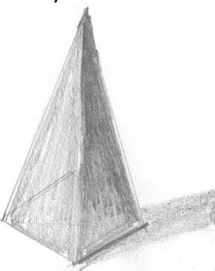
The sketchbook is much more than a book with blank paper in to draw on. The sketchbook can be used to develop all the strands of the National Curriculum expectations for Art.

Aims for the sketchbook:



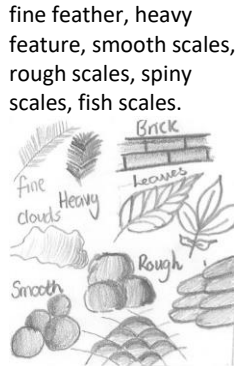
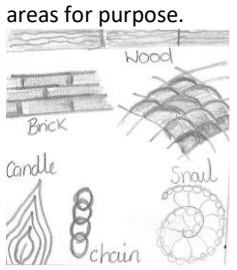
- To provide a record of our children's learning in art;
- To make our children more independent and confident artists;

Context for Study

The Art curriculum at Masfield 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'Keeffe</p> <p>Georgia O'Keeffe was born on 15th November 1887 in Wisconsin, United States.</p> <p>At the age of ten, Georgia O'Keeffe 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'Keeffe 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>Pablo Picasso</p> <p>Pablo Picasso was born in Malaga, Spain on 25th October 1881.</p> <p>His father started to train Pablo in drawing techniques and oil painting from the age of seven.</p> <p>Picasso was a painter, sculptor, print-maker and poet.</p> <p>During his career he completed more than 1800 paintings, sculptures, 2500 ceramic works, and 10000 drawings.</p> <p>Several of Picasso's works have been sold</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>	changes hands for millions of dollars.	for more than \$100 million dollars.
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

Progression in Painting

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Colour	<p>Know red, blue and yellow are the primary colours.</p> 	<p>Know purple, orange and green are secondary colours.</p> <p>Know red and blue = purple.</p> <p>Know red and yellow = orange.</p> <p>Know blue and yellow = green.</p> 	<p>Know purple, orange and green are secondary colours.</p> <p>Know red and blue = purple.</p> <p>Know red and yellow = orange.</p> <p>Know blue and yellow = green.</p> <p>Know how to mix colours to make secondary colours.</p> 	<p>Know tertiary colours are created by mixing primary and secondary colours.</p> <p>Know yellow and orange = amber.</p> <p>Know orange and red = vermillion.</p> <p>Know red and purple = magenta.</p> <p>Know purple and blue = violet.</p> <p>Know blue and green = teal.</p> <p>Know green and yellow = chartreuse.</p> 	<p>Know the position of each primary, secondary and tertiary colour on a colour wheel.</p> <p>Know how to create tints by adding white.</p>  <p>Know how to create shade by adding black.</p> 	<p>Know how to create tones by adding grey.</p> <p>Know that colours are often associated with particular moods and emotions.</p> <p>blue = cold/sadness red = anger or lust Yellow = happiness or cowardice Green = envy or greed Purple = pride or fear Black = coldness White = shock or fear</p>	<p>Know how to use colour for purpose and explain reasons for their choices.</p> <p>Know how artist use colour for a particular effect.</p>



<p>Brush Theory</p>	<p>Use a range of small tools, including paint brushes.</p> <p>Know that brushes will make different marks to pencils.</p> <p>Explore with a variety of different materials including sponge brushes, rollers and homemade painting equipment e.g. leaves.</p>	<p>Know to select a fine paint brush to add detail and a fat brush to cover large areas.</p> <p>Replicate patterns using own colour choices.</p> <p>Replicate colours used by great artists in their own artwork.</p>	<p>Know which brushes to use to give hard, soft and thin effects.</p> <p>Know how to create texture on paper.</p>	<p>Know a whitewash creates water-based or pastel stylisation.</p> <p>Know how to create a whitewash.</p> <p>Know which brushes help create the desired effect.</p>	<p>Replicate brush stroke effects.</p>	<p>Use light and dark to create shadows.</p> <p>Know how to manipulate the paint to create form.</p>	<p>Replicate examples of manipulating paint to create different textures.</p>
<p>Artist</p>	<p>Frank Bowling</p> <p>Frank Bowling was born on 26th February 1934 in Bartica, Guyana. He moved to London to study art at the age of 19.</p> <p>Bowling mixes abstract art with personal memories to create vibrant, colourful, experimental art. To ensure his paintings are unique every time, he uses free-hand dripping, spilling and pouring techniques.</p> <p>In 2008, Bowling became the first black British artist to be awarded with the Order of the British Empire for services to art.</p>	<p>David Hockney</p> <p>David Hockney was born on 9th July 1937 in Bradford, England.</p> <p>He completed a series of painting in acrylics of swimming pools (following a visit to California).</p> <p>Hockney is an avid user of the Brushes iPhone app. He uses it to draw portraits and send them to friends.</p> <p>His paintings sell for millions of dollars</p> <p>Hockney experimented with photocollage – joining and combining photos</p>	<p>Iris Scott</p> <p>Iris was born on May 26 1984 in Maple Valley, Washington.</p> <p>She uses her finger to create her pieces of artwork – this is known as finger painting.</p> <p>Iris is determined in helping humanity think of animals as equals.</p> <p>Now that Iris is painting a larger scale, her canvases take a few days to plan, and several weeks to complete.</p>	<p>Henri Matisse</p> <p>Henri Matisse was born on 31st December 1869. He trained as a lawyer, but decided to become a painter.</p> <p>At the beginning of his career, Matisse focused on painting landscapes and still-lives in a traditional style. He then started to produce work influenced by the Impressionist movement.</p> <p>Matisse's style evolved and he began to use strong colours and lose some of the realistic qualities of Impressionism.</p>	<p>L.S Lowry</p> <p>L. S. Lowry (Laurence Stephen Lowry) was born on 1st November 1887 in Stretford, Lancashire.</p> <p>Lowry had an unhappy childhood. He wasn't very popular at school, didn't have a very close relationship with his parents, and he had few friends.</p> <p>Lowry's paintings often featured industrial Pendlebury and they captured scenes of life in industrial England.</p> <p>His landscapes are often populated by stylised 'matchstick men' figures.</p>	<p>'Am I not a man and a brother?' Artwork</p> <p>The Wedgwood medallion was the most famous image of a black person in all of 18th-century art.</p> <p>The image was widely reproduced on domestic objects like crockery and also became popular on fashion accessories.</p> <p>The image helped to galvanise support for the abolitionist cause.</p> <p>Benjamin Franklin declared that the medallion's effectiveness was 'equal to that of the best written Pamphlet, in procuring favour to</p>	<p>Frida Kahlo</p> <p>Frida Kahlo was a Mexican painter. She is best known for her work showing women and experiences relating to women, and for her self portraits, often painted in naïve or primitive style.</p> <p>In 1925, a tram collided with the bus she was on. Because of the accident, she had over 30 operations during her life and was never able to have children.</p> <p>She was the first 20th century Mexican artist to have one of her paintings bought by the Louvre Museum in Paris.</p>



					Lowry didn't complete many paintings of London. However, his 1960 painting of Piccadilly Circus sold for more than £5 million in 2011.	those oppressed People.'	Kahlo's work was strongly influenced by Mexican culture. Her paintings often had monkeys in them, a widely used Mexican motif, which she used to symbolize protection and tenderness. The house where she grew up has been a museum and popular tourist attraction since 1958.
Vocabulary	Primary colours, paint brush, roller.	Primary colours, secondary colours, fine, thick	Hard, soft, texture, effect	Tertiary colours, whitewash, pastel	Colour wheel, shade, tint	Mood, emotion	

Progression in Textiles							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Progression in textiles		<p>Know how to use running stitch in horizontal and vertical lines.</p> <p>Know that threads come in a range of colours and thicknesses.</p> <p>Use this knowledge to select appropriate threads for their design.</p>		<p>Know how to join two pieces of the same fabric together.</p> <p>Know how to use a free-hand running stitch.</p> <p>Know how to cut pieces of fabric to the correct length using measures and estimations.</p> <p>Know how to add detail using a free-hand simple stitch.</p>		<p>Know how to join two different fabrics together using fabric adhesive.</p> <p>Know how to use different stitches such as running stitch and backstitch using a sewing machine.</p> <p>Know how to join fabric together to form a quilt using padding.</p>	



Artist		<p>James Fox</p> <p>James works with machine embroidery</p> <p>His works are shown in Manchester and Preston.</p> <p>His works look at modern life issues e.g politics, gender, work & culture.</p>		<p>Coco Chanel</p> <p>Gabrielle Chanel (her real name) was born in 1883 in a poor family to a market trader.</p> <p>Coco Chanel started her fashion career by designing hats. With the help of one of her male admirers, she opened her first shop in Paris in 1913. As it became more popular, she started selling clothes as well.</p> <p>In 1921, she created her first perfume, Chanel No 5.</p> <p>Coco Chanel's revolutionary designs were elegant but also comfortable and practical, as they freed women from wearing corsets.</p>		<p>Faith Ringgold</p> <p>She was born on 8th October 1930 in New York.</p> <p>The works that Ringgold created in 1960s were inspired from the Impressionism, Africa art and Cubism.</p> <p>The American People Series was created in 1963. It was the first political collection of Ringgold. The works highlighted the point of view of women toward the racial interaction.</p> <p>She has also written and illustrated 11 children's books.</p> <p>Faith Ringgold has said that she uses her art to tell a story.</p>	
Vocabulary (to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand)		needle, thread, stitch, sew		fabric, textiles, embellishment		spool, pedal, foot, backstitch, running stitch, cross stitch, bobbin, adhesive, motif	

Progression in Printing							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Progression in Printing		Know how to print using sponges, vegetables and fruit using primary colours.		Know how to make a printing block. Know how to use string to create a textured block.		Know how to carve to create a relief printing block	



		<p>Know that the primary colours are red, yellow and blue.</p> <p>Know how to accurately create a print.</p>		<p>Know that tints are created by adding white.</p> <p>Know that shades are created by adding black.</p> <p>Know how to create a repeating pattern.</p>		<p>Know how relief printing works</p>	
Artist		<p>Anni Albers</p> <p>Anni Albers was a German artist. She was born in Berlin in 1899 and came from a Jewish family.</p> <p>At school, Anni decided to study weaving and became one of the greatest print artists of our time.</p> <p>She liked to make artworks that tickle our sense of touch and make us want to feel them.</p>		<p>Salvador Dalí</p> <p>Salvador Dali was born on 11th May 1904 in Figueres, Spain.</p> <p>Salvador went to drawing school</p> <p>He experimented with Cubism and also gained a reputation for being a bit eccentric.</p> <p>Several images often appear in Dali's surrealist paintings. These include: melting clocks, elephants, eggs, ants, snails and locusts.</p> <p>Salvador Dali produced more than 1500 paintings in his lifetime.</p>		<p>Andy Warhol</p> <p>Andy Warhol was born on 6th August 1928 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>He is known for his pop art and his work focuses of the crossover between celebrity, advertising and artistic expression.</p> <p>He worked with many forms of media, including: painting, printmaking, photography, drawing, sculpture, film and music.</p> <p>He founded the New York Academy of Art in 1979.</p>	
Vocabulary		<p>Primary colours, soft, hard, accurate, smudge</p>		<p>printing block, printing tiles, inking rollers, shade, tint, precision</p>		<p>Carve, polystyrene, relief printing</p>	



	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Progression in Sculpture	<p>Know how to make playdough using flour, salt and water.</p> <p>Use everyday objects such as boxes and tubes to create their own sculptures.</p>		<p>Know how to combine flour and water to create a glue.</p> <p>Know to combine paper and glue to create paper mache.</p> <p>Know how to layer materials to create strength.</p> <p>Know how to shape and layer materials to create texture.</p>		<p>Know how to mould clay.</p> <p>Know how to use tools to carve and score clay.</p> <p>Know how water affects the malleability of clay, including joins.</p>		<p>Know how to shape and cut wire safely.</p> <p>Know how to weave wire to add strength.</p> <p>Know how to manipulate mod-rock safety around a frame.</p>
Artist	<p>Brendan Jamison</p> <p>Brendan Jamison was born 1979, in Belfast Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Brendan works primarily as a sculptor using sugar cubes as his favoured material. He uses special sculpting tools to share the sugar cubes and an adhesive material to bind them together.</p> <p>He has created a sugar cube model of 10 Downing Street, a whole sugar city called 'Sugar Metropolis' and Tate Modern.</p>		<p>Andy Goldsworthy</p> <p>Andy Goldsworthy was born on 26th July 1956, in Cheshire, England.</p> <p>Andy Goldsworthy produces artwork using natural materials (such as flowers, mud, ice, leaves, twigs, pebbles, boulders, snow, thorns, bark, grass and pine cones). Much of his work is made outside and is meant to be temporary.</p> <p>Goldsworthy says he 'works with nature as a whole' and sometimes he often doesn't use man-made tools to produce his sculptures.</p>		<p>Thutmose</p> <p>Thutmose, was an Ancient Egyptian sculptor.</p> <p>He flourished around 1350 BC.</p> <p>His works are one of the most famous ancient Egyptian treasures in the world.</p>		<p>David Oliveira</p> <p>David Oliveira was born in Lisbon in 1980.</p> <p>He holds a degree in sculpture from Lisbon University and since 2005.</p> <p>Exploring the idea of line and space, Oliveira plays on optical illusion. Two dimensions become three dimensional works of wire art. His wire sculptures evokes the appearance of a sketch suspended. Fashioned only in line, the viewer fills in the space to see the character beyond.</p>



Vocabulary	Boxes, glue, playdough, flour, water.		layer, texture		Carve, score, malleable		Manipulate, weave
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Progression in Collage							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Progression in Collage	<p>Explore collages by cutting and ripping different sizes of paper.</p> <p>Use scissors to cut pieces of materials.</p> <p>Use glue sticks to stick pieces of material on the paper.</p>		<p>Know how to tear paper to different sizes</p> <p>Know how to position paper to create defined areas of a picture.</p> <p>Know how to apply glue.</p> <p>Know how to secure pieces using glue.</p>		<p>Know how to draw regular 2D shapes accurately.</p> <p>Know how to create a 2D shape template. Know how shapes fit together in tessellation.</p> <p>Accurately cut 2D shapes of the same size.</p>		<p>Know how to safely break tiles.</p> <p>Know how to arrange tiles with appropriate spacing.</p> <p>Know how to bond tiles to another material.</p> <p>Know how to apply grout between tiles.</p>
Artist	<p>Joan Miro</p> <p>Joan Miro was born in Barcelona in 1893.</p> <p>He was inspired by his family who were all craft makers including black smiths, gold smiths and a cabinetmaker.</p> <p>He was very artist but his parents wanted him to find a more reliable job. He did not enjoy working in the business world.</p> <p>His artwork began with painting and drawing but he then began to experiment with more unusual materials,</p>		<p>Jesse Treece</p> <p>Jesse Treece is a collage artist based in Seattle, Washington.</p> <p>His work executes his simple, yet nuanced view of the everyday that manages to enthrall and enrapture.</p> <p>His collages are quite traditional as they are made with scissors, glue, and vintage magazines and books.</p> <p>Treece's work borders along the line of science-fiction.</p>		<p>Beatriz Milhazes</p> <p>Beatriz Milhazes was born in 1960 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.</p> <p>Milhazes is a modernist artist and uses all sorts of materials including candy bar wrappers, large colorful paper, holographic paper, and paint.</p> <p>There is a lot of repetition in her work, especially with circular shapes.</p> <p>Most of her artwork is done through collages.</p>		<p>Sonia King</p> <p>Sonia King (born 1953) is a mosaic artist.</p> <p>She creates one-of-a-kind, fine art mosaics for gallery, architectural and residential settings.</p> <p>Sonia King is "the first American to be included in the Italian museum's world-class contemporary mosaic collection."</p> <p>King creates contemporary, abstract mosaic art with a complex variety of tesserae, working with spacing,</p>



	making simple collages using found items such as wire, leather, nails and string.		His collages offer a wide window with a perch to sit on and gaze into an alternate world where everything is inverted in ways unimaginable.		It is also bold, rhythmic, and organized.		reflectivity and texture.
Vocabulary	Cut, stick, glue, scissors.		secure, tear		mosaic, montage, tessellation.		grout, bond, adhesive