

## Parkfield Primary School Art Knowledge Progression

### Building Art History Knowledge

An art movement refers to a group of artworks or artists that all share something in common. This could be a particular method of creation, a style, an idea or philosophy, or simply that they all exist around the same time.

Ancient Era (Before 800BC)	Classical (800BC-AD400)	Early medieval (AD400-AD1400)	Renaissance (1400-1600)	Baroque (1600-1700)	Rococo (1720-1760)	Neo-classical (1760-1850)	Romanticism (1800-1850)	Realism (848-1905)	Modern (1900-1970)	Contemporary (1970-present day)
<p>Ancient Egyptian (c. 3000 BC - c. 30 BC)- Religion inspired early art which began on walls or carved in stone. Later, sculptures including the pyramids were built.</p> <p>Hieroglyphs were written on papyrus (paper). Jewellery and masks were made from precious materials such as gold, ivory and coloured glass.</p> <p>Stone Age (c. 800 000 BC - c. 2400 BC) - Cave paintings of animals and hunters. Natural colours and charcoal. Hand stencils and</p>	<p>Iron Age (c. 800 BC - c. AD 43) - Celtic knots and tri-spirals decorated religious symbols. These were carved on rocks and made into jewellery.</p> <p>Ancient Rome (c. 753 BC - AD 476) - Inspired by gods and goddesses or famous people of the time. Art often imitated life. Sculpture, frescos and mosaic were used.</p>	<p>Early Islamic Civilisation Art (c. AD 600 - c. AD 1258) - Early Islamic artists used artistic writing called calligraphy to decorate important texts. Geometric patterns were also used during this period. Murals decorated mosques and clothing. Ceramics and intricately decorated glazed pottery were key items of this period.</p> <p>Aztec Art (AD 1325 - AD 1521)- Nature and religion inspired most of the art. Gods were often portrayed in</p>	<p>Renaissance means 'rebirth'. Artists continued to depict religious scenes, as they had done in the medieval times, but they also began to paint other things, like portraits, Greek and Roman mythology, historical subjects and everyday life details too. The artwork looked more real. Artists used light and shadow, perspective and more accurate proportions to make their subjects look realistic. They also gave their subjects more emotional qualities.</p>	<p>The artists of the baroque movement used high tonal values. This means they created very light scenes or portraits against very dark backgrounds. It was a result of the Catholic church wanting paintings that were still showing religious themes and subjects, but that were more emotional and dramatic, filled with life and movement, rather than being still and flat.</p>	<p>Rococo art and architecture was graceful and ornate. Creamy and pastel-like colours were used for paintings, unlike the darker shades in Baroque art. Religion and politics were no longer necessarily the core theme of Rococo art, unlike the Baroque, and everyday life became more commonly represented. In such a way, Rococo art revolved around themes such as love, fun, landscapes, and portraits.</p>	<p>This period was also known as 'The Enlightenment'. Inspired by recent archaeological discoveries from Ancient Greece and Rome, there was a focus on science, history and mathematics and the correct proportions of the body. Stories from the bible, history and mythology were given the most importance followed by portraiture, landscape and still life paintings.</p>	<p>Romanticism saw a focus on landscapes, which hadn't been significant subjects for artists in any movement before. These artists also painted religious scenes and images of the revolution. Artists painted with looser brushstrokes; they were less precise and filled with a little more movement. Romantic artists were inspired by feelings, emotions and moods.</p>	<p>Realistic artists tried to show everyday scenes, people and subjects. They didn't distort or alter anything.</p> <p>Within the Realism era there were many art movement which included: Impressionism, post impressionism, art &amp; crafts &amp; Art Nouveau.</p>	<p>Modern art focusses on the processes and techniques of art rather than always showing something in its real form.</p> <p>They used new materials, experimented with shapes, form, colours and lines.</p> <p>Within the modern art era there were many movements which included: Art Nouveau, Art Deco, Fauvism, Cubism Pop Art, Abstract Art &amp; Environmental Art.</p>	<p>Contemporary art is the name used to describe innovative art made today or in the more recent past.</p> <p>Environmental art also falls under contemporary art.</p>

<p>drawings.</p> <p>Bronze Age (c. 2400 BC - c. 800 BC) - Pottery and jewellery became more common to display wealth and status.</p> <p>Maya Civilisation (c. 2000 BC - c. AD 1500) - Stone carvings, sculpture and mural painting depicted religious beliefs, their way of life and wars.</p> <p>Ancient Greece (c. 1200 BC - c. AD 146) - Paintings, statues, mosaics, architecture, pottery, jewellery and masks.</p>		<p>animal form. Skilled craftspeople who created masks, mosaics, pottery knives and jewellery. Feathers and precious stones were often used.</p>								
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Painting						
EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Mixed media and mark making tools.	Poster paint		Watercolour- Watercolour is a media which uses water and colour pigment.		Acrylic- Acrylic paint is water-based fast-drying paint widely used by artists since the 1960s. It can be used thickly or thinly depending how much water is added to it.	
<p><b>Pointillism: Georges Seurat</b> (post impressionism) developed this technique, which involves painting with small dots of pure colour that blend in the viewer's eye to form an image.</p> <p>It was sometimes called divisionism or pointillism because of the way artists used small dots of colour without lines to create shapes and form. It was based on the way our eyes see colour.</p> <p><b>Jackson Pollock</b> (1912-1956) (modern) was an abstract American painter. He is best known for his unique "drip" technique, where he poured or splashed liquid paint onto a horizontal surface, creating energetic art work.</p> <p><b>Modern art</b> focusses on the processes and techniques of art rather than always showing something in its real form.</p> <p><b>Henri Rousseau (1844-1910)</b> was a French post-impressionist painter. This</p>	<p><b>Henri Matisse (1869-1954) (modern)</b> was a well-known French artist known for his use of colour and creative techniques in painting, drawing, sculpture, and collage.</p> <p><b>Fauvism</b> is a style of painting Matisse is remembered for. One art critic called Matisse and others who painted like him 'fauves'. This is French for 'wild beasts'.</p> <p><b>Famous work</b> Woman with a Hat.</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> His mastery of color and form has left a lasting impact on modern art.</p> <p><b>Paint brushes</b> Wide brushes can be used when painting a background.</p> <p>Pointed brush the pointed top of a round brush creates thick lines. It is good for outlines.</p> <p>Flat brush has a square end and is used for wide strokes</p>	<p><b>Claude Monet</b> was born in 1840 in Paris. (impressionism)</p> <p>Claude Monet's paintings were called impressionist paintings.</p> <p>He is famous for his inventive approach to capturing light and natural forms, often painting the same scene multiple times to show changes in light and weather.</p> <p><b>Famous work</b> Water Lilies series.</p> <p><b>Impressionism</b> is an art movement that was started by a group of French painters. Lines were replaced by rounded shapes or tiny dots. Dark shadows became colourful and bright. Artists used short brush strokes and thick paint. These painters often enjoyed painting outside.</p> <p><b>Paint brushes</b> A fan brush can be used to create texture.</p>	<p><b>Vincent van Gogh</b> (1853-1890) (Realism) was a Dutch Post-Impressionist painter.</p> <p>He painted portraits and landscapes.</p> <p>He used water colours and oil paints.</p> <p>He is famous for using bright colours and bold brushstrokes in his work to show emotions and feelings in their artwork.</p> <p><b>Famous work</b> The Starry Night</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> Although he sold only one painting during his lifetime, his work gained huge appreciation and praise after his death.</p> <p><b>Post impressionism:</b> Artists focused on everyday objects and scenes. They were interested in colour and form. The movement started in France and spread across Europe. Vincent van Gogh and Paul Cézanne were leading artists.</p>	<p><b>Giovanni Antonio Canal (1697-1768), (Rococo)</b> was a better known as Canaletto, was an Italian painter renowned for his detailed and atmospheric cityscapes, particularly of Venice. He was a prominent figure in the 18th-century Venetian school and is celebrated for his detailed paintings of city scenes)of Venice, Rome, and London.</p> <p><b>Famous work:</b> 'The Grand Canal and the Church of the Salute' by Canaletto, 1730</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> Canaletto's paintings remain highly valued for their historical accuracy and artistic beauty, offering a glimpse into the urban life of his time.</p> <p><b>Rococo:</b> Rococo art and architecture was graceful and ornate. Creamy and pastel-like colours were used for paintings, unlike the darker shades in Baroque art. Religion and politics were no longer necessarily the core theme</p>	<p><b>Georgia O'Keefe</b> (1887-1986) (modern artist) was an American artist who painted close up views of flowers. She used oil paints in vibrant, bold colours.</p> <p><b>Famous work:</b> Jimson Weed/White Flower No. 1</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> O'Keefe is often referred to as the "Mother of American Modernism".</p> <p><b>Modern art</b> focusses on the processes and techniques of art rather than always showing something in its real form.</p> <p><b>Paint brushes</b> Flat edged with a very sharp angle to it and great for painting crisp edges. The filbert brush is just a flat brush that has been trimmed at the sides so it's got a nice curve to it, making it excellent for blending colours together. With a round brush, all the bristles come together in a point- useful for getting details in your paintings.</p>	<p><b>Libby Edmondson</b> (contemporary) was a talented artist known for her vibrant and colourful interpretations of the Lake District landscapes.</p> <p>Primarily worked in acrylic, creating both abstract and figurative pieces.</p> <p>Well-known for her powerful and vibrant use of colour, which gave her paintings a contemporary feel.</p> <p><b>Notable Achievements</b> Her work has been exhibited in various galleries, and she was celebrated in a memorial exhibition in 2023. Many of her paintings are available as limited edition giclée prints, ensuring her art continues to be appreciated.</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> Passed away in 2022, leaving behind a significant body of work that continues to inspire and captivate art lovers.</p> <p><b>Contemporary art</b> is the name used to describe</p>

<p>means he did not try to paint things exactly as they looked in real life. Rousseau created detailed and colourful works that often depicted landscapes and jungle scenes</p> <p><b>Famous work</b> Tiger in a Tropical Storm</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> Rousseau's imaginative and dreamlike style continues to fascinate viewers today.</p> <p><b>Impressionism</b> is an art movement that was started by a group of French painters. Lines were replaced by rounded shapes or tiny dots. Dark shadows became colourful and bright. Artists used short brush strokes and thick paint. These painters often enjoyed painting outside.</p> <p>Explore and play with a wide range of colours and tools. Children will use a variety of tools to make marks eg: large brushes, small brushes, sticks. Children will select colours for a particular purpose.</p>	<p>and washes. The edge creates a fine line.</p> <p>A colour wash in art is a technique where a thin, translucent layer of paint is applied over a surface to create a subtle, even layer of color. This method is often used to create backgrounds, add depth, or unify different elements of a painting.</p>	<p>A wash brush is a wide brush and is used for painting broad strokes for washes.</p> <p>Use a coloured "wash".</p> <p>Wax resist is when you draw with crayon and paint over it and it stops the paint from staying on the paper where the crayon is.</p> <p>You can add different materials to paint to create different textures.</p>	<p><b>Paint brushes</b> A filbert brush is good for creating soft, round edges.</p> <p>Angled brushes work well for cutting in along edges and getting straight lines.</p> <p>Learn how to create a painting that uses different patterns, textures and qualities of paint- introduce blending, dry brush and wet on dry.</p> <p>Wash: A thin, transparent layer of paint applied evenly across the surface.</p> <p>Wet-on-Wet: Applying wet paint onto a wet surface for soft, diffused edges.</p> <p>Dry Brush: Using a dry brush with minimal paint to create texture and fine details.</p> <p>Can understand how artists use warm and cool colour using this when mixing paint to express a mood in a work.</p>	<p>of Rococo art, unlike the Baroque, and everyday life became more commonly represented. In such a way, Rococo art revolved around themes such as love, fun, landscapes, and portraits.</p> <p><b>Perspective</b> in art is a technique used to represent three-dimensional objects.</p> <p>Linear Perspective: One-Point Perspective: All lines converge at a single vanishing point on the horizon line. This is often used for compositions where the viewer is looking directly at a scene, such as a road or hallway.</p> <p><b>Paint brushes</b> recap all brushes introduced so far: pointed round; flat head brush; fan; wash; filbert and angle brushes</p> <p>Learn how to plan a composition for painting by "drawing" their design first.</p>	<p><b>Acrylic techniques</b> <b>Drybrush</b> is a painting technique in which a paint brush that is relatively dry, but still holds paint, is used to create a drawing or painting.</p> <p><b>Wet-on-Wet:</b> apply paint while the underlying layer is still wet, allowing the colours to blend naturally.</p> <p><b>Acrylic overlay</b> - layer of acrylic paint is applied over another surface or medium. This can be used to add texture, depth, or a protective finish to the artwork..</p> <p><b>Acrylic glazing</b> is a painting technique where a thin, transparent layer of acrylic paint is applied over a dried layer of paint.</p> <p><b>Acrylic Drips</b> -dripping paint onto a canvas or surface, often using gravity to guide the flow. Acrylic</p> <p><b>Acrylic Splatters</b> -flicking or throwing paint onto the canvas to create random, energetic splatters. Produces a spontaneous, chaotic look that can convey emotion and energy.</p> <p><b>Acrylic scumbling</b></p>	<p>innovative art made today or in the more recent past.</p> <p><b>Acrylic techniques</b></p> <p><b>Techniques:</b> recap Y5-taught <b>Modelling paste</b> is a thick, white paste used in acrylic painting to create texture and add dimension to artworks. It allows artists to build up thick layers on the canvas, creating a three-dimensional effect.</p> <p><b>Acrylic gel medium</b> is used to change the properties of the paint.</p> <p><b>Acrylic matte medium</b> is a useful additive used in acrylic painting. It reduces the glossiness of acrylic paint, giving it a flat, matte finish.</p> <p>The <b>acrylic soft edge</b> technique is a painting method used to create smooth, blurred transitions between colours. This technique helps to soften the edges of shapes, making them appear less defined and more integrated into the surrounding areas.</p> <p>The acrylic <b>hard edge technique</b> is a painting method characterized by sharp, clean lines and</p>
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Working with Colour Linear Link

EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
<p><b>Wassily Kandinsky</b> was a Russian painter.(abstract art/modern)</p> <p>He was the first painter to stop painting pictures of things and instead paint just using colours and shapes. He believed that this let him paint honestly about his feelings.</p> <p><b>Famous work:</b> Squares with concentric circles</p> <p><b>Legacy:</b> Known to be an inventor of abstract art.</p> <p><b>Abstract art</b> does not look like people, living things or objects. The work is made using lines, shapes, colours and gestural mark making. Wassily Kandinsky is a leading artist.</p> <p>Primary colours in art are the fundamental colours from which all other colours can be mixed. These colours cannot be created by combining other colours. The primary colours are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Red</li> <li>• Yellow</li> <li>• Blue</li> </ul> <p>Colour Mixing: By mixing primary colours, artists can</p>	<p><b>Henri Matisse (1869-1954) (Fauvism/modern)</b> was a well-known French artist known for his use of colour.</p> <p>These artists were called 'The Fauves' which means 'wild beasts' because people were so shocked by their use of strong colour. They used paint straight from the tubes. They worked from real life but wanted to express their emotions in their painting.</p> <p><b>Modern art</b> focusses on the processes and techniques of art rather than always showing something in its real form.</p> <p>Name primary and secondary colours.</p> <p>Colours can be used to create different moods.</p> <p>Red, orange, and yellow are warm colours. They make us think of sunny, warm and cosy things.</p> <p>Green, blue and purple are cool colours. They make us think of fresh, calm and chilly things.</p>	<p><b>Frida Kahlo (1907-1954) (modern)</b> Mexican artist who was known for her portraiture and self - portraits.</p> <p>She often incorporated elements of Mexican folk culture. She used lots of bright colours in her self-portraits which reminded her of the vibrant colours of the hot country where she lived. Frida was very proud of her Mexican heritage.</p> <p><b>Famous work:</b> The Frame</p> <p><b>Legacy:</b> Kahlo's legacy continues to inspire and resonate with people around the world, making her one of the most iconic artists of the 20th century.</p> <p><b>Modern art</b> focusses on the processes and techniques of art rather than always showing something in its real form.</p> <p>Understand that primary colours can be mixed together to make secondary colours of different hues.</p>	<p><b>Rembrandt</b> (1606–1669), (Baroque) was a Dutch painter, printmaker, and designer, widely regarded as one of the greatest visual artists in history. He was celebrated for his masterful use of light and shadow, as well as his thoughtful ability to capture human emotion and character.</p> <p><b>Famous work:</b> 'The Storm on the Sea of Galilee' and 'The Jewish Bride' were two of his most famous pieces.</p> <p><b>Legacy:</b> He is remembered as a master of realism and human expression..</p> <p><b>Baroque:</b> The artists of the baroque movement used high tonal values. This means they created very light scenes or portraits against very dark backgrounds. It was a result of the Catholic church wanting paintings that were still showing religious themes and subjects, but that were more emotional and dramatic, filled with life and movement, rather than being still and flat.</p>	<p><b>Paul Cézanne</b> (1839–1906) was a French Post-Impressionist painter. He is often referred to as the "father of modern art" due to his inventive approach to form, colour, and composition.</p> <p>Cézanne's work is characterized by repetitive, exploratory brushstrokes and a focus on the underlying structure of objects. He often used planes of colour and small brushstrokes to build complex fields.</p> <p><b>Famous work:</b> Table, Napkin, and Fruit (A Corner of the Table)</p> <p><b>Legacy:</b> He continues to shape the art world today.</p> <p><b>Post impressionism:</b> Artists focused on everyday objects and scenes. They were interested in colour and form. The movement started in France and spread across Europe. Vincent van Gogh and <b>Paul Cézanne</b> were leading artists.</p> <p>A colour tint refers to a lighter version of a colour, created by adding white to</p>	<p><b>Maria van Oosterwijk</b> (1630-1693) (Baroque) was a notable Dutch Golden Age painter, renowned for her richly detailed flower paintings and still lifes.</p> <p><b>Famous work:</b> Flower Still Life</p> <p><b>Legacy:</b> Maria van Oosterwijk's contributions to art were significant, and she remains one of the few women artists recognized from the Dutch Golden Age.</p> <p><b>Baroque:</b> The artists of the baroque movement used high tonal values. This means they created very light scenes or portraits against very dark backgrounds. It was a result of the Catholic church wanting paintings that were still showing religious themes and subjects, but that were more emotional and dramatic, filled with life and movement, rather than being still and flat.</p> <p>Colour contrast in art refers to the use of different colours to create visual interest, highlight differences, and enhance the</p>	<p><b>JMW Turner</b> (1775-1851) (Romanticism) English artist known for his paintings and was a printmaker, and watercolourist. He is celebrated for his expressive use of colour, imaginative landscapes, and dramatic marine paintings</p> <p><b>Famous work:</b> Rain, Steam and Speed.</p> <p><b>Legacy:</b> Turner left behind a vast body of work, including over 550 oil paintings, 2,000 watercolours, and 30,000 works on paper.</p> <p><b>Romanticism:</b> Romanticism saw a focus on landscapes, which hadn't been significant subjects for artists in any movement before. These artists also painted religious scenes and images of the revolution. Artists painted with looser brushstrokes; they were less precise and filled with a little more movement. Romantic artists were inspired by feelings, emotions and moods.</p> <p>A colour palette includes a range of colours selected for</p>

<p>create a wide range of secondary colours.</p> <p>Secondary colours are created by mixing two primary colours in equal amounts. The secondary colours and how they are formed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orange: Made by mixing red and yellow.</li> <li>• Green: Made by mixing blue and yellow.</li> <li>• Purple: Made by mixing red and blue.</li> </ul>		<p>The term "hue" describes the pure spectrum colours commonly referred to by the colour names such as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet.</p> <p>Hues are different varieties of colours and tone by making colours lighter and darker by adding black and white.</p>	<p>A colour tint refers to a lighter version of a colour, created by adding white to the original hue.</p> <p>Tints are often referred to as pastel colours, especially when the original hue is significantly lightened. Tints are used to create highlights and add depth to artworks. They can suggest a sense of calmness, often used in designs to create a soothing atmosphere.</p> <p>A colour shade refers to a darker version of a colour, created by adding black to the original hue.</p> <p>Adding black to a colour makes it darker, resulting in a shade.</p> <p>Shades generally have higher intensity and can range from slightly darker versions of the original colour to almost black.</p>	<p>the original hue. They appear softer and less intense.</p> <p>Tints are used to create highlights and add depth to artworks.</p> <p>Shades generally have higher intensity and can range from slightly darker versions of the original colour to almost black.</p> <p>Using shades can add depth and dimension to artworks, creating contrast and visual interest.</p> <p>Shades are used to create shadows and depth, making objects appear more three-dimensional often used in designs to create a more powerful atmosphere.</p>	<p>overall impact of the artwork.</p> <p>A colour palette includes a range of colours selected for their compatibility and visual impact.</p> <p><b>Types of Colour Contrast</b></p> <p><b>Contrast of Hue:</b> Using colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel, such as red and green, to create a vibrant and dynamic effect.</p> <p><b>Light and Dark Contrast:</b> Combining light and dark colours to create depth and highlight certain areas of the artwork.</p> <p><b>Warm and Cool Contrast:</b> Using warm colours (like red, orange, yellow) against cool colours (like blue, green, purple) to create a sense of temperature and mood.</p> <p><b>Complementary Contrast:</b> Pairing complementary colours (colours opposite each other on the colour wheel) to make each colour appear more vivid.</p>	<p>their compatibility and visual impact.</p> <p><b>Types of Colour Palettes</b></p> <p><b>Monochromatic:</b> Uses variations in lightness and saturation of a single colour.</p> <p><b>Analogous:</b> Combines colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel, creating a harmonious look.</p> <p><b>Triadic:</b> Uses three colours that are evenly spaced around the colour wheel, offering a balanced yet dynamic look.</p> <p><b>Tetradic:</b> Involves four colours arranged into two complementary pairs, providing a rich and varied palette.</p> <p><b>Importance in Art and Design</b></p> <p><b>Visual Harmony:</b> Helps to create a cohesive and aesthetically pleasing composition. Different colour combinations can evoke various emotions and set the mood of the artwork.</p>
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**Sculpture Linear Link**

EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
<p>Make vessels from clay using the pinch / thumb pot method.</p> <p>The pinch and thumb pot method is a fundamental pottery technique used to create simple clay vessels.</p> <p>The term construct is to create something by putting parts together, such as constructing a building or a bridge.</p> <p>Understand that when we make sculpture by moulding with our fingers it is called modelling (an additive process).</p> <p>That clay is a soft material which finally dry/set hard.</p>	<p><b>Andy Goldsworthy</b> (environmental art) is a British sculptor, photographer, and environmentalist.</p> <p>He is best known for his sculptures and land art, which are created using natural materials such as leaves, stones, ice, and twigs.</p> <p><b>Famous work</b> Drawn Stone at the de Young Museum in San Francisco.</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> His work has been widely exhibited and he has received many awards for his contributions to contemporary art.</p> <p>Understand that sculpture is the name sometimes given for artwork which exists in three dimensions.</p> <p><b>Environmental art:</b> Sometimes called 'land art', is often situated in the landscape. Artists may use natural materials, like sand, leaves or pebbles, to create sculptures or patterns in nature.</p>	<p><b>Angela Schwer</b> is an American artist, known for her detailed clay sculptures.</p> <p>She creates decorative objects that show natural elements like sea creatures, flowers and fungi.</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> Her pieces are designed to suggest a sense of wonder and appreciation for the natural world.</p> <p><b>Contemporary art</b> is the name used to describe innovative art made today or in the more recent past.</p> <p>Malleable describes a material that can be easily shaped or bent without breaking.</p>	<p><b>Ancient Era</b> (before 800 BC) Ancient Egyptian (c. 3000 BC - c. 30 BC) Religion inspired early art which began on walls or carved in stone. Later, sculptures including the pyramids were built. Hieroglyphs were written on papyrus (paper). Jewellery and masks were made from precious materials such as gold, ivory and coloured glass.</p> <p>Ancient Era (before 800 BC) Bronze Age (c. 2400 BC - c. 800 BC) Pottery and jewellery became more common to display wealth and status.</p> <p>Egyptians would make death masks to help their souls recognize their own body and return to it, ready to be led by the Egyptian god Anubis.</p> <p>Modelling is where a soft material is worked and added by the artist to build up a shape or form (rather than scraping or material away as in carving).</p> <p>The term rigid describes something that is stiff and</p>	<p><b>Ancient Era</b> (before 800 BC) Ancient Greece (c. 1200 BC - c. AD 146) Paintings, statues, mosaics, architecture, pottery, jewellery and masks.</p> <p><b>Clarice Cliff</b> (1899-1972) (Art Deco) was an English ceramic artist and designer, best known for her distinctive Art Deco pottery.</p> <p>Her work is characterized by bold colours, geometric patterns, and a playful, modern aesthetic.</p> <p><b>Famous work</b> The 'Crocus' pattern became Cliff's signature design.</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> Cliff's designs became highly popular and remain sought after by collectors today.</p> <p><b>Art Deco:</b> Art deco became a fashion style. It was used in the design of clothing, ceramics and other goods.</p> <p>Rolling and joining clay are fundamental techniques in pottery and ceramics, often used in hand building methods like coiling and</p>	<p><b>Michelle Reader</b> is a British artist known for her innovative sculptures made from recycled materials.</p> <p>Based in Nottinghamshire, she creates unique figurative sculptures using household and industrial waste, as well as found objects from charity shops and reclamation yards.</p> <p>Reader's art emphasizes sustainability and environmental awareness. She frequently runs eco art workshops for children and adults, teaching them how to create art from scrap materials.</p> <p><b>Famous work</b> Some of her notable projects include installations at the National Space Centre in Leicester and the Harley Gallery.</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> Her approach to art is both creative and educational, aiming to highlight the importance of recycling and the potential of discarded objects.</p>	<p><b>Paul Cummins</b> MBE is an English artist and ceramicist, born in 1977. He is best known for his large-scale installations using ceramic flowers.</p> <p>He specializes in ceramics and metalwork. His installations have been displayed at prestigious venues such as Chatsworth House, Blenheim Palace, and the RHS Chelsea Flower Show.</p> <p><b>Famous work</b> One of his most famous works is "Blood Swept Lands and Seas of Red," which featured 888,246 handmade red ceramic poppies displayed at the Tower of London in 2014 to commemorate the British and Colonial military fatalities of World War I.</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> In recognition of his contributions to art and World War I commemorations, Cummins was awarded the MBE (Member of the Order of the British Empire) in 2015.</p>

	<p>Experiment with pleating, cutting and folding paper and thin card to understand the difference between 2D and 3D.</p>		<p>not able to be bent or moved.</p> <p>Techniques recap cutting, joining, folding, pleating</p>	<p>slab building. Joining involves scoring and slips.</p>	<p><b>Contemporary art</b> is the name used to describe innovative art made today or in the more recent past.</p>	<p><b>Contemporary art</b> is the name used to describe innovative art made today or in the more recent past.</p> <p>Understand that artists reinvent. Understand that as artists, we can take the work of others and re-form it to suit us. That we can be inspired by the past and make things for the future.</p> <p>Techniques: recap all modelling techniques-rolling, joining, slab building etc.</p>
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Drawing Linear Link						
EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
<p>Explore and play with a wide range of media and materials. ELG: 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</p> <p><b>Yayoi Kusama(1929-present)</b> Japanese artist famous for using dots in her work.</p> <p><b>Contemporary art</b> is the name used to describe innovative art made today or in the more recent past.</p> <p><b>Beatrix Potter</b> (1866–1943) (<b>art nouveau/modern</b>) was a beloved English writer, illustrator, natural scientist, and conservationist, best known for her children's books featuring animals.</p> <p><b>Notable works:</b> Potter's most famous work, The Tale of Peter Rabbit, was self-published in 1901 and later</p>	<p><b>Laurence Stephen Lowry</b> (1887-1976) was an English artist famous for his paintings of industrial scenes in northern England.</p> <p>His works often feature "matchstick men" and depict the everyday life of working-class communities.</p> <p><b>Famous work</b> "Coming from the Mill" and The Seaside</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> Lowry's unique style made him one of the most celebrated British artists of the 20th century.</p> <p>Understand that drawings are made using lines to create shapes, patterns and textures.</p>	<p><b>Annabel Collins</b> (contemporary) She is from London and is a painter, printer and illustrator.</p> <p>She carefully selects and mixes tonal shades for a distinctive colour palette.</p> <p>Most of her work is based on buildings and landscapes within London.</p> <p><b>Work:</b> Albert Bridge, Chelsea</p> <p><b>Contemporary art</b> is the name used to describe innovative art made today or in the more recent past. Understand that we can use different media (sometimes combined in one drawing) to capture what we see.</p> <p>Understand that we can hold our drawing tools in a variety of ways, experimenting with pressure, grip and speed to affect line.</p> <p>Understand that drawings are made using lines to create shapes, patterns, textures and can be added to with dark and light tones.</p>	<p><b>Ancient Era</b> (before 800 BC) Stone Age (c. 800 000 BC - c. 2400 BC) Cave paintings of animals and hunters. Natural colours and charcoal. Hand stencils and drawings. <b>Classical Era</b> (c. 800 BC - c. AD 400)</p> <p><b>Caitlin Foster</b> is an artist, illustrator, and freelance print designer based in New York.</p> <p>She is known for her contemporary print designs.</p> <p>Foster's work is inspired by organic patterns found in nature and wildlife, and she has turned these patterns into textile designs.</p> <p><b>Legacy:</b> Her art often features intricate patterns and detailed illustrations, making her a notable figure in the world of print design.</p> <p><b>Contemporary art</b> is the name used to describe innovative art made today or in the more recent past.</p> <p>Understand that charcoal is a drawing medium that lends itself to loose, gestural</p>	<p><b>Jeremy Collins</b> is an American artist, adventurer, and storyteller known for his intricate and detailed drawings, maps, and murals.</p> <p>His work often features themes of nature, exploration, and environmental activism.</p> <p><b>Famous works</b> Collins has been featured in publications like National Geographic and has collaborated with various outdoor brands such as Patagonia and The North Face.</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> Environmental Activism: He uses his art to support environmental causes, such as the protection of Bears Ears National Monument and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.</p> <p><b>Filippo Brunelleschi</b> (1377-1446) (<b>renaissance</b>) was a pioneering Italian architect, engineer, and sculptor, widely recognized as one of the founding figures of Renaissance architecture. He rediscovered and developed the principles of linear perspective,</p>	<p><b>Ancient Era</b> (before 800 BC) Maya Civilisation (c. 2000 BC - c. AD 1500) Stone carvings, sculpture and mural painting depicted religious beliefs, their way of life and wars.</p> <p><b>William Morris</b> (1834-1896) (Arts &amp; Crafts) was a multifaceted English artist, designer, poet, renowned for his significant contributions to the Arts and Crafts movement.</p> <p>Morris is best known for his intricate and nature-inspired textile designs, including wallpapers, fabrics, and tapestries.</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> Morris's legacy continues to influence modern design and literature, and his works are celebrated for their beauty and craftsmanship.</p> <p><b>The arts and crafts movement</b> came out of the pre-Raphaelite movement. It focused heavily on design and using traditional craft techniques. William Morris was a leading artist of this movement.</p>	<p><b>Shaun Tan</b> (contemporary) is an Australian artist, writer, and filmmaker born in Western Australia.</p> <p>He is best known for his illustrated books that blend social and historical themes.</p> <p><b>Famous work</b> The Arrival (2006): A wordless graphic novel that tells the story of an immigrant's journey, which has won numerous awards and critical acclaim<sup>13</sup>.</p> <p><b>Awards/legacy</b> Tan's work is celebrated for its visual storytelling and the ability to convey complex emotions and narratives without relying heavily on text.</p> <p>Use grip, pressure, speed and movement to create different effects in drawing.</p> <p><b>Contemporary art</b> is the name used to describe innovative art made today or in the more recent past.</p> <p>Draw accurately from observation – using and talking about their use of</p>

<p>commercially published in 1902. This success led to a series of 23 children's books, including <i>The Tale of Squirrel Nutkin</i>, <i>The Tale of Benjamin Bunny</i>, and <i>The Tale of Jemima Puddle-Duck</i>.</p> <p><b>Legacy:</b> Her stories, where she used the proceeds from her books to purchase and preserve farmland in the Lake District, contributing significantly to the conservation of the area.</p> <p><b>The Art Nouveau</b> movement was inspired by the flowing natural lines and shapes of nature. It began with architecture and design then spread to painting, jewellery, textiles and furniture.</p>		<p><b>Techniques</b> In drawing, lines and form help create and define the structure and depth of your artwork.</p> <p>Lines are the basic building blocks of any drawing. They can be used to outline shapes, create textures, and suggest movement. Here are some key types of lines: •Contour Lines: They help to outline the subject and give it structure.</p> <p>Basic Shapes: Start with simple shapes like circles, squares, and triangles. These can be combined and refined to create more complex forms.</p>	<p>marks made on a larger scale.</p> <p>Understand charcoal and earth pigment were our first drawing tools as humans.</p> <p>Understand that we can hold our drawing tools in a variety of ways, experimenting with pressure, grip and speed to affect line.</p> <p>Understand that there are a range of pencils from hard (H) to soft (B). Hard pencils (e.g., 2H) produce lighter tones, while soft pencils (e.g., 6B) produce darker tones. Charcoal: Provides rich, dark tones and is great for dramatic contrasts.</p>	<p>transforming how space and depth were depicted in art.</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> Brunelleschi's influence extended beyond architecture; his innovations in perspective had an impact on the development of Renaissance art and science.</p> <p><b>Renaissance:</b> Renaissance means 'rebirth'. Artists continued to depict religious scenes, as they had done in the medieval times, but they also began to paint other things, like portraits, Greek and Roman mythology, historical subjects and everyday life details too. The artwork looked more real. Artists used light and shadow, perspective and more accurate proportions to make their subjects look realistic. They also gave their subjects more emotional qualities.</p> <p>Draw accurately from observation – using and talking about their use of tone, pattern and texture, line and shape.</p> <p>Work with a wide range of different materials for drawing including pen and</p>	<p>Draw accurately from observation – using and talking about their use of tone, pattern and texture, line and shape.</p> <p>Show confidence in using a variety of drawing mediums including pen and ink.</p>	<p>tone, pattern and texture, line and shape.</p> <p>Proportion refers to the relationship between the sizes of different parts of a work of art or design. It is crucial for achieving balance and harmony in a composition. of your artwork.</p> <p>Gesture Lines: Quick, expressive lines that capture the movement and basic form of a subject.</p> <p>Form refers to the three-dimensional quality of an object. It is what makes a drawing look realistic and gives it depth.</p>
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Collage Linear Link				
EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y5
<p><b>Pablo Picasso</b> (1881-1973) (modern/cubism) was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, and stage designer who spent most of his adult life in France. He is widely regarded as one of the most influential artists of the 20th century and is best known for co-founding the Cubist movement.</p> <p><b>Famous Work</b> 'Women Spanish'</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> His work continues to be celebrated and studied worldwide.</p> <p><b>Cubist</b> artists wanted to show all parts of an object or person. All the faces of a 3D object or a person would appear in one 2D image or could be rearranged in a sculpture. Pablo Picasso was a leading artist who was inspired by the work of African artists.</p> <p>Begin to tear, cut and layer paper to create different effects.</p> <p>With support they can select with thought, different materials from the teachers resources, considering content, shape, surface and texture</p> <p>Can use paste and adhesives to select and place cut and torn shapes onto a surface to convey an idea.</p> <p>With support they can sort and use according to specific qualities, e.g. warm, cold, shiny, smooth</p>	<p><b>Linked to painting unit:</b> <b>Henri Matisse</b> was a French artist known for his use of colour and shape. When he was young, he did lots of paintings but as he grew older he began to make striking collages, which are pictures made by using cut out bits of paper.</p> <p><b>Fauvism:</b> These artists were called 'The Fauves' which means 'wild beasts' because people were so shocked by their use of strong colour. They used paint straight from the tubes. They worked from real life but wanted to express their emotions in their painting.</p> <p>Understand collage is the art of using elements of paper to make images.</p>	<p><b>Linked to painting unit:</b> Understand that we can combine collage with other disciplines such as drawing, printmaking and making.</p>	<p><b>Linked to sculpture unit in Year 3:</b> Decoupage is the art of decorating objects by gluing coloured paper cutouts onto them and then coating the surface with layers of finish. This technique can be used on various items, including furniture, boxes, and frames, to create intricate and beautiful designs.</p>	<p><b>Linked to painting unit:</b> <b>Beatriz Milhazes</b> (1960-present) (contemporary) Brazilian artist famous for her brightly coloured paintings. She is renowned for her vibrant and colorful abstract paintings, collages, and prints.</p> <p><b>Notable work:</b> Spring Love</p> <p><b>Legacy:</b> Milhazes is considered one of Brazil's most successful contemporary artists</p> <p><b>Contemporary art</b> is the name used to describe innovative art made today or in the more recent past.</p> <p>Can select and use cutting tools and adhesives with care to achieve a specific outcome</p> <p>Can embellish a surface using a variety of techniques, Including drawing, painting and printing</p> <p>Can select and use found materials with art media and adhesives to assemble and represent a surface or thing e.g. water</p> <p>Can embellish decoratively using more layers of found materials to build complexity and represent the qualities of a surface or thing</p>

Printing Linear Link						
EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
<p>Experiment with applying ink to a shape or surface to experiment with printing and improving the quality and placement of the image.</p> <p>They can use hands, feet, shapes, objects and found materials</p>	<p><b>Andy Warhol (1928-1987) (modern)</b> He is an American best known as a leading figure in the Pop Art movement. Known for his repeated images of soup tins and celebrities.</p> <p><b>Famous work:</b> Some of his most iconic works include the Campbell's Soup Cans and Marilyn Diptych.</p> <p><b>Legacy:</b> He continues to impact contemporary art.</p> <p><b>Pop art</b> is inspired by popular things of the time. The images are often printed using bright colours. Patterns and bold black outlines copy the style of printwork in adverts and comics.</p> <p>Understand prints are made by transferring an image from one surface to another.</p>	<p>Linked to painting unit:</p> <p>Can <b>take rubbings from texture</b> to understand and inform their own texture prints</p>	<p>Linked to drawing unit: Understand mono prints or mono types are prints made by drawing through an inked surface, transferring the marks on to another sheet.</p> <p>Technique: Artists use various methods to create monoprints, such as painting or inking a plate and then pressing paper onto it. The process can involve adding or subtracting ink to create different effects.</p>	<p><b>Classical Era</b> (c. 800 BC - c. AD 400) Ancient Rome (c. 753 BC - AD 476) Inspired by gods and goddesses or famous people of the time. Art often imitated life. Sculpture, frescos and mosaic were used.</p> <p><b>Antoni Gaudí</b> (Art Nouveau) was born in Spain. He was a famous architect known for his individual style. His works are celebrated for their vibrant colors, and intricate details.</p> <p><b>Famous work:</b> Gaudí's most famous work is the Sagrada Família, a massive basilica in Barcelona that remains unfinished to this day. His other notable work was Park Güell, located in Barcelona.</p> <p><b>Legacy:</b> His work has been recognized globally, with seven of his buildings designated as UNESCO World Heritage Sites.</p> <p><b>The Art Nouveau</b> movement was inspired by the flowing natural lines and shapes of nature. It began with architecture and design then spread to painting, jewellery, textiles and furniture.</p> <p>A collagraph print is a type of printmaking technique that</p>	<p>Linked to drawing unit: <b>William Morris</b> (1834-1896) (Arts &amp; Crafts) was a multifaceted English artist, designer, poet, renowned for his significant contributions to the Arts and Crafts movement.</p> <p>Morris is best known for his intricate and nature-inspired textile designs, including wallpapers, fabrics, and tapestries.</p> <p><b>Famous work:</b> Morris was a pioneer in the revival of traditional British textile arts and methods of production. He founded the decorative arts firm Morris, Marshall, Faulkner &amp; Co., which later became Morris &amp; Co. His designs for wallpapers, fabrics, and tapestries are still celebrated today.</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> Morris's legacy continues to influence modern design and literature, and his works are celebrated for their beauty and craftsmanship.</p> <p><b>The arts and crafts movement</b> came out of the pre-Raphaelite movement. It focused heavily on design and using traditional craft</p>	<p><b>Linked to painting unit:</b></p> <p><b>Katsushika Hokusai</b> (1760-1849) Japanese artist known for his Katsushika Hokusai (1760–1849) (Romanticism) was a highly influential Japanese artist and printmaker.</p> <p><b>Famous Works:</b> Woodblock print 'The Great Wave off Kanagawa'.</p> <p><b>Legacy:</b> Hokusai's influence extended beyond Japan, impacting European artists like Vincent van Gogh and Claude Monet.</p> <p><b>Romanticism:</b> Romanticism saw a focus on landscapes, which hadn't been significant subjects for artists in any movement before. These artists also painted religious scenes and images of the revolution. Artists painted with looser brushstrokes; they were less precise and filled with a little more movement. Romantic artists were inspired by feelings, emotions and moods.</p> <p>A collagraph print is a type of printmaking technique</p>

				<p>involves creating a printing plate by assembling various materials onto a rigid surface, such as cardboard, wood, or metal. The term "collagraph" comes from the Greek words for "glue" and "drawing," reflecting the process of creating an image by gluing different textures and materials onto a plate.</p> <p>Creating the Plate: Artists glue materials like fabric, paper, string, or textured surfaces onto a rigid substrate. These materials can be arranged to form a design or pattern.</p> <p>Inking the Plate: Once the plate is dry, it is inked using a roller or brush. The ink adheres to the textured surfaces and the recessed areas of the plate.</p> <p>Printing: The inked plate is pressed onto paper, either by hand or using a printing press. The pressure transfers the ink from the plate to the paper, creating a print.</p> <p>In visual arts, a motif can be a repeated design or pattern. For instance, a floral motif might be used in wallpaper or fabric designs.</p>	<p>techniques. William Morris was a leading artist of this movement.</p> <p>A relief print is a type of printmaking technique where the artist carves into a printing surface, such as wood or linoleum, to create a design. The areas that are carved away do not receive ink, while the remaining raised surface is inked and then pressed onto paper to create the print.</p> <p>Relief printing is one of the oldest printmaking techniques and is valued for its bold, graphic qualities and the ability to produce multiple copies of a design.</p> <p>Process: The artist carves a design into a block, removing the areas that will remain white in the final print. Ink is then applied to the raised surfaces, and paper is pressed onto the block to transfer the ink.</p> <p>Materials: Common materials for relief printing include wood (woodcut), linoleum (linocut), and sometimes metal or rubber.</p> <p>Tools: Tools used in relief printing include gouges, chisels, and knives for carving the design, and rollers or brayers for applying ink.</p>	<p>that involves creating a printing plate by assembling various materials onto a rigid surface, such as cardboard, wood, or metal. The term "collagraph" comes from the Greek words for "glue" and "drawing," reflecting the process of creating an image by gluing different textures and materials onto a plate.</p>
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