

Martlesham Primary Academy
Art and Design Curriculum 2026-2027



To note:

- Some areas of the art and design curriculum will be covered in the year group prior or year group after that which is stated as well as their own year group due to the mixed year-group classes which Martlesham Primary Academy has due to cohort numbers. When the children are exposed to the same objective area the following year, this allows them to apply it to a different context and therefore consolidates their learning.
- The main learning is included within this progression. Extra knowledge linked to the specific lesson is shown on the medium-term plans.

National Curriculum for Art:

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<i>Pupils should be taught:</i>	- Children 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. - Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases. - Use a range of tools, including scissors, paint brushes and cutlery. - Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.	- To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products - To use drawing, painting, and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences, and imagination - To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form, and space - About the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.	- To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas - To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting, and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] - About great artists, architects, and designers in history				

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Progression map for Art:

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Generation of Ideas	Use equipment safely and sensibly. Explore a variety of materials and tools. Experiment with colour, design, texture, form and function. Explain the processes they used Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills. Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings.	Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process. Communicates their ideas simply before creating artwork.	A quick sketch should focus on capturing the visual elements including colour, shape, form, texture and pattern. The aim of a sketch to capture the overall shape and form of a figure and not the finer details such as face and features. Ideas and sketches can help an artist to create a final, detailed piece of artwork. Makes simple sketches to explore and develop ideas.	Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil. Uses preliminary sketches in a sketchbook to communicate an idea or experiment with a technique.	A sketch, drawing or model can be developed over time. This is a normal part of the artistic process. Creates a series of sketches over time to develop ideas on a theme or mastery of a technique.	Ways to review and revisit ideas include annotating sketches and sketchbook pages, practising and refining techniques and making models or prototypes of the finished piece. Reviews and revisits ideas and sketches to improve and develop ideas.	Sketching and preliminary colour studies are a necessary part of the artistic process and can help develop a more refined and polished piece of artwork. Gathers, records and develops information from a range of sources to create a mood board or montage to inform their thinking about a piece of art.

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Creation		Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past). Designs and makes art to express ideas.	Choosing the right tools and materials for a task is an important skill for an artist. Selects the best materials and techniques to develop an idea.	Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone. Uses and combines a range of visual elements in artwork.	Materials, techniques and visual elements, such as line, tone, shape, pattern, colour and form, can be combined to create a range of effects. Composition is a term used to describe the arrangement of the visual elements in a painting. Develops techniques through experimentation to create different types of art.	Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques and plan what a final piece of art will look like. Produces creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models.	In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the look of the final piece. Creates innovative art that has personal, historic or conceptual meaning.
Evaluation		Says what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary.	Analyses and evaluates their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary.	Makes suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork.	Gives constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork.	Compares and comments on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work.	Adapts and refines artwork in light of constructive feedback and reflection.

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Paint	Experiencing and using primary colours predominantly – to ensure they know their names. Experiment with mixing colours. Learn the names of different tools that produce colour: pastels, paint, felt tips, crayons. Use a range of tools to make coloured marks on paper – glue sticks, sponges, brushes, fingers.	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Identifies and uses paints in the primary colours.	A secondary colour wheel has six segments to show the primary colours red, yellow, blue and the secondary colours orange, purple and green. The secondary colours sit between the primary colours from which they are made. Name and mix secondary colours. A hue is a variation of colour. They are made by mixing varying amounts of primary colours. Make, describe and use a range of hues.	Contrasting colours, also called complementary colours, are colours found on opposite sides of the colour wheel. They provide maximum contrast to each other. Contrasting colours are red and green, yellow and purple and orange and blue. Identifies, mixes and uses contrasting coloured paints.	Warm colours are made using mostly reds and yellows, although some warm colours such as a warm green as made using yellow and a small amount of blue. Cool colours are made using mostly greens and blues, although some cool colours such as cool purple are made using blue and a small amount of red. Identifies, mixes and uses warm and cool paint colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting.	A tint is made by mixing a colour with white. A tone is made by mixing a colour with grey. A shade is made by mixing a colour with black. Mixes and uses tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials, including paint.	Different artistic movements often use colour in a distinctive way. The impressionists mixed colours as little as possible and used contrasting and lighter colours than in previous eras. Fauvist artists used exaggerated, complementary colours. The Realism movement painted scenes from everyday life using a naturalistic colour palette. The Expressionism movement distorted images using non-naturalistic blocks of colour. Uses knowledge of colour and colour theory to create art.
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Pencil, Ink, Charcoal and Pen	Begin to use a variety of drawing tools – e.g. finger, stick, pencil, coloured pencils, pastels, chalk. Use drawings to tell a story by retelling or from imagination. Investigate different lines - thick, thin, wavy, straight. Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils. Encourage drawings of people that include all the visible parts of the body and their location (head, hands, fingers, toes etc).	Soft pencils make dark lines. Hard pencils make light lines. Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin. Uses soft and hard pencils to create different types of line and shape.	Textures include rough, smooth, ridged and bumpy. Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour. Pencils can create lines of different thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged. Ink can be used with a pen or brush to make lines and marks of varying thicknesses, and can be mixed with water and brushed on paper as a wash. Charcoal can be used to create lines of different thicknesses and tones, and can be rubbed onto paper and smudged. Uses properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space.	Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form. Adds tone to a drawing by using linear and cross-hatching, scumbling and stippling.	Pen and ink create dark lines that strongly contrast with white paper. Pen and ink techniques include hatching (drawing straight lines in the same direction to fill in an area), cross-hatching (layering lines of hatching in different directions), random lines (drawing lines of a variety of shapes and lengths) and stippling (using small dots). Light tones are created when lines or dots are drawn further apart and dark tones are created when lines or dots are drawn closer together. Uses the properties of pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing.	Ink wash is a mixture of India ink and water, which is applied to paper using a brush. Adding different amounts of water changes the shade of the marks made. Ink wash can be used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade. Uses pen and ink, chalk and charcoal to add perspective, light and shade to a composition or model.	Line is the most basic element of drawing and can be used to create outlines, contour lines to make images three-dimensional and for shading in the form of cross-hatching. Tone is the relative lightness and darkness of a colour. Different types of perspective include one-point perspective (one vanishing point on the horizon line), two-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line) and three-point perspective (two vanishing points on the horizon line and one below the ground, which is usually used for images of tall buildings seen from above). Uses line, tone or shape to draw observational detail or perspective.
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Printing	Explore colour and colour mixing. Explore how to create a repeating pattern.	A print is a shape or pattern made by pressing paint or ink from one surface to another. Makes simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint.	A block is any flat surface used to make a print. A two-colour print is a print which layers two different colours. Uses the properties of various materials, such as clay or polystyrene, to develop a block print.	A relief print is made by cutting away the print surface so that the image alone appears raised on the surface. The raised area of the printing surface are inked and printed, meaning the areas that have been cut away do not pick up the ink. Makes a two-colour print.	Different printmaking techniques include monoprinting, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography. Combines a variety of printmaking techniques and materials to create a print on a theme.	Some artists use text or printed images to add interest or meaning to a photograph. Adds text or printed materials to a photographic background.	Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another. Uses the work of a significant printmaker to influence artwork.
Malleable Materials	Handling, feeling, manipulating materials. Construct, build, pull apart, re-construct simple objects. Cut shapes using scissors. Impress and apply simple decoration.	Card and paper can be layered to create a 3-D effect. 3-dimensional art is not flat like 2-dimensional art. Manipulate malleable materials by squeezing, pinching, pulling, pressing, rolling, modelling, flattening, poking, squashing and smoothing. (covered next year)	Malleable materials, such as clay, plasticine or salt dough, are easy to shape. Interesting materials that can make textures, patterns and imprints include tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap. Presses objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and imprints. (covered next year)	Malleable materials, such as clay, are easy to change into a new shape. Rigid materials, such as cardboard, wood or plastic, are more difficult to change into a new shape and may need to be cut and joined together using a variety of techniques. Creates a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials.	Techniques used to create a 3-D form from clay include coiling, pinching, slab construction and sculpting. Carving, slip and scoring can be used to attach extra pieces of clay. Uses clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form.	Relief sculpture projects from a flat surface, such as stone. High relief sculpture clearly projects out of the surface and can resemble a freestanding sculpture. Low relief, or bas-relief, sculptures do not project far out of the surface and are visibly attached to the background. Creates a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials.	A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing. Creates a 3-D form using malleable materials in the style of a significant artist, architect or designer.

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Paper and Fabric	Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors. Develop their fine motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Join different materials and explore different textures. Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings. Create a patchwork collage using paper.	Collages are made by sticking or joining one material to another. Uses textural materials, including paper and fabric, to create a simple collage.	Art papers have different weights and textures. Different media, such as pastels, or watercolour paint, can be added to papers to reveal texture and the rubbing technique, frottage, can be used to create a range of effects on different papers. Creates a range of textures using the properties of different types of paper.	A loom is a piece of equipment that is used for making fabric by weaving wool or thread. Weaving involves interlacing pieces of thread or yarn. A warp thread runs vertically in a fabric. A weft thread runs horizontally in a fabric. Weaves natural or man-made materials on cardboard looms, making woven pictures or patterns.	<i>Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch.</i> <i>Uses a range of stitches to add detail and texture to fabric or mixed-media collages.</i> <i>(covered last year)</i>	Traditional crafting techniques using paper include, casting, decoupage, collage, marbling, origami and paper making. Makes and uses paper to explore traditional crafting techniques.	Materials have different qualities, such as rough or smooth, hard or soft, heavy or light, opaque or transparent and fragile or robust. These different qualities can be used to add texture to a piece of artwork. Combines the qualities of different materials including paper, fabric and print techniques to create textural effects.
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Compare and Contrast		Art on a similar theme can be different because of the colours or style the artist uses. Some artists use just primary colours. Some artists use other colours. Identifies similarities and differences between two or more pieces of art.	Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings and still life. Describes similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme.	Artists use colour in different ways to create different effects. This includes using colour to make features stand out or to create a particular mood or atmosphere. Compares artists, architects and designers and identifies significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time.	Artwork has been used at different times and in different cultures to express ideas about storytelling, religion and intellectual satisfaction. Similarities and differences between artwork can include the subject matter, style and use of colour, texture, line and tone. Compares and contrasts artwork from different times and cultures.	Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form. Describes and discusses how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work.	Perspective is the representation of 3-D objects on a 2-D surface. Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically. Figurative art is modern art that shows a strong connection to the real world, especially people. Conceptual art is art where the idea or concept behind the piece is more important than the look of the final piece. Compares and contrasts artists' use of perspective, abstraction, figurative and conceptual art.
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People, Artwork and Movements		Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can be used to explore works by significant artists. Describes and explores the work of a significant artist.	Works of art are important for many reasons: they were created by famous or highly skilled artists; the influenced the artwork of others; they clearly show the features of a style or movement of art or the subject matter is interesting or important. Identified and explains why a painting, piece of artwork, body of work or artist is important.	The work of significant artists, architects, cultures and designers has distinctive features, including the subject matter that inspires them, the movement to which they belong and the techniques and materials they have used. Works in the style of a significant artist, architect, culture or designer.	<i>Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the past through the symbolism, colours and materials used.</i> <i>Explains the significance of art, architecture or design from history and creates work inspired by it.</i> <i>(covered last year)</i>	Artistic movements include Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art, Renaissance and Abstract. Investigates and develops artwork using the characteristics of an artistic movement.	Works of art can be significant for many reasons. For example, they are created by key artists of an artistic movement; have influenced other artists; have a new or unique concept or technique or have a famous or important subject. Explains the significance of different artworks from a range of times and cultures and uses elements of these to create their own artworks.
Natural Art	Transient artwork within forest school. Creating artwork during forest school sessions using natural materials such as pinecones, sticks, pebbles and flowers.	Transient art is art that can be moved, changed and cleared away. Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art. Makes transient art and pattern work using a range or combination of man-made and natural materials.	Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals. Draws, paints and sculpts natural forms from observation, imagination and memory.	Nature and natural forms can be used as a starting point for creating artwork. Uses nature and natural forms as a starting point for artwork.	Animal patterns and nature have always been a source of inspiration for artists. They combine a range of textures, colours and shapes for an artist to explore. Represents the detailed patterns found in natural phenomena, such as water, weather or animal skins.	A black and white image deconstructs a scene and reduces it to its lines, shapes, forms and tones. Photographs can be converted to line drawings using graphics software. Records and edits natural forms, animals and landscapes with clarity, using digital photography and graphics software.	

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Landscapes		<i>A sketch or drawing of a place or space is called a landscape.</i> <i>Draws or paints a place from memory, imagination or observation.</i> <i>(covered next year)</i>	<i>A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view.</i> <i>Draws or paints features of landscape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail.</i> <i>(covered next year)</i>	<i>An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city.</i> <i>Draws, collages, paints or photographs an urban landscape.</i>	<i>Art can display interesting or unusual perspectives and viewpoints.</i> <i>Chooses an interesting or unusual perspective or viewpoint for a landscape.</i>	<i>When drawing a landscape, the artist needs to consider where the horizon should be positioned. The horizon is where the sky meets the Earth's surface.</i> <i>Uses a range of materials to create imaginative and fantasy landscapes.</i>	
Human Form	<i>Use my hands and feet to create a full-length piece of art of myself.</i>	<i>A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.</i> <i>Represents the human face, using drawing, painting or sculpture, from observation, imagination or memory, with some attention to facial features.</i>	<i>A portrait is a drawing, photograph or painting of a face.</i> <i>Represents the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory.</i>	<i>Artists draw, paint or sculpt human forms in active poses.</i> <i>Draws, paints or sculpts a human figure in a variety of poses, using a range of materials, such as pencil, charcoal, paint and clay.</i>	<i>Art can be developed that depicts the human form to create a narrative.</i> <i>Explores and develops three-dimensional art that uses the human form, using ideas from contemporary or historical starting points.</i>	<i>A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and photography. Artistic movements or artists that communicate feelings through portraiture include the Expressionists.</i> <i>Explores and creates expression in portraiture.</i>	<i>In art, distorting is an alteration to an original shape, abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically and exaggeration is the depiction of something that is larger than in real life.</i> <i>Uses distortion, abstraction and exaggeration to create interesting effects in portraiture or figure drawing.</i>

Knowledge specific for each unit of Art:

Mixing Colours Year 1	Funny Faces and Fabulous Features KS1	Press, Print and Pattern KS1
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- A colour wheel has three primary colours on it – red, yellow and blue. - A colour wheel has three secondary colours on it – purple, orange and green. - Colours can be mixed directly on a surface by pressing, folding and printmaking.	- A self-portrait is a portrait that an artist produces of themselves. - Decorations can be attached to the fabric by gluing, stapling or tying. - Significant portrait paintings include <i>Portrait of Dora Maar</i> by Pablo Picasso, <i>Blue Marilyn</i> by Andy Warhol, <i>My Parents and Me</i> by Frida Kahlo and <i>Portrait of Gerda</i> by Ernst Ludwig Kirchner.	- The best way to record transient art is by taking a photograph. - A texture is the feel or appearance of a surface. - A collagraph is a textured block that can be used to make a print. - Colours can be mixed directly on a surface by pressing, folding and printmaking.
Street View KS1	Exploring Colours Y2	Creative Collections KS1
- James Rizzi was an American artist and illustrator. - Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours. - The secondary colours are purple, green and orange. - Landscape art can include things that are natural and things that are human made.	- The colour wheel is a diagram that organises colours and shows their relationships. - A primary colour wheel has three segments to show the primary colours red, blue and yellow. - Piet Mondrian is a significant artist who created artwork using blocks of primary colours. - Wassily Kandinsky is a significant artist who created artwork using a range of hues.	- A still life is a composition made up of everyday or unusual objects. - Significant still life artists include Paul Cézanne, Vincent van Gogh, Claude Monet and Henri Matisse. - Differences in still life art can include style, composition and use of colour.
Flower Head KS1	Portraits and Poses KS1	



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- Some artists, including Yayoi Kusama, use flowers as inspiration for their artwork although their styles are different. - Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who makes large-scale sculptures. Her work is often brightly coloured and highly patterned. - Shapes are created using a line to create an enclosed two-dimensional space. Shape is one of the seven elements of art. - Texture is one of the seven visual elements of art. A texture can be described as rough, smooth, wrinkly, soft, sharp, spiky, shiny and bumpy. - Colours can be used to make patterns. Pattern is one of the visual elements of art. - Patterns can be stripy, dotty or zig-zagged.	- Historical portraits were the only way people could represent themselves to others before cameras were invented. They usually showed the monarch's power or personality rather than showing what they looked like in real life. - Hans Holbein the Younger was a significant portrait artist of the Tudor period. - Photographs and sketches can be used to prepare for a portrait. - A drawing of a portrait can be created using line only. It is called a line drawing. - A drawing or painting of the artist's face is called a self-portrait. Self-portraits reflect the artist's physical appearance but can also show their character, mood or interests.	
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Colour Theory Y3	Prehistoric Pots LKS2	Ammonite LKS2
- Warm colours are reds, oranges and yellows. Cool colours are blues, greens and purples.	- Around 4700 years ago, a new bell-shaped pottery style appeared in what is now Andorra, Portugal, Spain and Gibraltar. These bell beakers quickly spread	- A motif is a symbol or shape used in printmaking. A motif can be a simplified version of a more complex object, such as a flower or shell.



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- Tertiary colours are made by mixing equal amounts of a primary and secondary colour. - Analogous colours are groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.	across Europe, reaching Britain in around 2500 BC. - A coil is made by rolling clay to make long rolls, which are placed on top of each other. - Slip is a gloopy mixture of clay and water, which can be used to join pieces of clay. - Objects such as stones, shells and twigs can be used to make marks and patterns on different surfaces. Such patterns can include geometric shapes, zigzags, herringbone patterns, dots and lines. - A pinch pot is a simple form of handmade pottery produced by pinching the clay with thumb and forefinger. - The Bell Beaker culture is an archaeological culture named after the bell beaker drinking vessel used at the beginning of the Bronze Age.	- Contemporary sculptures based on natural forms include Ammonite Slice Outside, by Mark Reed; Coil Shell, by Lucy Unwin; Dark at Heart, by Peter Randall-Page; and the Chintz Series, by Peter Garrard.
People and Places LKS2	Beautiful Botanicals LKS2	Mosaic Masters LKS2
- Figures can be drawn in detail or using simple, fluid lines and shapes. - LS Lowry (1887–1976) was a controversial artist who painted urban landscapes and the people who lived and worked there.	- The word 'botanical' relates to things involving plants or the study of plants. - A botanical artist is someone who draws and paints plants and flowers in a realistic style.	- Some mosaics, such as Roman and Greek mosaics, were made to represent everyday life and religious images. Some mosaics, such as Islamic mosaics, are made to portray geometrical patterns.

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Critics called his figures 'matchstick men' due to their elongated form. - Artists famous for their detailed figure drawings include, Leonardo da Vinci and Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino, known as Raphael. - Artists who have painted urban landscapes include, Olga Rozanova, Claude Monet, Paul Fischer and Camille Pissarro. - <i>Coming Out of School</i> is a significant artwork by LS Lowry, which is based on his memories of a school in Lancashire and shows children and parents at the end of the school day.	- Traditional approaches to botanical art are mostly accurate, illustrative and sometimes scientific in style. More contemporary botanical examples can include more simplified graphic or digital representations. - Katie Scott is an important contemporary printmaker and botanical artist.	- Artists often annotate their sketches to record information about important visual elements. - Tesserae are small blocks of stone, tile, glass, or other materials used in the construction of a mosaic.
Warm and Cool Colours Y4	Warp and Weft LKS2	Vista LKS2
- Aboriginal art uses warmer, earthy colours such as chocolate browns, oranges, deep rich reds and some lighter, brighter colours including yellows and creams. These colours represent both the climate and the resources available from the local environment. - Composition is a term used to describe the arrangement of the visual elements in a painting. - Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving	- All weaving uses the same process where weft threads are woven in and out of tight warp threads. - The ancient Egyptians wove cloth on horizontal looms on the floor. Iron Age weavers used vertical looms and wove colourful, patterned fabric. Roman weavers wove fabric in the shape of the clothing they wore. Anglo-Saxons and Vikings wove colourful, patterned braid on small tablet looms. Looms improved in the Middle Ages and could make large pieces of fabric. Victorian	- A landscape is a piece of art that shows scenery, such as mountains, valleys, trees, rivers, forests or buildings. - A viewfinder is what an artist might look through to compose an image. - Examples of landscape paintings include <i>Road before the Mountains, Sainte-Victoire</i>, by Paul Cezanne; <i>A Meadow in the Mountains: Le Mas de Saint-Paul</i>, by Vincent van Gogh; <i>Tahitian Mountains</i>, by Paul Gauguin;

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one or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece.	looms were powered driven. Modern looms use new technology to make a wide range of natural and synthetic fabrics. - Warp threads are wrapped tightly around a loom and secured. Weft threads are woven in and out of the warp threads. Each row of weft threads is pressed down tightly to make the weave tight. - Shapes can be woven into fabric using a template under the warps of a loom. - A range of natural and man-made materials can be used to make a woven wall hanging, which combines different colours, shapes, patterns, yarns and decorative techniques.	and <i>Mountains at Collioure</i>, by Andre Derain. - Atmospheric perspective is the way artists create a sense of space. This use of perspective results in objects further away from the viewer getting lighter in tone and softer-edged, and objects closer to the viewer being darker in tone and more sharply edged.
Animal LKS2	Statues, Statuettes and Figurines LKS2	Islamic Art LKS2
- Animals can be covered in fur, feathers, scales and shells. Animal coverings are interesting to artists because of their shapes, patterns, colours and textures.	- A figure drawing is a drawing of the human form in any of its various shapes and postures, using any of the drawing media. - Statues, statuettes and figurines have been used throughout history to represent religious and social narratives. Significant statues include the Statue of Liberty in the United States of America and Christ the Redeemer in Brazil.	- Islamic art describes the art created specifically in the service of the Muslim faith. It includes art and architecture. - Islamic art uses geometric shapes to make patterns. - The star is the chosen motif for many Islamic decorations because it is believed to symbolise the light and perfection of Allah.

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	- Statues, statuettes and figurines are forms of three-dimensional sculpture that depict the human form. - The making of statues, statuettes and figurines is an ancient craft. The ancient Sumerians, Egyptians and The Indus valley all created these human forms which can tell us about the past. - An armature is an open framework on which a sculpture is moulded with clay or similar material.	
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Colour in Landscapes Year 5	Taotie UKS2	Line, Light and Shadows UKS2
- Perspective is an important aspect of landscape drawing. A single line of perspective directs the viewer's eye into the picture and creates the impression of depth and distance. - When drawing a sketch of a landscape, features can be	- A taotie is an ancient Chinese motif often found on objects such as masks and ritual vessels called dings. The forms were made with bronze using an ancient technique of piece mould casting. The Taotie is easily recognised by its characteristic use of lines, patterns and forms.	- Sketches that are made with one line that remains on the paper throughout the whole drawing is called a continuous line drawing. - Pablo Picasso pioneered the use of continuous line drawing. - Pablo Picasso would take a complex subject matter and simplify it into one single, unbroken

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simplified into basic lines and shapes rather than drawn in detail. - Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.	- Casting is an ancient method to create a sculpture which usually involves melting down a substance such as metal and then pouring it into a mould. The mould is allowed to cool, hardening the metal which is then removed from the mould to create a form. - Clay and plaster can be used to replicate the casting technique.	line. These drawings can look simple, however, capturing the essence of a shape or object in just one line can be challenging. - Rembrandt was one of the world's most accomplished artists. In his drawings, Rembrandt uses pens, chalks, inks and brushes to capture light and shade, form and shadow. - Techniques for creating areas of light and shade with a pen or pencil include cross hatching, hatching, contour lines and smudging.
Nature's Art UKS2	Mixed Media UKS2	Expression UKS2
- Natural forms include, plants, grasses, leaves, flowers, shells, stones, trees and the ground. - Land art is made directly in the landscape, sculpting the land or materials from the land into earthworks or structures. - Natural materials that can be used for land art include leaves, flowers, grasses, seeds, clay, sand and any other materials found in the local environment. - An art installation is a visual artwork, often created for indoor spaces, such as galleries and museums.	- The artistic genre of collage uses cut, torn, folded, crumpled, layered and glued paper to create different visual effects. - Applique is a technique where pieces of material are attached to another material by stitching or gluing. - Mixed media collage combines paper, fabric and other materials. An artist might also use 3-D objects, such as cogs, buttons, blocks and coins. - Mixed media collage uses a range of different joining methods, including gluing, stitching and tying.	- Expressionism is a style of art that aims to express the emotions of the subject rather than physical reality. - Edvard Munch is a significant Expressionism artist. The Scream is one of his most famous works and depicts the artist's feelings of anxiety. - The Expressionist art movement used jagged, distorted lines and contrasting colours to paint compositions which portrayed instability and emotionally charged scenes. - In Expressionist art, colour is highly intense and non-naturalistic. The

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- Most installations will start by the artist making preliminary sketches and models, before refining them to create ideas for a finished piece.	- A surreal artwork is characteristically bizarre and unreal. - A photo collage can include images, words and letters.	artist's use of brushwork is usually textured. - Adding text to an image is called overlay text. Overlay text can help to express the intention of the artwork.
Colour and Style Y6	Trailblazers, Barrier Breakers UKS2	Inuit UKS2
- A thumbnail sketch is a small, quick drawing that can help you plan out a larger painting or drawing. - Art with a personal idea or theme might express the artist's feelings about social matters or their own personal experience of social issues.	- Significant black artists include Edmonia Lewis, Henry Ossawa Tanner, Augusta Savage, Gordon Parks, Elizabeth Catlett, Yinka Shonibare, Barbara Walker, Hurvin Anderson and Chris Ofili and Turgo Bastien. - Significant artworks by black artists include The Banjo Lesson by Henry Ossawa Tanner and No Woman, No Cry by Chris Ofili. Each tells a story about aspects of Black history and social issues. - Art works can be compared by mood, emotional response and meaning as well as more obvious visual elements. - Chris Ofili is a significant black artist whose work portrays messages about black culture and history.	- Arctic animals are an important subject matter for Inuit artists. The individual appearance of the creatures in Inuit art demonstrates the respect and significance that the Inuit people give to all living things. - Significant Inuit artists include Jessie Oonark, Karoo Ashevak, David Ruben Piqtoukun, Lucy Tasseor Tutsweetak and Pitseolak Ashoona. - Inuits have been expert carvers for thousands of years. They carve art objects from materials such as bone, ivory and wood. - A stencil is a thin sheet of card, plastic or metal with a pattern, or letters cut out of it. Ink is applied to its surface which goes through the cut out and creates a print. - Stencils can be reused if made from a durable material such as card or acetate. Each print will

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		vary slightly due to factors such as colour fade, colour merging and pressure applied to either surface. - Inuit prints are made using a stencilling technique. - <i>The Enchanted Owl</i> by Inuit artist, Kenojuak Ashevak, uses striking pairs of colours to make it stand out. It was originally printed in red and black, and in green and black.
Distortion and Abstraction UKS2	Bees, Beetles and Butterflies UKS2	
- Abstract art uses simple shapes to represent objects and landscapes. Significant abstract artists include Wassily Kandinsky and Piet Mondrian. - In abstract art, colour itself can be the focus of the artwork. - In some abstract compositions, the subject matter is represented as blocks of colour in a recognisable form. - Abstraction can be created using basic shapes. - Orphism was an artistic movement started by artists Robert and Sonia Delaunay. - Orphism was recognised as an abstract art form inspired by Cubism. Orphism focused on pure abstraction and bright colours.	- Sketchbooks are a significant tool for artists to generate and reflect upon their ideas about their own work and the work of others. - Sketchbooks can contain drawings, written work and personal thoughts and ideas about pieces of art. - Lucy Arnold is a contemporary fine artist and designer whose primary source of inspiration is nature. Her works are brightly coloured and bold. - Line is a visual element that can be used to create shapes, shade, detail and texture to a drawing. - In observational drawing, line is the key visual element. - In visual art, mixed media describes artwork in which more than one medium or material is	



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	used. Materials used to create mixed media art include, paint, paper, fabric, wood and found or decorative objects. - The Pop Art movement used vibrant, bright colours. The primary colours red, yellow and blue were prominent in many famous artworks.	
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