



Aspect	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Human Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A human body normally includes a head, body, arms, legs, hands, feet, fingers and toes. ● Use a variety of marks to represent the human form, from observation, imagination or memory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A human face has two eyes, a nose and a mouth. ● Represent different parts of the human body from observation, imagination or memory with attention to some detail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A portrait is a drawing, photograph or painting of a face. ● A self-portrait is a portrait that someone makes of themselves. ● A collage is a picture or pattern made by sticking paper onto another surface. ● Represent the human face, using drawing, painting or sculpture, from observation, imagination or memory with some attention to facial features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A drawing of a portrait can be created using line only. It is called a line drawing. ● Photographs and sketches can be used to prepare for a portrait. ● 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. ● Represent the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Artists can draw figures using simple, fluid lines and shapes. ● A pose is a position a figure takes in order to be photographed, painted or drawn. ● Draw, paint or sculpt a human figure in a variety of poses, using a range of materials, such as pencil, charcoal, paint and clay. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● Statues, statuettes and figurines are forms of three-dimensional sculpture that depict the human form. ● The making of statues, statuettes and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expressionism is a style of art aims to express the emotions of the subject rather than physical reality. ● Explore and create expression in portraiture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distortion is an alteration to an original shape. ● Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically. ● Exaggeration is the depiction of something that is larger than in real life. ● Use distortion, abstraction and exaggeration to create interesting effects in portraiture or figure drawing.

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						<p>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.</p> <p>● Explore and develop three-dimensional art that uses the human form, using ideas from contemporary or historical starting points.</p>		
Creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Artwork can be made with lots of different resources. ● Use a range of media, tools and techniques to create images, express ideas and show different emotions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Art can be made using lots of different resources. ● Artwork can be made in different ways using different resources. ● Create art in different ways on a theme, to express their ideas and feelings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Observation means looking closely at something. ● Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past). ● A print is a shape or pattern made by pressing paint or ink from one surface to another. ● A collagraph is a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Materials and techniques that are well suited to different tasks include ink; smooth paper and polystyrene blocks for printing; hard and black pencils and cartridge paper for drawing lines and shading; poster paints, large brushes and thicker paper for large, vibrant paintings and clay, clay tools and slip for sculpting. ● Select the best 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A motif is a decorative image or design. ● Tesserae are small blocks of stone, tile, glass, or other materials used in the construction of a mosaic. ● The visual elements are colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone. ● Artists can focus on one or more visual elements as they create their artwork, however, not all artworks need to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Weaving is a crafting technique used to make decorative and functional fabrics and artworks. ● The visual elements of line, pattern and colour are an important part of the weaving process. ● Watercolour paint creates a translucent effect called a wash. ● Watercolours can be mixed on the paper (wet on wet) or in a palette (wet on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sketches that are made with one line that remains on the paper throughout the whole drawing is called a continuous line drawing. ● Land art or earth art is art that is made directly in the landscape, by sculpting materials or making structures in the landscape using natural materials such as rocks, twigs and other natural materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Art with a personal idea or theme might express the artist's feelings about social matters or their own personal experience of social issues. ● 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

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			<p>textured block that can be used to make a print.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Observational drawing is when you look closely at something and draw what you see. ● Design and make art to express ideas. 	<p>materials and techniques to develop an idea.</p>	<p>emphasise every element every time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Watercolour paints can create interesting effects including translucency and colour washes. Bolder areas of colour can be created using layering. ● Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork. 	<p>dry).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Colours can be made bolder by layering them or adding less water. ● 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. ● Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models. 	<p>bright colours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In conceptual art the idea or concept presented by the artist is considered more important than its appearance or execution. ● Create innovative art that has personal, historic or conceptual meaning.
Generation of Ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Talk about and represent ideas, sounds, movement and emotions through their creations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Communicate their ideas as they are creating artwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process. ● Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Artists often annotate their sketches to record information about important visual elements. ● Use preliminary sketches in a sketchbook to communicate an idea or experiment with a technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A sketch, drawing or model can be developed over time. This is a normal part of the artistic process. ● Create a series of sketches over time to develop ideas on a theme or mastery of a technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An art installation is a visual artwork, often created for indoor spaces, such as galleries and museums. ● Most installations will start by the artist making preliminary sketches and models, before refining them to create ideas for a finished piece. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● Sketching and preliminary colour

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review and revisit ideas and sketches to improve and develop ideas. 	<p>studies are a necessary part of the artistic process and can help develop a more refined and polished piece of artwork.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gather, record and develop information from a range of sources to create a mood board or montage to inform their thinking about a piece of art.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Say what they like or dislike about their work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Share their creations with others, explaining their intentions and the techniques and tools they used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates. ● Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture. ● Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Suggestions for improving or adapting artwork could include aspects of the subject matter, structure and composition; the execution of specific techniques or the uses of colour, line, texture, tone, shadow and shading. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions aimed at improving one or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece. ● Give constructive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art. ● Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strategies used to provide constructive feedback and reflection in art include using positive statements relating to how the learning intentions have been achieved; asking questions about intent, concepts and

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			vocabulary.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork. 	feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork.	others' work.	techniques used and providing points for improvement relating to the learning intention. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adapt and refine artwork in light of constructive feedback and reflection.
Malleable Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explore ways of changing the shape or texture of malleable materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire. ● Manipulate malleable materials into a variety of shapes and forms using their hands and other simple tools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Clay, dough and plasticine are soft materials and can be rolled, pinched, squashed and flattened. ● Card and paper can be layered to create a 3-dimensional 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. ● Manipulate paper and card to create a simple form by cutting, layering and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Soft materials such as clay, dough and plasticine can be used to create a block for printmaking. ● Press objects into a malleable material to make textures, patterns and imprints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A coil is made by rolling clay to make long rolls which are placed one on top of another. ● Slip is a gloopy mixture of clay and water, which can be used to join pieces of clay. ● A pinch pot is a simple form of handmade pottery produced by pinching the clay with thumb and forefinger. ● Create a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An armature is an open framework on which a sculpture is moulded with clay or similar material. ● Clay skills include rolling, slapping, coiling, scoring and joining with slip and pins. ● Use clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● A relief sculpture projects out from a flat surface. ● A high-relief sculpture projects significantly from the surface and can sometimes resemble a free 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A 3-D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing. ● Create a 3-D form using malleable materials in the style of a significant artist, architect or designer.

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			overlapping.				standing form. ●A low-relief sculpture does not project far from its surface and is visibly attached to a surface. ●Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials.	
Paper, Fabric, Metal and Plastic	●Paper and fabric can be cut and torn and joined together using glue. ●Use a variety of paper and fabric to make images.	●Henri Matisse is a famous French artist. ●Cut, tear, fold and stick a range of papers and fabrics.	●Collages are made by sticking or joining one material to another. ●Use textural materials, including paper and fabric, to create a simple collage. ●Manipulate paper and card to create a simple form by cutting, layering and overlapping.	●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. ●Textures can be made using materials such as tissue paper, fabric and string. ●Forms are created as a three-dimensional object in space. Form is also one of the seven elements of art. ●Create a range of forms, shapes and textures using the properties of different types of paper and other	●A loom is a piece of equipment that is used for making fabric by weaving wool or thread or other materials. ●An embellishment is a decorative detail or feature, such as a silk flower, tassel or bow. ●A warp thread runs vertically in a fabric. ●A weft thread runs horizontally in a fabric. ●Weave natural or human-made materials on cardboard looms, making woven pictures or patterns.	●Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch. ●Embroidery stitches, such as scatter stitches, satin stitch and back stitch, embellish fabric. ●Use a range of stitches to add detail and texture to fabric or mixed-media collages.	●Techniques used in paper craft include, folding, quilling, marbling and decoupage. ●Papermaking is the manufacture of paper. Almost all paper today is made using industrial machinery; however, handmade paper remains a specialised craft. ●Handcrafted paper is often made using recycled paper. Other items such as seeds, flowers and lettering can be added for decoration. ●Make and use paper to explore traditional crafting	●Materials can be joined by tying, glueing, knotting, twisting and threading. ●Recycled materials such as plastic, glass, card, wire and net can be used to create visual effects in new artworks. ●Embellishments such as stitching, glitter, felt and pen work can be added to a mixed media collage to add details and create interesting effects. ●Combine the qualities of different materials including paper, fabric and print techniques to

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				materials.			techniques.	create textural effects.
Paint and colour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When colours mix they make new colours. Explore colour and application of paint using a range of different tools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixing two colours together will make a new colour. Mixing white paint to a colour makes a lighter colour. Mixing black paint to a colour makes the colour darker. When two colours mix they create a new colour. When two colours mix together they make a new colour. Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of application. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours. The secondary colours are purple, green and orange. Identify and use paints in the primary and secondary colours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The secondary colours are orange, purple and green. A hue is a variation of a colour. Colours can be used to make patterns. Pattern is one of the visual elements of art. Patterns can be stripy, dotty or zig-zagged. The secondary colours are orange, purple and green. The secondary colours are made by mixing equal amounts of the primary colours. 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. A secondary colour wheel has six segments to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of contrasting colours include red and green, blue and orange, and yellow and purple (violet). They are obviously different to one another and are opposite each other on the colour wheel. Identify, mix and use contrasting coloured paints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warm colours are made using mostly reds and yellows although some warm colours such as a warm green are made using yellow and a small amount of blue. Cool colours are made using mostly yellows and blues although some cool colours such as cool purple are made using blue and a small amount of red. Analogous colours are groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel. Complementary colours are pairs of colours which, when placed next to each other, create the strongest contrast. They are orange and blue, yellow and purple and red and green. They sit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tint is a colour mixed with white. A tint creates a lighter version of the colour. An example of a tint is pink. A shade is a colour mixed with black. A shade creates a darker version of the colour. When mixing a shade, begin with the colour itself then add black one drop at a time. A tone is a colour mixed with grey. The colour stays the same, only less vibrant. Mix and use tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials, including paint. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Enchanted Owl by Inuit artist uses striking pairs of colours to make it stand out. It was originally printed in both red and black, and in green and black. A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness. A tone is a colour mixed with grey. The colour stays the same, only less vibrant. A shade is a colour mixed with black. The impressionists mixed colours as little as possible and used contrasting and lighter colours than in previous eras. Fauvist artists used exaggerated, complementary

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				<p>show the primary colours red, yellow, blue and the secondary colours, orange, purple and green.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The secondary colours sit between the primary colours from which they are made. ● Name and mix secondary colours. ● Make, describe and use a range of hues. 		<p>opposite each other on the colour wheel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify, mix and use warm and cool paint colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting. 		<p>colours like purple and yellow, red and green, or orange and blue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Realism movement painted scenes from everyday life using a naturalistic colour palette. ● The Pop Art movement used vibrant, bright colours. The primary colours red, yellow, and blue were prominent in many famous artworks. ● In abstract art, colour itself can be the focus of the artwork. ● Artist Mark Rothko, used pure colour with no recognisable form in his paintings. The colours are used to evoke a mood or a feeling. ● In some abstract compositions, the subject matter is represented as blocks of colour in a recognisable form. ● Lucy Arnold is a

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								<p>contemporary fine artist and designer whose primary source of inspiration is nature. Her works are brightly coloured and bold.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pop Art movement used vibrant, bright colours. The primary colours red, yellow, and blue were prominent in many famous artworks. • Use knowledge of colour and colour theory to create art.
Printing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make simple prints using fingers, hands, feet and found objects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make simple prints using a variety of tools, including print blocks and rollers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A collagraph is a textured block that can be used to make a print. • A print is a shape or pattern made by pressing paint or ink from one surface to another. • Colours can be mixed directly on a surface by pressing, folding and printmaking. • Make simple prints and patterns using a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A block print is made when a pattern is carved or engraved onto a surface, such as clay or polystyrene, covered with ink, and then pressed onto paper or fabric to transfer the ink. The block can be repeatedly used, creating a repeating pattern. • Use the properties of various materials, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A relief print is a print made by cutting away the print surface so that the image alone appears raised on the surface. The raised area of the printing surface is inked and printed, meaning the areas that have been cut away do not pick up the ink. • Lino printing is a technique used to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods of printing include lino printing, block printing and collography. • A motif is a recurring shape in a design or pattern. Motifs can be figurative, vegetal, abstract or geometric. Islamic art features geometric motifs, which are made from regular shapes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A surreal artwork is characteristically bizarre and unreal. • A photo collage can include images, words and letters. • Adding text to an image is called overlay text. Overlay text can help to express the intention of the artwork. • Add text or printed materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 vary slightly due to factors such as

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			range of liquids including ink and paint.	such as clay or polystyrene, to develop a block print.	create a relief print and involves carving away the surface so that the remaining raised alone picks up the ink. ● A unit print is when an object is inked and is pressed on a surface to leave an impression. ● Make a two-colour print.	● Combine a variety of printmaking techniques and materials to create a print on a theme.	to a photographic background.	colour fade, colour merging and pressure applied to either surface. ● Use the work of a significant printmaker to influence artwork.
Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Different types of line include bumpy, zigzag, curvy and dotted. ● Make continuous lines and closed shapes using drawing materials to represent their ideas and make patterns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Different types of line include thick, thin, straight, zigzag, curvy and dotted. ● Select appropriate tools and media to draw with. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Soft pencils make dark lines. ● Hard pencils make light lines. ● Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin. ● Use soft and hard pencils to create different types of line and shape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shapes are created using a line to create an enclosed two-dimensional space. Shape is one of the seven elements of art. ● Use the properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hatching is an artistic technique of drawing closely spaced parallel lines to create tonal or shading effects. ● Cross hatching is when lines are placed at an angle to one another. ● Shading is the technique artists use to create the illusion of depth or make an object three-dimensional. Hatching and cross hatching are ways of shading. ● Hatching is an artistic technique of drawing closely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Atmospheric perspective in art creates the illusion of space. ● It emphasises the distance between objects. As objects recede into the distance, they become less detailed, lighter in tone, and more blurry. ● Objects such as animals can be drawn using simple shapes. The simple shapes help the artist to focus on proportions and the relationships between its features. ● Use the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Techniques for creating areas of light and shade with a pen or pencil include cross hatching, hatching, contour lines and smudging. ● Rembrandt (1606–1669) was one of the world's most accomplished artists. In his drawings Rembrandt used pens, chalks, ink and brushes to capture light and shade, form, and shadow. ● White chalk on black paper can be used to create 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Abstraction can be created using basic shapes. ● 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. ● Use line, tone or shape to draw observational detail or perspective.

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					<p>spaced parallel lines to create tonal or shading effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cross hatching is when lines are placed at an angle to one another. ● Shading is the technique artists use to create the illusion of depth or make an object three-dimensional. Hatching and cross hatching are ways of shading. ● Add tone to a drawing by using linear and cross-hatching, scumbling and stippling. 	<p>properties of pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing.</p>	<p>areas of light and shade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ink wash, white chalk, or pencil can be used to create light and shade. ● Use pen and ink, chalk and charcoal to add perspective, light and shade to a composition or model. 	
Natural art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaves, twigs, flowers and pebbles are natural materials and they can be used to make patterns and pictures. ● Explore natural materials and loose parts to make patterns and images. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms. ● Use natural materials and loose parts to make 2-D and 3-D art. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Natural materials, such as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pinecones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art. ● Transient art is art that can be moved, changed and cleared away. ● The best way to record transient art is by taking a photograph. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Natural materials including sand, clay, soil, pebbles and rocks can be used for modelling. ● Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who makes large-scale sculptures of natural forms. Her work is often brightly coloured and highly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● Use nature and natural forms as a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● Represent the detailed patterns found in natural phenomena, such as water, weather 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● Record and edit natural forms, animals and landscapes with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments. ● Environmental artists use recycled materials to create their art. ● The use of recycled materials can give a message about the importance of

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural materials, such as twigs, moss, pebbles, sand and water can be used to make art. • Make transient art and pattern work using a range or combination of man-made and natural materials. 	<p>patterned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural objects for drawing can include insects. Insects patterns, shapes and colours are often symmetrical. • Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination and memory. 	starting point for artwork.	or animal skins.	clarity, using digital photography and graphics software.	<p>recycling but can also portray important messages about damage to the environment or how human behaviour is impacting the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create art inspired by or giving an environmental message.
Landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create pictures of places from imagination or experience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals live in lots of different habitats. • Draw or paint a place from observation or imagination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sketch or drawing of a place or space is called a landscape. • Landscape art can include things that are natural and things that are human made. • Stephen Wiltshire, is an artist that makes detailed drawings of places and spaces by memory. • A sketch or drawing of a place or space is called a landscape. • Draw or paint a place from memory, imagination or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A seascape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view. • Seascape paintings include <i>Great Wave Off Kanagawa</i> and <i>Stormy Sea in Étretat</i> by Claude Monet. • Draw or paint features of landscape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An urban landscape is a picture of a town or city. • Draw, collage, paint or photograph an urban landscape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A viewfinder is a tool an artist uses to frame a view. • A viewfinder is a tool an artist uses to frame a view. • Composition is a term used to describe the arrangement of the visual elements in a painting. • Choose an interesting or unusual perspective or viewpoint for a landscape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape paintings have a foreground, a middle ground and a background. • The foreground shows features that are close. The middle ground and background show features in the distance. • 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. • Perspective is an important aspect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape paintings have a foreground, a middle ground and a background. • The foreground shows features that are close. The middle ground and background show features in the distance. • 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. • Perspective is an important aspect

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			observation.				<p>of landscape drawing. A single line of perspective directs the viewer's eye into the picture and creates the impression of depth and distance.</p> <p>● Use a range of materials to create imaginative and fantasy landscapes.</p>	<p>of landscape drawing. A single line of perspective directs the viewer's eye into the picture and creates the impression of depth and distance.</p> <p>● Abstract art rejects the typical use of perspective and uses simplified shapes to create its effect.</p> <p>● Create landscape art with or without typical perspective.</p> <p>● Create landscape art without a typical perspective.</p>
Compare and contrast	<p>● Say how their artwork is the same or different to someone else's.</p>	<p>● Discuss similarities and differences in their own and others' work, linked to visual elements, such as colour, scale, subject matter, composition and type.</p>	<p>● Art on a similar theme can be different because of the colours or style the artist uses.</p> <p>● Some artists use just primary colours. Some artists use both primary and secondary colours in their artwork.</p> <p>● A texture is the feel or</p>	<p>● Differences in still life art can include style, composition and use of colour.</p> <p>● Contemporary artists, such as Dale Chihuly, Takashi Murakami and Yayoi Kusama all use flowers as inspiration for their artwork although their styles are different.</p>	<p>● 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.</p> <p>● Artists famous for figure drawing LS</p>	<p>● Landscape artists use different techniques to create their work. Some will paint a realistic representation of what they see and some will use colour or texture to create a particular mood or atmosphere.</p> <p>● The ancient Egyptians wove cloth on</p>	<p>● Architecture is defined by different styles often linked to particular periods of time. Each period uses visual elements to create its own style.</p> <p>● Different types of architectural design include examples such as, Classical architecture (c850</p>	<p>● Art works can be compared by mood, emotional response and meaning as well as more obvious visual elements.</p> <p>● Horizon is the line where the sky meets the land or water within a painting. The height of the horizon will affect the placement of the vanishing</p>

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			<p>appearance of a surface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify similarities and differences between two or more pieces of art. ● Identify and compare different textures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the materials used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line. ● Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme. 	<p>Lowry, Leonardo da Vinci and Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino, known as Raphael. Each artist has their own unique style.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● A botanical artist is someone who draws and paints plants and flowers in a realistic style. ● Compare artists, architects and designers and identify significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time. 	<p>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 braids on small tablet looms. Victorian looms were powered. Modern looms use new technology to make a wide range of natural and synthetic fabrics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Animals have always been a favourite subject matter for artists. Some artists create realistic representations while some create more fantastical or abstract forms. ● Artists use colour in different ways to create different effects. This includes using colour to make 	<p>BC–cAD 470), Gothic architecture (1100–1500), Renaissance architecture (1400–1600), Baroque architecture (1600–1830) and Postmodern architecture (1960–1990).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ancient Greeks developed the Classical form of architecture that has been copied for thousands of years. ● 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. ● When making land art, most 	<p>point as well as the scene's eye level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The vanishing point is the place where parallel lines appear to come together in the distance. ● Abstract art rejects of three-dimensional perspective, often representing objects on a single, flat plane. ● Compare and contrast artists' use of perspective, abstraction, figurative and conceptual art.

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						<p>features stand out or to create a particular mood or atmosphere.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures. 	<p>artists will use materials from the local environment. Some artists will enhance a natural material by adding colour while some artists will use the natural, textural or patterned qualities of the original material.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In expressionist art, colour is highly intense and non-naturalistic. The artist's use of brushwork is usually textured. ● Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work. 	
Significant people, artwork and movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the past people painted pictures to remember events and special people. ● Explore and talk about pictures of famous artwork as they paint and draw. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An artist is a person who creates artwork including paintings and sculptures. ● An artist is a person who creates artwork. ● Henri Matisse was a famous artist. ● Explore artwork by famous artists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● James Rizzi was a significant American artist and illustrator. ● Describe and explore the work of a significant artist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LS Lowry (1887–1976) was a significant yet controversial artist who painted urban landscapes of Manchester showing the people who lived and worked there. Critics called his figures 'matchstick men' due to their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Significant landscape artists include Paul Gauguin, Paul Cézanne, Vincent van Gogh and Claude Monet. ● A Bankura ghora (horse) is a terracotta horse crafted in the Panchmura Village in the Bankura District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pablo Picasso pioneered the use of continuous line drawing. ● Pablo Picasso would take a complex subject matter and simplify it into one single unbroken line. These drawings can look simple, however, capturing the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ●

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		and talk about their likes and dislikes.		<p>like in real life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hans Holbein the Younger was a significant portrait artist of the Tudor period. • A still life is a composition made up of everyday or unusual objects. • Significant still life artists include Vincent van Gogh, Paul Cézanne, Claude Monet and Henri Matisse. • Explain why a painting, piece of artwork, body of work or artist is important. 	<p>elongated form.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coming Out of School 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. • Katie Scott is an important contemporary printmaker and botanical artist. • Work in the style of a significant artist, architect, culture or designer. 	<p>of West Bengal. The village is famous for its terracotta sculptures of horses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant animal artists include George Stubbs, Leonardo da Vinci and contemporary artist, Damien Hirst. • The ancient Aztecs and Egyptian and Pre-historic civilisations also created significant artworks about animals. • Islamic art describes the art created specifically in the service of the Muslim faith. It includes art and architecture. • Explain the significance of art, architecture or design from history and create work inspired by it. 	<p>essence of a shape or object in just one line can be challenging.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The artistic genre of collage uses cut, torn, folded, crumpled, layered and glued paper to create different visual effects. • 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 glueing, stitching and tying. • Edvard Munch is a significant Expressionism artist. The Scream is one of his most familiar works and depicts the artist's feelings of anxiety. • The Expressionist art movement used jagged, distorted lines and contrasting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant Inuit artists include Jessie Oonark, Karoo Ashevak, David Ruben Piqtoukun, Lucy Tasseor Tutsweetak and Pitseolak Ashoona. • Significant artworks by black artists include Forever Free (1867) by Edmonia Lewis, The Banjo Lesson (1893) by Henry Ossawa Tanner and No Woman, No Cry (1998) by Chris Ofili. Each tells a story about aspects of Black history and social issues. • Chris Ofili is a significant black artist whose work portrays messages about black culture and history. • The painting 'No Woman, No Cry' by Chris Ofili bears a phosphorescent inscription that indicates that the crying woman

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							<p>colours to paint compositions which portrayed instability and emotionally charged scenes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investigate and develop artwork using the characteristics of an artistic movement or methodology or genre. 	<p>depicted is Baroness Lawrence of Clarendon OBE, the mother of Stephen Lawrence, who was murdered in an unprovoked racist attack in London in 1993. The photographs inside the tears in this painting are all images of Stephen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Abstract art uses simple shapes to represent objects and landscapes. Significant abstract artists include Wassily Kandinsky, Piet Mondrian and Marsden Hartley. ● Abstraction by shape is a technique artists use to represent objects using shape only. ● Guernica (1937) is a large oil painting by Spanish artist Pablo Picasso. ● Guernica is one of his best-known art works. It is regarded by many art critics as the most powerful

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								anti-war painting in history. • Explain the significance of different artworks from a range of times and cultures and use elements of these to create their own artworks.