

## Art Knowledge Progression

	LKS2	UKS2	KS2 Endpoints
Knowledge – Artists and Architects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know about and describe the key ideas, techniques and working practices of some artists, craftspeople, architects and designers</li> <li>• <b>Vitruvius and Hadrian</b> were famous Roman architects</li> <li>• Local artists include <b>Tracey Meek</b> and <b>Anna Boyd</b>.</li> <li>• Tracey Meek created a collaged landscape surrounding the Derwent Mills.</li> <li>• Portrait artists include <b>Lucian Freud, Gustav Klimt, Picasso and Rembrandt</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Nicky Philipps</b> was a twentieth century figurative artist.</li> <li>• <b>Jean Davywinter</b> uses paints and mixed media to create landscapes.</li> <li>• <b>Denby Pottery Company Ltd</b> is a British manufacturer of pottery, named after the village of Denby in Derbyshire where it is based.</li> <li>• Alaa Awad is a modern Egyptian artist and muralist.</li> <li>• Natsuta Tomina creates sculptures of animals using recyclable materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research and discuss the ideas and approaches of various artists, craftspeople, designers and architects, taking account of their particular cultural context and intentions.</li> <li>• <b>Cezanne, Matisse and Van Gogh</b> were famous Still Life artists.</li> <li>• <b>William Tolliver</b> is an African American abstract artist.</li> <li>• Tafadzwa Gwetai is a Zimbabwean abstract artist.</li> <li>• <b>Pablo Picasso</b> was an abstract artist who famously created abstract pictures of people.</li> <li>• Islamic art represents all art created in the Islamic empire from the Umayyad dynasty</li> <li>• <b>Gustav Klimt</b> creates artwork on fabric using geometric patterns.</li> <li>• <b>Antony Gormley</b> is a contemporary British sculptor famous for the angel of the North.</li> <li>• <b>Nick Mackman</b> is an animal sculptor.</li> <li>• <b>John Francis Bentley</b> designed the Westminster Cathedral in London</li> <li>• <b>Michaelangelo</b> was a famous religious architect from the Renaissance period.</li> <li>• Claire Morgan and Katherine Rhodes are both local lino printers based in Derbyshire.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pupils should be taught about great artists, architects and designers in history.</li> </ul>

## Art Knowledge Progression

<p>Knowledge - Drawing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Drawing objects with one point perspective focuses the eye on the furthest part of an object.</li><li>• Perspective in landscapes can be shown through background, middle ground and foreground.</li><li>• Objects in the background look smaller than in the foreground because they are further away.</li><li>• Landscapes can be drawn using one point and two point perspectives.</li><li>• The horizon line in a perspective drawing is a <b>horizontal line drawn across the picture.</b></li><li>• The vanishing point is on the horizon line that the picture centres around.</li><li>• Perspective and texture can be added using shading.</li><li>• Shading on a sketched portrait can be shown through different tones.</li><li>• A portrait is a representation of a person, focussing on facial features.</li><li>• Observational drawing is sketching what I can see.</li><li>• Buildings are made up of different shapes</li><li>• A hieroglyph is a character of the Ancient Egyptian writing system, in picture form.</li><li>• A mural is a painting on a wall.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Still life is a work of art showing objects which are either natural or man-made that cannot move.</li><li>• Proportion refers to the size of the parts of an object (person) in relationship to other parts of the same object (person).</li><li>• An abstract portrait can be a <b>painting and drawing</b>, but also a photograph, sculpture</li><li>• Religious architecture uses a variety of shapes, depending on the religion and cultural influences.</li><li>• Vegetal art shows leaves and natural elements</li><li>• Calligraphy is artistic writing, based on the Arabic alphabet.</li><li>• Geometric art can be created using compasses and lines.</li><li>• Geometric patterns consist of repeating, interlaced or overlapped shapes arranged in complex, intricate symmetrical patterns.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pupils should be taught to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials</li></ul>
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## Art Knowledge Progression

<b>Knowledge - Sculpture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sculpture is a 3D piece of art.</li> <li>• A sculpture can be made out of any material including recycled plastic containers.</li> <li>• Air drying clay can be moulded when wet into coils (coiling method) and then moulded using tools and fingers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An armature is a framework around which a sculpture is built</li> <li>• Traditional sculptures used only one natural material; contemporary sculptures use more than one</li> <li>• Mod Roc can be moulded when wet to create a solid sculpture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pupils should be taught to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials</li> </ul>
<b>Knowledge - Colour</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary colours are red, yellow and blue</li> <li>• Secondary colours are created when two primary colours are mixed together (green, orange, purple)</li> <li>• Colours can reflect moods (positive and negative).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tertiary colours are when a secondary colour is mixed with a primary colour (e.g. Turquoise = green + blue)</li> <li>• Blue, violet and green are cold colours</li> <li>• Red, Orange and yellow are warm colours.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pupils should be taught to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials</li> </ul>
<b>Knowledge - Painting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thin brushes can be used to add detail to a piece of artwork.</li> <li>• Thicker brushes can be used to add colour to large areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different brushes can be used together to create different effects on one piece of artwork.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pupils should be taught to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials</li> </ul>

## Art Knowledge Progression

<b>Knowledge – shading, tone and texture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Texture is how something feels.</li><li>• Tone / value refers to how light / dark something is.</li><li>• Value can get darker if you add more layers of a shade.</li><li>• Darker value / tone is the area that is furthest away from the light source.</li><li>• Lighter value / tone is the area that is closest to the light.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implied texture is when something looks as though it will feel a certain texture when you touch it but often it is only drawn.</li><li>• Actual texture is what something actually feel like.</li><li>• There are four techniques to add shading – pressure, cross hatching, hatching and smudging.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.</li></ul>
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## Art Knowledge Progression

Knowledge – Tools and techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Be able to explain how to use some of the tools and techniques they have chosen to work with effectively and with safety.</li><li>• Oil pastels and chalks can be smudged to mix colours and create different shades.</li><li>• A collage is a picture created using different materials.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pencil grades change the effects of shading.</li><li>• Lino Print is a printmaking technique where a design is cut into the lino surface with a cutter / blade.</li><li>• Relief print is when any raised areas on the lino hold onto the ink. Anything carved away will NOT hold onto the ink.</li><li>• Mono printing is a form of printmaking that has lines or images that can only be made once</li><li>• Charcoal can be used to create a mono print.</li><li>• block carving tools must be used safely by always working away from my hands.</li><li>• Oil pastels and charcoal can be smudged to create different textures on a piece of artwork.</li><li>• A mosaic is a pattern or picture created using small bits of coloured glass or stone</li><li>• Mosaics can be found in the architecture of the Great Mosque (Damascus, Syria) and Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem.</li><li>• Abstract art <b>invites the viewer to interpret, rather than recognize, a subject.</b></li><li>• Abstract art is modern art which does not represent images of our everyday world. It has colour, lines and shapes ( form ), but they are not intended to represent objects or living things.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.</li></ul>
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