Big idea Humankind	Concept/Aspect Human form	Reception AOL: PD AOL: Exp A&D Skill Represent different parts of the human body from observation, imagination or memory with attention to some detail. Core knowledge • A human face has two eyes, a nose and a mouth. Covered x 2	Year 1 Skill Represent the human face, using drawing, painting, sculpture or collage from observation, imagination or memory with some attention to facial features. Core knowledge • A portrait is a drawing, photograph or painting of a face. • A self-portrait is a portrait that someone makes of themselves.	Year 2 Skill Represent the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory. Core knowledge • 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.	variety of poses, using a range of materials, such as pencil, charcoal, paint and clay. Broad knowledge	Explore and develop three-dimensional art that uses the human form, using ideas from contemporary or historical starting points. Broad knowledge Art can be developed that depicts the human form to create a narrative. Assign	Explore and create expression in portraiture. Core knowledge Expressionism is a style of art aims to express the emotions of the subject rather than physical reality. Covered x 3	 Distortion is an alteration to an original shape. Abstraction refers to art that doesn't depict the world realistically.
			A collage is a picture or pattern made by sticking paper onto another surface. Covered x 2	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. Covered x 2				Exaggeration is the depiction of something that is larger than in real life. Covered Covered
Creativity		AOL: PD AOL: Exp A&D Skill Create art in different ways on a theme, to express their ideas and feelings. Broad knowledge Different types of art include painting, drawing, collage, textiles, sculpture and printing. Covered x 6	Design and make art to express ideas. Core knowledge Observation means looking closely at something. Covered	Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea. Broad knowledge 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. Covered x 2	Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork. Core knowledge A motif is a decorative image or design. Artists can focus on one or more visual elements as they create their artwork, however, not all artworks need to emphasise every element every time. Covered x 3	Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art. Core knowledge 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. Composition is a term used to describe the arrangement of the visual elements in a painting.	Core knowledge Sketches that are made with one line that remains on the paper throughout the whole drawing is	Core knowledge Art with a personal idea or theme might express the artist's feelings about social matters or their own personal experience of social issues. In conceptual art the idea or concept presented by the artist is considered more important than its appearance or execution. Covered x 3
		Skill Communicate their ideas as they are creating artwork. Covered x 6	Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork. Broad knowledge Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process. Covered x 2	Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas. Core knowledge 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. Covered x 2	important visual elements. Covered x 3	Create a series of sketches over time to develop ideas on a theme or mastery of a technique. Broad knowledge Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time. Assign	Review and revisit ideas and sketches to improve and develop ideas. Broad knowledge 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. Assign	Gather, record and develop information from a range of sources to create a mood board, montage or annotated sketch to inform their thinking about a piece of art. Core knowledge 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 premlinary colour studies are a necessary part of the artistic process and can help develop a more refined and polished piece of artwork. A thumbnail sketch is a small quick drawing that can help you to plan out a larger painting or drawing.
		Skill Share their creations with others, explaining their intentions and the techniques and tools they used. Covered x 4	Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary. Broad knowledge Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates. Covered x 3	Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary. Broad knowledge Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject matter, colour, shape, form and texture. Covered x 3			Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work. Broad knowledge Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work. Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art. Covered x 3	Adapt and refine artwork in light of constructive feedback and reflection. Broad knowledge 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 techniques used and providing points for improvement relating to the learning intention. Covered x 3
Materials		AOL: PD AOL: Exp A&D Skill Cut, tear, fold and stick a range of papers and fabrics. Core knowledge Henri Matisse is a famous French artist. Covered x 2	Use textural materials, including paper and fabric, to create a simple collage. Core knowledge Collages are made by sticking or joining one material to another. Covered Skill Manipulate paper and card to create a simple form by cutting, layering and overlapping. Assign	Create a range of forms, shapes and textures using the properties of different types of paper and other materials. Core knowledge 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. Covered x 2	Weave natural or human-made materials on cardboard looms, making woven pictures or patterns. Core knowledge 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. Covered	Use a range of stitches to add detail and texture to fabric or mixed-media collages. Core knowledge Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch. Embroidery stitches, such as scatter stitches, satin stitch and back stitch, embellish fabric. Covered	Make and use paper to explore traditional crafting techniques. Broad knowledge Traditional crafting techniques using paper include, casting, decoupage, collage, marbling, origami and paper making. Assign	Combine the qualities of different materials including paper, fabric and print techniques to create textural effects. Broad knowledge 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. Assign
		Skill Manipulate malleable materials into a variety of shapes and forms using their hands and other simple tools. Broad knowledge Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire. Covered x 18	Manipulate paper and card to create a simple form by cutting, layering and overlapping. Core knowledge Card and paper can be layered to create a 3-dimensional effect. 3-dimensional art is not flat like 2-dimensional art. Covered		Create a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials. Core knowledge 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. Covered x 3	Use clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form. Core knowledge Clay skills include rolling, slapping, coiling, scoring and joining with slip and pins. Covered x 2	Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials. Broad knowledge 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 visible attached to the background. Assign	Covered
		Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of application. Core knowledge • When two colours mix together they make a new colour. Covered x 6	Identify and use paints in the primary and secondary colours. Core knowledge The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours. The secondary colours are purple, green and orange. 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. The secondary colours are between the two primary colours which make it.	Core knowledge Colours can be used to make patterns. Pattern is one of the visual elements of art. Patterns can be stripy, dotty or zigzagged. 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 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. Covered x 2 Skill Make, describe and use a range of hues. Core knowledge A hue is a variation of a colour. Hues are made by mixing varying amounts of the primary colours. For example, more red than yellow will make a red-orange and more yellow than red will make a yellow-orange.		colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting. Core knowledge	Mix and use tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials, including paint. Core knowledge • 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 as colour with black. Covered x 2	Use knowledge of colour and colour theory to create art. Core knowledge 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. In abstract art, colour itself can be
		AOL: PD AOL: Exp A&D Skill Make simple prints using a variety of tools, including print blocks and rollers. Covered x 7	Make simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint. Core knowledge 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. Covered	Skill Use the properties of various materials, such as clay or polystyrene, to develop a block print. Core knowledge A block is any flat surface used to make a print. A two colour print is a print which layers two different colours. Covered	Make a two-colour print. Core knowledge 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 are inked and printed, meaning the areas that have been cut away do not pick up the ink. Lino printing is a technique used to 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 impresssion.		Add text or printed materials to a photographic background. Core knowledge • Adding text to an image is called overlay text. Overlay text can help to express the intention of the artwork. Covered	
		Skill Select appropriate tools and media to draw with. Broad knowledge Different types of line include thick, thin, straight, zigzag, curvy and dotty. Covered x 6		Use the properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space. Core knowledge • Shapes are created using a line to create an enclosed two-dimensional space. Shape is one of the seven elements of art. Covered	Hatching is an artistic technique of drawing closely spaced paralell lines to create tonal or shading effects.	 It emphasises the distance between objects. As objects recede into the distance, they become less detailed, lighter in tone, and more blurry. 	perspective, light and shade to a composition or model. Core knowledge Techniques for creating areas of ligh and shade with a pen or pencil	observational detail or perspective. Core knowledge Abstraction can be created using
Nature		Skill Use natural materials and loose parts to make 2-D and 3-D art. Broad knowledge Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms. Covered x 3		Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination and memory. Core knowledge • Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who makes large-scale sculptures of natural forms. Her work is often brightly coloured and highly patterned. Covered	Use nature and natural forms as a starting point for artwork. Core knowledge 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. Covered x 2		Record and edit natural forms, animals and landscapes with clarity, using digital photography and graphics software. Core knowledge Photographs can be converted to line drawings using graphics software. Covered	environmental message. Broad knowledge Environmental art addresses social and
Place and space		Skill Draw or paint a place from observation or imagination. Core knowledge • Animals live in lots of different habitats. Covered x 2	Draw or paint a place from memory, imagination or observation. Core knowledge 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. Covered x 2	Draw or paint features of landscape or seascape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail. Broad knowledge A landscape or seascape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view. Covered	Draw, collage, paint or photograph an urban landscape. Broad knowledge An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city. Assign	Choose an interesting or unusual perspective or viewpoint for a landscape. Core knowledge 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. Covered x 2	Use a range of materials to create imaginative and fantasy landscapes. Core knowledge 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 of landscape drawing. A single line of perspective directs the viewers eye into the picture and creates the impression of depth and distance.	Create landscape art without typical perspective. t Core knowledge • Abstract art rejects the typical use of perspective and uses simplified shapes to create its effect.
Comparison		AOL: Exp A&D Skill Discuss similarities and differences in their own and others' work, linked to visual elements, such as colour, scale, subject matter, composition and type. Covered	Identify similarities and differences between two or more pieces of art. Core knowledge • 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 both primary and secondary colours in their artwork. Covered x 3	Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme. Core knowledge Contemporary artists, such as Dale Chihuly, Takashi Murakami and Yayoi Kusama all use flowers as inspiration for their artwork although their styles are different. An artist's use of colour is one way to compare and contrast works of art. Differences in still life art can include style, composition and use of colour. 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. Covered x 3	 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. 	Core knowledge 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. Aboriginal art uses warmer, earthy colours such as chocolate browns, oranges, deep rich reds and some	Covered x 2 Skill Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work. Core knowledge Architecture is defined by different styles often linked to particular periods of time. Each period uses visual elements to create its own style. Different types of architectual design include examples such as, Classical architecture (c850 BC-cAD 470), Gothic architecture (1100-1500), Renaissance architecture (1400-1600), Baroque architecture (1400-1830) and Postmodern architecture (1960-1990). The ancient Greeks developed the Classical form of architecture that has been copied for thousands of years. In expressionist art, colour is highly intense and non-naturalistic. The artist's use of brushwork is usually textured.	 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. Covered
Significance		AOL: Exp A&D Skill Explore artwork by famous artists and talk about their likes and dislikes. Core knowledge • An artist is a person who creates artwork. • Henri Matisse was a famous artist. • An artist is a person who creates artwork including paintings and sculptures. Covered x 3	Describe and explore the work of a significant artist. Core knowledge • James Rizzi was a significant American artist and illustrator. Covered x 2	Explain why a painting, piece of artwork, body of work or artist is important. Core knowledge 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. Covered	contemporary printmaker and botanical artist. Covered	Explain the significance of art, architecture or design from history and create work inspired by it. Core knowledge • Significant landscape artists include Paul Gauguin, Paul Cézanne, Vincent van Gogh and Claude Monet. • Islamic art describes the art created specifically in the service of the Muslim faith. It includes art and architecture. Covered x 2	characteristics of an artistic movement or methodology or genre. Core knowledge Pablo Picasso pioneered the use of	artworks and artists from a range of times and cultures and use elements of these to create their own artworks. Core knowledge 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. 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 anti-v painting in history. Covered x 4