

Art and Design Knowledge Progression Map

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Compare & Contrast	Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the material used and the use of colour, and shape.	Similarities and differences between two pieces of art include the material used, the subject matter and the use of colour, shape and line.	Common themes in art include landscapes, portraiture, animals, streets and buildings, myths, legends and historical events.	Exploration of the similarities and differences between pieces of art, structures and products from the same genre could focus on the subject matter, the techniques and materials used or the ideas/concepts that have been explored/developed.	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.	Visual elements include line, light, shape, colour, pattern, tone, space and form.	Perspective is the representation of 3D objects on a 2D 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/concept behind the piece is more important than the look of the final piece.
Creation	Ideas can be created through observation and imagination.	Ideas can be created through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering experiences from the past).	Materials and techniques that are well suited to different tasks include: ink, smooth paper and polystyrene blocks for printing, hard and black pencils for drawing lines and shading, poster paint, brushes and thicker paper for paintings and clay, clay tools and slip for sculpting.	Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.	Materials, techniques and visual elements such as tone, shape, pattern, colour and form can be combined to create a range of effects.	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.	In conceptual art, the idea or concept behind a piece of art is more important than the final piece.
Evaluation	Colour, shape and techniques can create different	Aspects of artwork that can be discussed include subject matter, use	Aspects of artwork to analyse and evaluate include subject	Suggestions for improving/adapting artwork include aspects of the	Constructive feedback highlights strengths and weaknesses and provides information and instructions	Ideas are the new thoughts and messages that artists have put into their work.	Strategies used to provide constructive feedback and reflection in art include using positive statements

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	feelings and thoughts.	of colour and shape, the techniques used and the feelings the artwork creates.	matter, colour, shape, form and texture.	subject matter, structure and composition; the execution of specific techniques or the uses of colour, line, texture, tone, shadow and shading.	aimed at improving one or two aspects of the artwork, which will improve the overall piece.	Methods and approaches are the techniques used to create art.	relating to how the learning intentions have been achieved; asking questions about intent, concepts and techniques used and providing points for improvement.
Generation of Ideas	Main concepts of ideas can be discussed and visualised.	Discussion and initial sketches can be used to communicate ideas and are part of the artistic process.	A sketch is a quickly-produced or unfinished drawing which helps artists develop their ideas.	Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings done in pencil.	Artists use sketching to develop an idea over time.	Ways to revisit and review ideas include annotating sketches and sketchbook pages, practicing and refining techniques and making models or prototypes of the finished piece.	A mood board is an arrangement of images, materials, text and pictures that can show ideas/concepts. A montage is set of separate images that are related to each other and placed together to create a single image.
Human Form	A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose and mouth.	A human face includes features, such as eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, eyebrows and cheeks.	A drawing, painting or sculpture of a human face is called a portrait.	Artists draw, paint or sculpt human forms in active poses.	Art can be developed that depicts the human form to create a narrative.	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.	In art, distortion 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.
Landscapes	Drawings or paintings of locations can be inspired through observation or imagination.	Drawings or paintings of locations can be inspired by through observation (looking closely), imagination (creating	A landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view.	An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city.	Art can display interesting or unusual perspectives and viewpoints.	Imaginative and fantasy landscapes are artworks that usually have traditional features of landscapes (plants, human and	Perspective is the representation of 3D objects on a 2D surface.

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		pictures in the mind) and memory (remembering places from the past).				physical features) but they have been created from the artists imagination and do not exist in the real world.	
Malleable Materials	Malleable materials are soft materials: plasticine and salt dough.	Malleable materials include rigid and soft materials: clay, plasticine and salt dough.	Malleable materials (clay, plasticine and 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.	Malleable materials, such as clay, papier-mâché and Mod-Roc, 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.	Techniques used to create a 3D form from clay include coiling, pinching, slab construction and sculpting. Carving, slip and scoring can be used to attach extra pieces of clay. Mark making can be used to add detail to 3D forms.	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.	A 3D form is a sculpture made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing.
Natural art	Different natural materials can be used to replicate shape, colour or effect.	Transient art is moveable, non-permanent and usually made of a variety of objects and materials. Natural materials (grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pine cones, seeds and flowers) can be used to make transient art.	Natural forms are objects found in nature and include flowers, pine cones, feathers, stones, insects, birds and crystals.	Nature and natural forms can be used as a starting point for creating artwork.	Natural patterns from weather, water or animals' skins are often used as subject matter.	Various techniques help take clear, interesting photographs, such as auto mode, pausing and focusing, using the rule of thirds, avoid taking pictures pointing towards a light source and experimenting with angles and close-ups.	Environmental art addresses social and political issues relating to natural and urban environments.

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Paint	Colours can be mixed to make new colours.	Primary colours are red, blue and yellow.	The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours are made by mixing primary colours together.	Examples of contrasting colours: red and green, blue and orange, yellow and purple. They are different to one another and opposite each other on the colour wheel.	Warm colours: red, yellow and orange which remind the viewer of fire, heat and sunlight. They can make people feel happy and look like they are in the foreground of a picture. Cool colours: blue, green, magenta which remind the viewer of water, ice, snow and the sky. They can make people feel calm or lonely and they recede into the background.	A tint is a colour mixed with white, which increases lightness, and as a shade is a colour mixed with black, which increases darkness.	Different artistic movements use colour in a distinctive way. Expressionists use intense, non-naturalistic colours. Impressionists use complementary colours. Fauvist artists use flat areas or patches of colour. Naturalist artists use realistic colours.
Paper & Fabric	Use paper and fabric to express feelings, or ideas.	Collage is an art technique where different materials are layered and stuck down to create artwork.	Art papers have different weights and textures. Different media (pastels, watercolour) can be added to papers to reveal texture and the rubbing technique, frottage, can be used to create a range of effects.	Warp and weft are terms for the two basic components used in loom weaving. The lengthwise warp yarns are fixed onto a frame/loom, while the weft yarns are woven horizontally over and under the warp yarns.	Stitches include running stitch, cross stitch and blanket stitch.	Traditional crafting techniques using paper include casting, decoupage, collage, marbling, origami and paper making.	Materials have different qualities- 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.
Pencil, ink, charcoal and pen	Lines are used to mark shapes and details for a purpose	Soft pencils create darker lines and are marked with a B for black. Hard pencils create lighter lines and are marked with a H for hard.	Textures include rough, smooth, bumpy and rigid. Tone is the lightness/darkness of a colour. Pencils can create lines of	Hatching, cross-hatching and shading are techniques artists use to add texture and form.	Pen and ink create dark lines that strongly contrast with white paper. Pen and ink techniques include hatching (drawing lines in the same direction), cross-hatching (layering lines of hatching in	Ink wash is a mixture of India ink and water, applied to paper using a brush. Adding different amounts of water changes the shade of the marks	Line is the most basic element of drawing and can be used to create outlines, contour lines to make images 3D and for shading in the form of cross hatching. Tone is the

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		Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin.	different thicknesses and tones can be smudged. Ink can be used with a pen/brush to make lines and marks of varying thickness, and can be mixed with water and brushed as a wash. Charcoal can be used to create lines of different thicknesses and tones, and can be rubbed and smudged.		different directions), random lines (drawing lines in 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 are or dots are drawn closer together.	made. Ink wash can be used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade.	relative lightness and darkness of a colour. Different types of perspective include one-point, two-point and three-point.
Printing	A print creates the same shape and texture.	A print is a shape or image that has been made by transferring paint, fabric paint, ink or other media from one surface to another.	A block print is made when a pattern is engraved or carved 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 used repeatedly, creating a repeating pattern.	A 2-colour print can be made by: -Inking a roller with two different colours before transferring it onto a block. -Creating a full print then masking areas of the printing block before printing again with a different colour.	Different printmaking techniques include mono-printing, engraving, etching, screen printing and lithography.	Some artists use text or printed images to add interest or meaning to a photograph.	Printmakers create artwork by transferring paint, ink or other art materials from one surface to another.
Significant people, artwork & movements	Words relating to colour, shape and materials can be used to describe	Words relating to colour, shape, materials and subject matter can	Works of art of important because they:	The work of significant artists, architects, cultures and designers has	Historical works of art are significant because they give the viewer clues about the	Artistic movements include: Expressionism, Realism, Pop Art,	Works of art can be significant since they are created by key artists of an artistic movement, have

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	works by significant artists.	be used by explain works by significant artists.	-were created by famous or highly skilled artists. -influenced the artwork of others. -clearly show the features of a style of movement of at. -show the thoughts/ideas of artist .	distinctive features- the subject matter that inspires them, the movement to which they belong and the techniques and materials they have used.	past through symbolism, colours and materials used.	Renaissance and Abstract.	influenced other artists, have a new or unique concept or technique or have a famous or important subject.
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