



Year 1	Knowledge	Skills
Autumn 1 Formal Elements of Art	 Children will know: a horizontal line goes left to right; vertical lines go up and down; cross hatched lines are overlapping parallel lines which run alongside each other; the primary colours are: red, yellow and blue; the secondary colours are: orange, green and purple. 	 Children will be able to: experiment with overlapping and placing shapes of paper; use different colours and shapes in ways that interest others; describe the lines in the world of themselves and other artists; hold a pencil and chalk in different ways to experiment with the lines they create; use different materials and lines to make marks, reflecting on what they hear in a piece of music; mix primary colours to make secondary colours; choose a suitable brush for the marks they want to make.
Autumn 2 African Art	 Children will know: art and design techniques from around the world; various shapes and colours within patterns; pattern designs are unique; art also includes music and dance; designs can be made to look more elaborate; sunsets are a combination of colours and the colours can be layered up to give more depth to a landscape picture. 	 Children will be able to: identify and explain shapes and colours within patterns; design their own patterns; make a connection between art, music and dance; evaluate and improve their designs; mix colours to create depth in a picture.
Spring 1 Drawing: Making your Mark	Children will know: • there are many different ways of drawing lines (horizontal, vertical, diagonal, wavy, crosshatched and broken);	 Children will be able to: identify different materials and the marks they make; describe lines in the work of an artist and in their own work; hold a pencil and chalk in different ways to create different lines; bring art to life; draw around a variety of shapes; use one type of drawing tool in different ways; choose the medium they prefer working with;
Spring 2 Sculpture and 3D: Paper Play	 Children will know: names of different folds and rolls; names of 3D shapes; what a sculpture is; 	Children will be able to: • fold and roll paper to make 3D shapes; • arrange paper shapes to make a 3D drawing; • plan by drawing ideas first; • create sculptures using 3D shapes;





		secure parts of a sculpture;paint onto 3D surfaces using appropriate methods.
Summer 1 Painting and Mixed Media: Colour Splash	Children will know:the primary colours;the secondary colours.	 Children will be able to: mix primary colours to make secondary colours; choose a suitable brush for the marks they want to make; use a variety of colours in their painting; create new colours by overlapping prints; mix two primary colours to make shades of a secondary colour; choose paint with colours that look good next to each other.
Summer 2 Craft and Design: Woven Wonders	 Children will know: key features of Cecilia Vicuna's work; the process needed for weaving; 	 Children will be able to: give an opinion about whether an activity counts as 'art'; draw and talk about a remembered experience of making something creative; choose and measure lengths of wool and join wool sections together; adjust their wrapping technique if something doesn't work well; select colours thoughtfully; weave with paper, achieving a mostly accurate pattern of alternating strips.





Year 2	Knowledge	Skills
Autumn 1 Formal Elements of Art	 Children will know: tone means the darkness or lightness of something; shading with varied tones makes objects look 3D; there are different grades of pencils (H for hard and B for black). 	 Children will be able to: create a pattern by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours; find patterns that exist in nature; choose everyday items to paint with and use these items to create a repeating pattern; take a rubbing; identify different textures; use colour to create different effects; experiment with shading to create different tones; use contrasting tones to make a drawing look three dimensional; hold a pencil in more than one way to create different effects;
Autumn 2 Black History Art Indigenous Art (Austrailian)	 Children will know: art and design techniques from around the world; the cross-hatching technique, colours and textures used; some of the symbols used in Indigenous Art and their meaning; dot style of painting and how story- telling is conveyed through art 	 Children will be able to: create a design using the cross-hatching technique; include some of the symbols used in indigenous art; tell a story through their art work.
Spring 1 Drawing: Telling a Story	through art. Children will know: 'composition' means how things are arranged on a page; lines can be used to fill shapes, make outlines and to add detail or pattern; drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can make patterns; that these drawing techniques can create surface texture;	Children will be able to: draw different marks with charcoal; express the meaning of words using charcoal mark making techniques; experiment with making different marks to make texture; recognise and describe shapes in an object to start a drawing; show expression by drawing eyes, eyebrows and mouths in different ways; make quick sketches of people;
Spring 2 Sculpture and 3D: Clay Houses	 Children will know: pieces of clay can be joined using the 'scratch and slip' technique; a clay surface can be decorate by pressing into it or by joining pieces on; patterns can be made using shapes; 	Children will be able to: • flatten clay to make a smooth surface; • shape clay using their hands; • make different marks in clay; • shape clay to make a model; • use the pinching technique;





Summer 1 Painting and Mixed Media: Life in Colour	 the work of artist Rachel Whiteread; Children will know: different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours; colours can be mixed to 'match' real life objects or to create things from your imagination; 'compostion' means how things are arranged on the page; the word 'collage'; collage materials can be shaped to represent shapes in an image; patterns can be used to add detail to artwork; collage materials can be chosen to represent real-life textures; collage materials can be overlapped and overlaid to add texture; 	 use their fingers and thumbs to make a clay surface even; join clay; roll clay smoothly; create a pattern by pressing into and joining clay; evaluate a finished piece and say how it reflects their design; Children will be able to: describe what happens when they mix two secondary colours; make choices about how to make colours lighter or darker; choose painting tools to recreate a texture; describe colours and textures; mix colours to match something they see; choose collage materials based on colour and texture; talk about how they could improve their work;
	 drawing techniques such as hatching, scribbling, stippling, and blending can create surface texture; painting tools can create varied textures in paint; 	
Summer 2 Craft and Design: Map it Out	varied textures in paint; Children will know: 'compostion' means how things are arranged on the page; shapes can be organic (natural) or irregular;	Children will be able to: sort images into groups; draw a familiar journey; use colour and detail to make a map interesting; follow instructions to make felt; copy shapes and colours from their map square in wool; shape wool by twisting and tearing it; adapt their ideas as they work; simplify a drawn idea by looking for big shapes and important lines; cut, layer and arrage shapes;





 design a printing tile using simple lines and shapes from a map drawing;
 compare craft artworks and describe which is their favourite and why;
 talk about which artwork best meets the brief.





Year 3	Knowledge	Skills
Autumn 1 Formal Elements of Art	Children will know: • points, lines, shapes and space that make up simple 2D and 3D shapes are known as 'geometry'; • geometric designs; • man-made objects consist of straight lines; • nature objects are usually formed from wavy lines; • the four rules of shading.	Children will be able to: recognise and accurately draw simple shapes in objects; identify objects made from shapes in their environment and draw these from observations; see basic geometrical shapes when they draw objects; use geometric shapes to help them draw, design and decorate more accurately; use guidelines to help set out and construct more complicated images from observation; bend, manipulate and join wire to create shapes; use smaller pieces of wire to add features; work safely with tools and equipment; use a pencil correctly to shade; apply the four rules of shading; blend tones gradually, avoiding
Autumn 2 Black History Art Various	 Children will know: art and design techniques from around the world; art of Alma Thomas and what her work represented; The Notting Hill Carnival – costume design and how music and dance are forms of art linked to carnivals; 	sudden changes from dark to light. Children will be able to: create abstract pieces of work; design costume/masks for a carnival theme; recognise a link between art, music and dance; design an African mask; design a Kente cloth;
Spring 1 Drawing: Growing Artists	 Children will know: three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes); using different tools or using the same tool in different ways can create different types of lines; surface rubbings can be used to add or make patterns; texture in an artwork can be real (what the surface actually feels like) or a surface can be made to appear textured; that 'tone' in art means 'light and dark'; shading helps make drawn objects look realistic; 	 Children will be able to: recognise and draw simple shapes in objects; identify both organic and geometric shapes; use shapes to form the basis of their drawing; use the side of a pencil so that the lead is flat to the paper; shade in one direction, with no gaps and straight edges; blend from light to dark creating smooth tones; change the tool or colour that they use to change how their artwork looks; apply the technique of another artist;





	basic rules for shading when drawing;	draw in a large scale;
	• shading is used to create different tones in an artwork;	
Spring 2 Painting and Mixed Media: Prehistoric Painting	 Children will know: paint colours can be mixed using natural substances, and that prehistoric peoples used these paints; negative shapes show the space around and between objects; prehistoric people painted in dark conditions; people living in the Stone Age drew and painted animals because animals were an important food source; the difference between a positive print and a negative print; 	 Children will be able to: identify features that prehistoric paintings have in common; look for basic shapes within an animal drawing to help get the proportions of a drawing accurate; scale up a drawing by sketching the simple shapes first; successfully apply and blend charcoal to create form, tone and shape; identify and collect coloured natural items to paint with and describe which ones make the most successful colours; mix to create a range of natural colours; add fine detail using small brushes;
Summer 1 Sculpture and 3D: Abstract Shape and Space	 Children will know: a sculptor is an artist who make sculptures; a structure us parts arranged in a particular way; about Anthony Caro and his sculptures; about Ruth Asawa and her sculptures; techniques for joining shapes; techniques for shaping card from 2D to 3D; 	Children will be able to: try different ways to join card shapes; identify 2D shapes in photos of 3D objects; identify shapes in the negative space between objects; use drawings to plan a sculpture; make choices about how to join materials; compare two sculptor's work;
Summer 2 Craft and Design: Ancient Egyptian Scrolls	Children will know: • key features of the artwork of the Ancient Egyptians; • the ancient process of making paper; • some great artist, architects and designers throughout history;	 Children will be able to: look closely to identify colours, patterns and shapes; make decisions about how they want to represent information through images; apply their knowledge of the Ancient Egyptians to plan appropriate style colours and patterns for their design; use knowledge of an ancient process (making paper) to make a modern alternative; mix and use colours that are appropriate to the style of work; use materials and tools carefully to show precision in their work;





Year 4	Knowledge	Skills
Autumn 1 Formal Elements of Art	Children will know: a compass can be used to draw circles and arcs; symmetrical patterns look the same on either side of the centre; mark making is the creation of different patterns, lines, textures and shapes; a printing block can be made from different materials such as wood or lino which can be carved to create a stamp.	 Children will be able to: experiment with charcoal to create different textures and effects express the meaning of words and phrases in an abstract way; make a printing block using playdough, or similar; press an object into a block to create texture and pattern; make a stamp using geometric and mathematical shapes; use a stamp to create prints; use repeating patterns, symmetrical patterns and simple symmetrical figures to create prints; apply mathematical techniques of reflection and symmetry to create a flip pattern; use a compass to make circles; use a compass safely and accurately
Autumn 2 Black History Art Various	 Children will know: art and design techniques from around the world; The Notting Hill Carnival – costume design and how music and dance are forms of art linked to carnivals; Lubaina Himid and some examples of her artwork. 	to divide a circle into arcs. Children will be able to: create abstract pieces of work; design costume/masks for a carnival Theme; recognise a link between art, music and dance; design an African mask; design a Kente cloth;
Spring 1 Drawing: Power Prints	 Children will know: lines can be lighter or darker, or thicker or thinner and that this can add expression or movement to a drawing; patterns can be irregular and change in ways you wouldn't expect; 	 Children will be able to: experiement with shading to create different tones; use contrasting tones to make a drawing look three-dimensional; explore ways of holding a pencil to create different effects; use charcoal as a drawing material; look for light and dark areas and recreate these using tone; show how big one object is compared to another in their drawing; use scissors with precision; make decisions about how to place drawn elements in their compositions; combine different shapes, sizes and textures to create contrast; create tone by 'hatching' parallel lines;





Spring 2 Sculpture and 3D: Mega Materials Summer 1 Painting and Mixed	Children will know: • simple 3D forms can be made by creating layers, by folding and rolling materials; • key features of Magdalene Odundo's artwork; Children will know: • the way colours change in different lights; • what composition means; • adding black to a colour creates a shade; • adding white to a colour creates a tint;	 include contrast and pattern in a print; Children will be able to: use curved lines to suggest three dimensional shapes; use tools, including hands, to carve, model and refine a sculpture; work safely with carving tools; draw designs for sculptures; bend wire to make shapes; join wire by twisting and looping it; consider how to display a sculpture to best showcase it; Children will be able to: add different amounts of black paint to mix shades of a colour; add different amounts of white paint to mix tints of a colour; use tints and shades of colour to make a painted object appear 3D; choose and arrange objects to create
Media: Light and Dark	 creates a tint; use lighter and darker tints and shades of a colour can create a 3D effect; 	 choose and arrange objects to create a still-life composition; organise equipment;
Summer 2 Craft and Design: Fabric of Nature	Children will know: • the work and patterns created by William Morris;	 Children will be able to: describe images and objects using art vocabulary; select images that interest them to draw; gather images, shapes and colours together, identifying a mood/theme; use materials and tools to show colour and texture; discuss an artist's inspiration; create a repeating pattern;





Year 5	Knowledge	Skills
Autumn 1 Formal Elements of Art	 Children will know: first hand drawing are drawn from life, not from pictures; second hand drawings are drawn from a photograph or a picture, rather than the real object or place; an architectural style refers to the features that make a building historically identifiable, such as the shape, materials and methods of construction. 	 Children will be able to: look closely at a familiar object and draw what they see; use a range of pencil marks to communicate what they see; select a suitable area from a previous drawing using cropping methods; evaluate their print composition; create a clear print; describe and recognise Hundertwasser's work; reimagine buildings in Hundertwasser's style; add colours and motifs to a design to transform the look of a building; design a building based on an architectural style; use perspective view, a plan view or front elevation to draw a design; design a building based on a theme or to suit a specified purpose; design a monument to symbolise a person or event.
Autumn 2	Children will know:	Children will be able to:
Black	art and design techniques from around the world;	create their own street art;create abstract pieces of work;
History Art	Dreph ~ street art;Benin Bronzes – sculpture;	recognise a link between art, music and dance;
	some kente cloth designs;	• design an African mask;
	abstract art designs of Maasai warriors.	design a Kente cloth.
Spring 1	Children will know:	Children will be able to:
Design for	armour and chainmail were protective metal uniforms	design a coat of arms by selecting and place imagery appropriately
Purpose	worn by knights;	within a shape;work collaboratively to a design
-	a coat of arms was a symbol that was worn over a	• work collaboratively to a design brief;
	knight's armour so that they could be identified from one another;	• investigate and understand the use of language when naming a design product;
	adverts try to persuade people to buy their products	design a product based on a word;
	or services by showing the	• work in a team to create and then 'sell' a product idea to a client;
	good things about them; the context of design	communicate through spoken and
	throughout human history;	visual language to 'sell' a product;
	design requires both planning purpose;	





Spring 2 Sculpture and 3D: Interactive Installations	 designers start with ideas and rough drawings before finalising their designs; products have USP (unique selling points); Children will know: an art installation is often a room or environment in which the viewer 'experiences' the art all around them; the size and scale of three-dimensional artwork change the effect of the piece; the style of Cai Guo-Qiang; ways installations can be interactive; 	Children will be able to: • identify similarities and differences between art installations; • analyse artworks and justify their ideas; • work safely; • create the effect of a large-scale space when photographing a box; • adapt everyday objects and make them interesting for the viewer; • find the best way to display an object; • consider an audience's feelings when designing an installation space;
Summer 1 Painting and Mixed Media: Portraits	 Children will know: artists use colour to create an atmosphere or to represent feelings in artwork; artists create pattern to add detail to art works; tone can help show the foreground and background in artwork; the definition of mixed media; 	Children will be able to: draw a portrait using the continuous line method; use backgrounds to change the effect of a drawing; find the best position for a line drawing when copying it onto a background; use art vocabulary to describe similarities and differences between portraits; justify their opinion; select a medium to create a self-portrait that represents an aspect of their identity;
Summer 2 Drawing: I	Children will know:how popular culture can influence art and design;	Children will be able to:discuss the effect of an image;
Need Space	• what retrofuturism means;	 suggest how a piece of art is created; use a range of processes to create a drawing; choose and combine materials based on their texture; create an effective printing plate that considers how they expect it to print; record their ideas about the future using visual notes; apply printing ink evenly; apply pressure when printing;
Year 6	Knowledge	Skills





Autumn 1	Children will know:	Children will be able to:
Autumn 1 Art and Design Skills Autumn 2 Black History Art Various	 impressionism is a style of painting that focuses on light; impressionism artists often used thick, broken brush strokes and painted scenes of everyday life; the Post-impressionism art movement followed after the Impressionists. Like the Impressionist artists, it features bright colours and thick brushstrokes but they included more emotion and expression in their paintings. Children will know: art and design techniques from around the world; Jean Michel Basquait – Street art; The Notting Hill Carnival – 	 Children will be able to: paint skilfully by mixing complex colours; apply the paint in the style of Claude Monet; not leave any white areas within their painting; create a range of patterns using observation, imagination and memory; experiment with different lines and marks; show light and dark areas within an image with their choice of pattern; transfer a pattern onto a polyprint/polystyrene tile; apply an even layer of ink onto the tile; create a repeat pattern onto fabric; understand and use the design process, with an emphasis on reviewing, evaluating and modifying; create a prototype which develops from ideas; Children will be able to: create abstract pieces of work; recognise a link between art, music and dance; design an African mask;
	costume design and how music and dance are forms of art linked to carnivals; • African Mask design; • Nigerian cloth pattern	 design a Nigerian cloth pattern.
0 ' 1	design;	Children will be able to:
Spring 1 Drawing: Make my Voice Heard	 Children will know: monochromatic artwork uses tints and shades of just one colour; colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background; the surface of textures created by different materials can help suggest form in two-dimensional artwork; how an understanding of shape and space can support creating effective composition; 	 Children will be able to: make marks using a range of handmade tools; compare artworks; generate a range of symbols, patterns and colours that represent them; create form by applying chiaroscuro to a tonal drawing; represent feelings through artwork; analyse how an artist conveys a message;





Spring 2 Sculpture and 3D: Making Memories Summer 1 Painting and Mixed Media: Artist Study	 how line can be applied to other art forms; that chiaroscuro means 'light and dark' and is a term used to describe high-contrast images; identify the key features of Maya art; Children will know: colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background; the surface textures created by different materials can help suggest form in two-dimensional art work; shape and space can support creating effective composition; pattern can be created in many different ways such as the rhythm of brushstrokes in a painting or in repeated shapes within a composition; Children will know: colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to culture and background; applying thick layers of paint to a surface is called impasto, and is used by artists such as Claude Monet to describe texture; 	Children will be able to: identify common themes within different artworks; generate a selection of memories to compose a piece of artwork; represent ideas within a composition of shapes; create work influenced by different artists; use plans to construct 3D forms; combine materials and techniques to fit their ideas; identify areas of their work to define; Children will be able to: interpret a picture and suggest its meaning; look closely at a picture and notice details, describing them using the formal elements; develop a narrative from the elements in a painting;	
	 texture; artists tell stories or show feelings in their work; 	 the meaning of a piece of artwork; create an abstract piece using personal experiences that reflect feelings; consider how imagery can convey a message without words; 	
Summer 2 Craft and Design: Photo Opportunity	 Children will know: shape and space can support creating effective composition; pattern can be created in many different ways, eg in the rhythm of brushstrokes in a painting (like the work of van Gogh); what a photomontage is; the terms macro and monochromatic; how the grid method helps 	 a message without words; Children will be able to: meet a design brief; work in the style of an artist; select appropriate images and experiment with composition to create an interesting layout; compose a close-up photograph of a natural form; make decisions about cropping, editing and presenting photographic images in the style of Edward Weston; 	
	them to retain the same	use photographic equipment appropriately, considering	





proportions as an original image;	composition and lighting for effect:
8)	use the grid method to translate a photo into a drawing using careful observation;