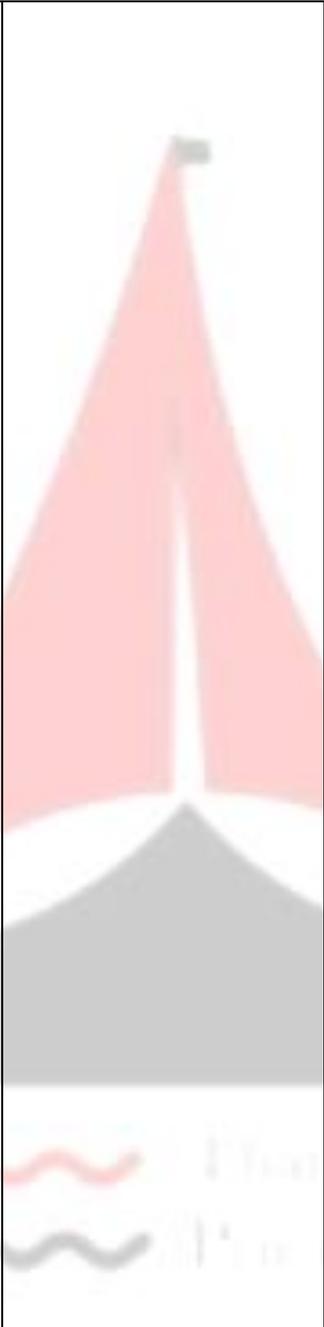


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Year Group	AUTUMN		SPRING Geography Driver		SUMMER	
1	Childhood Art Topics – Mixing Colours & Funny Faces and Fabulous Features		Bright Lights, Big City Art Topic – Rain and Sunrays		School Days Art Topic – Street Views	
	Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and use paints in the primary and secondary colours. Make simple prints and patterns using a range of liquids including ink and paint. Identify similarities and differences between two or more pieces of art. Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary. Design and make art to express ideas. Use textural materials, 	Knowledge <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. 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. 	Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and make art to express ideas. Make transient art and pattern work using a range or combination of human-made and natural materials. Use soft and hard pencils to create different types of line and shape. Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary. Identify and compare different textures. 	Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 textured block that can be used to make a print. Natural materials, such 	Skill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manipulate paper and card to create a simple form by cutting, layering and overlapping. Draw or paint a place from memory, imagination or observation. Identify and use paints in the primary and secondary colours. Identify similarities and differences between two or more pieces of art. Describe and explore the work of a significant artist. 	Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Card and paper can be layered to create a 3-dimensional effect. 3-dimensional art is not flat like 2-dimensional art. A sketch or drawing of a place or space is called a landscape. The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours. The secondary colours are purple, green and orange. Art on a similar theme can be different

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	<p>including paper and fabric, to create a simple collage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent the human face using drawing, painting, sculpture or collage from observation, imagination or memory with some attention to facial features. • Describe and explore the work of a significant artist. • Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art on a similar theme can be different because of the colours or style the artist uses. • Observation means looking closely at something. • Collages are made by sticking or joining one material to another. • A collage is a picture or pattern made by sticking paper onto another surface. • A portrait is a drawing, photograph or painting of a face. • A self-portrait is a portrait that someone makes of themselves. • Art on a similar theme can be different because of the 		<p>as grass, pebbles, sand, leaves, pinecones, seeds and flowers, can be used to make transient art.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transient art is art that can be moved, changed and cleared away. • The best way to record transient art is by taking a photograph. • Soft pencils make dark lines. • Hard pencils make light lines. • Different types of line include zigzag, wavy, curved, thick and thin. • A texture is the feel or appearance of a surface. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate their ideas simply before creating artwork. • Say what they like about their own or others' work using simple artistic vocabulary. 	<p>because of the colours or style the artist uses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James Rizzi was a significant American artist and illustrator.
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		colours or style the artist uses.				
2	Movers and Shakers Art Topics – Exploring Colour & Still Life		Coastline Art Topic – Flowerhead		Magnificent Monarchs Art topic – Portraits and Poses	
	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and mix secondary colours. Use the properties of various materials, such as clay or polystyrene, to develop a block print. Make, describe and use a range of hues. Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme. Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary. Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a range of forms, shapes and textures using the properties of different types of paper and other materials. Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination and memory. Draw or paint features of landscape or seascape from memory, imagination or observation, with some attention to detail. Name and mix secondary colours. Use the properties of pencil, ink and charcoal to create different 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who makes large-scale sculptures of natural forms. Her work is often brightly coloured and highly patterned. 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represent the human form, including face and features, from observation, imagination or memory. Explain why a painting, piece of artwork, body of work or artist is important. Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas. Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A drawing of a portrait can be created using line only. It is called a line drawing. 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. 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

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and mix secondary colours. Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme. Explain why a painting, piece of artwork, body of work or artist is important. Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas. 	<p>from which they are made.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A block is any flat surface used to make a print. 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. 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. A still life is a composition 	<p>patterns, textures and lines, and explore shape, form and space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe similarities and differences between artwork on a common theme. Make simple sketches to explore and develop ideas. Analyse and evaluate their own and others' work using artistic vocabulary. Select the best materials and techniques to develop an idea. Draw, paint and sculpt natural forms from observation, imagination and memory. Draw or paint features of landscape or seascape from memory, imagination or observation, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colours can be used to make patterns. Pattern is one of the visual elements of art. Patterns can be stripy, dotty or zig-zagged. Shapes are created using a line to create an enclosed two-dimensional space. Shape is one of the seven elements of art. Contemporary artists, such as Dale Chihuly, Takashi Murakami and Yayoi Kusama all use flowers as inspiration for their artwork although their styles are different. A quick sketch should focus on capturing the visual elements including 		<p>rather than showing what they looked 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 quick sketch should focus on capturing the visual elements including colour, shape, form, texture and pattern.
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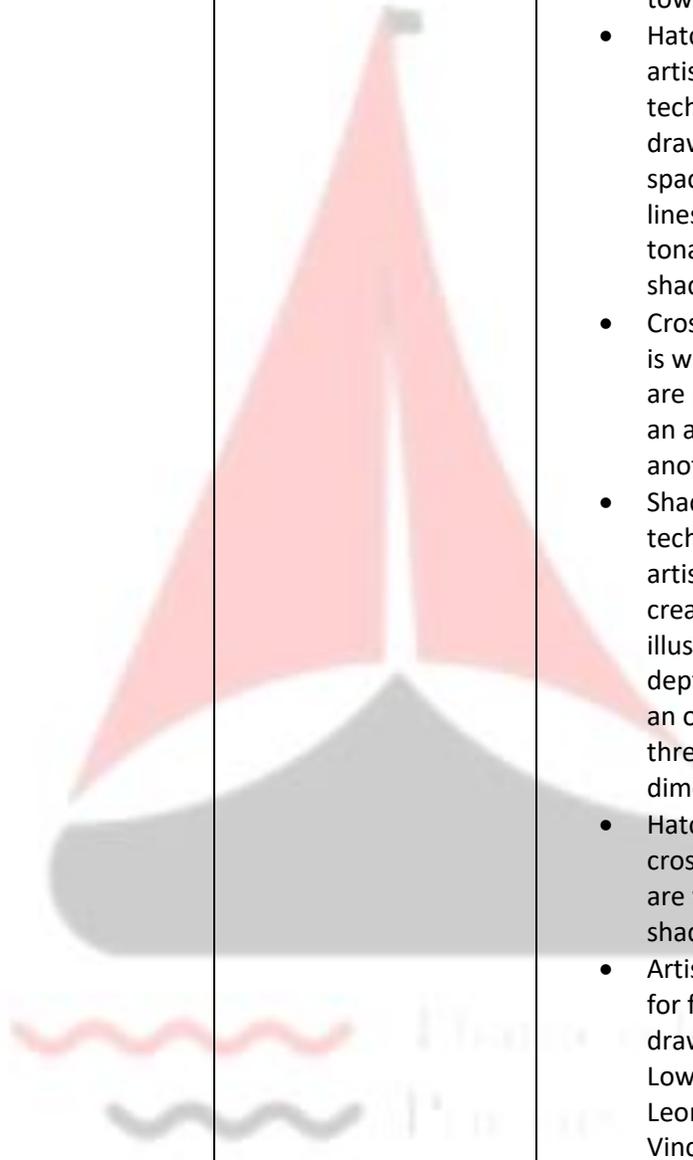
		<p>made up of everyday or unusual objects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant still life artists include Vincent van Gogh, Paul Cézanne, Claude Monet and Henri Matisse. • A quick sketch should focus on capturing the visual elements including colour, shape, form, texture and pattern. • 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. 	<p>with some attention to detail.</p>	<p>colour, shape, form, texture and pattern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural materials including sand, clay, soil, pebbles and rocks can be used for modelling. • A seascape is a piece of artwork that shows a scenic view. • Seascape paintings include Great Wave Off Kanagawa and Stormy Sea in Étretat by Claude Monet. 		
3	<p>Through the Ages Art Topics – Colour Theory & Prehistoric Pots</p>	<p>Rocks, Relics and Rumbles Art Topics – Ammonite & People and Place</p>	<p>Emperors and Empires Art Topics – Beautiful Botanicals & Mosaic Masters</p>			

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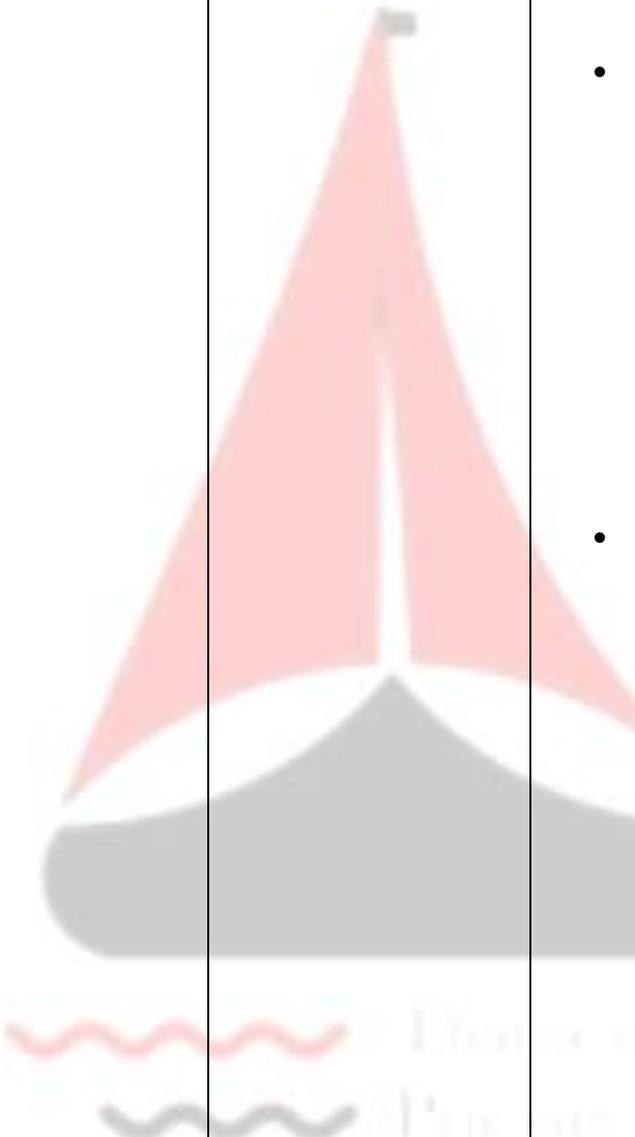
	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify, mix and use contrasting coloured paints. • Compare artists, architects and designers and identify significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time. • Make suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork. • Use preliminary sketches in a sketchbook to communicate an idea or experiment with a technique. • Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork. • Artists can focus on one or more visual elements as they create 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists use colour in different ways to create different effects. This includes using colour to make features stand out or to create a particular mood or atmosphere. • Artists and art movements use different approaches to colour in their artworks. This is often to reflect a mood, or feeling, create an effect or reflect a particular art movement, for example Pop art. • -Artists often annotate their sketches to record information about important visual elements. 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork. • Create a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials. • Add tone to a drawing by using linear and cross-hatching, scumpling and stippling. • Make a two-colour print. • Use nature and natural forms as a starting point for artwork. • Make suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork. • Draw, paint or sculpt a human figure in a variety of poses, using a range of materials, such as pencil, 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A motif is a decorative image or design. • 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. • 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 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use preliminary sketches in a sketchbook to communicate an idea or experiment with a technique. • Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork. • Weave natural or human-made materials on cardboard looms, making woven pictures or patterns. • Make a two-colour print. • Compare artists, architects and designers and identify significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time. • Work in the style of a significant artist, architect, 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 impression.
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	<p>their artwork, however, not all artworks need to emphasise every element every time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials. • Use nature and natural forms as a starting point for artwork. 	<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. • 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. 	<p>charcoal, paint and clay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add tone to a drawing by using linear and cross-hatching, scumbling and stippling. • Draw, collage, paint or photograph an urban landscape. • Compare artists, architects and designers and identify significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time. • Work in the style of a significant artist, architect, culture or designer. 	<p>three-dimensional.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hatching and cross hatching are ways of shading. • 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. • 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. 	<p>culture or designer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A botanical artist is someone who draws and paints plants and flowers in a realistic style. • 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. • Katie Scott is an important contemporary printmaker and botanical artist.
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- An urban landscape is a picture of a town or city.
- 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.
- Artists famous for figure drawing LS Lowry, Leonardo da Vinci and Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino,

				<p>known as Raphael. Each artist has their own unique style.</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. • 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 elongated form. 		
4	Invasion		Misty Mountain, Winding River Art Topics – Vista & Animals in Art		Ancient Civilisations	

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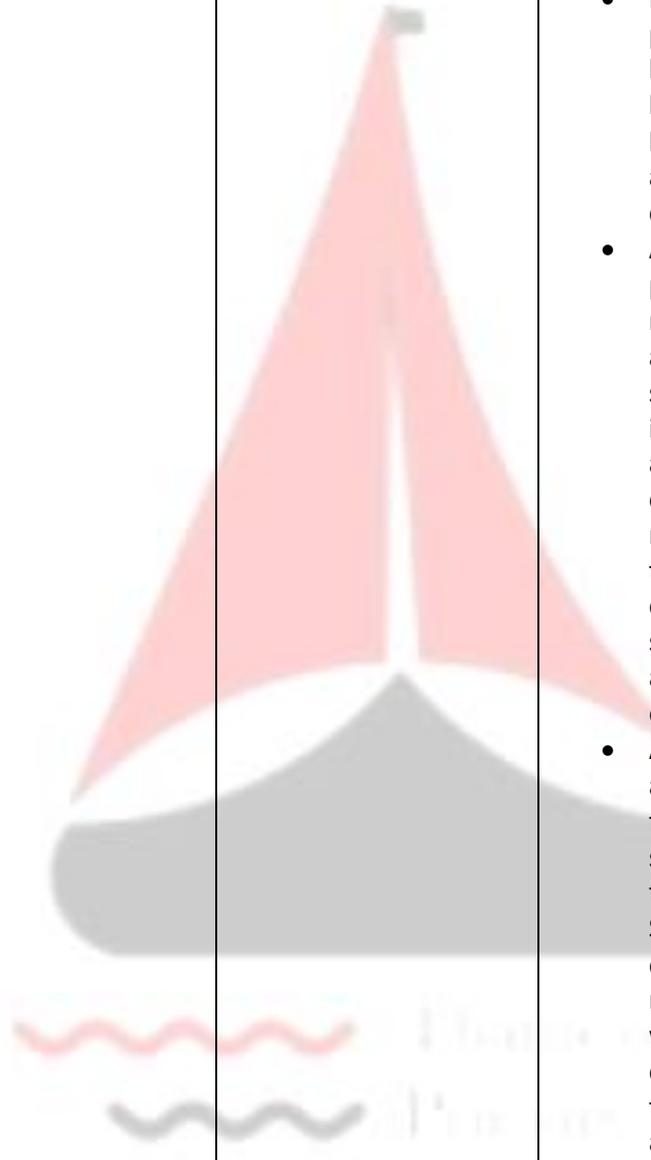
Art Topics – Warm and Cool Colours & Warp and Weft				Art Topics – Statues, Statuettes and Figurines & Islamic Art	
<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art. • Identify, mix and use warm and cool paint colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting. • Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures. • Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork. • Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition is a term used to describe the arrangement of the visual elements in a painting. • 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. • Aboriginal art uses warmer, earthy colours such as 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art. • Identify, mix and use warm and cool paint colours to evoke warmth or coolness in a painting. • Use the properties of pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing. • Choose an interesting or unusual perspective or viewpoint for a landscape. • Compare and contrast artwork from different times and cultures. • Explain the significance of art, architecture 	<p>Knowledge</p> <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. • Atmospheric perspective in art creates the illusion of space. • It emphasises the distance between objects. As objects recede into the 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore and develop three-dimensional art that uses the human form, using ideas from contemporary or historical starting points. • Use clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form. • Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork. • Develop techniques through experimentation to create different types of art. • Islamic art uses geometric shapes to make patterns. • Explain the significance of art, architecture 	<p>Knowledge</p> <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.

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		<p>chocolate browns, oranges, deep rich reds and some lighter, brighter colours including yellows and creams. These colours represent both the climate and the resources available from the local environment.</p> <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. • The ancient Egyptians wove cloth on horizontal looms on the floor. Iron Age 	<p>or design from history and create work inspired by it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give constructive feedback to others about ways to improve a piece of artwork. • Create a series of sketches over time to develop ideas on a theme or mastery of a technique. • Use clay to create a detailed or experimental 3-D form. • Use the properties of pen, ink and charcoal to create a range of effects in drawing. • Combine a variety of printmaking techniques and materials to create a print on a theme. 	<p>distance, they become less detailed, lighter in tone, and more blurry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • A viewfinder is a tool an artist uses to frame a view. • 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. • Significant landscape 	<p>or design from history and create work inspired by it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The making of statues, statuettes and 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. • An armature is an open framework on which a sculpture is moulded with clay or similar material. • The star is the chosen motif for many Islamic decorations because it is believed to symbolise the light and perfection of Allah. • Clay skills include rolling, slapping, coiling, scoring and joining with slip and pins.
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		<p>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 braid on small tablet looms. Victorian looms were powered driven. Modern looms use new technology to make a wide range of natural and synthetic fabrics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent the detailed patterns found in natural phenomena, such as water, weather or animal skins. • Explain the significance of art, architecture or design from history and create work inspired by it. 	<p>artists include Paul Gauguin, Paul Cézanne, Vincent van Gogh and Claude Monet.</p> <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. • 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. • Objects such as animals can be drawn using simple shapes. The simple shapes help the artist to focus on proportions and the 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islamic art describes the art created specifically in the service of the Muslim faith. It includes art and architecture.
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relationships between its features.

- Methods of printing include lino printing, block printing, lino printing and collography.
- 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.
- Animals have always been a favourite subject matter for artists. Some artists create realistic representations while some create more fantastical or abstract forms.
- A Bankura ghora (horse) is

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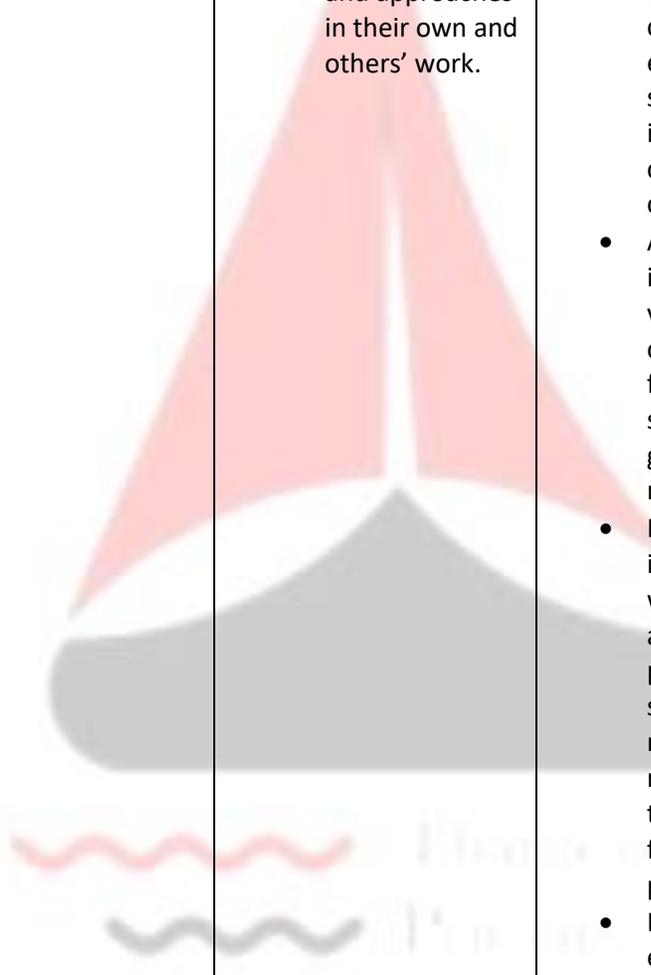
				<p>a terracotta horse crafted in the Panchmura Village in the Bankura District of West Bengal. The village is famous for its terracotta sculptures of horses.</p>		
5	<p>Dynamic Dynasties Art Topics – Colour in Landscapes & Taotie</p>		<p>Sow, Grow, Farm Art Topics – Line, Light & Shadows & Nature’s Art</p>		<p>Groundbreaking Greeks Art Topics – Mixed Media & Expression</p>	
	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models. • Mix and use tints and shades of colours using a range of different materials, including paint. • Use a range of materials to create imaginative and fantasy landscapes. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When drawing a sketch of a landscape, features can be simplified into basic lines and shapes rather than drawn in detail. • 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. • Casting is an ancient 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce creative work on a theme, developing ideas through a range of preliminary sketches or models. • Use pen and ink, chalk and charcoal to add perspective, light and shade to a composition or model. • Record and edit natural forms, animals and landscapes with clarity, using digital 	<p>Knowledge</p> <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. • 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 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make and use paper to explore traditional crafting techniques. • Add text or printed materials to a photographic background. • Investigate and develop artwork using the characteristics of an artistic movement or methodology or genre. • Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Hand crafted paper is often made using recycled paper. Other items such as seeds,

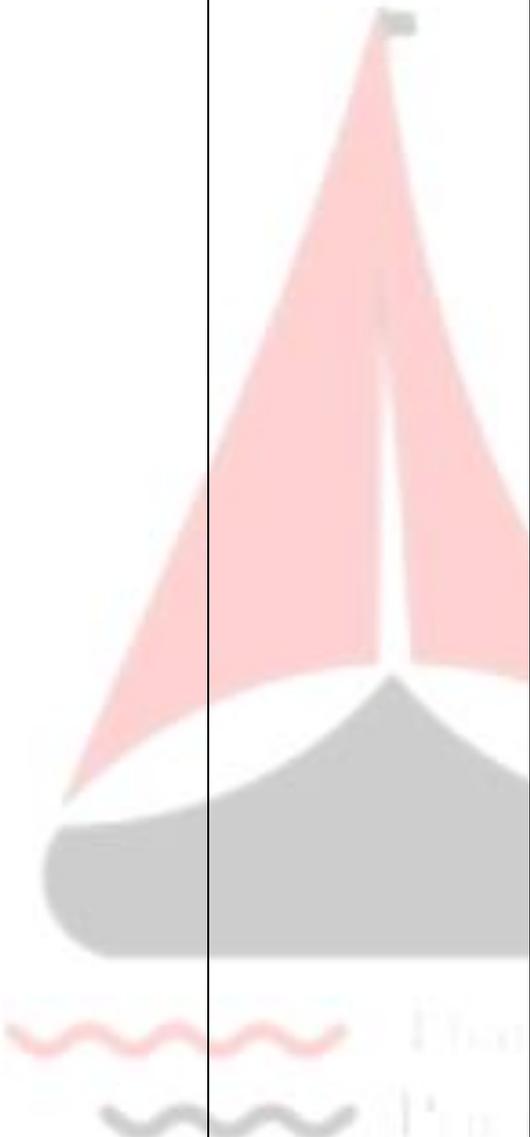
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work. • Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials. • Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work. 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clay and plaster can be used to replicate the casting technique. • 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. 	<p>photography and graphics software.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work. • Investigate and develop artwork using the characteristics of an artistic movement or methodology or genre. • -Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work. • Review and revisit ideas and sketches to improve and develop ideas. • Create a relief form using a range of tools, techniques and materials. • Investigate and develop artwork using the 	<p>world's most accomplished artists. In his drawings Rembrandt used pens, chinks, ink and brushes to capture light and shade, form, and shadow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ink wash, white chalk, or pencil can be used to create light and shade. • 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. • Pablo Picasso pioneered the use of continuous line drawing. • -ablo Picasso would take a 	<p>in their own and others' work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add text or printed materials to a photographic background. • Describe and discuss how different artists and cultures have used a range of visual elements in their work. • Investigate and develop artwork using the characteristics of an artistic movement or methodology or genre. • Explore and create expression in portraiture. 	<p>flowers and lettering can be added for decoration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A surreal artwork is characteristically bizarre and unreal. • A photo collage can include images, words and letters. • 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 gluing, stitching and tying. • The artistic genre of collage uses cut, torn, folded, crumpled, layered and glued paper to
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Taotie is easily recognised by its characteristic use of lines, patterns and forms. 	<p>characteristics of an artistic movement or methodology or genre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and comment on the ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work. 	<p>complex subject matter and simplify it into one single unbroken line. These drawings can look simple, however, capturing the essence of a shape or object in just one line can be challenging.</p> <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. Land art or earth art is art that is made directly in the landscape, by 		<p>create different visual effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adding text to an image is called overlay text. Overlay text can help to express the intention of the artwork. 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 colours to paint compositions which portrayed instability and emotionally charged scenes. Expressionism is a style of art aims to express the emotions of the subject
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				<p>sculpting materials or making structures in the landscape using natural materials such as rocks, twigs and other natural materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A relief sculpture projects out from a flat surface. • A high-relief sculpture projects significantly from the surface and can sometimes resemble a free standing form. • A low-relief sculpture does not project far from its surface and is visibly attached to a surface. • When making land art, most artists will use materials from the local environment. 		<p>rather than physical reality.</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.
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				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.		
6	Maafa Art Topics – Colour & Style & Trailblazers, Barrier Breakers		Frozen Kingdom Art Topics – Inuit & Environmental Artists		Britain at war Art Topics – Distortion & Abstraction & Bees, Beetles and Butterflies	
	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Create innovative art that has personal, historic or conceptual meaning. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sketching and preliminary colour studies are a necessary part of the artistic process and can help develop a more refined and polished piece of artwork. Art with a personal idea or theme might express the artist's feelings about social matters or their own personal 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Create innovative art that has personal, historic or conceptual meaning. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <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. Art with a personal idea or theme might express the artist's feelings about social matters or their own personal experience of social issues. 	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Use distortion, abstraction and exaggeration to create interesting effects in portraiture or figure drawing. 	<p>Knowledge</p> <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. In conceptual art the idea or concept presented by the artist is considered more important

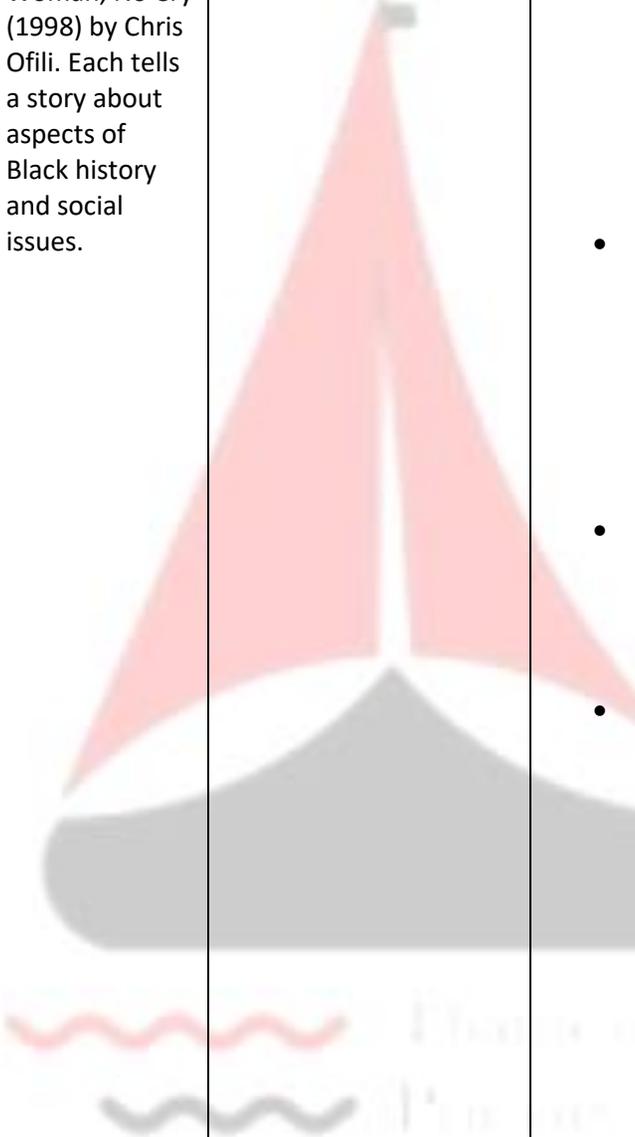
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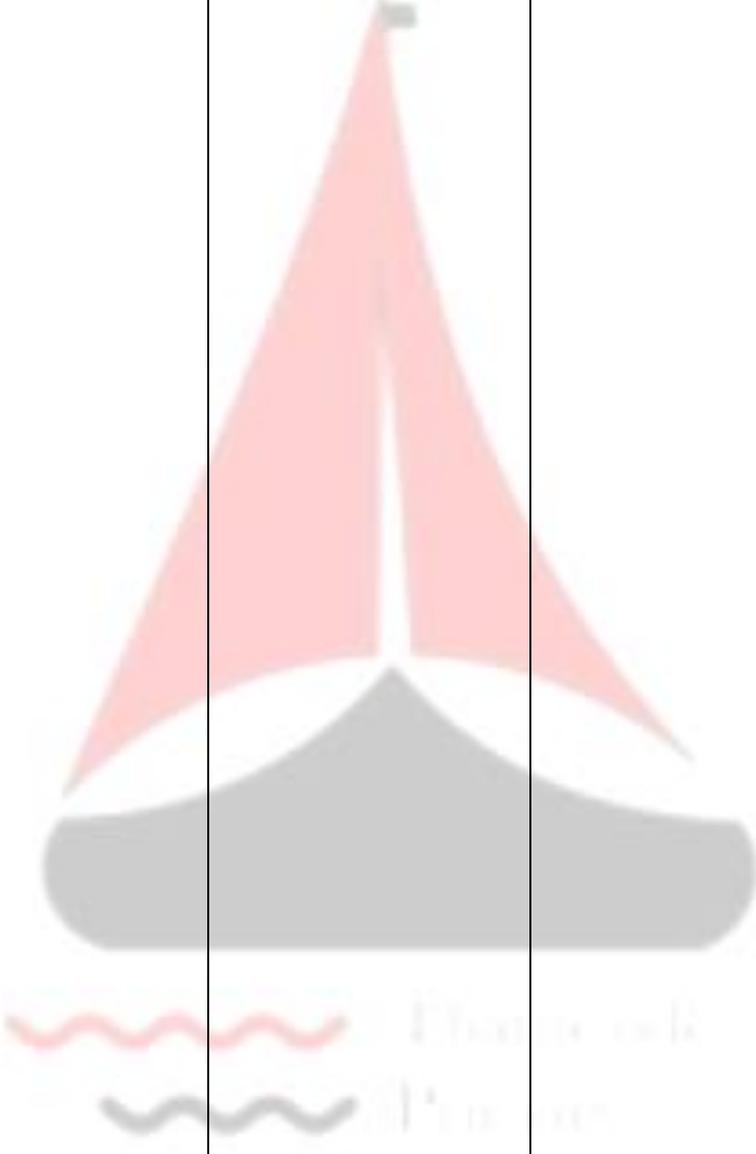
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use knowledge of colour and colour theory to create art. • Adapt and refine artwork in light of constructive feedback and reflection. • Compare and contrast artists' use of perspective, abstraction, figurative and conceptual art. • Explain the significance of different artworks and artists from a range of times and cultures and use elements of these to create their own artworks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • experience of social issues. • The impressionists mixed colours as little as possible and used contrasting and lighter colours than in previous eras. • Fauvist artists used exaggerated, complementary colours like purple and yellow, red and green, or orange and blue. • The Realism movement painted scenes from everyday life using a naturalistic colour palette. • The Expressionism movement distorted images using non-naturalistic blocks of colour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a 3-D form using malleable materials in the style of a significant artist, architect or designer. • Use knowledge of colour and colour theory to create art. • Use the work of a significant printmaker or printmaking technique to influence artwork. • Explain the significance of different artworks and artists from a range of times and cultures and use elements of these to create their own artworks. • Adapt and refine artwork in light of constructive feedback and reflection. 	<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 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 colour fade, colour merging and pressure applied to either surface. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create innovative art that has personal, historic or conceptual meaning. • Use knowledge of colour and colour theory to create art. • Use line, tone or shape to draw observational detail or perspective. • Create landscape art without typical perspective. • Compare and contrast artists' use of perspective, abstraction, figurative and conceptual art. • Explain the significance of different artworks and artists from a range of times and cultures and use elements of these to create 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • than its appearance or execution. • 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 bright colours. • 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
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		<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. • Art with a personal idea or theme might express the artist's feelings about social matters or their own personal experience of social issues. • Art works can be compared by mood, emotional response and meaning as well as more obvious visual elements. • Significant artworks by black artists include Forever Free (1867) by Edmonia Lewis, The Banjo Lesson (1893) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combine the qualities of different materials including paper, fabric and print techniques to create textural effects. • Create art inspired by or giving an environmental message. 	<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. • Significant Inuit artists include Jessie Oonark, Karoo Ashevak, David Ruben Piqtoukun, Lucy Tasseor Tutswetak and Pitseolak Ashoona. • Sketchbooks can contain drawings, written work and personal thoughts and ideas about pieces of art. • Materials can be joined by tying, gluing, knotting, 	<p>their own artworks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapt and refine artwork in light of constructive feedback and reflection. • Use knowledge of colour and colour theory to create art. • Combine the qualities of different materials including paper, fabric and print techniques to create textural effects. 	<p>in a recognisable form.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstraction can be created using basic shapes. • Abstract art rejects the typical use of perspective and uses simplified shapes to create its effect. • 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 point as well as the scene's eye level. • The vanishing point is the place where parallel lines appear to come together in the distance. • Abstract art rejects of three-dimensional perspective, often
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		<p>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.</p>		<p>twisting and threading.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycled materials such as plastic, glass, card, wire and net can be used to create visual effects in new artworks. • 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 recycling but can also portray important messages about damage to the environment or how human 		<p>representing objects on a single, flat plane.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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-war painting in history. • 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.
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- Sketchbooks are a significant tool for artists to generate and reflect upon their ideas about their own work and the work of others.
- Lucy Arnold is a contemporary fine artist and designer whose primary source of inspiration is nature. Her works are brightly coloured and bold.
- The Pop Art movement used vibrant, bright colours. The primary colours red, yellow, and blue were prominent in many famous artworks.
- Embellishments such as stitching, glitter, felt and pen work can be added to a mixed media collage to add

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details and create interesting effects.

- 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.

