

Art: Progression of Knowledge

Formal elements		EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Colour	The names of a wide range of colours. Colours can be mixed to make new colours.	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours.	Different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours (statement also included under ‘Tone’). Colours can be mixed to ‘match’ real life objects or to create things from your imagination.	Using light and dark colours next to each other creates contrast. Paint colours can be mixed using natural substances, and that prehistoric peoples used these paints.	Adding black to a colour creates a shade. Adding white to a colour creates a tint.	Artists use colour to create an atmosphere or to represent feelings in an artwork, for example by using warm or cool colours	Colours can be symbolic and have meanings that vary according to your culture or background, eg red for danger or for celebration.
	Form	Modelling materials can be shaped using hands or tools.	Paper can change from 2D to 3D by folding, rolling and scrunching it. That three dimensional art is called sculpture.	Pieces of clay can be joined using the ‘scratch and slip’ technique. A clay surface can be decorated by pressing into it or by joining pieces on.	Three dimensional forms are either organic (natural) or geometric (mathematical shapes, like a cube). Organic forms can be abstract.	Using lighter and darker tones of a colour help to create 3D effects and show the form of an object. (statement also included under ‘Tone’). Simple 3D forms can be made by creating layers, by folding and rolling materials.	The size and scale of three-dimensional artwork changes the effect of the piece.	The surface textures created by different materials can help suggest form in two-dimensional art work.
	Shape	The names of simple shapes in art.	A range of common shapes so they can identify and use them in their artwork. Paper can be shaped by cutting and folding it.	Collage materials can be shaped to represent shapes in an image. Shapes can be organic (natural) and irregular. Patterns can be made using shapes. Objects can be recreated by identifying and combining basic shapes.	Negative shapes show the space around and between objects. Artists can focus on shapes when making abstract art.	How to use basic shapes to form more complex shapes and patterns	Shapes can be used to place the key elements in a composition and help to create compositions with depth.	Elements such as perspective, depth and abstraction can change how shapes appear in a composition.
	Line	Lines can be curved or straight and described in simple terms such as: wiggly,’ ‘straight,’ ‘round’.	Using different tools or using the same tool in different ways can create different types of lines.	Lines can be used to fill shapes, to make outlines and to add detail, pattern and texture.	Combining more complex lines and marks can represent texture, tones and patterns.	Lines can be lighter or darker, or thicker or thinner to illustrate the form and tone of an object.	Lines can be used by artists to control what the viewer looks at within a composition, eg by using diagonal lines to draw your eye into the centre of a drawing. Lines and marks can be expressive and show movement or emotion.	How line is used beyond drawing and can be applied to other art forms.
	Pattern	When they have made a pattern with objects/colours/drawn marks and be able to describe it.	A pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated. Lines can create patterns like zig zags and wavy lines.	Patterns can be used to create texture.	Pattern can be man-made (like a printed wallpaper) or natural (like a giraffe’s skin). Patterns can be used to add detail to an artwork.	Patterns can be irregular and change in unexpected ways.	Artists create pattern to add expressive detail to art works, for example Chila Kumari Singh Burman using small everyday objects to add detail to sculptures.	Pattern can be created in many different ways, eg in the rhythm of brushstrokes in a painting (like the work of van Gogh) or in repeated shapes within a composition.
	Texture	Simple terms to describe what something feels like (eg. bumpy).	Different tools, and how they are used, create different types of marks.	Texture means ‘what something feels like’. Different marks can be used to represent the textures of objects. Collage materials can be chosen to represent real-life textures. Collage materials can be overlapped and overlaid to add texture. Painting tools can create varied textures in paint.	‘Tone’ in art means ‘light and dark’. Some basic rules for shading when drawing, eg shade in one direction, blending tones smoothly and with no gaps. Shading creates different tones in artwork by changing the applied pressure. Shading helps drawn objects look more realistic by giving them form (dimension).	Using lighter and darker tones of a colour can create a 3D effect and show the form of an object. (statement also included under ‘Form’). Tone can create contrast between light and dark, adding shadows and highlights to an artwork.	Tone can help show the foreground and background in an artwork. ‘Blending’ means transitioning between tones smoothly.	Variations in tone can enhance composition and create spatial illusion.
	Tone	There are different shades of the same colour and identify colours as ‘light’ or ‘dark’.	There are many different shades (or ‘hues’) of the same colour. Changing the amount of the primary colours mixed affects the shade of the secondary colour produced. Changing pressure when drawing can create light and dark tones.	Different amounts of paint and water can be used to mix hues of secondary colours (statement also included under ‘Colour’).	Careful observation helps them decide how to place objects and shapes to create a clear composition.	Objects can appear in the foreground or background and size can be used to show distance.	Creating a foreground, middle ground and background creates depth, making artwork look like it has space and distance. An art installation is often a room or environment in which the viewer ‘experiences’ the art all around them.	Scaling is a technique for enlarging or reducing an image while keeping the proportions the same. Using a vanishing point on a horizon can create a sense of distance in their artwork.

Art: Progression of Knowledge

	Space		They can arrange parts of a familiar subject so their observational artwork looks recognisable.	'Composition' means how things are arranged on the page. Thinking about the relative size of different parts helps their observational artwork look balanced and recognisable				
Knowledge of Artists		EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Meanings	This aspect of the curriculum is child-led; encourage discussion and individual responses to their own and other artworks.	Some artists are influenced by things happening around them.	Some artists create art to make people aware of good and bad things happening in the world around them	Art from the past can give us clues about what it was like to live at that time	Art can communicate powerful statements about right and wrong	Artists are influenced by what is going on around them; for example culture, politics and technology. ● Artists 'borrow' ideas and imagery from other times and cultures to create new artworks. ● How an artwork is interpreted will depend on the life experiences of the person looking at it.	Artists use self-portraits to represent important things about themselves. ● Artists create works that make us question our beliefs. ● Visual designs can represent big ideas like harmony with nature or peace.
	interpretations	This aspect of the curriculum is child-led; encourage discussion and individual responses to their own and other artworks.	● Sometimes artists concentrate on how they are making something rather than what they make. ● Artists living in different places at different times can be inspired by similar ideas or stories.	Art can be figurative or abstract.	The meanings we take from art made in the past are influenced by our own ideas	Designers can make beautiful things to try and improve people's everyday lives. ● How and where art is displayed has an effect on how people interpret it.	Artists use self-portraits to represent important things about themselves. ● Artists create works that make us question our beliefs. ● Visual designs can represent big ideas like harmony with nature or peace.	Art can be a form of protest. ● Artists use art to tell stories about things that are important to them; looking at artworks from the past can reveal thoughts and opinions from that time. ● Art sometimes creates difficult feelings when we look at it.
	Materials and processes	● Artists use modelling materials like clay to recreate things from real life. ● Artists choose colours to draw or paint with. ● Artists draw many different things and use different tools to draw with. ● Sometimes artists are inspired by the seasons. ● Some art does not last long - it is temporary. ● Sometimes artists cut and stick photos to make new images.	Artists can use everyday materials that have been thrown away to make art. ● Artists choose materials that suit what they want to make or draw.	● Artists use line and tone to show how people feel. ● Artists try out different combinations of collage materials to create the effect they want. ● Artists can use the same material (felt) to make 2D or 3D artworks. ● Artists and designers can create work to match a set of requirements; a 'brief' or 'commission'	Artists have different materials available to them depending on when they live in history. ● Artists can make their own tools. ● Artists experiment with different tools and materials to create texture. ● Artists can work in more than one medium. ● Artist make decisions about how their work will be displayed.	● Artists can choose particular materials to communicate a message. ● Designers collect visual ideas from a wide range of sources, sometimes collecting these as a mood board. ● Artists and designers sometimes choose techniques based on the time and money available to them. ● Artists use drawing to plan ideas for work in different media.	● Artists can choose their medium to create a particular effect on the viewer. ● Artists can combine materials; for example digital imagery with paint or print. ● Art can be interactive; the viewer becomes part of it, experiencing the artwork with more than one of the senses.	Artists can use materials to respond to a feeling or idea in an abstract way. ● Artists take risks to try out ideas; this can lead to new techniques being developed. ● Artists can make work by collecting and combining ready-made objects to create 'assemblage'. ● Artforms are always evolving as materials and techniques change over time.

Art: Progression of Knowledge

Evaluating and analysing		EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	What is art?	Art is: Looking, listening, thinking, collaborating, collecting, arranging, choosing, shaping, reacting, changing, joining, cutting, drawing, painting, exploring...	• Art is made in different ways. • Art is made by all different kinds of people. • An artist is someone who creates. • Craft is making something creative and useful.		• Artists make art in more than one way. • There are no rules about what art must be. • Art can be purely decorative or it can have a purpose.	• Artists make choices about what, how and where they create art. • Art can be all different sizes. • Art can be displayed inside or outside. • Art is interpreted differently depending on how it is displayed. • Artworks can fit more than one genre.	Sometimes people disagree about whether something can be called ‘art’. • Art doesn’t always last for a long time; it can be temporary. • Art, craft and design can be functional and affect human environments and experiences.	Art doesn’t have to a literal representation of something, it can sometimes be imagined and abstract. • Art can represent abstract concepts, like memories and experiences. • Art can be a digital art form, like photography.
	Why do people make art?			• People use art to tell stories. • People make art about things that are important to them. • People make art to share their feelings. • People make art to explore an idea in different ways. • People make art for fun. • People make art to decorate a space. • People make art to help others understand something.	• People use art to tell stories and communicate. • People can make art to express their views or beliefs. • People make art for fun, and to make the world a nicer place to be. • People use art to help explain or teach things. • People make art to explore big ideas, like death or nature	• Art can be created to make money; being an artist is a job for some people. • Art, craft and design affects the lives of people who see or use something that has been created. • Artists make work to explore right and wrong and to communicate their own beliefs	People make art to express emotion. • People make art to encourage others to question their ideas or beliefs. • People make art to portray ideas about identity. • People make art to fit in with popular ideas or fashions.	Sometimes people make art to express their views and opinions, which can be political or topical. • Sometime people make art to create reactions. • People use art as a means to reflect on their unique characteristics.
	How do people talk about art?	Talk about their artwork, stating what they feel they did well. Say if they like an artwork or not and begin to form opinions by explaining why.	Describe and compare features of their own and others’ artwork. Evaluate art with an understanding of how art can be varied and made in different ways and by different people.	Explain their ideas and opinions about their own and others’ artwork, beginning to recognise the stories and messages within in and showing an understanding of why they may have made it. Begin to talk about how they could improve their own work. Talk about how art is made.	• People can have their own opinions about art, and sometimes disagree. • One artwork can have several meanings.	• Art is influenced by the time and place it was made, and this affects how people interpret it. • Artists may hide messages or meaning in their work. • Artists evaluate what they make and talking about art is one way to do this.	• People can explore and discuss art in different ways, for example, by visiting galleries, by discussing it, by writing about it, by using it as inspiration for their own work or by sharing ideas online. • Some artists become well-known or famous and people tend to talk more about their work because it is familiar. • Talking about plans for artwork, or evaluating finished work, can help improve what artists create. • Comparing artworks can help people understand them better	• Art can change through new and emerging technologies that challenge people to discuss and appreciate art in a new way. • People can have varying ideas about the value of art. • Art can be analysed and interpreted in lots of ways and can be different for everyone. • Everyone has a unique way of experiencing art.