

	F2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Drawing	Know how to correctly hold a pencil/crayon using a pincer grip. Know that a pencil/ crayon/ chalk etc can be used to make marks. Know how to trace simple lines, shapes and patterns using pencil.	Know that a pencil, crayon, chalk etc make different marks on the paper. Know how to create different shapes and lines using a pencil. Know that a face is comprised of different shapes (e.g. circles, ovals and triangles).	Know that a pencil can be applied using variation in pressure to create different densities of line. Know how to layer up shapes to create a face. Know how to use different sized shapes to experiment with proportion.	Know how to create a pencil hatching effect. Know that different drawing media can be used to create different effects and textures (e.g. oil pastels, charcoal, chalk, felt tips)	Know that different pencils can create varying densities and effects (e.g. 2H, 4B, 6B). Know that to create a lighter shading effect we apply less pressure and to create a darker shading effect we apply more pressure.	Know how to use space and proportions when drawing. Know that a pencil can be applied using a range of ways to show the effect of light (e.g. Pencil hatching and shading techniques such as cross hatching, smudging and stippling). Know that shadows add depth and dimension to drawn objects.	Know how to capture movement when doing observational drawings. Know that light can affect the appearance of people and objects from different directions.
Painting	Know how to appropriately grip a paint brush (near the top) Know that an easel can be used to hold paper when painting.	Know that to make a brush stroke we sweep it across the paper. Know that to make wider brush strokes we can apply pressure to the paint brush. Know that the brush needs to be washed in water before using a new colour.	Know that we can add white/ black to primary or secondary colours to make them lighter/ darker. Know that there are different shades of colours. Know that paint can be applied using different tools (e.g. hands, rollers, sponges, brushes)	Know that there are 6 tertiary colours that are created by mixing primary and secondary colours together. Know how a colour wheel is made to show primary, secondary and tertiary colours. Know that to make a tint we add	Know that tone refers to the lightness or darkness of a colour. Know that we add equal amount of black and white to a colour to make a tone. Know that adding materials to a paint will alter its consistency.	Know that complementary colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel. Know that complementary colours are used to make things stand out in artwork. Know that complementary colours show a	Know that applying paint in different ways will create a texture of the surface of the paper. Know that underpainting is created by layering up paints. Know that stippling is created using dots.

		Know that before the brush is added to a new colour, excess water needs to be blotted. Know that red, yellow and blue are called primary colours. Know that we can mix primary colours to make secondary colours (green, orange, purple and brown) Know that there are different types of paint (watercolour, poster, powder)		colour to white paint. Know that a tint remains the same colour as the original but just a lighter version. Know that to make a shade we add black to a colour.		contrast in artwork. Know that careful use of a variety of tints, shades, tones and complementary colours creates mood and atmosphere in a painting.	Know that a wash is created by adding water. Know that splattering is created by flicking a paint brush at the paper/ canvas.
Collaging	Know that materials can be ripped, cut or crunched and stuck down to create a picture. Know that glue and tape are used to stick things down.	Know that collage is a piece of art that is created by sticking various different materials on to a backing to create a shape/picture.	Know that collage materials can be overlapped. Know that some adhesives are better for sticking certain materials than others.		Know that by creating a large piece of background art, it can be ripped/ cut in to small pieces to create a material used for collage.		Know that digital software can be used to create a photo montage. Know how to upload photos.
Printing	Know that an object dipped in paint can be	Know that a pattern can be created by using	Know that a print gives a reverse image.	Know that printing can use			Know that digital software

	pushed down on paper to make a mark.	the same print multiple times (repetition).	<i>(Teach painting knowledge beforehand)</i>	an indent to create an image. Know how to use a tool to create an indent (eg. pencil tip)			can be used to create artwork.
Sculpting	Know that to change a malleable materials shape it can be squeezed, pulled, rolled, twisted.	Know that materials can be joined together using adhesives such as glue or tape.	Know that clay is a natural material which is found buried in the ground. Know that to make clay more malleable it should be 'warmed up' through squeezing and kneading before creating a shape. Know that when clay dries out, it cannot be manipulated. Know that two pieces of clay can be joined using water to seal them.	Know that papier mache is newspaper and glue layered up and stuck down to create a sculpture.	Know that to join clay the 'Four S' method should be applied (Score, Slip, Stick, Smooth). Know that clay can be shaped and formed by rolling, carving, making holes, hollowing and gouging. Know which tools are suitable for shaping, forming and adding texture and pattern to clay.	Know that decorations can be used to enhance and add detail to sculptures.	
Artists, Architects	Know that some well-known	Know that Giseppi	Know that Henri Rousseau was a	Know that Claude Monet	Know that Hokusai created	Know that Lowry painted a range	Know that Andy Warhol created

and Designers (Dates of artists are shared to support pupils' chronological understanding in history)	people create, sell and display art as a career. Know the names of some famous artists (Laura Knight, Charles Rennie McIntosh and Leonardo DaVinci)	Archimboldo was a famous painter (in the 1500s) Know that Kandinsky was famous a painter (in the early 1900s)	famous painter (in the 1800s) Know that Edward Tingatinga was an African wildlife painter (in the mid-1900s) Know that Paul Klee was a famous painter (in the early 1900s)	painted the famous 'Water Lillies' picture using oil paint (in the early 1900s) Know that Georgia O'Keefe created a series of flower paintings (in the late 1800s)	a famous woodblock print called 'The Great Wave' (in the early 1800s) Know that Andy Goldsworthy is famous artists who create rock sculptures Know that Islamic art focuses on patterns and calligraphy rather than human/ animal form	of industrial art (in the 1900s) Know that people in Ancient Greece and Egypt created artwork (paintings, vases, jewellery etc) Know that Banksy is an England- based street artist whose name and identity are unconfirmed. Know that Banksy address controversial issues through his artwork such as war, capitalism, freedom, identity, and surveillance	Pop Art (in the early 1900s) Know that Pop Art was a movement in the 1950s and 60s which drew inspiration from sources in popular and commercial culture Know that Von Hagen is a scientist who creates art using the anatomy of the human body
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