



St John's Art and Design Progression of Knowledge

EYFS	Drawing	Painting	Printing	3D Form	Textiles	Collage
Knowledge	There are different materials to draw with- chalk, pencils, pens, crayons. Lines can create simple shapes (circles, squares, triangles, rectangles). Lines can be presented in different ways (thin, thick, dotted, zig-zag, spiral, curved) Different surfaces can be used to draw on. Where the main features of a face are when drawing a self-portrait.	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. Secondary colours are made by mixing the primary colours. Colour mixing is when two or more colours are put together to make new colours. Paint can be put on a surface by flicking the bristles of a brush or letting it drip off. Sometimes we can control our brush and paint, other times we can be freer with the paint.	Potatoes can be put in paint and then used to print with. Different objects (fruits and vegetables) create different shapes. A copy of a leaf can be seen when a crayon is rubbed over a leaf on paper.	3D artwork can be made with salt dough, playdough and clay, this is a sculpture. Playdough, salt dough and clay can be moulded into a shape. Pieces of clay can be joined together. Pattern and texture can be added to the surface of playdough, salt dough and clay.	A frame can be made with sticks or branches. Natural materials such as grass and leaves, can be woven through the frame. Weaving is an 'in and out' or 'up and down' motion.	Multiple materials can be layered (such as tissue paper, felt and ribbon) Different materials have different textures – rough and smooth Materials can be stuck down with glue. A collage is when different materials are stuck to a background.
Vocabulary	Thick Thin Curved Zig-zag Curly Dotted Pattern	Primary Colours Secondary Colours Paintbrush Colour mixing Flick Drip Bristles	Print Rubbing Object Surface Texture Repeating Pattern	Sculpture Mould Texture 3D Join Tools	Frame Weaving	Layer Stick Arrange Detail Natural objects

Artist Knowledge	Pablo Picasso (1881-1973) was a very famous artist from Spain. Although he enjoyed using paint, he would often create very simple line drawings in pencil too.	Pablo Picasso's paintings were very bright in colour and he used very clear and simple lines.	Lynn Flavell lived in Spain and was inspired by the markets, where the fruit and vegetables were lined up in patterns.	Lorien Stern (Born in 1990) is an artist living in a small town in the Western Mojave Desert, USA. She makes ceramic art and her goal is to make people feel happy when they see her work with subjects related to nature and celebration.	Children to explore the outdoor weaving projects - Children as artists.	Andy Goldsworthy lives and works in a village in Scotland, called Penpont. His artwork only lasts for a short time. He takes photographs of it at different stages, showing how it decays with time.
KS1 Knowledge	Drawing	Painting	Printing	3D Form		Collage
	- The different tools we can draw with; pencils, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal, pen, chalk. - Pencils have different grades. Different grade of pencils can be used for different jobs when shading (e.g. 6B for darker areas, 4H for lighter areas.) - Drawing tools can be used to create different patterns and tones. - A viewfinder can be used to section off a landscape or an object for focusing on drawing what is within it.	- Pointillism is a way of painting where small dots of colour are applied to form an image. - Warm colours like orange, red, yellow tend to make you think of warm things, such as sunlight, fire and heat - Cool colours include green, blue, and purple. They tend to be calm and soothing colours. - The tone is how light or dark a colour is. - One colour can have many different tones.	- A monoprint is a form of printmaking where the image can only be made once, unlike most printmaking which allows for multiple originals. - Mono printing means the print will be unique. - When printing, the image is always a reverse of the original object/shape.	- A slab is when the clay is rolled into flat sheets to cut apart and assemble. - Objects can be pressed into clay resulting in an impression. - Objects can create different textures in the clay. - Varnishing is a shiny layer of clear paint and helps to protect the clay.		- Colour is important when create a vibrant piece of collage artwork - Materials can be cut or torn - Materials have different textures that can be used in collage for different purposes. - A main image can be created by gluing materials on to a background

	- A 'still life' is a drawing or painting that focuses on still objects. The object or objects never move, so the shapes can be looked at carefully. Flowers and plants are often a popular to draw and paint. - Oil Pastels can be used for drawing and painting, they are a thick crayon of paint. - Oil pastels can be blended on the paper using your finger. - Colours that are opposite on the colour wheel can give a bold effect.	- A brushstroke is the mark made by the brush on the surface - The brush size will give a different size in brushstrokes. - Brushstrokes can be used to show movement. - The direction of the brushstroke is important in what is being painted.				
Vocabulary	Organic shapes Sketch Shade Tone Grade Oil pastels Blend Silhouette Bold	Warm Cold Pointillism Dab Brushstroke Movement Direction Brush size	Monoprint Mark-making Image Reverse Unique	Clay Impression Texture Varnish Slab		Main image Background Tear Movement Vibrant
Artist Knowledge	Rachel Heard is a local artist who is inspired by natural	Johnny Warangkula Tjupurrula (1925 – 12 February 2001)	Lynne Roebuck is an English landscape artist. She uses	Mairi Stone is a ceramicists from Ireland and her work		Henri Matisse (1869- 1954)

	forms and the environment. She uses sketches and paint to create pieces that are free and abstract. Auguste Edouart (1789–1861) Born in France and the moving to England, Edouart became famous for his sihouettes of humans and animals, using black paper cut with scissors.	was an Australian painter who used dots and was one of the first Indigenous Australian Artists to use this style. Vincent Van Gogh (1853-1890) Born in the Netherlands, Vincent had a number of other jobs before he decided to work as an artist full time. He worked as a teacher in London and then as a minister. He also worked in a book shop, an art gallery, and as a missionary. At around the age of 27, van Gogh decided to devote himself completely to art.	printing and is inspired by her surroundings, especially coastal scenes and the effect they have on our senses: landscape "as we feel it to be".	is all about trying to express her love and reverence for the beauty of this earth. The oceans are a major inspiration for her.		Created paintings and sculptures but he began to use collage as he got older. He used brightly coloured paper and scissors to cut out shapes, animals, leaves, dancers and flowers and then arrange them. He uses vibrant colours for effect such as in his famous collages 'The snail' and 'The Horse, the Rider and the Clown' (<i>Tate kids</i>)
LKS2	Drawing	Painting	Printing	3D Form		Collage
Knowledge	- Different drawing tools are more purposeful for a given task; pencil, charcoal, chalks, oil pastels. - Which pencil grades will produce desired tones and textures. - How to draw a solid 3D shape/object and use blending, stippling or crosshatching to	- A wash is a layer of transparent colour and provides a background for painting - A tint is where a colour is added to white to create a lighter colour. - A shade is where black is added to a colour to darken it.	- A reduction print is achieved using a single block where it is repeatedly etched into to create several layers of colour. - Applying an even pressure to the printing block will create a more consistent impression. - When inking up, various colours can be	- Slip is liquid clay and used as a glue to hold clay pieces together. Slip need to use slip to "fasten" pieces of clay together. - Clay shrinks as it dries and will separate if not firmly attached. - A pinch involves using fingers to pinch and poke the clay into a shape		- Paper can be coiled to create a create shapes that can be arranged together. - Tessellation is an arrangement of shapes that are closely fitted together - Materials can be overlapped to create depth and to allow certain shapes to

	shade. This will add tone and texture to an object. - The difference between sketching lightly and drawing final marks. Intricate patterns can be created with different lines, shapes and tone. - How to draw from different viewpoints and that this can add interest to a piece of artwork - Most cave art consists of paintings made with either red or black pigment. - Schematic paintings of animals, such as horses and mammoths are shown in cave paintings- very often only the head or back of the animal is shown. Lines and dots were used.	- The foreground is the area of the picture space nearest to the viewer - Strokes are made with wax then overpainted with watercolour. The wash only sticks to the paper where there is no wax.	used either on the same block or in different impressions. - Texture can be added by etching lines into the foam.	- Coiling is rolling long ‘snakes’ of clay twisting them into shapes - Engravings decorate a clay piece and can be made using various objects.		stand out more than others. - Using a variety of paper creates various textures.
Vocabulary	Blending Stippling Crosshatching Solid Viewpoint Charcoal	Stroke Tint Shade Wash Watercolours Foreground Background	Etch Impression Inking-up Pressure Reduction print	Pinch pot Coiled pot Decoration Engrave Slip		Recycled materials Secure Crumpling Layering Coiling Tessellation

	Fixative Form Pigment Schematic painting	Wax resist				
Artist Knowledge	Leonardo Da Vinci (1452 –1519) was an Italian painter, draughtsman, engineer, scientist, theorist, sculptor, and architect. There are beliefs that Da Vinci invented the bicycle, because of his early sketches, however this has been found to be incorrect. Leonardo had such a range of interests that often his artwork was unfinished. Stone Age Historic artists	Nick Andrews (local artist) Nick Andrews grew up “immersed in the landscape” in his home in Oxfordshire, England. His teachers said that Andrews “lived in a world of his own,” this ability to daydream and paint pictures in his mind set him on the path to be the artist that he is today.	Althea Mcnish (1924 – 2020) was amongst the first, if not the first, designer of African-Caribbean descent to achieve international recognition. Her designs injected much-needed colour and life into the post-war fashion and textiles industry from the 1950s onwards. “Everything I did, I saw it through a tropical eye.”	The Bronze age people as crafts-people.		Hadieh Shafie (1969-Present) born in Iran is an Iranian-American visual artist based in New York. She makes intricate works both on paper and of paper. In her paper rolls, she hides handwritten and printed text within the rings of paper. She enjoys bringing together her paper art and her love of books in her artwork.
UKS2 Knowledge	Drawing	Painting	Printing	3D Form	Architecture	Collage
	- That positive space is best described as the areas in a work of art that are the subjects, or areas of interest. - Negative space is area around the subjects, or areas of interest. - To show scale in my drawings means	- That shade can create depth in a painting. - Colour is used to create a mood. - Texture is achieved through brush work. - Complementary colours create a strong contrast and provide striking	- That positive areas are those that will remain intact, and will receive ink on the surface and will give us an inked result in the printing. - Negative areas are the carved away area of your printing block that you don't want printed.	- Clay is pliable, therefore it can be manipulated into shapes and texture can be added to create different effects. - How clay can be joined and attached by scoring - Curing is the process of hardening the clay.	- Known for its architecture qualities, one of the most famous Ancient Muslim buildings is the Dome of the Rock Shrine located on the holy Temple Mount in Jerusalem. - Zaha Hadid is an Iraqi-British architect	- Texture that you can feel is known as tactile. - Texture that an artist recreates on a flat surface is called visual texture - Tactile and visual textures can be combined - That materials, techniques and media

	the objects nearer the front are larger and objects in the distance are smaller in relation to one another. - How to draw with Proportion where the parts of an object are correct in size in relation to the other parts. - To show perspective in my artwork by drawing in 3D or with a vanishing point. - Shadow and reflection adds depth to a drawing. - How to use coloured pencils to create light, mid and dark tones. - Limiting a colour palette allows for a more harmonious piece of artwork - Gradient can be achieved by blending one colour into another or various tones of the same hue. - Applying less pressure is useful when blending colours and trying to create a gradient.	visual effects when paired together. - Analogous colours are used to create harmony and have a richer, more complex look due to the subtle gradations of multiple hues. - Composition gives layout and structure to each art piece. It leads the eye of the observer through the image and emphasizes the focal point.	- A mixture of printing techniques can provide contrast.	- Clay can be fired to a specific temperature to permanently harden it. This depends on the type of clay. - Various techniques can be used in clay, including bas relief, engraving and coiling. - A slab is achieved as a tile base by rolling an equal thickness of clay and cutting the edge neatly. Key fact: In 1999, the Anteros Tactile Museum at Francesco Cavazza Institute for the Blind in Bologna, Italy, was inspired to start its own bas-relief project.; to make paintings accessible for visually impaired people. Through a bas-relief, an artist's 'vision' of a two-dimensional painting can be conveyed in a way that could be experienced through touch.	who has designed many futuristic buildings mainly designed on curved facades and sharp angles. One of her most famous curved buildings is the Olympic Aquatics centre in London.	can be combined for effect.
--	---	--	--	--	--	------------------------------------

Vocabulary	Highlight Graduated Horizon line Vanishing point Perspective Scale Proportion Cast shadow Reflection Light/mid/dark Tone Limited Palette Gradient	Hue Analogous colours Complimentary colours Composition Atmosphere Tone	Carved Incision Positive Negative	Manipulate Scoring Pliable Bas Relief Emphasis	Architecture Geometric Arch Dome Composition Aesthetic	Pleating Scoring Fraying Overlap
Artist Knowledge	William Grill (1990-Present) A British author and illustrator. He takes most of his inspiration from the natural world, and enjoys working in coloured pencils. Clive Branson (1904-1944) His artwork Blitz: Plane Flying is a surreal depiction of a working-class London street during the devastating air raids which lasted from September 1940 until January 1941. Branson was then living in Battersea which was affected by the nightly raids. He	Lisa Fittipaldi Lisa learned to paint after losing her sight. Her inspiring use of colour and her ability to tell which colour she is using just by feeling the texture of the paint are just two remarkable facets of her story. David Hockney (born 9 July 1937) is an English painter, draftsman, printmaker, stage designer, and photographer. As an important contributor to the pop art movement of the 1960s, he is considered one of the	Andy Warhol (born Andrew Warhola Jr.; August 6, 1928 – February 22, 1987) was an American artist, film director, and producer who was a leading figure in the visual art movement known as pop art. His works explore the relationship between artistic expression, advertising, and celebrity culture that flourished by the 1960s, and span a variety of media, including painting, silkscreening, photography, film, and sculpture	Lorenzo Ghiberti (born 1378- 1455) Was an early Italian Renaissance sculpture who created one of the most innovative bas-relief pieces. 'Door to Paradise' on the Baptistery in Florence is a prime example of this kind of relief work. The Gates of Paradise (1452) in Florence Centuries of sculptors and art historians have lauded the Gates for their captivating depictions of Old Testament themes. The famous bronze doors became an emblem of the Renaissance period	Sunga Park is a Korean artist, graphic designer and freelance illustrator. Many of her illustrations have been included in magazines. She paints beautiful and expressive watercolours and sketches of Asian architecture.	Tom Miller Local Artist A past pupil of St John's School, Tom Miller is a professional artist who's work primarily consists of mixed media paintings, constantly interchanging between acrylics, oils, inks, collage and spray paint. He uses these media to craft scenes and depictions of his envisioned version of life, transforming reality using reference from photos, sculpture and life to help create his world.

	died serving as a Sergeant in the British Army.	most influential British artists of the 20th century.		and one of the most recognized pieces of art on earth over time.		
--	---	---	--	--	--	--