

Knowledge Progression Sheet Art and Design

Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<u>All About Me</u> • A sketchbook is a book or pad with blank pages for sketching, and is often used by artists for drawing or painting as a part of their creative process. • Sketching is a rough drawing of the artist's initial thoughts and ideas. These sketches are often used as stepping-stones to the final piece. • Shading is a technique that will give a 3D feel to your art. You add darker tones in certain parts of your drawing, to give some more depth and emotion to it. • Self-portrait is a piece of artwork that an artist produces of themselves. • Observational art is to draw or paint a subject as accurately as possible. The image must be created from real life, rather than a photograph or the artist's imagination. • Van Gogh, when he first began painting, used peasants as models and also used very dark	<u>VIPS/ Relationships</u> • Know the origins of the Mandala pattern - Sanskrit word for circle and a feeling of wholeness • To know what the colour wheel is. • To know that the primary colours are red, blue and yellow, and cannot be made by mixing other colours. • To know that secondary colours are made by mixing equal amounts of the primary colours together that are half way apart on the wheel. • To know that tertiary colours are made by mixing equal parts of the adjoining primary and secondary colours. • Know how to alter the shade and/or tone of a colour by adding white or black. • Know how to alter the hue by adjusting the balance of colours e.g., to change the hue of purple add more/less red. • Know how to draw a variety of patterns, raindrop, swirl, circles, loops in order to create their own Mandala.	<u>Amazing Arizona</u> • Ansel Adams was an American landscape photographer and environmentalist. • He was known for helping to establish National Parks in America. • The Grand Canyon was where he felt he took some of his best photographs. • Ansel is an important figure in photography. <u>Kensuke's Kingdom</u> • Hokusai was a Japanese artist who was born in October 1760 and died in May 1849. • Hokusai was best known for his woodblock print series 'Thirty-Six Views of Mount Fuji' which includes the iconic 'The Great Wave off Kanagawa'. It is not a painting. • 'The Great Wave off Kanagawa' symbolises the power nature can have on human lives. • Mount Fuji appears in the centre of the print and is a sacred symbol of Japanese identity.	<u>Inquisitive Archaeologists</u> • The Maya carved in local materials such as wood, jade, flint, shells and limestone. • They also made objects out of ceramic which may have been painted. • These pieces could be functional, such as door handles, tiles, incense burners for worship, artefacts to take to the afterlife, or decorative to depict stories of rulers and gods or could record events in glyphs. • Many buildings were decorated with carvings. • Stelae were huge, carved stone. • The most common subjects in Maya art are mortal rulers and supernatural beings. • Frederick Catherwood (1799-1854) went to Central America in 1839. • He spent a year drawing and cataloguing in detail the hieroglyphics, sculptures

colours like black, grey and dark greens. • He would later paint flowers, landscapes and himself, mostly because he was too poor to pay any models. • Van Gogh spent a long time sketching (using chalks, charcoal and pencils) before adding paint. • Van Gogh used small brush marks to create texture within his painting. • Different sized and shaped paintbrushes create different marks on the page. • In a self-portrait, eyes are half way down the face, ears are in line with the nose, the nose begins in the middle of the eyes, and the face is symmetrical. <u>Trust Me, I am a Botanist</u> • Painting is the action or skill of using paint, either in a picture or as decoration. • Watercolour is the art of painting using a technique of producing paler colours by diluting rather than by adding white. This is appropriate for Margaret Mee style paintings.	• Know that Mandalas are symmetrical. <u>Imaginary Worlds</u> • To study the work of a famous artist. • Observe an artist's work closely, and accurately recreate a section implementing David Hockney's style into our own work. • Draw the outline of a landscape, focusing on perspective. • Add colour to their landscape in the style of David Hockney. • Evaluate how effectively we have reproduced an artist's style in our own work.	• The boats pictured are fast boats used by fishermen to transport fish. • Woodblock printing is a technique for printing text, images or patterns used widely throughout East Asia and originating in China in antiquity as a method of printing on textiles and later paper.	and architecture of the hidden cities of Copán, Palenque and Uxmal. • He published a book in 1841 which sold over 20,000 copies in 3 months in America. It inspired the Western World to find out more about the Maya. • He repeated this on a second expedition, visiting around 40 Maya cities, including Chichén Itzá, Uxmel and Tulum, over 10 months. • He made many sketches and watercolours with the aid of a camera lucida, an instrument that reproduced the image of the object on a sheet of paper so that an outline could then be traced. • Later, he used lithography to make prints. • After his expeditions, he often reproduced his drawings. • In his reproductions, although the artefacts and architecture were detailed and accurate, he sometimes repositioned objects, changed the lighting and
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• Acrylic paint is more vibrant, this is better suited to Georgia O'Keeffe paintings. • Colour mixing is typically described in terms of three primary colours and three secondary colours (colours made by mixing two of the three primary colours in equal amounts). • Observational art is to draw or paint a subject as accurately as possible. The image must be created from real life, rather than a photograph or the artist's imagination. • Different sized and shaped paintbrushes create different marks on the page. • Margaret Mee's painting style was very intricate meaning she would have had to use small paint brushes and brush marks to produce the desired detail. The end result was very realistic and life-like due to her first-hand sketching. • Georgia O'Keeffe is more abstract, zoomed in, bright and bold, focusing on a part of the flower. The end result is very eye catching and vibrant.			background, and included people for artistic purposes. <u>Northern Lights</u> • Christian Birmingham is a British illustrator and artist. • He is most famous for his illustrations in classic novels. • All his colour work is drawn in chalk pastel on Canson Mi-Teintes pastel paper, working at an easel on a vertical board to allow the chalk dust to drop away from the paper surface. • Black and white drawings are done with soft 6B-8B pencils, kept as sharp as possible, on good quality cartridge paper. • He includes an effect of light or atmosphere to unite the elements of an illustration. • Illustrations should open up the possibilities in the story and give a reader's imagination a glimpse of how those possibilities might look.
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