

## Art Progression Grid Class 1

Autumn 1 – Let’s Sculpt, Barbara Hepworth	Spring 2 – Colour Chaos	Summer 2 – Fabricate (seaside art)
Minimum learning is highlighted in yellow		Minimum vocabulary is in bold
<b>What children will know and remember</b>		
<p>To know that a <b>sculpture</b> is using different materials such as clay, wood, stone or metal to create 3d structures. A 3D structure is a real thing you can hold and see from all sides. It's not flat like a picture; it has length, width, and height.</p>	<p>To know <b>Piet Mondrian</b> was an artist who liked to paint using the primary colours with black lines and white spaces.</p> <p><b>To know the primary colours are red, blue and yellow.</b> These colours cannot be made by mixing other colours.</p>	<p><b>To know what weaving is.</b> Weaving – is a product made by joining threads or strips under and over each other.</p>
<p>To know <b>Barbara Hepworth</b> was known for sculpture using bronze, stone and <b>wood</b>. To know that Barbara Hepworth was a local artist and there is a museum in Wakefield (near to us) named after her. Many of Barbara’s abstract sculptures are made from stone, wood and bronze. Some are very large and are exhibited outside.</p>	<p>To know how to create a colour field painting (creating big, colourful pictures using blocks of colour that make you feel happy and calm using colours that have been mixed).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Orange, green and purple are secondary colours. They are made by <b>mixing</b> two primary colours together.</li> </ul>	<p>To know how to weave and <b>join</b> materials into a loom alternating between over and under. Loom - is a frame for weaving. Warp – threads running lengthwise on the loom Weft – The horizontal threads.</p>
<p>To know sculptures, use line, shape, form and space when creating their work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lines create outlines and they can be different lengths or widths.</li> <li>• Lines which meet up create shapes.</li> <li>• Form creates depth and 3D shapes.</li> <li>• Space is around in or between an object.</li> </ul>	<p>To know that adding white to a colour makes the colour lighter. To know how to create a painting using tints (lighter colours made by adding white).</p>	<p>To know how to use materials creatively to make a product (a paper bag) using their paper weaving skills.</p>
<p><b>To know how to use a range of materials creatively to create a Sculpture.</b> Sculpture can be created using many different types of materials such as: cardboard, plastic, concrete, food, ice, wood, clay</p>	<p>To know how to select warm and cool colours to create a painting. Red, orange and yellow are warm colours. They make us think of warm and cosy things. Green, blue and purple are cool colours. They make us think of fresh, calm or chilly things</p>	<p>To know and consider their choices of colours and materials when making and decorating a product.</p>
<p>To know Marc Quinn is an artist who often used unusual materials such as bread, flowers and ice. Many of his sculptures relate to the human body.</p>	<p>To know that Wassily Kandinsky was a famous Russian painter. Many people think he was the first abstract artist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Abstract art is using colours, lines and shapes but does not represent objects or living things.</li> </ul>	<p>To know and suggest why <b>artists</b> and crafts makers might have decorated their artworks or products.</p>
<b>Disciplinary skills and knowledge</b>		
<p>become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques</p>	<p>know about great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms.</p>	<p>evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design</p>