

Art Progression Grid Class 2

Autumn 1– Joan Miro	Spring 2– Landscapes and Cityscapes	Summer 1 – Nature Sculptures
Minimum learning is highlighted in yellow		Minimum vocabulary is in bold
What children will know and remember		
<p>To know Joan Miro was an artist who worked with realism (making things seem real), and explain that she made paintings that were magical.</p>	<p>To know Oscar – Claude Monet was a French painter born in 1840, and was a founder of impressionist painting. Impressionist art is painting that captures feelings and colours of a moment, like a sunny day in a garden, with quick brushstrokes.</p>	<p>To know that nature sculptures are artworks created from natural materials like wood, stone, or plants, often creating forms such as animals, plants, or landscapes.</p>
<p>To know that Joan Miro worked with Surrealism (combining real objects with strange objects) Surrealist artists wanted to combine dreams and reality in their artworks. Surrealist paintings included several things which would not normally be seen together in the same piece e.g. everyday things and strange creatures.</p>	<p>To know and describe the work of Monet - Monet was passionate about painting the French countryside and would often paint the same scene many times to capture changing the light and the different seasons.</p> <p>To know Monet is most famous for painting lily ponds for 20 years</p>	<p>To know Statues are sculptures of people, animals, or objects made from materials like stone, metal, or clay.</p>
<p>To know how to draw carefully so drawings are realistic - Select 5 (real) things (animals, people, objects) from their life for example books, bed, family, dog, cat.</p>	<p>To know and compare the difference between cityscape and a landscape.</p> <p>Landscapes depict the natural world, focusing on the ground and sky as well as trees, mountains, and water</p> <p>Cityscape is a picture of a city which involves drawing buildings.</p>	<p>To know what 3d and 2d mean and the term dimension 2D is flat like a drawing, and 3D is like a real thing you can touch. Dimension refers to how many directions you can measure or describe. For example, a flat shape like a circle is two-dimensional (2D) because you can measure its length and width. But a shape like a cube, which has length, width, and height, is three-dimensional (3D).</p>
<p>To know how to draw making things seem bigger or smaller than they really are. To use a picture of a house and a garden to make our own versions of the famous Miro painting of 'The Farm'</p>	<p>To know how to paint a landscape using colour and texture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sketch a faint outline of a painting in pencil. • Use a cotton bud and acrylic paint to add smaller details, such as flowers. 	<p>To know how to use clay to make a nature sculpture. Name natural objects as a contrast to manmade objects</p>
<p>To know how to use simple bold colours, shapes and lines, to create a picture in the style of Joan Miró.</p>	<p>To know how to use pastels to recreate a Monet painting of the houses of parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use pastels to colour the sky and the reflection. • use blues and purples for one of the pictures, and reds and yellows for the other. • draw an outline of the building on the sugar paper, and colour carefully around it. 	<p>To know how to create a multimedia collage to bring together and celebrate work.</p>

Disciplinary skills and knowledge

know about great artists, craft makers and designers, and understand the historical and cultural development of their art forms.

evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design

become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques