

Art Progression Grid Class 4/5 cycle 1

Autumn 2 – British Art and Artists (Paula Rego)	Spring 2 – Plants and Flowers (Henri Rousseau)	Summer 2 – Bodies (Henry Moore)
Minimum learning is highlighted in yellow		Minimum vocabulary is in bold
What children will know and remember		
To know Paula Rego was born in Portugal but spent most of her life in Britain so considers herself British.	To know to include petals, leaves, stems , flowers, buds when representing plants in art.	To know that Henry Moore was a British sculptor, born in Yorkshire He was known for sculpting bodies and body shapes.
To know Paula Rego is known for storytelling in her work Paula Rego likes to tell stories in her paintings and drawings. She uses traditional Portuguese stories, fairy tales and Disney films (Snow White, Pinocchio and Fantasia) to inspire her work. Paula Rego was a help in the drive for equality	To know Henri Rousseau was French and famous for working with plants in his art.	To know how to use charcoal to show dark and light (tone) and to smudge and blend for effect. Smudge: Smudging is a technique where artists use their fingers or a blending tool to soften or blur the edges of lines or shapes. It can create a sense of atmosphere or movement in a drawing or painting. Blend: Blending is the process of smoothly transitioning between different colours or tones.
To know how to illustrate a story. Illustrate to show or explain something using pictures, drawings, or other visual representations.	To know to consider how to use form and shape when adding detail and choose colour appropriately. Form is how things feel and look in real life. Shape is the outline or silhouette of something	To know how to record a drawing in a sketchbook.
To know Thomas Gainsborough is most famous for quick, light coloured paintings and is known for painting landscapes . A landscape is a picture or view of the countryside, including natural features like mountains, rivers, trees, and fields.	To know when to press hard and when to press lightly. Pressing hard creates darker and more defined lines, while pressing lightly produces lighter and softer lines - this creates shading and texture.	To know how to draw the details of a person carefully ensuring to draw facial features and clothing details.
To know to consider foreground, middleground and background in art when painting landscapes Foreground: This is like the part of the picture that's closest to you, right at the front. It might include things like rocks, flowers, or animals Middleground: This is like the middle part of the picture, between the foreground and background. It might include things like trees, buildings, or hills. Background: This is like the part of the picture that's farthest away. It might include things like mountains, clouds, or the sky.	To know and learn how to look back at drawings and discuss ideas and improvements .	To know to consider jagged or smooth edges Smooth Edges: Smooth edges are like a smooth line or surface without any bumps or roughness.. Jagged Edges: Jagged edges are like a rough or uneven line or surface with sharp points or irregular shapes..
Disciplinary skills and knowledge		

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

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

produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences