

Design and Technology Progression Map

	DT Technical Knowledge- Cooking and Nutrition						
-Use the basic principle varied diet to prepare o -Understand where foo	lishes	-Prepare and cook a var		and varied diet Iry dishes using a range of cook Iow a variety of ingredients an			
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
 describe textures wash hands & clean surfaces think of interesting ways to decorate food say where some foods come from, (i.e. plant or animal) describe differences between some food groups (i.e. sweet, vegetable etc.) discuss how fruit and vegetables are healthy cut, peel and grate safely, with support describe "five a day" 	• Understanding the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet is covered in Science	 carefully select ingredients use equipment safely think about how to grow plants to use in cooking begin to understand food comes from UK and wider world describe how healthy diet= variety/balance of food/drinks explain how food and drink are needed for active/healthy bodies. 	Understanding and applying the principles of a healthy and varied diet is covered in Science	 explain how to be safe / hygienic and follow own guidelines present product well - interesting, attractive, fit for purpose begin to understand seasonality of foods understand food can be grown, reared or caught in the UK and the wider world describe how recipes can be adapted to change appearance, taste, texture, aroma understand a recipe can be adapted by adding / substituting ingredients 	Understanding and applying the principles of a healthy and varied diet is covered in Science		

		 prepare and cook some dishes safely and hygienically grow in confidence using some of the following techniques: peeling, chopping, slicing, grating, mixing, spreading, kneading and baking say where food comes from (animal, underground etc.) 		 describe eat well plate and how a healthy diet=variety / balance of food and drinks prepare and cook some savoury dishes safely and hygienically including, where appropriate, use of heat source use range of techniques such as peeling, chopping, slicing, grating, mixing, spreading, kneading and baking. 	
		DT Techn	ical Knowledge- Structure	es	
Build structures, explori made stronger, stiffer a	•	Apply their u	nderstanding of how to strer	ngthen, stiffen and reinforce mo	re complex structures
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
 begin to measure and join materials, with some support describe differences in materials suggest ways to make material/product stronger 	 measure materials describe some different characteristics of materials join materials in different ways use joining, rolling or folding to make it stronger use own ideas to try to make product 	 use appropriate materials work accurately to make cuts and holes join materials begin to make strong structures 	 measure carefully to avoid mistakes attempt to make product strong continue working on product even if original didn't work make a strong, stiff structure 	 select materials carefully, considering intended use of product and appearance explain how product meets design criteria measure accurately enough to ensure precision ensure product is strong and fit for purpose begin to reinforce and 	 select materials carefully, considering intended use of the product, the aesthetics and functionality. explain how product meets design criteria reinforce and strengthen a 3D frame

DT Technical Knowledge-Mechanical Systems						
-Explore and use med levers, sliders, wheels products.	chanisms [for example, s and axles], in their	-Understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages]				
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
begin to understand how to use wheels and axles	• use levers or slides	 select appropriate tools / techniques alter product after checking, to make it better begin to try new/different ideas use simple lever and linkages to create movement begin to use pneumatics to create movement 		 select most appropriate tools / techniques explain alterations to product after checking it refine product after testing grow in confidence about trying new / different ideas Use cams, wheels, axels, pulleys or gears to create movement Name components such as chassis, axel et 		
		DT Technical	Knowledge-Electrical Sy	/stems		
		Understand and use elec	ctrical systems in their prod	ucts (for example, series circuits	;)	
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	

		•Learn about static electricity and how it moves objects through attraction or repulsion (objective covered in Mechanisms Pneumatic toys unit)	 use number of components in circuit Know about electrical items and how they work Know what a series circuit is create a circuit with a switch 		 create and use electric circuits in their designs Know how to make electromagnetic motors
		DT Tech	nical Knowledge-textile	S	
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
•	To know how to join fabric by pinning, stapling or gluing join textiles together with a running stitch to make a product, and explain how I did it carefully cut textiles to produce accurate pieces explain choices of textile understand that a 3D textile structure can be made from		 think about user when choosing textiles choose textiles considering appearance and functionality think about how to make product strong begin to devise a template explain how to join things in a different way understand that a simple fabric shape can be used to make a 3D textiles project 		 think about user's wants/needs and aesthetics when choosing textiles make product attractive and strong make a prototype use a range of joining techniques think about how product might be sold think carefully about what would improve product understand that a single 3D textiles project can be made from a combination of fabric shapes.

	two identical fabric shapes				
-Design purposeful, fund products for themselves based on design criteria -Generate, develop, mod their ideas through talking templates, mock-ups and information and commu	and other users del and communicate ng, drawing, d, where appropriate,	are fit for purpose, aime -Generate, develop, mod	ed at particular individuals o	deas through discussion, annot	
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
 have own ideas explain what they want to do explain what their product is for, and how it will work use pictures and words to plan, begin to use models design a product for themselves following design criteria research similar existing products 	 have own ideas and plan what to do next explain what they want to do and describe how they may do it explain purpose of product, how it will work and how it will be suitable for the user describe design using pictures, words, models, 	 begin to research others' needs show design meets a range of requirements describe purpose of product follow a given design criteria have at least one idea about how to create product create a plan which shows order, 	 use research for design ideas show design meets a range of requirements and is fit for purpose begin to create own design criteria have at least one idea about how to create product and suggest improvements for design. produce a plan and explain it to others 	 use internet and questionnaires for research and design ideas take a user's view into account when designing begin to consider needs/wants of individuals/groups when designing and ensure product is fit for purpose create own design criteria 	 draw on market research to inform design use research of user's individual needs, wants, requirements for design identify features of design that will appeal to the intended user create own design criteria and specification

diagrams, begin
to use ICT
design products

- design products for myself and others following design criteria
- tools and materials, and explain choices
- use knowledge of existing products to produce ideas

- equipment and tools
- describe design using an accurately labelled sketch and words
- make design decisions
- explain how product will work
- make a prototype
- begin to use computers to show design

- say how realistic plan is.
- include an annotated sketch
- make and explain design decisions considering availability of resources
- explain how product will work
- make a prototype
- begin to use computers to show design.

- have a range of ideas
- produce a logical, realistic plan and explain it to others.
- use cross-sectional planning and annotated sketches
- make design decisions considering time and resources.
- clearly explain how parts of product will work.
- model and refine design ideas by making prototypes and using pattern pieces.
- use computer-aided designs

- come up with innovative design ideas
- follow and refine a logical plan.
- use annotated sketches, crosssectional planning and exploded diagrams
- make design decisions, considering, resources and cost
- clearly explain how parts of design will work, and how they are fit for purpose
- independently model and refine design ideas by making prototypes and using pattern pieces
- use computer-aided designs

DT Make

- -Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing]
- -Select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics

Select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately

Select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
 explain what I'm making and why consider what I need to do next select tools/equipment to cut, shape, join, finish and explain choices measure, mark out, cut and shape, with support choose suitable materials and explain choices try to use finishing techniques to make product look good work in a safe and hygienic manner 	 explain what I am making and why it fits the purpose make suggestions as to what I need to do next. join materials/comp onents together in different ways measure, mark out, cut and shape materials and components, with support. describe which tools I'm using and why choose suitable materials and explain choices depending on characteristics. use finishing techniques to make product look good 	 select suitable tools/equipment, explain choices; begin to use them accurately select appropriate materials, fit for purpose. work through plan in order consider how good product will be begin to measure, mark out, cut and shape materials/compo nents with some accuracy begin to assemble, join and combine materials and components with some accuracy begin to apply a range of finishing techniques with some accuracy 	 select suitable tools and equipment, explain choices in relation to required techniques and use accurately select appropriate materials, fit for purpose; explain choices work through plan in order. realise if product is going to be good quality measure, mark out, cut and shape materials/componen ts with some accuracy assemble, join and combine materials and components with some accuracy apply a range of finishing techniques with some accuracy 	 use selected tools/equipment with good level of precision produce suitable lists of tools, equipment/materials needed select appropriate materials, fit for purpose; explain choices, considering functionality create and follow detailed step-by-step plan explain how product will appeal to an audience mainly accurately measure, mark out, cut and shape materials/components mainly accurately assemble, join and combine materials/components mainly accurately apply a range of finishing techniques 	 use selected tools and equipment precisely produce suitable lists of tools, equipment, materials needed, considering constraints select appropriate materials, fit for purpose; explain choices, considering functionality and aesthetics create, follow, and adapt detailed step-by-step plans explain how product will appeal to audience; make changes to improve quality accurately measure, mark out, cut and shape materials/components accurately assemble, join and combine materials/components accurately apply a range of finishing techniques

	 work safely and hygienically 			 use techniques that involve a small number of steps begin to be resourceful with practical problems 	 use techniques that involve a number of steps be resourceful with practical problems
			DT Evaluate		
-Explore and evaluate a products -Evaluate their ideas and design criteria		-Evaluate their ideas an their work.		s. n design criteria and consider th gn and technology have helped	
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
 talk about their work, linking it to what they were asked to do talk about existing products considering: use, materials, how they work, audience, where they might be used talk about existing products, and say 	 describe what went well, thinking about design criteria talk about existing products considering: use, materials, how they work, audience, where they might be used; express personal opinion 	 look at design criteria while designing and making use design criteria to evaluate finished product say what I would change to make design better begin to evaluate existing products, considering: how well they have been made, 	 refer to design criteria while designing and making use criteria to evaluate product begin to explain how I could improve original design evaluate existing products, considering: how well they've been made, materials, whether they work, 	 evaluate quality of design while designing and making evaluate ideas and finished product against specification, considering purpose and appearance. test and evaluate final product evaluate and discuss existing products, considering: how well they've been made, materials, whether 	 evaluate quality of design while designing and making; is it fit for purpose? keep checking design is best it can be. evaluate ideas and finished product against specification, stating if it's fit for purpose test and evaluate final product; explain what would improve it and the effect different resources may have had

	what is and isn't	•
	good	
•	talk about things	
	that other people	•
	have made	
•	begin to talk about	
	what could make	
	product better	
	.	

- evaluate how good existing products are
- talk about what I would do differently if I were to do it again and why
- materials, whether they work, how they have been made, fit for purpose
- begin to understand by whom, when and where products were designed
- learn about some inventors/designer s/ engineers/chefs/ manufacturers of ground-breaking products

- how they have been made, fit for purpose
- discuss by whom, when and where products were designed
- research whether products can be recycled or reused
- know about some inventors/designers/ engineers/chefs/ma nufacturers of ground-breaking products

- they work, how they have been made, fit for purpose
- begin to evaluate how much products cost to make and how innovative they are
- research how sustainable materials are
- talk about some key inventors/designers/ engineers/ chefs/manufacturers of ground-breaking products
- do thorough
 evaluations of existing
 products considering:
 how well they've been
 made, materials,
 whether they work,
 how they've been
 made, fit for purpose
- evaluate how much products cost to make and how innovative they are
- research and discuss how sustainable materials are
- consider the impact of products beyond their intended purpose
- discuss some key inventors/designers/ engineers/ chefs/manufacturers of ground-breaking products

Art and Design Progression Map						
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
			ART- Drawing			
 To know that lines can be used in different ways Colour (own work) neatly following the lines. Show pattern and texture by adding dots and lines. To experiment with different resources to create different lines (wavy, vertical, horizontal, cross hatch) Use lines to create a drawing Sketch a pattern from observations, using lines, curls and circles 	 Continue to investigate tone by drawing light/dark lines, light/dark patterns, light/dark shapes using a pencil. Draw lines/marks from observations Show different tones by using coloured pencils To use charcoal, pencil and pastels with control Draw lines of different sizes and thickness. To create mood in their drawings To begin to show facial expressions in their drawings 	 To know that Tone is the areas of dark and light Develop intricate patterns/ marks with a variety of media. Use different hardness's of pencils to show line, tone and texture. Use hatching and cross hatching to show tone and texture. To be able to show facial expressions in their drawings Develop drawing skills by drawing from direct observation 	 To that tone is the lightness or darkness of something and to use tone in their drawing To know that mark making is the creation of different patterns, lines, textures and shapes To know that vertical lines run from top to bottom To know that parallel lines are two lines that are always the same distance apart and never touch Develop intricate patterns using different grades of pencil and other implements to create lines and marks. Sketch lightly (no need to use a rubber to correct mistakes). To identify and draw simple 	 To know that first hand drawings are drawn from real life, and not from pictures To know that second hand drawings are drawn from a photograph or a picture rather than the real object or place Work in a sustained and independent way to create a detailed drawing. Develop a key element of their work: line, tone, pattern, texture. Use a variety of techniques to add interesting effects (e.g. reflections, shadows, direction of sunlight). Use lines to represent movement. Draw from observation using perspective, design, detail and line 	 Work in a sustained and independent way to develop their own style of drawing. This style may be through the development of: line, tone, pattern, texture. Use a choice of techniques to depict movement, perspective, shadows and reflection. To be able to use sketches to communicate emotions and a sense of self with accuracy and imagination Choose a style of drawing suitable for the work (e.g. realistic or impressionistic) Develop an awareness of composition, scale and proportion in their paintings 	

			objects and use marks and lines to produce texture • Annotate sketches to explain and elaborate ideas. • Use shading to show light and shadow. • Draw still life from observation		
 To know that primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours To know which colours are primary colours (blue, yellow, red) To know which colours are secondary colours (orange, purple, green) Experiment with paint media using a range of tools, e.g. different brush sizes, hands, feet, rollers and pads. To create mood in their painting To paint a picture of something they can 	 To know which primary colours mix to create secondary colours. Add white and black to colours to make tints To mix their own brown Understand how to make tints using white and tones by adding black to make darker and lighter shades Begin to control the types of marks made in a range of painting techniques 	To know where the primary and secondary colours are on a colour wheel I know I can make a tint by adding white to a colour I know I can make a shade by adding black to a colour Mix colours effectively. (being able to predict with accuracy the colour that they mix) Use a range of brushes to demonstrate increasing control the types of marks made and experiment with	 Mix colour, shades and tones with increasing confidence. Experiment with creating mood with colour. Use light and dark within painting and show understanding of complimentary colours. Confidently control the types of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures including blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint creating textural effects. Begin to choose 	 Start to develop their own style using tonal contrast and mixed media. To combine colours, tones and tints to enhance the mood of a piece Use the qualities of watercolour and acrylic paints to create visually interesting pieces. Confidently control the types of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures inc. blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint creating textural effects. Sketch lightly before painting to combine line 	 Create a colour palette based upon colours observed in the natural or built world Work in a sustained and independent way to develop their own style of painting. This style may be through the development of: colour, tone and shade. Purposely control the types of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures inc. blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint creating textural effects. Develop a personal style of painting drawing upon ideas from other artists

• Use thick and thin brushes.		including blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint creating textural effects. • Use thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines.			
			Collage		
 Use a combination of materials that are cut, torn and glued. Use repeating or overlapping shapes 	 To know that the term collage means 'a collection of materials or objects covering a surface Begin to mix materials to create texture. Begin to sort and arrange materials. 	 mix materials in an interesting way to create texture. sort and arrange materials. 	Caulatava	 Select and arrange materials for a striking effect. Ensure work is precise. 	
			Sculpture		
 Use a combination of shapes Shape and model materials for a purpose from observation and imagination. 	 Use equipment and media with increasing confidence Use clay and other 	 Use equipment and media with confidence Begin to show an awareness of objects having a 	 Work in a safe, organised way, caring for equipment Use recycled, natural and man- made materials to create sculptures. 	 Work in a safe, organised way, caring for equipment Use recycled, natural and manmade materials to create realistic/recognisable sculptures 	 Work in a safe, organised way, caring for equipment. Demonstrate experience in the understanding of different ways of

- Use rolled up paper, straws, paper, card and clay as materials.
- use moulding clay/plasticine to create a sculpture (including techniques such as pinching, kneading and rolling)
- apply simple decorating techniques (such as painting)
- use etching tools to create patterns

- mouldable materials
- Use a combination of shapes to create a recognisable form
- Use techniques such as rolling, cutting, moulding and carving.
- Use etching tools to create lines and texture.

- third dimension and perspective.
- Join two parts successfully.
 - Use a sketchbook to plan, collect and develop ideas. To record media explorations and experimentations as well as try out ideas.
- Include texture that conveys feelings, expression or movement.
- Confidently use clay and other mouldable materials.

- Adapt work as and when necessary and explain why.
- Independently create and combine shapes to create recognisable forms (e.g. shapes made from nets or solid materials).
- Add materials to provide interesting detail.

- Objectives Covered in DT Bridges unit
- Take on the role of an architect, using sketchbooks to design a building based on an architectural style
- Use a perspective view, a plan view or front elevation to draw their design of a building

- finishing work: glaze, paint, polish. · using a range of media.
- Show life-like qualities and real-life proportions or, if more abstract, provoke different interpretations.
- Use frameworks (such as wire or moulds) to provide stability and form.
- Children use their sketch book to create a detailed design which they will refer to when creating their sculpture

Print

- Use repeating or overlapping shapes.
- Use objects to create prints (e.g. fruit, vegetables or sponges).
- Use printmaking to create a repeating pattern
- Continue to explore printing simple pictures with a range of hard and soft materials e.g. cork, pen barrels, sponge.
- Mimic print from the environment (e.g. wallpapers)
- Press, roll, rub and stamp to make prints.

- Print simple pictures using different printing techniques
- Use layers of two or more colour
- Make printing blocks (e.g. from coiled string glued to a block).
- To know that pattern is a repetition of motifs

Replicate patterns

- observed in natural or built environments and make repeating patterns with symmetry and reflection techniques
- Make precise repeating patterns.

- Continue to gain experience in overlaying colours.
- Combine previously learned techniques to create pieces.
- awareness of mono and relief printing.
- To know that a printing block can be made from different materials such as wood or lino which can be carved to create a stamp

- Demonstrate experience in a range of printmaking techniques. (Such as zentangle printing
- Adapt their work
 according to their views
 and describe how they
 might develop it further.
- Develop their own style using tonal contrast and mixed media.

VOCABULARY Print, Rubbing Smudge, Image Reverse, Shapes Surface, Pressure Decoration, Cloth	VOCABULARY Print, Rubbing, Smudge, Image, Reverse, Shapes Surface, Pressure, Decoration, Cloth, Repeat, Rotate Mono-print, Two- tone print	VOCABULARY Imprint, Impression, Mould Monoprint Background Marbling, Surface Absorb, Stencil Negative space Positive space	VOCABULARY Trace, Manipulate Block, Repeat Continuous, Negative space Positive space	VOCABULARY Monotype, Printing, Inking up, Water-based Oil-based, Overlap, Etching, Engraving Indentation, Pressure	VOCABULARY Aesthetic, Pattern, Motif Victorian, Islamic, Rotation, Reflection Symmetrical, Repetition
			Textiles		
			T	1	
Join materials using glue	 Use weaving to create a pattern Join materials using glue and/or a stitch. 		 Create weavings. Use basic stiches to join materials Covered during DT lessons 		 Combine previously learned techniques to create pieces Choose from a range of stitching techniques. To know what blanket stitch, running stitch, cross stitch, appliqué are Covered during DT lessons
			Digital Media		Covered during D1 (c350)13
			Digital Media		
 Children develop ICT skills during computing lessons Green screen app/ pic collage used to present artwork 	 Children develop ICT skills during computing lessons Green screen app/ pic collage used to present artwork 	 Children develop ICT skills during computing lessons Green screen app/photos/pic collage used to present artwork 	 Create a piece of art which includes integrating a digital image they have taken. Take a photo from an unusual or thought-provoking viewpoint 	 Enhance digital media by editing (including sound, video, animation, still images and installations). Take photos and use software to alter them, adapt them and create work with meaning. Compose a photo with thought for textural 	To know that a photomontage is the process and the result of making a composite photograph by cutting, gluing, rearranging and overlapping two or more photographs into a new image

			 create an image using the principles of lenticular printing To use a photo collage to recreate a painting 	qualities, light and shade.	 To know about the history of photomontages To know that that contemporary artists use digital techniques to convey their messages To know that that artists use photography to record and observe and understand the terms macro, and monochromatic Enhance digital media by editing (including sound, video, animation, still images and installations). Have opportunity to explore modern and traditional artists using ICT and other resources. Combine a selection of images using digital technology considering colour, size and rotation.
			elop Ideas – Sketch Books		
Start to record simple media explorations in a sketch book.	 Use a sketchbook to plan and develop simple ideas. 	 Use a sketchbook to record media explorations and experimentations as well as try out ideas, plan 	 Use sketchbooks to collect and record visual information from different sources as well as planning, trying out ideas, plan colours 	Use sketchbooks Plan a sculpture through drawing and other preparatory work.	 Use sketchbooks to collect and record visual information from different sources as well as planning and colleting source material.

•	To have a basic understanding of abstract art To know that abstract art uses a lot of	
	shapes	

- Build information on colour mixing, the colour wheel and colour spectrums.
 Collect textures
- Collect textures and patterns to inform other work.
- colours and collect source material for future works.
- Identify interesting aspects of objects as a starting point for work.
- Use a sketch book to express feelings about a subject
- Make notes in a sketch book about techniques used by artists
- Annotate ideas for improving their work through keeping notes in a sketch book

- and collect source material for future works.
- Express likes and dislikes through annotations
- Use a sketch book to adapt and improve original ideas
- Keep notes to indicate their intentions/purpose of a piece of work

- Use the sketch book to plan how to join parts of the sculpture.
- Keep notes which consider how a piece of work may be developed further
- Use sketchbooks to collect and record visual information from different sources as well as planning, trying out ideas, plan colours and collect source material for future works.
- Adapt work as and when necessary and explain why.

- Annotate work in sketchbook.
- Use the sketch book to plan how to join parts of the sculpture.
- Annotate work in sketchbook

Responding to Art

- Look at and talk about own work and that of other artists and the techniques they had used expressing
- To be able to identify abstract art
- Continue to explore the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, making comparisons and describing the differences and similarities and making links to their own work.
- To be able to identify and compare abstract art
- e Continue to explore a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and
- To know that abstract art is modern art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect
- Discuss and review own and others work, expressing thoughts and feelings, and identify modifications/ changes and see how
- To know that an architectural style refers to the features that make a building historically identifiable, such as the shape, materials used and methods of construction
- Discuss and review own and others work, expressing thoughts and feelings, and identify modifications/ changes and see

- To know that Impressionist is a style of painting that focuses on light
- To knoe that Impressionist artists often use thick, broken brush strokes and painted scenes of everyday life.
- To know that postimpressionism art movement followed after the impressionist artists, it featured bright colours and thick brushstrokes but they

their likes and dislikes. To talk about how they have made something and how they could have made it differently (Children refer to line, shape, texture, colour)	 Respond to ideas and starting points To identify a number of improvements they could make to their own work (Children refer to line, shape, texture, colour) Explore artist's ideas and collect visual information to help inspire their creations 	disciplines, and making links to their own work Develop ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum Collect information, sketches and resources to use for inspiration in their own artwork Respond to art from other cultures and other periods of time.	they can be developed further • Adapt and refine ideas as they progress. • Explore ideas in a variety of ways. • Comment on their own artworks using visual language (Eg- shape, tone, form, texture, colour, line, shape, value(contrast)	how they can be developed further. Identify artists who have worked in a similar way to their own work. Develop and imaginatively extend ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum Collect information, sketches and resources and present ideas imaginatively in a sketch book. Children use the elements of art to comment on their own works of art (eg-choice of shape, tone, form, texture, colour, line, shape, value(contrast)	included more emotion and expression in their paintings. Discuss and review own and others work, expressing thoughts and feelings explaining their views. Identify artists who have worked in a similar way to their own work. Explore a range of great Artists, architects and designers in history. Use the qualities of materials to enhance ideas. Spot the potential in unexpected results as work progresses. Comment on artworks with a fluent grasp of visual language. (eg-Elements of Art- shape, tone, form, texture, colour, line, shape, value(contrast)
		To take I	nspiration from the Greats		
 To know that Artists use different methods and materials To study artist's work and talk about each artists 	 Describe the work of notable artists, artisans and designers Use some of the ideas of artists studied to create pieces. 	 Replicate some of the techniques used by notable artists, artisans and designers. Create original pieces that are 	 Replicate some of the techniques used by notable artists, artisans and designers. Create original pieces that are influenced by studies of others. 	 Give details (including own sketches) about the style of some notable artists, artisans and designers. Show how the work of those studied was influential in both 	 Give details (including own sketches) about the style of some notable artists, artisans and designers. Show how the work of those studied was influential in both

style (Abstract Art etc) • Use some of the ideas of artists studied to create pieces.		influenced by studies of others.	tudied in each Year Group	society and to other artists. • Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles.	society and to other artists. • Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles.
			tudied in each Year Group		
Beatriz Milhazes- Brazilian Abstract Artist (Bame) Bridget Riley-British Artist- repetition and patterns David Hockney- British Pop Artist Louise Bourgeois – French sculpture and installation artist Andrew Goldsworthy – British sculptor who makes land art Susan Beatrice- creates sculptures from watches Edouard Martinet- French -Scrap metal sculptures of animals Peder Severin Kroyer- Danish Painter Joaquin Sorolla-	Julian Ople- British visual artist Edwina Bridgeman- British mixed media artist Damien Hurst- British modern artist Picasso- Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist and theatre designer Max Ernst- German surrealist artist Ed Ruscha- American pop artist Clarice Cliff-	Carl Giles- British Cartoonist Sam McBratney- British author Walt Disney- American animator and cartoonist Diego Velazquez- Spanish Painter	Luz Perez Ojeda - French - Op-Art Barbara Hepworth - English - sculpture Paul Cezanne - French - still life Giorgio Morandi - Italian - still life David Hockney - British - painter, printer and photographer Paula Rego - Portuguese - paintings and prints based on storybooks Edward Hopper - American - realist painter and	Hundertwasser - Austrian - modern artist and architect Banksy - English - street artist inspired by current themes Andy Warhol - American - visual artist and print maker John Singer Sargent - American - portrait painter Magdalene Odundo - ceramics (BAME artist) Herman Rorschach - Swiss - developed inkblots - symmetrical patterns used to explore people's personalities	Hannah Hoch - German - photomontage Peter Kennard - British - contemporary photomontage artist Jerry Uelsmann - American - contemporary photomontage artist Jenny Holzer - Truisms Edward Weston - Macro photography Frieda Kahlo, Pablo Picaso - abstract expressionists Edvurd Munch - Expressionist
Spanish Painter	English Pottery Artist		printmaker	personalities	

		T	Τ .	T	T
Auguste Renio-	<u>Nancy</u>		<u>Fiona Rae</u> – Modern	<u>Leonardo da Vinci-</u>	<u>Edward Hopper – </u>
French Impressionist	McCroskey-		British artist born in	Italian artist	American – realist
style painter	American		Hong Kong		painter and print maker
\''	ceramic artist			Paul Klee- Swiss colour	
Vincent Van Gogh- Impressionist painter			<u>Pieter Brueghel –</u>	artist	Georges-Pierre Seurat –
from the Netherlands			Belgian artist –		French - Post-
Hom the Netherlands			landscapes and	Kathe Kollwitz- German	impressionist artist
			peasant scenes	painter	impressionist di tist
			peasant seemes	Mark Wallinger-	Vincent Van Gogh -
			Salvari Davialas Caran	Contemporary British	
			Sokari Douglas Camp	artist	Dutch – painter and
			English steel Sculptor	artist	well-known post-
			(Bame)	Dabla Diagona Crassiah	impressionist artist
				Pablo Picasso- Spanish	Claude Monet - French
				artist who co founded	– painter and founder of
				cubism	French Impressionist
				D :161:1	painting
				David Shigley-	
				Contemporary British	<u> Auguste Renoir</u> –
				visual artist	French – artist who lead
					in the development of
					impressionist style
					Edgar Degas - French -
					artist famous for his
					pastel drawings and oil
					1.
					painting of ballerinas
					Eugene Henri Paul
					Gauguin - French -
					post-impressionist artist
					<u>Stephens Jones</u> –
					British – milliner based
					in London

		Bundle MaClaren – British – contemporary milliner who makes bespoke and ready-to- wear hats
		<u>William Morris</u> – British- textile designer

Curriculum Objectives to be completed by end of year DT/ART