

Art and Design: Progression in Theoretical Knowledge

	Art History	Individual/Cultural Context	Materials/Processes
Y1	<p>Paul Klee described a line as 'a dot that went for a walk'</p> <p>Charles McGee used mark making to create patterns.</p> <p>Piet Mondrian used primary colours and bold black lines in his most recognizable works.</p> <p>Leonardo Da Vinci pressed a sage leaf in his diary and included directions for making a good print.</p>	<p>One of the earliest examples of printmaking using leaves is from Syria in 1228AD. It is the only known example from the Islamic world.</p> <p>Tataki zome is a traditional Japanese dyeing process using natural dyes from leaves and flowers and hammering them onto fabric. This process introduces the idea of textiles art and is also an excellent way of creating a simple but effective print.</p>	<p>José-Luis Sáez is a Spanish photographer who uses an iPhone to photograph architecture in black and white, highlighting the contrast in tone created by light and shadow.</p> <p>Frances Hatch uses natural objects such as stones and grass to create marks.</p> <p>Charles McGee folded paper to create sculptural forms.</p>
Y2	<p>Claude Monet painted outdoors in natural light. His paintings of water show light reflections on the surface,</p> <p>David Hockney painted stylised representations of water in the 1960s.</p>	<p>Batik is a traditional Indonesian artform using wax resistant dyes to create patterns in cloth.</p>	<p>Katsushika Hokusai used woodblock printing to create his famous series of prints called <i>36 Views of Mount Fuji</i> which includes the <i>Great Wave off Kanagawa</i>.</p> <p>David Hockney revisited his earlier paintings and now uses an iPad as a painting alternative.</p> <p>The Boyle Family take close-up photographs of streets, buildings and road-markings. Their work shows contrasting textures and patterns which pupils will be able to successfully translate into their own work.</p>
Y3	<p>Pablo Picasso simplified drawings of animals to emulate the cave paintings he had studied at Lascaux.</p> <p>Artists have frequently worked from secondary sources and have been inspired by each others work. We study the work of other artists to encourage our own creativity.</p> <p>Looking at the use of naturally available pigments used to create the Lascaux cave paintings and comparing with the bold use of primary colour studied in Yr1 (Piet Mondrian).</p>	<p>The Lascaux cave paintings are estimated to be 17,000 years old and depict scenes of hunting and large animals.</p>	<p>Joan Miró and Pablo Picasso used printmaking as an exploration of line throughout their career. Link back to Yr1 introductory project and practice taking a line for a walk.</p> <p>Picasso used a torch to draw in the air during a long exposure photograph.</p>

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Y4	<p>Artists have created still life artworks for centuries. They often contain coded messages such as memento mori (e.g. a skull, candle or hourglass).</p> <p>Still life is an exercise in composition and objects were traditionally carefully chosen and arranged.</p> <p>Theodore Rousseau used bold, bright colours to create an imagined jungle landscape.</p>	<p>Batik is a traditional Indonesian artform using wax resistant dyes to create patterns in cloth.</p>	<p>Abel Rodriguez documents his forest home with observational studies.</p> <p>Yayoi Kusama uses repeating pattern, light and reflection between mirrors to give the viewer a sense of endlessness.</p>
Y5	<p>Narrative art is art which tells a story, and was the most common form of art in the Western world until the nineteenth century. Stories which were most commonly depicted were Biblical scenes, as well as those from classical mythology and literature.</p> <p>A contemporary interpretation of narrative art is illustration, either from graphic novels or comic book storyboards where the images form the basis for the narrative; or children's books, in which the images are for the benefit of a developing reader.</p>	<p>There was an expectation that audiences would understand the story being depicted in narrative paintings, and would recognise the symbolism used to identify individual figures e.g. blue cloth for the Virgin Mary, or the moon to represent the goddess Artemis.</p> <p>Origami is the famous Japanese art of paper folding, dating back to the 1600s.</p>	<p>Mark Heard is inspired by the natural world and creates paper sculptures of birds, which are decoratively patterned.</p>
Y6	<p>Yinka Shonibare is inspired by the impact of the British Empire and incorporates imagery from traditional western art in his work.</p>	<p>Adire is the traditional Nigerian art of dyeing cloth, usually with indigo. Small seeds or stones are used to create intricate tie-dye patterns, and a waxy paste is used to draw detailed pattern work.</p>	<p>Ifeoma Anyaeji uses non-recyclable plastics to create sculptures, baskets and furniture.</p>