Year 1 Knowledge Objectives and Knowledge Goals – ART

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1
	Colour	Line	Style in Art	Paintings of Children	Sculpture
Week 1	To understand that there are primary colours and what they are. To know that the primary colours are red, yellow and blue.	To show what I know about line in art. To identify and use different kinds of lines.	To understand that artists can paint using different styles. Style means how something looks. Artists can paint using different styles.	To understand that art can tell us about people. To know that art can tell us about people. To know that art can tell us about how people lived.	To understand that sculpture is a 3D form of art. Sculpture is a 3D form of art. Sculpture can be made out of lots of different materials A sculpture can be built up or
	To know why the primary colours are special.		Pointillism is a way of painting where the artists uses lots of small dots to create an image. Georges Seurat was a famous artist who painted using the technique of pointillism.	To understand that artists can use art to give messages.	carved away.
	To identify secondary colours, warm and cool colours.	To know that artists can use lines, made from different materials, to show different things	To know that Van Gogh painted in different styles Van Gogh painted in different	To know that artists sometime plan their paintings	To know that Degas made a sculpture from wax called Little Dancer Aged Fourteen.
Week 2	To identify secondary colours. To identify warm and cool colours. To know that warm and cool colours can create different moods. To know that Van Gogh painted Sunflowers.	Artists use lines to show different things. Artists can use different materials to make lines.	styles. Van Gogh sometimes painted using short brushstrokes and swirls. A brushstroke is the mark made by a paintbrush.	To know that Hogarth painted The Graham Children. To know that artists sometimes plan their paintings to describe different lines and shapes.	A person who creates sculptures is called a sculptor. Sculptures can be made from different materials such as wax, clay and bronze.
	To know what tints and shades are. To know that a tint can be made by adding white to a	To study how Miro uses line. To identify different types of line. To explore how Miro use	To know that Van Gogh used short brushstrokes in Starry Night. There are many different	To understand how to match colours and choose a brush. The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.	To know that sculptors make sketches and models to plan their sculptures. Sculptors use models and
Week 3	colour and a shade can be made by adding black to a colour. To be able to explain how colours have been altered to create a tint and a shade.	lines. To know that lines can be used to represent lots of different things.	ways in which a paint brush can be used. Van Gogh used short brushstrokes in his painting, The Starry Night.	Primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours which are orange, purple and green. Tints and shades are made by adding white and black to a colour. When using watercolour paint you can make a colour.	sketches to plan their sculptures. A model for a sculpture is called a maquette.

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Week 4	To understand that artists can use tints and shades of blue to paint water. To know that artists use shades and tints of blue to paint water. To know that David Hockney painted A Bigger Splash.	To know how Miro uses lines. To identify and use different lines. To know how Miro used lines.		To understand that art can tell us about how children lived in the past. Art can tell us about people in the past. Artists can paint what they see.	To understand that sculptures can be made by casting Sculptures can be made by casting Casting means to make a sculpture by pouring liquid into a mould Antony Gormley made a sculpture called 'Another Place' by casting 100 people in iron.
Week 5	To study how Monet uses tints and shades. To know that artists use shades and tints of blue to paint the sea and the sky. To know that Monet painted a variety of seascapes. To know that a brushstroke is a mark a painter makes with their brush.	To study how Klee used lines. To know that lines were important to Klee. To know that different lines can create different shapes. To know that different shapes can represent different things.	To understand that art can tell a story. Art can tell a story. The word narrative means story. St George and the Dragon is a narrative that has been told through art.	To understand what cubism means. Cubism means showing different views of the same thing in one picture. David Hockney's The Scrabble Game is painted in a cubist style.	To know that sculptors can add colour to their sculptures Sculptors can add different colours to their sculptures. Lots of sculptures are made by casting bronze. Different colours on the surface of a bronze are called its patina. Barbara Hepworth made many different
Week 6	To experiment using different materials to show a stormy sea. To know that Monet painted a variety of seascapes. To be able to use descriptive vocabulary when responding to work of famous artists.	To know that Klee used lines draw landscapes. To know that Klee used lines to draw landscapes. To know that Klee used his imagination. To know that artists can use lines to show different shapes.	To explore how characters are represented in art. A character is a figure or person in a story or piece of art. Artists think carefully about how they represent characters in their work. We can find out about characters from looking at how artists have painted them.	To create a cubist picture Cubism means showing different views of the same thing in one picture.	To know that sculptors use different styles Sculptors use different styles. Style in art means how a piece of art looks. Giacometti sometimes sculpted in plaster around a wire armature. An armature is a frame to build a sculpture on.