



Year	Main Objective from skills progressions.	Crucial Knowledge Practical	Colour mixing Practical	Chosen or Suggested Artist	
EYFS	Recognise and name the primary colours being used. Mix and match colours to different artefacts and objects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The three primary colours are: - Red, Blue, Yellow. Colours change when they are mixed together 		Van Gogh	
1	Control the types of marks made with the range of media. Paint on different surfaces with a range of media. Start to mix a range of secondary colour and predict results. Water can be added to paint to create watercolour effects. There are different effects from different brush strokes. Ongoing: Describe and compare what I can see and give an opinion about the work of an artist.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The three primary colours are: - Red, Blue, Yellow. The three secondary colours are: -Green, orange, purple. Water can be added to paint to create different effects Different brushes create different effects on the page 		Henri Matisse	
2	Experiment in lightening and darkening a colour with the use of black and white. Begin to mix colour shades and tones. Understand the difference between warm and cool colours and their impact. Begin to control the types of marks made with a range of painting techniques e.g. layering, mixing media, and adding texture. Begin to choose the correct tools for different parts of the painting e.g. brush size. Ongoing: Suggest and compare how artists have used colour, pattern and shape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixing is where you add one colour to another to make a new colour. When you add white to a colour it goes lighter. When you add black to a colour it goes darker. Warm colours and cool colours create different feelings Different brushes will allow artists to create different levels of detail 		Romaro Britto	
3 (A)	Use light and dark within painting and begin to explore complimentary colours. Demonstrate increasing control the types of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures inc. blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint creating textural effects. Ongoing: Explain some of the features of art from different cultures/ historical periods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tone is how light or dark a colour is. Shade is a darker version of a colour. Complimentary colours sit opposite each other on the colour wheel. 		Possible artists: Picasso, Rousseau, Van Gogh, Warhol, Dali	
4 (B)	Use light and dark within painting and show understanding of complimentary colours. Confidently control types of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures inc. blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint creating textural effects. Start to develop a painting from a drawing. Ongoing: Compare and review the work of different artists and designers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shade is a darker version of a colour. Tint is a lighter version of a colour. Complimentary colours sit across from each other on the colour wheel. Different brush sizes and different brush strokes create different effects. Different painting techniques can be used e.g. blocking, washes, textural effects 	<p>Shades and tones Complimentary colours Territory colours Neutral colours</p>	Possible artists: Picasso, Rousseau, Van Gogh, Warhol, Dali	



<p>5 (A)</p>	<p>Mix and match colours to create atmosphere and light effects. Confidently control the types of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures/depth. Mix colour, shades and tones with confidence building on knowledge.</p> <p>Ongoing: Research the work of an artist or designer and use their work to replicate style</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tone is how light or dark something is. • A complimentary colour is a colour that sits across from each other on the colour wheel. • Tertiary colours are equal amount of primary and secondary colour. • Shades and tones add depth and perspective to paintings 		<p>Possible artists: Picasso, Rousseau, Van Gogh, Warhol, Dali, Pollock, Khalo, Kandinsky</p>	
<p>6 (B)</p>	<p>Mix colour, shades and tones with confidence building on previous knowledge. Understanding which works well in their work and why. Purposely control the types of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures inc. blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint creating textural effects. Choose appropriate tools to create the effects they desire in their work (this may be tools which are not usually associated with painting) Ongoing: Explain the style of how my work and how it has been influenced by a famous artist or designer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tertiary colours are equal amounts of primary and secondary colours. • Neutral colours don't show up on colour wheel, e.g. white, black, beige. • Choose appropriate tools to create the effects they desire in their work • Make purposeful decisions on the effects and textures used in painting 		<p>Possible artists: Picasso, Rousseau, Van Gogh, Warhol, Dali, Pollock, Khalo, Kandinsky</p>	