



Class 1 EYFS Long Term Overview – Art (Expressive Arts and Design) *Creating with materials*

\*Ongoing practicing of skills via the creative/drawing/writing table

**EYFS Art and Design Skills**

**Mark-making and drawing (pencil, charcoal, inks, chalk, pastels, ICT software)**

Begin to use a variety of drawing tools and techniques  
 Draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details.  
 Show different emotions in their drawings – happiness, sadness, fear etc.  
 Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them.

**Colour (painting, ink, pencils, crayon, pastels)**

Explore colour and colour mixing  
 Experimenting with and using secondary and primary colours

**Texture (textiles, clay, sand, stone)**

Explore and experiment with different textures  
 Safely use and explore a variety of materials.

**Form (3D work, clay, dough, boxes, paper sculpture)**

Handling, feeling, enjoying and manipulating materials  
 Shape and model  
 Experiment with different forms.

**Printing (found materials, fruit/veg, wood blocks, string)**

Rubbings  
 Print with variety of objects and colours

**Role of adult:**

- Demonstrate and support the concept and skills being taught.
- Model vocabulary when discussing their own children's and other artists work.
- Supporting children to apply those skills independently.
- Focus on skills and process rather than outcome
- Provide children with opportunities to make creative decisions about the content of their work, select appropriate media to work with and making choices about outcomes.
- Encourage children to work together to realise their ideas and share resources

Term	Curriculum Content	Key Skills	Powerful Knowledge	Media used/Key Questions/Link to prior and future learning	Vocabulary
F1	<p><b>Drawing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experiment with blocks, materials, colours and marks. Make marks, draw circles and lines.</li> <li>• Draw faces enclosed spaces with increasing detail. Gives meaning to marks.</li> <li>• Use drawing to represent own ideas and feelings.</li> </ul> <p><b>Painting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explores colour and how colours can be changed.</li> <li>• Colour mixing</li> </ul> <p><b>Printing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Print with large blocks and sponges, leaves and body parts.</li> </ul>				

	<b>Modelling/Collage/textiles</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beginning to be interested in and describe the texture of things</li> <li>Experiment to create different textures. Use glue spatulas and glue sticks with support.</li> <li>Manipulate materials to achieve a planned effect.</li> <li>Select materials and use simple tools appropriately. Snips paper (see separate fine motor plans)</li> <li>Fastening materials together in different ways (mainly glue and Sellotape / masking tape)</li> </ul>				
Autumn 1  RECEPTION  I'm special, I'm me!  Artist - Andy Goldsworthy	<b>Drawing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drawing self (focus on face)</li> <li>Drawing and experimenting with lines</li> <li>Draw real life objects (leaves – sketching) using pencils/coloured pencils</li> <li>Draw and shade real life objects (Fruit and veg linked to harvest) using sketching pencils. Show shading and practise all techniques used so far.</li> </ul>	<b>Drawing Skill and control</b> Observational work  Vocabulary of marks; thickness, length, straight, curved lines	That our eyes are half-way between the top of our head and the bottom of our chin.  Pencils can make different marks.  There are lots of different lines that can be drawn – straight, curved, wavy and zig zags.  Pencils can be used to shade with. They can make lighter shades and darker shades depending on how hard you press on the pencil.	<b>Media/Tools</b> Pencils/sketching pencils Coloured pencils  <b>Key Questions</b> What marks can we make with a pencil? How many different lines can you make with a pencil?  <b>Future learning</b> Drawing – Every half term	Control Thickness Length Straight Curved Lines
	<b>3D Sculpture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Autumn 3D sculpture linked to Andy Goldsworthy (stone/pebble stacks)</li> <li>Clay hedgehog (playdough to plan, then use clay)</li> </ul>	<b>Clay work</b> Experimenting with dough and clay – rolling, cutting, pushing objects into  Handle and begin to manipulate malleable materials to make a recognisable object	Sculptures are 3D. They stand up by themselves.  Andy Goldsworthy is famous of making sculptures using materials from outside e.g. rocks, pebbles, leaves  Clay is used to create some sculptures because you can mould and move it when it is wet, but it then dries hard.	<b>Media/Tools</b> Playdough Clay  <b>Key Questions</b> What ways can we manipulate the playdough/clay?  <b>Future learning</b> 3D sculpture – Autumn 2 (white modelling clay)	Roll/rolling Cut/cutting Sculpture Mould
	<b>Printing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Printing with fruit and vegetables (harvest time)</li> <li>Rubbings of leaves using wax crayon</li> </ul>	<b>Printing</b> Printing with various objects and materials - using fruit and vegetables.to print with	Printing is when you create a picture using an object. It is where you transfer the mark from one place to another.  You can print with lots of different objects.	<b>Media/Tools</b> Paint Wax crayons  <b>Key Questions</b> How can we print this? What pattern does it print? What can you see? E.g. straight lines, curved lines  <b>Future learning</b> Printing – Autumn 2 (More printing techniques)	Print/printing Paint Rubbing Curved Straight

<p>Autumn 2</p> <p>RECEPTION</p> <p>Traditional Tales and Celebrations</p> <p>Artist – Jackson PollockClay</p>	<p><b>Drawing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drawing self (face and body with arms and legs from the body) – accurate drawings of themselves</li> <li>Drawing real-life objects (Poppy) using pastels</li> </ul>	<p><b>Drawing</b></p> <p><b>Skill and control</b></p> <p>Observational work: Objects.</p> <p>Vocabulary of marks. Length, thickness, straight, curved, etc.</p>	<p>Oil pastels can make different marks. You can smudge oil pastels to create a different effect.</p> <p>There are lots of different lines that can be drawn with oil pastels – straight, curved, wavy and zig zags.</p>	<p><b>Media/Tools</b></p> <p>Oil pastels</p> <p><b>Key Questions</b></p> <p>How do pastels differ to using pencils? What is the same/different when using pastels compared to pencils? What marks can we make with oil pastels?</p> <p><b>Future learning</b></p> <p>Drawing – every half term</p>	<p>Oil pastels Smudge Fill</p>
	<p><b>Painting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colour mixing</li> <li>Different brushes to achieve different marks - lines</li> <li>Splattng paint similar to Jackson Pollock</li> <li>Firework picture (using skills of colour mixing and different brushes)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Painting</b></p> <p><b>Skill and control</b></p> <p>Use a wide range of colours</p> <p>Know the primary colours</p>	<p>The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. When you mix these colours, they make secondary colours.</p> <p>Red and yellow make orange Blue and yellow make green Blue and red make purple.</p> <p>Different paintbrushes achieve different marks.</p> <p>Jackson Pollock is a famous American painter. He splatters different colours of paint.</p>	<p><b>Media/Tools</b></p> <p>Paint – ready mixed paint Different sized paint brushes</p> <p><b>Key Questions</b></p> <p>What happens to this paint when we mix it? What marks does this paintbrush make?</p> <p><b>Future learning</b></p> <p>Painting – spring 1(different marks and shapes with paint)</p>	<p>Mix Thick Thin Brush Primary Secondary</p>
	<p><b>Printing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Printing with different objects e.g. straws, pipe-cleaners to create a firework picture</li> <li>Pattern in the firework picture</li> <li>Using more than one colour to overlay</li> </ul>	<p><b>Printing</b></p> <p>Using a variety of objects to print.</p> <p>Pattern and sequence.</p> <p>Using 1 and 2 colours to print/overlay</p>	<p>Recap - Printing is when you create a picture using an object. It is where you transfer the mark from one place to another.</p> <p>You can print with lots of different objects.</p> <p>You can print one mark and then put another one on top to make a different picture.</p>	<p><b>Media/Tools</b></p> <p>Paint – ready mixed paint</p> <p><b>Key Questions</b></p> <p>What mark can we make with this object? What do you think it will print? Can you use more than one colour?</p> <p><b>Future learning</b></p> <p>Printing – Spring 1</p>	<p>Print Pattern Mark</p>
	<p><b>3D Sculpture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diva clay pot (clay- consolidating clay skills from autumn 1) Make impressions on the clay as a pattern e.g lines – zig zag, wavy, straight</li> </ul>	<p><b>3D sculpture</b></p> <p>Clay- rolling cutting coiling.</p> <p>Using clay to make pots, pinch, coil or slab built pots.</p> <p>Making impressions on materials.</p>	<p>Recap - Sculptures are 3D. They stand up by themselves.</p> <p>Clay is used to create some sculptures because you can mould and move it when it is wet, but it then dries hard.</p> <p>You can make marks in clay by pressing with different tools such as</p>	<p><b>Media</b></p> <p>Clay Knifes Rolling pin Sponges Tooth picks</p> <p><b>Key Questions</b></p> <p>What marks can we make in the clay using this tool? What patterns can we create in the clay? How can we do this?</p> <p><b>Future learning</b></p>	<p>Rolling Cutting Making impressions Pinch Sculpture</p>

				Printing – Summer 1 (Box model sculpture)	
Spring 1 RECEPTION  Superheroes and people who help us  Artist - Lichtenstein	<b>Drawing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self – whole body (focus on eyes, nose, hands); accurate drawings of themselves using sketching pencils</li> <li>Draw Liechtenstein background design focusing on line, shape, space</li> </ul>	<b>Drawing Skills and control</b> Create templates to help reproduce the same image e.g. circle  Use a variety of media to draw visual elements. line, shape, tone and space.  Exposure to textures and different techniques for recording patterns, objects and pictures.	Liechtenstein was a famous American artist.  Lots of different shapes can be used in art work such as circles with curved lines and squares with straight lines.  Sometimes, artists use shapes to create a repeating pattern.	<b>Media/Tools</b> Pencils/sketching pencils Templates  <b>Key Questions</b> What shapes can you see? What shapes does this artist use?  <b>Future learning</b> Drawing – every half term	Line Shape – circles, squares Space Repeating pattern
	<b>Paint</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Different marks with paint e.g. shapes, colour linked to Liechtenstein's work. Recap primary and secondary colours. Make own background using same techniques as Liechtenstein.</li> </ul>	<b>Painting Skill and control</b> Use a wide range of colours  Know the primary colours	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. When you mix these colours, they make secondary colours.  Red and yellow make orange Blue and yellow make green Blue and red make purple.	<b>Media/Tools</b> Ready made paint  <b>Key Questions</b> What shapes can you see in this piece of art? What shapes does this artist use? How can we recreate this in our painting?  <b>Future learning</b> Drawing – every half term	Line Shape – circles, squares Space Repeating pattern
	<b>Textile</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Superhero cape; make own superhero cape for their own superhero vegetable. Use ready made textiles to cut and stick together e.g. fabric, felt, ribbon</li> </ul>	<b>Textile</b> Discuss clothing for a purpose, eg, waterproofing  Making textiles and using readymade textiles to make something else	Some materials are waterproof. Waterproof means that it keeps water out.  Materials can be stuck together, glued, sewn to make something else.	<b>Media/Tools</b> Textiles – ready made textiles; different fabrics Wool Ribbon Felt  <b>Key Questions</b> What material is this? What material would be good to use for a cape? Why?  <b>Future learning</b> Textile – summer 2	Textile Clothing Cut Stick Sew
Spring 2 RECEPTION  Into the Woods  Artist – Van Gogh/	<b>Drawing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self- practising all skills so far; whole body; add extra detail on face (eyebrows, freckles, eyelashes etc) using pencils</li> </ul>	<b>Drawing Skills and control</b> Observational work: Objects.  Vocabulary of marks. Length, thickness, straight, curved, etc.	Recap - Pencils can make different marks.  There are lots of different lines that can be drawn – straight, curved, wavy and zig zags.  Pencils can be used to shade with. They can make lighter shades and darker	<b>Media/Tools</b> Pencils  <b>Key Questions</b> What can you see on your face? How can we draw this on your picture? How can we use the pencil to do this?  <b>Future learning</b> Drawing – every half term	Lines Straight Curved Wiggly/wavy Spots Circles Thick lines Thin lines Thickness

Henri Matisse	<p><b>Painting</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sunflowers linked to Van Gogh (Brusho background, paint on top, making a colour lighter or darker –changing shade</li> <li>Shade - Adding white/black to change a colour.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Painting Skill and control</b> Mixing colours, shades and tints</p> <p>Applying paint in different ways. Brushes, sticks, fingers, combs, rollers, knives.</p> <p>Add sand, glue, sawdust for texture.</p> <p>Emotional aspect of using colour</p>	<p>shades depending on how hard you press on the pencil.</p> <p>Vincent Van Gogh was a famous artist. One of his most famous paintings is called 'Sunflowers.'</p> <p>Adding white to a paint colour makes the paint lighter.</p> <p>Adding black to a colour makes it darker.</p>	<p><b>Media/Tools</b> Paints Brusho Tools to paint the background – combs, rollers, knives</p> <p><b>Key Questions</b> How does the picture change if we add this paint with a knife, roller, sticks, combs? How does this picture make you feel? What colour makes you feel happy/sad? What will happen if we add sand/sawdust? What happens to the thickness of the paint? How has Van Gogh used colour?</p>	<p>Tint Thick/thickness Shade Lighter Darker</p>
	<p><b>Collage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mini-beast collage similar to the Snail by Matisse (various paper) Try ladybird, spider etc.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Collage</b></p> <p>Tearing and cutting paper for different effects.</p>	<p>A collage is a piece of art that is made by sticking different materials onto the paper e.g. photographs and pieces of paper/fabric onto a background.</p>	<p><b>Media/Tools</b> Various paper Fabric Scissors</p> <p><b>Key Questions</b> What shape shall we make? What can we do</p> <p><b>Future learning</b> Collage – Summer 2</p>	<p>Collage Sticking/glue Materials Paper Background Tear Cut</p>
<p>Summer 1</p> <p>RECEPTION</p> <p>Transport and Farming</p>	<p><b>Drawing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self and real life (animals) – farm animals using pencil/coloured pencils/sketching. Using knowledge from drawing self over the past topics. (step by step guide)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Drawing Skills and control</b> Observational work: Objects.</p> <p>Vocabulary of marks. Length, thickness, straight, curved, etc</p>	<p>Recap - Pencils can make different marks.</p> <p>There are lots of different lines that can be drawn – straight, curved, wavy and zig zags.</p> <p>Pencils can be used to shade with. They can make lighter shades and darker shades depending on how hard you press on the pencil.</p>	<p><b>Media/Tools</b> Pencils – sketching and coloured</p> <p><b>Key Questions</b> How can we draw the body? The head? What lines would be good to use?</p> <p><b>Future learning</b> Drawing – every half term</p>	<p>Lines Straight Curved Wiggly/wavy Spots Circles Thick lines Thin lines Thickness</p>

	<p><b>3D Sculpture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Box model tractor – using recycled materials, box model materials.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sculpture</b></p> <p>3D junk materials to make box model tractor</p> <p>Using joining techniques (linked to DT)</p>	<p>Recap - Sculptures are 3D. They stand up by themselves.</p> <p>You can join different materials using different ways e.g. sticking with glue, using a split pin, using an elastic band and so on.</p>	<p><b>Media/Tools</b></p> <p>Junk materials e.g. old boxes, plastic bottles, foil.</p> <p>Scissors</p> <p>Glue</p> <p>Split pins</p> <p><b>Key Questions</b></p> <p>What do you want your sculpture to look like?</p> <p>Which material would be best for the wheels? Main body?</p> <p>How can we join these materials?</p>	<p>Materials</p> <p>Join</p> <p>Stick</p> <p>Recycled materials</p>
<p>Summer 2</p> <p>RECEPTION</p> <p>Around the World</p>	<p><b>Collage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under water scene (variety of materials including mono printing for background)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Collage</b></p> <p>Using a variety of materials to make free collage.</p> <p>Natural/ man made textiles.</p> <p>Develop visual discrimination.</p> <p>Using collage techniques with other media</p> <p>Using glues, threads to stitch</p> <p>Using formal embroidery stitches to decorate, etc (running stitch)</p>	<p>Recap -A collage is a piece of art that is made by sticking different materials onto the paper e.g. photographs and pieces of paper/fabric onto a background.</p>	<p><b>Media/Tools</b></p> <p>Various materials</p> <p><b>Key Questions</b></p> <p>What do you want your collage to look like?</p> <p>How can we create the background?</p> <p>What can we use?</p>	<p>Materials</p> <p>Sticking</p> <p>Natural/man made</p> <p>Collage</p> <p>Thread</p> <p>Stitch</p> <p>Joining</p>
	<p><b>Printing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mono printing as part of the collage – mono print the background – bubbles</li> </ul>	<p><b>Printing</b></p> <p>Mono-printing</p>	<p>Recap - Printing is when you create a picture using an object. It is where you transfer the mark from one place to another.</p> <p>You can print with lots of different objects.</p>	<p><b>Media/Tools</b></p> <p>Paint – powder paint and ready made paint</p> <p><b>Key Questions</b></p> <p>How can we create the sea background?</p> <p>What does it look like?</p>	<p>Printing</p>
	<p><b>Textile</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weaving and simple threading around fish the underwater background for the collage</li> </ul>	<p><b>Textile</b></p> <p>Using pens to add colour</p> <p>Weaving paper</p> <p>Threading/simple running stitch</p>	<p>Recap - Materials can be stuck together, glued, sewn to make something else.</p> <p>Sewing helps to attach materials together.</p>	<p><b>Media/Tools</b></p> <p>Various fabrics</p> <p>Paper</p> <p>Needle/thread/wool</p> <p><b>Key Questions</b></p> <p>How can we attach this material?</p> <p>What is this stitch? How did you do it?</p>	<p>Weaving</p> <p>Threading</p> <p>Glue</p> <p>Stick</p> <p>Attach</p> <p>Running stitch</p>