

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality art and design education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to experiment, invent and create a range of art techniques including colour, texture, shape, line, space, form and pattern. Children will learn about a range of artists, craft makers, architects and designers and have opportunities to design and create a broad range of artwork. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about art and design.

## Painting

Spring 1



Individuality

### Igniting Prior Knowledge:

#### Year 1 (Mixed Media - Painting)

- There are different types of paint; poster paint, powdered paint, acrylic paint and watercolour.
- There are three primary colours: red, blue and yellow.
- Primary colours cannot be made from mixing other colours together.
- There are three secondary colours: purple, orange and green.
- Colours can be mixed and blended to make new colours.
- Primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours.
- Shades are created by adding black to a pure colour.

### Key Vocabulary:

- Pointillism
- Colour wash
- Portrait
- Self-portrait
- Mural
- Shade
- Tint
- Splattering
- Stippling
- Dripping
- Pouring



### New Knowledge:

- A portrait is an artwork depicting a real person.
- A self-portrait is an artwork made by an artist of him/herself.
- A mural is a painting on a wall.
- Colours can be mixed to make finer variations in secondary colours.
- Tones are created by adding grey to a pure colour.
- A tint can be made by adding white to a pure colour.
- A tint lightens the colour.
- Impressionism was developed in France in the nineteenth century.
- Effects such as splattering, stippling, dripping, pouring can be used to paint expressively. (The impressionists- Monet).

### Artist— Claude Monet

- Claude Monet lived from 1840 - 1926.
- He was born and lived in France.
- He is an Impressionist artist.
- Monet paints landscapes.

