

Willerby Carr Lane Primary School - Art

Topic:

Year: 4

**Strand: Painting
Artist: Monet**

What should I already know?

- Discuss the work of an artist and their opinion of the style in which the artist paints
- Use water colour in its intended form (with water)
- Mix a range of tints (with white)
- Mix a range of shades (with black)
- Mix water colour paints in order to colour match using tinting and shading techniques
- Mix water colours to create a background wash
- Select the appropriate brush to create thick and thin brush strokes
- Use a viewfinder to focus on the finer detail or a particular section of a painting.

What will I know / be able to do by the end of the unit?

What was Impressionism?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19th-century art movement. Art gives an 'impression' rather than a photographic style representation.
Who was Monet and which are his most famous paintings?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1840-1926 One of the first Impressionist painters. • His most famous paintings are:] Waterlilies, Girl with a parasol, Houses of Parliament, Giverny.
How do you match shades and tints using water colours?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils can use the language of colour when mixing e.g. shade, primary, secondary, tertiary colours, tint.
How do you create a wash and layer colour using water colours?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add water to water colour paints to create a light background wash, the more water added the lighter the colour will be. • Paint can be layered on top of this wash once it has fully dried.
How did Monet create effects in the painting 'Lilies'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use colours opposite on the colour wheel to darken, never use black. Stipple using a wide brush, blend and add detail using finer brush. Blend colours to create a watery effect.
I can use my sketchbook to collect ideas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect examples of Monet's work, sketch sections and annotate to explain how the effects are created.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create samples of water colour to show how a final painting can be built up.
I can evaluate the work of an artist and my own work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils can talk about the style of the Impressionists especially Monet and how their work makes them feel, their likes and dislikes.

Vocabulary	
background	The scenery or ground behind something.
blend	Smoothing edges of shapes or colours one into the other in order to create a seamless gradation from one to the next.
complimentary colours	Made by mixing two colours opposite on the colour wheel.
composition	The position and layout of shapes on the page.
cool colours	Blue, green, purple. They evoke a cool feeling as they remind us of water or grass.
foreground	That part of the scene represented, which is nearest to the spectator, and therefore occupies the lowest part of the work of art itself.
grey	Made by mixing two colours opposite on the colour wheel and adding white.
middle ground	The space located between the background and the foreground in a painting or drawing.
primary colour	Red, yellow, blue. They can't be mixed from other colours.
secondary colour	Made by mixing 2 primary colours in equal parts. (Orange, green, purple.)
shades	Made by adding black.
tertiary colour	Made by mixing a primary and a secondary colour.
tints	Made by adding white.
tone	How light or dark a shape is.
viewfinder	A tool to select an area to study.
warm colours	Red, yellow, orange. They evoke feelings of warmth as they remind us of fire or the sun.
wash	A semi-transparent layer of colour.
watercolour	A painting method in which the paints are made of pigments suspended in a water-based solution. Watercolour refers to both the medium and the resulting artwork. Watercolour paintings were discovered in cave paintings of Palaeolithic Europe, and have been used to illustrate ancient manuscripts.

Artist or Art Movement
<p>Impressionism: Impressionism is a 19th-century art movement characterized by relatively small, thin, yet visible brush strokes, open composition, emphasis on accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, inclusion of movement as a crucial element of human perception and experience, and unusual visual angles.</p>
<p>Monet: 1840-1926 Claude Monet, in full Oscar-Claude Monet, (born November 14, 1840, Paris, France—died December 5, 1926, Giverny), French painter who was the initiator, leader, and unswerving advocate of the Impressionist style. In his mature works, Monet developed his method of producing repeated studies of the same motif in series, changing canvases with the light or as his interest shifted. These series were frequently exhibited in groups—for example, his images of haystacks (1890/91) and the Rouen cathedral (1894). At his home in Giverny, Monet created the water-lily pond that served as inspiration for his last series of paintings. His popularity soared in the second half of the 20th century, when his works travelled the world in museum exhibitions that attracted record-breaking crowds and marketed popular commercial items featuring imagery from his art.</p>

Art Skills and Techniques

- use sketchbooks to record ideas;
- explore ideas from first-hand observations;
- question and make observations about starting points, and respond positively to suggestions;
- adapt and refine ideas;
- use varied brush techniques to create shapes, textures, patterns and lines;
- mix colours effectively using the correct language, e.g. tint, shade, primary and secondary;
- create different textures and effects with paint;
- use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: colour, foreground, middle ground, background, emotion, warm, blend, mix, tint, wash.

Pictures

Colour Theory

This is a colour wheel. It shows you how colours are mixed and how they relate to each other. The first circular diagram was designed by Sir Isaac Newton in 1666.



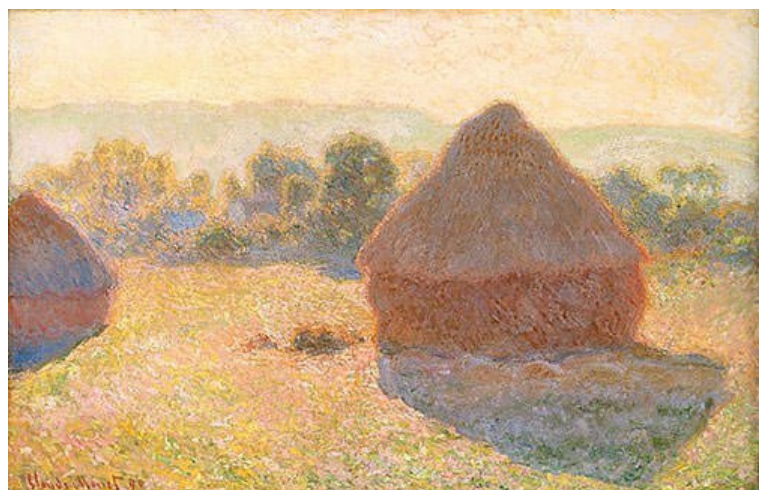
"I found I could say things with colour and shapes that I couldn't say any other way - things I had no words for". - Georgia O'Keeffe.

Monet'



Water Lilies (Nymphs)

Year: 1896 – 1926



Haystacks Series

Year: 1890 – 1891



San Giorgio Maggiore at Dusk
Year: 1900 – 1905



Houses of Parliament series
Year: 1908 – 1912





Woman with a Parasol

Year: 1875