



### What should I already know?

- I can use my finger to apply paint to paper in different ways.
- I can select appropriate colours for different paintings.
- I can select colours.
- I can blend colours.
- I can recognise Primary colours and use them to mix secondary colours.
- I can make different marks on paper using paint.

**Vocabulary** - All primary colour names and

### How do I create artwork like Paul Klee

- Research primary, secondary and tertiary colours.
- Experiment with colour mixing and blending colours effectively.
- Investigate shapes in a photograph of Eccleston – create simplified version with 2D shapes.
- Collage with textiles/paper /tissue/foil/felt
- Plan final composition



## Paul Klee

### Colour – Green Spaces



#### Knowledge



Paul Klee

- Paul Klee was born in Switzerland.
- Paul Klee was an abstract artist influenced by other modern artists.
- Primary colours can be combined to make secondary colours.  
red + blue = purple  
blue + yellow = green  
yellow + red = orange
- Tertiary colours = different tones of one colour.

#### Vocabulary

|                  |                                                                                                                      |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Primary colour   | The three basic colours of the spectrum from which all other colours can be made ( <b>red, yellow, and blue</b> )    |
| Secondary colour | A colour resulting from the mixing of two primary colours ( <b>orange, purple and green</b> )                        |
| bright           | Bright colors are colors that command attention due to their hue, <u>brightness</u> or both                          |
| warm             | <b>Warm colour</b> is used to describe any colour that is vivid or bold. Warm colours include red, yellow and orange |
| dull             | Not bright, not <u>interesting</u> or exciting.                                                                      |
| tones            | How light or dark something is.                                                                                      |

#### Art Skills

- Can I recognise different tones of one colour (tertiary)?
- Can I mix colours effectively using paint?
- Can I blend colours effectively? Paint, coloured pencil, pastels.
- Can I use appropriate colours to create a desired effect?

#### Curriculum links:

Science -

Geography –Eccleston –Green Spaces



### What should I already know?

- I can recognise Primary colours and use them to mix Secondary and Tertiary colours.
- I can use different painting techniques in my artwork.
- I can use coloured pencil and/or paint in my artwork with control.
- I can blend colours effectively.
- I can carefully select colours to use
- I can use vibrant colours to create an abstract artwork

### How do I create paintings like Van Gogh and Mark Rothko ?

I can:

- research pages- Van Gogh and Mark Rothko. Background, pieces and comparison.
- Explore colour mixing inc colour wheel- warm/cold.
- Experiment with different ways of applying the paint to the paper- cardboard, rollers, thicker/thinner and paper texture.
- Make observational drawings/paintings of spheres, concentrating on light and tone.
- Research planet and space - sketches- pastels/chalks.

This art work links with my work in Science – Earth and Space

### Van Gogh



### Mark Rothko



#### Van Gogh 1853-1890

- Dutch artist.
- He painted **portraits** and **landscapes**.
- He used watercolours and oil paints.
- Famous for using bright colours and bold brushstrokes.
- Painting style: **Post-Impressionism**.

#### Mark Rothko 1903-1970

- Born in Russia in 1903
- Moved to America when he was 10.
- Used colour to show his feelings
- Painted in simple blocks and lines on very big canvases.
- This kind of painting was called 'Colour Field'.

### Vocabulary

#### Shape

A shape is flat, and created by a closed line. The shape might be an outline or filled in with solid colour, shading, or a pattern. Shapes can be geometric, like squares or triangles. They can also be irregular, or natural shapes, such as puddles or leaves.



#### Line

A line is a mark that is longer than it is wide. A line could be created using materials such as a pencil, pen, or a brush dipped in ink. A line can be straight or curved. It can be horizontal, vertical or diagonal, and can change direction.



#### Tone

The tone of something refers to how light or dark it is. Areas with lots of light are called highlights, and darker areas are called shadows. There are a range of tones in between. Shading can be used to create different tones in a drawing.





### What should I already know?

- I can draw a selection of natural objects from direct observation.
- I can produce an accurate drawing from direct observation of a subject.
- I can express texture in my drawings by making different marks with pencils, pastels and charcoal. I can consider light, tone and negative space in my drawing.
- I can consider scale and proportion in my drawings.

### How do I create sculptures like Henry Moore and Barbara Hepworth?

I can:

- Research Henry Moore and Barbara Hepworth.
- Experiment with mark making- light/shadow/tone.
- Create 'balloon' outline drawings from tracing paper and photographs of children.
- Experiment with clay pieces-surface texture marks.



This art work links with my work in Science – The human timeline.

### Barbara Hepworth



### Henry Moore



### Vocabulary

Organic-natural

Abstract

Negative Space



### Texture

Texture refers to the surface quality of something, and the way it feels. Actual texture really exists, and you are able to touch it e.g. the texture of different fabrics in a collage.

Visual texture is an illusion of texture, created using lines, shapes, colours or tones. A texture can look different to how it really feels e.g. a drawing of a sheep might look fluffy, but the paper feels smooth to the touch.



### Form

Form is a three dimensional shape. It may be a regular shape, such as a cube or pyramid, or an irregular, organic shape. Form can be expressed in 3D, such as in a sculpture. Artists can also use tone and perspective to create an illusion of form in a 2D artwork.



Right: Large Two Forms, 1966  
By Henry Moore.