	AMBLECOTE TRIMARY SCHOOL			
<b>Phase:</b> 3/4	Subject: Art	Focus: Animals in art	Term: Autumn	西西

### What I should already know?

- The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. By mixing primary colours you get secondary colours.
- I know about some famous artists.
- Different forms of media that I can use.

	<u>Vocabulary</u>	
Tone	This refers to the lightness or darkness of something. This could be a shade or how dark or light a colour appears.	
Pattern	A design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours.	
Media	The material used to create artwork.	
Technique	The way tools and media are used to create artwork.	
Line	Line is the path left by a moving point. For example, a pencil or a brush dipped in paint. A line can be horizontal, vertical, diagonal or curved and can also change length.	
Texture	The feel / appearance of a surface.	
Sketch	To draw lightly, start with soft, light lines.	
Background	The part of a painting furthest away from the viewer.	
Foreground	The part of a painting closest to the viewer.	
Abstract	Art which doesn't represent reality but rather uses shapes, colours and textures for an effect.	

#### **Materials and mediums**

Acrylic paint

watercolour paints





# Knowledge, Artists and Significant works

Henri Julien Rousseau (1844—1910) was born in Laval, Mayenne in France on 21st May 1844. He did well in art and music lessons. Rousseau was a self-taught painter and he did not become a full time artist until he turned 49. Although many of his paintings were jungle scenes, Rousseau never actually went to the jungle. He used pictures and illustrations in books as his inspiration instead.





Franz Marc was a German print maker and artist. He was considered to be one of the key figures of the Expressionist movement in Germany. Franz Marc was noted for painting animals in his many mystical works. His work shows simplified lines and vivid colours.

## **Skills and techniques**

Tones—tone refers to the lightness of darkness of something.



Mark Making—is a term used to describe the different lines, patterns, and textures we create in an artwork.



<u>Collage</u>—an image created by means of sticking (usually torn or cut paper) to the pictures sur-





<u>Cubism</u> Is breaking the traditional way of producing a picture. Painting used to be regarded as a window onto the outside world. The cubists broke this window by drawing an image from a number of viewpoints.

## By the end of the unit I should know...

- Who Henri Rousseau was and can talk about some of his works of art.
- Can create different tones of a colour.
- Use a variety of mark making techniques.
- To talk about cubism.

<u>Question 1—</u> How do you make a paint colour lighter?	<u>Start</u> of Unit	End of Unit
Add black		
Add white		
Add water		
Use less paint		
Don't know		

Question 2—How do you make a paint colour darker?	<u>Start</u> of Unit	End of Unit
Add black		
Add white		
Add water		
Use less paint		
Don't know		

Question 3— What is collage?

Start of the unit

End of the unit

Question 4— Show 5	different exam	ples of mark	making:	

Question 5— How do we describe cubism?	<u>Start</u> of Unit	<u>End of</u> <u>Unit</u>
Drawing from different viewpoints		
Painting using watercolours.		
Producing a painting using dots of colour.		
Don't know		

What have I enjoyed learning in this art topic?				