

ARTIST LEARNING

Claude Monet was one of the first **impressionist** artists.

Impressionist artists often painted outdoors. As they were outside they looked at how light and colour changed the scene. Monet often painted the same scene many times to capture the changing light and seasons.



'Haystacks: End of Summer'
Claude Monet (1891)



Haystacks: Effect of snow and sun'
Claude Monet (1891)

Impressionist artists often used thick paints and quick, messy brushstrokes. They didn't use clear outlines or many details in their pictures.

Monet didn't use black in his paintings. Instead he obtained an appearance of black by combining several colours : blues, greens and reds. He eliminated black from his paintings almost completely, even in the shadows.



ART KNOWLEDGE MAT –YEAR 6

IMPRESSIONISM

MAIN IDEA

We will learn about a style of painting called 'impressionism', and practice some of the techniques that impressionist artists used in their paintings. We will have a go at painting our own pictures in this style.

WHAT CAME BEFORE

You developed your drawing and painting techniques and experimented with colour mixing in key stage 1 and lower key stage 2.

WHAT COMES NEXT

You will continue to develop your painting and drawing techniques. You will become increasingly confident using colour to show light and to create mood.



Impressionist artists often did not mix colours on a colour pallet, but mixed the colours straight on to the canvas. This creates an effect of 'broken colour', where the underlying colour can be seen through the other colours.

KEY LEARNING

Impressionism is a style of painting that started in France in the 1860s .

Impressionist artists (artists who painted this style of paintings) were not trying to paint a picture of real life, but an 'impression' of what the person, object or landscape looked like to them.

Complimentary colours are the opposite colours on the colour wheel .



When complementary colours are placed side by side, they make each other look brighter. Impressionist artists used complementary colours in their pictures.

Colors can affect our moods and feelings. The color wheel can be split into two groups: **warm** colours and **cool** colours.

The warm colors are **red**, **orange**, and **yellow**. Warm colors are bright and vivid and feel energetic.

The cool colors are **green**, **blue**, and **purple**. Cool colors are calm and soothing.

ARTIST LEARNING

Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni was born on 6th March 1475 and lived in Florence, Italy. He was a talented painter and sculpture and made paintings and sculptures with amazing likeness to real life.

Michelangelo created two very famous statues marble, a type of stone. 'The 'Pieta' (the piety) is still inside Saint Peter's Basilica, a church in the Vatican. It is a statue of the body of Jesus on the lap of his mother Mary after the crucifixion.



'Pieta'
Michelangelo
(1498-1499)

Another of Michelangelo's statues, 'David' is a statue of the biblical hero David, who volunteered to fight the giant Goliath. This statue which once stood in a piazza in Florence but is now in an art gallery.



'David'
Michealangelo (1501-1504)

Michelangelo dissected bodies to learn more about them. Some people think this helped Michelangelo make his sculptures and paintings look so realistic.



ART KNOWLEDGE MAT -YEAR 6

SCULPTURE

MAIN IDEA

You will learn about a famous artist called Michelangelo, who made realistic sculptures of people. You will experiment with mod rock to make a sculpture of your own, inspired by his work.

WHAT CAME BEFORE

You know what a sculpture is and have learned about the work of other famous

WHAT COMES NEXT

You will continue to develop your sculpting skills, adding further details to your work to produce realistic sculptures.

How to Make a Mod Rock Figure

1) Twist pipe cleaners into a person shape. Cover the pipe cleaners with aluminium foil.



2) Cut the plaster bandages into thin strips. Soak one plaster bandage in water for a few seconds and then squeeze out excess water. Wrap the plaster bandage around the figure.



3) Leave to dry for 24 hours. When the plaster is hard, paint the figure



KEY LEARNING

Michelangelo is a famous sculptor, painter and architect.

Michelangelo started with one large piece of marble and created his sculptures by removing the rock with simple tools. Watch how artists carve marble with traditional tools here:

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/renaissance-reformation/high-ren-florence-rome/michelangelo/v/carving-marble-with-traditional-tools>

Michelangelo's sculptures are very realistic. He paid close attention to details such as the veins on the sculpture's hands.



David'
Michelangelo
(1501-1504)

KEY VOCABULARY

Mod rock: bandages covered with plaster. Mod rock can be used to make sculptures

ARTIST LEARNING

John Constable was an English artist, famous for landscape painting. He produced detailed sketches of the landscapes, before painting them with oil paints.

Unlike the fashion for smooth, neat paintings at the time, Constable liked to use very thick oil paints, which he spread and splattered with a knife and scratched with the end of his brush.

Constable moved to London and painted pictures of our local area. Here is a picture he painted of Hampstead Heath.

‘Hampstead Heath, with Harrow in the Distance’ John Constable (1820 -2)



Ford Madox

Brown is another English artist who painted pictures of our local area. This is a picture of Heath Street, a road in Hampstead, painted between 1852 and 1856.



‘Heath Street, Hampstead’
Ford Madox Brown



ART KNOWLEDGE MAT –YEAR 6

LANDSCAPE

MAIN IDEA

In this unit we will learn how to use perspective in our drawings and paintings. We will explore the work of two famous artists who painted pictures of our local area and create pictures of our own, based on their work.

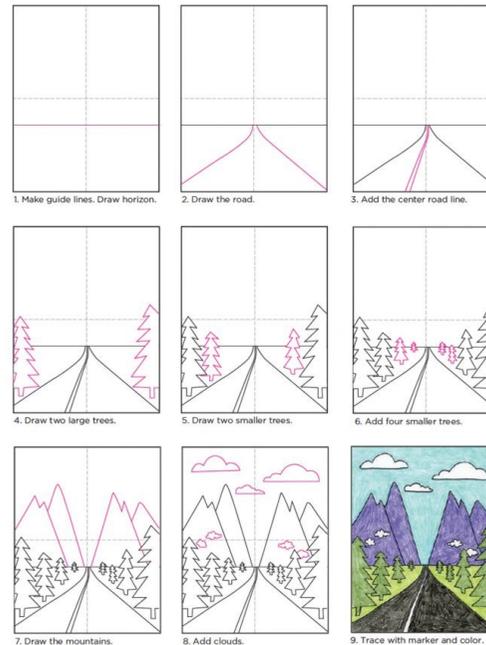
WHAT CAME BEFORE

You experimented with drawing and painting landscapes and cityscapes in key stage 1.

WHAT COMES NEXT

You will continue to develop your drawing and painting techniques and knowledge. You will learn about surrealist paintings in year 5 and impressionism in year 6.

Draw a Vanishing Point Road

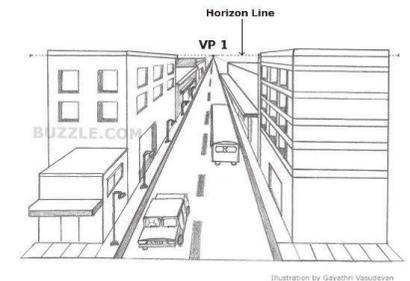


KEY LEARNING

Perspective drawing brings two dimensional drawings and paintings to life. Perspective drawings make 2D objects appear three dimensional. This makes the picture more realistic as it appears to get further away.

The **horizon line** represents where the sky meets the land or sea in a picture.

In this picture, all of the lines seem to disappear at one point in the distance. This is known as the **vanishing point**. Artists use the vanishing point to make their pictures look 3D.



In this video Kirsten O'Brien demonstrates how to draw a street scene using perspective to add depth, rather than creating a 'flat' picture.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zvq6sbk>