

YEAR 3/4 AUTUMN

ART



WHAT SHOULD I ALREADY KNOW?

- Develop Ideas - I know how to record observations, and I can experiment with different mediums/ materials.
- Techniques - I can use pencils, pens and paint brushes to create different types of lines.
- Techniques - I can use pastel/ charcoal to make faint, soft lines and apply more pressure to make stronger lines.
- Study of Artists - I can recall facts about an artist, describe features that the artist includes in their work and identify the artistic style that they are associated with.
- Evaluation - I can use appropriate vocabulary to discuss what I like and dislike about a piece of artwork.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE

- Different pencils can be used for different reasons. H stands for hardness. The higher the number before the H, the harder and lighter it will be. H pencils are great for developing ideas and sketches.
- B stands for blackness. They are softer and make darker marks. The higher the number before the B, the softer and darker it will be.
- There were 8 Impression exhibitions. The Impressionism movement got its name from Claude Monet's painting, 'Impression, Soleil Levant' (1872).
- Claude Monet and Pierre Auguste Renoir were friends. They painted nearly identical scenes at La Grenouillere on the same day from almost identical perspectives.
- Pierre Auguste Renoir used broken brushstrokes and complementary colours to capture the light and movement of his landscapes.

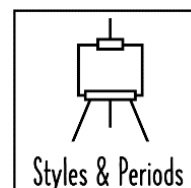
La Grenouillere (1869)



VOCABULARY

Line	A line is the path left by a moving point e.g. a pencil or a brush dipped in paint.
Shape	A shape is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline or it could be shaded in.
Impressionism	An artistic style developed in Paris. Artists painted landscapes and scenes of everyday life outdoors. They aimed to paint what was in front of them in as realistic way as possible, with an understanding of how light and colour changes throughout the day. Artwork often featured rapid brushstrokes that were broken into separate dabs.
Complementary Colours	Complementary colours appear on the opposite sides of the colour wheel. When placed side by side, these colours can intensify each other.

WEAVING CONCEPTS



ARTIST STUDY

PIERRE AUGUSTE RENOIR (1841-1919)



Pierre Auguste Renoir was one of the leading painters of the Impressionist movement. He used a technique of broken brushstrokes, and bold combinations of pure complementary colours to capture the light and movement of his landscapes. Renoir moved to Paris (where many influential painters were) and he met Claude Monet along with other artists. They displayed their work in the Impressionist artist exhibitions. He eventually became one of the most highly regarded artists of his time.