

Transport - Paul Klee

We are learning how to create a piece of art in the style of Paul Klee using different techniques and media.. They will link to our topic by being of modes of transport

Previous knowledge

In EYFS children used and explored a variety of materials and have experimented to create different textures.

In Year 1 children learnt about the primary colours. They learnt about abstract art and looked at Piet Mondrian and Jackson Pollock.

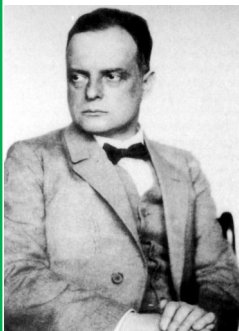
Key Knowledge

Abstract artists used different mediums to represent objects, rather than as they actually look.

Pointillism became well-known in the late 1800s by artists such as Georges Seurat.

We will develop our brush control by creating different thickness of lines and dots.

Paul Klee



- Abstract artist
- Born on 18th December 1879
- Died in 1940
- Uses bold colours
- He painted landscape paintings.

He painted over 500 paintings.

- He painted in the style of pointillism. He used tiny dots to create a bigger picture.

Colour mixing

Primary and Secondary Colours

Primary Colours
There are THREE PRIMARY COLOURS. These are pure colours which cannot be made by mixing other colours.

RED YELLOW BLUE

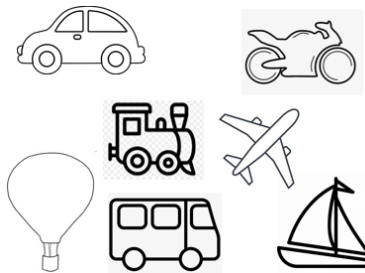
Secondary Colours
Secondary colours are made by mixing each primary colour with one other primary colour.

PRIMARY + PRIMARY = SECONDARY

RED + YELLOW = ORANGE
YELLOW + BLUE = GREEN
BLUE + RED = PURPLE

Key techniques

Line drawing



Using a paintbrush to make a variety of lines and dots

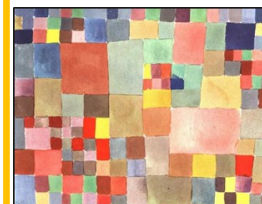


thick	thin	diagonal	straight	wavy
dashed	dotted	vertical	zigzag	spiral
		horizontal		

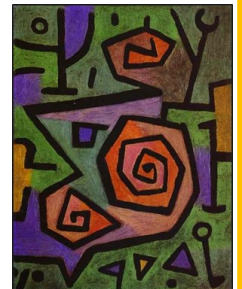
Key vocabulary

Abstract art	Instead of painting objects as they actually look, it is when colour and marks are used to represent the objects.
Primary colours	Pure colours that cannot be made by mixing other colours.
Secondary colours	Colours made by mixing a primary colour with another primary colour.
Pointillism	A style of art where tiny dots are placed close together to make a whole picture.
Landscape painting	Pictures which are of areas of land such as mountains, hills, forests and beaches.
Line drawing	A drawing done using only narrow lines.
Bold colours	Bright colours.

Ad Parnassum (1932)



Flora on Sand (1927)



Heroic Roses (1938)

We are learning how to create a piece of art in the style of Ruth Daniels using different techniques and media including painting and printing.

Previous knowledge

In EYFS children used and explored a variety of materials and have experimented to create different textures.

In Year 1 children started to experiment with printing using a variety of materials.

Key Knowledge

Bright, bold colours are used to make paintings stand out.

To create tints of a colour, you mix the colour with white.

To create different shades, it is the colour mixed with grey.

Using different amounts of primary colours mixed together creates different secondary colours.

Ruth Daniels



- From New York
- At age 6 she won a scholarship to the art school at New York's Museum of Modern Art
- Influenced by nature in her artwork
- Paints with oils, acrylics, watercolour and black-line drawing

Key techniques

Exploring tints and shades of green



Key vocabulary

Tint	When a colour is added to white to create a lighter version of the colour.
Shade	When black is added to a colour to create a darker version of the colour.
Outline	A line marking and shaping the main shape of the object.
Printing	Making a copy by pressing a material into paint onto another surface.
Primary colours	Pure colours that cannot be made by mixing other colours.
Secondary colours	Colours made by mixing a primary colour with another primary colour.
Natural materials	A material that comes from plants, animals or the ground.



Printing using natural materials



Outlining using black paint.

Parrot by the Sea

Parrots in Paradise

We are learning how to paint a self-portrait using different techniques and media. We will put these on top of a background printed on using natural materials..

Previous knowledge

In Year 1 children have learnt about portrait artists such as Vincent Van Gogh, Pablo Picasso and Leonardo da Vinci. They learnt different drawing techniques and how to draw a face step-by-step.

Earlier this year, children learnt to use natural materials to print with. In this unit, children will use these skills to print repeating patterns using natural materials.

Key Knowledge

Self portraits are used to represent yourself and should be a reflection of who you are.

Portraits have been around since 5,000BC in the Egyptian times.

Kehinde Wiley

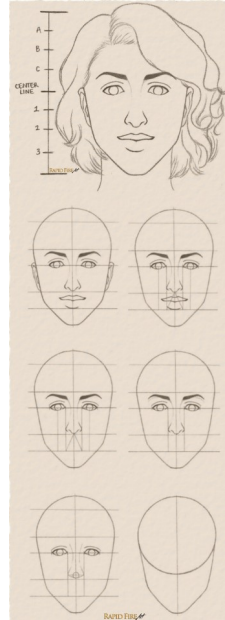


- Portrait painter
- Born in California in 1977.
- Known for his realistic paintings that are in the style of Old Master paintings.
- Influenced by Kerry

James Marshall

- Best known for painting former President Barack Obama for the Smithsonian National Portrait Gallery in 2007.

Key techniques



Colour mixing

Primary and Secondary Colours

Primary Colours
There are THREE PRIMARY COLOURS. These are pure colours which cannot be made by mixing other colours.

RED YELLOW BLUE

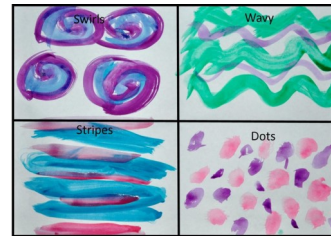
Secondary Colours
Secondary colours are made by mixing each primary colour with one other primary colour.

PRIMARY + PRIMARY = SECONDARY

RED + YELLOW = ORANGE

YELLOW + BLUE = GREEN

BLUE + RED = PURPLE



Pure colour + white = tint



Repeating pattern



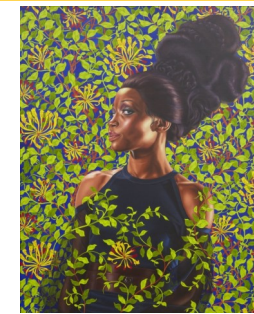
Printing using natural materials

Key vocabulary

Self-portrait	A painting of yourself.
Printing	Making a copy by pressing a material into paint onto another surface.
Technique	The way tools and media are used to create art work.
Primary colours	Pure colours that cannot be made by mixing other colours
Secondary colours	Colours made by mixing a primary colour with another primary colour
Tint	When a colour is added to white to create a lighter version of the colour.
Old Master paintings	Paintings made in the 16th and 17th Century by an established master painter such as Leonardo da Vinci.
Pattern	A repeated decorative design.



Barack Obama (2007)



Shantavia Beale II (2011)



Randerson Romualdo Cordeiro (2008)