

# Monet

## Art

### Previous knowledge

Link to Geography unit on France and book, "Katy and the Waterlily", taught in Literacy both in Year 5.

Monet portrait work and creating warm and cold paintings in Year 4.

Seasonal art (year 1) and colour mixing in Years 1 and 2.

### About the artist/type of art

-Claude Monet was a famous French painter.

-He is considered a founder of Impressionism, and is well-known for his landscape paintings.



-He is most famous for paintings such as Impression: Sunrise, Water Lilies and Haystacks, and also for developing the Cubism movement.

-Monet enjoyed painting the French countryside, often painting the same scene many times to show changes in light and seasons.



-Monet lived between 1840 and 1926. He was born in Paris, but spent much of his long life in the northern French village of Giverny.

### Impressionism



Impressionists like Monet often painted the same subject (often landscapes) at several different times of the day, seasons of the year,

and in different weather.

### Colour palette

Unlike the landscape artists that went before, Monet had a preference for using light colours as the base.



### Key vocabulary

Claude Monet	A French Impressionist painter (1840 – 1926).
Composition	The way something is created using paint, light, shadows, etc. to portray a mood.
Impressionism	Painting created using small and thin brush strokes with a focus on showing light in its changing qualities .
Reflection	The return of light waves from a surface (water).
Texture	The physical feel of something — smooth, rough, fuzzy, slimy, etc.

### Pictures/Diagrams

Impression, Sunrise (1872)



Bridge Over a Pond of Lilies (1899)



Waterloo Bridge Overcast (1903)



# Anglo-Saxon and Viking tiles

## Art

### Step by step guide:

1. Use a pencil to draw your design.



2. Mark an x on the back to show which way is the top.
3. Remember that your printing will be the opposite way round so you may need to draw your design backwards.
4. Choose a colour which is appropriate for an Anglo Saxon/Viking tile.
5. Blob the ink in the inking tray.
6. Use a roller. Spread the ink to make sure it is a smooth, even texture.
7. Turn the tile over and press it down firmly and evenly.
8. Lift the tile to reveal your design.



### Previous knowledge

- Link to History unit on Anglo Saxon and Vikings.
- Andy Warhol printing in Year 4.
- Wall paper printing in Year 3.
- Printing in the style of Ruth Daniels in Year 2.
- Using different colours to print in Year 1.

### You will need:

- Polystyrene tile
- Ink
- Roller
- Pen/pencil



### Key vocabulary

Repetition	A repeated pattern.
Symmetry	Being made up of exactly similar parts facing each other
Layers	Printing on top of existing prints.
Texture	The feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or substance.
Overlay	Cover the surface of (something) with a coating.
Polystyrene	A light-weight, rigid material which is ideal for printing.
Calico	A type of cotton cloth, typically plain white or unbleached.

### Examples of Anglo Saxon and Viking tiles:



# Tudor Portraits (Holbein)

## Art

### Hans Holbein (1497-1542)



### Previous knowledge

- Link to History unit on the Tudors (Year 5) and opportunity to see some of Holbein's paintings at Hampton Court.
- Portraits in Year 1, 2 3 and 4.
- Van Gogh portrait study in Year 3.
- Kehinde Wiley portrait study in Year 2.

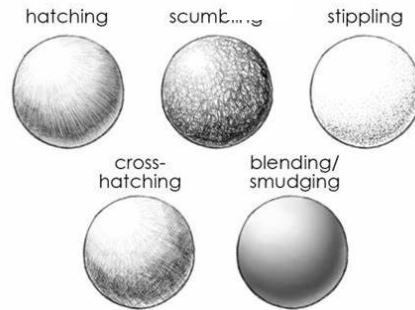
### Key vocabulary

Hatching	shading with closely drawn parallel lines.
Scumbling	To modify a drawing with light shading to give it a softer look.
Stippling	Drawing or painting using small dots or specks.
Cross Hatching	When lines are placed at an angle to one another.
Blending	Blending is a painting technique where two different colours are slightly mixed together when wet.
Smudging	Smudging is to rub, dab or swipe in a smeary manner
Holbein	A painter famous for his Tudor portraits.

### All about Holbein

- Hans Holbein 'the Younger' was a German artist and printmaker.
- Holbein was born in 1497 into a family of important artists.
- He is considered as one of the finest and most accomplished portraitists of the 16th century .
- He is well known for his painting of royalty at the Tudor court and he was well liked by Henry VIII.
- In 1539, Thomas Cromwell sent Holbein to paint a portrait of Anne of Cleves to show King Henry VIII his bride. However, when Henry saw Anne in person he was disappointed with her appearance and their marriage was ultimately annulled.

### Key techniques



### Examples of Holbein's work:

