

Seamer and Irton C.P. School – Art Knowledge Organiser

Geography topic– Rainforests

Year 6

Strand: Painting Spring term 1


Prior Knowledge

- Confidently control the types of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures inc. blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint creating textural effects.
- Mix and match colours to create atmosphere and light effects.
- Mix colour, shades and tones with confidence building on previous knowledge.
- Start to develop their own style using tonal contrast and mixed media.

Key skills I need to understand

- Work in a sustained and independent way to develop their own style of painting. This style may be through the development of: colour, tone and shade.
- Purposely control the types of marks made and experiment with different effects inc background, middle ground, foreground, layers, outlines, blending
- Mix colour, shades and tones with confidence building on previous knowledge.
- Use simple pure colours using different shades to create light and dark
- Understanding which works well in their work and why.

How I will show what I have learned

Henri Rousseau	<p>Be able to explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was a French artist • He was born in 1844 • He taught himself to paint and is best known for his jungle scenes • His art was called- Post-Impressionism
	<p>Use the techniques taught Show a background Middle ground and foreground</p> 
Shades and value	<p>Be able to use different shades to create light and dark areas. This will help to create the background middle ground and foreground</p>

Useful information and resources

Henri Rousseau

<https://www.nationalgallery.org.uk/paintings/henri-rousseau-surprised>

There are a lot of resources on Twinkl for this artist and more videos/ideas on youtube

Why is background important?

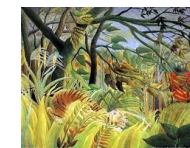
Many artists make a mistake in putting all the emphasis on the foreground. The background creates the context; **it imbues the elements with an atmosphere.**

Key Vocabulary

Background	Background is the space that surrounds your painting.
Middle ground	The middle ground is the space naturally occurring between the foreground and the background
Foreground	The area of the picture space nearest to the viewer
shades	Where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down
tones	How light or dark something is Areas with lots of light are called highlights Darker areas are called shadows
Pure colour	The color with the greatest saturation in each hue. Colors can broadly be divided into achromatic colors such as white, grey and black, and chromatic colors, which are colors with hues, such as red, yellow and blue.
Post-Impressionism	This was an abstract style of art, which means that he didn't try to paint things exactly as they look in real life.
value	The lightness or darkness of a colour. Using different values creates contrast.

Artist

Henri Rousseau-rainforest artwork



'Surprised'