

## Key Vocabulary:

**Landscape:** Landscape art is a drawing or painting of nature. They usually have mountains, valleys, trees, rivers and forests in them.

**Horizon line:** Is where the land or sea meets the sky. A line which runs left to right across the page.

**Impressionism:** The 'impression' of what the person, object, light or place looked like, rather than exactly what it looks like.

**Post-Impressionism:** An art movement that developed from impressionism. Artists often use bright colours and short brush strokes to express their thoughts and feelings.

**Tones:** The lightness or darkness of something.

**Shades:** Adding black to a colour makes it darker.

**Lighter:** We make lighter tones or tints by adding white to a colour

**Darker-** We make lighter tones or tints by adding white to a colour

**Shading:** Drawing darker pencil marks to show darker tone.

**Representation:** Portraying someone in a particular way.

**Figurative:** Art work which is made to look like the real person, object or scenery.



### Vincent Van Gogh

Vincent van Gogh was a Dutch post-impressionist painter who is among the most famous and influential figures in the history of Western art.



### Pierre Auguste Renoir

Pierre-Auguste Renoir, was a French artist who was a leading painter in the development of the Impressionist style.

## Holy Family Halewood Year 1 and Year 2 Art & Design The Seaside

### Key knowledge and skills I will acquire:

**I can use my imagination to create art work:** by creating images in my mind of things I have made up or by remembering things that I have seen or done.

**I know what narrative means:** to tell a story using pictures.

**I can create different textures by:** using different materials to show how things feel when touched.

**I know I can make different tints by:** adding white to my colours to lighten them.

**I know I can make different shades by:** adding colour to make my colours darker.

**Sketching-** Start by drawing your horizon line. Add detail by drawing the shapes and objects you can see on the land. Then what you can see in the sky.



**Horizon Line-** Is where the land or sea meets the sky



**Texture-** is created by using different materials. Some are smooth, shiny, rough and bumpy.



## Learning Objectives:

- To be able to identify key features of a landscape, drawing lines to represent the horizon line and the sea.
- To be able to identify different textures in a scene, finding appropriate materials to create different textures and applying these to a well-known painting
- To be able to create different tints and shades with paint, creating a tonal representation of the sea and sky and understanding that light colours stand out more and darker colours recede.
- To be able to identify colours used in an artist's works, mixing colours to match these and applying the colours carefully with a paintbrush.
- To be able to paint areas of dark and light, working with a small brush to paint details and using other objects and materials to add further details.



### Joaquín Sorolla y Bastida

Joaquín Sorolla was a Spanish painter. He was known for painting portraits, landscapes and about things that were going on around him at the time.



### Peder Severin Krøyer

A painter from Denmark who painted landscape and figurative art.

**Materials used:** Pencil, paint, coloured pencils, water colours, collage.

