

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.

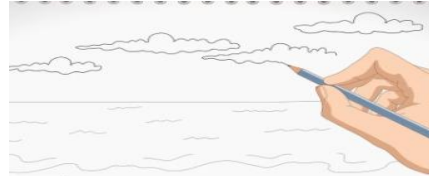
I know what narrative means: to tell a story using pictures.

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.

