

Art

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality art and design education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to experiment, invent and create a range of art techniques including colour, texture, shape, line, space, form and pattern. Children will learn about a range of artists, craft makers, architects and designers and have opportunities to design and create a broad range of artwork. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about art and design.

Painting

Summer 2

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 2 (*Impressionists—Monet*)

Year 3 (*Mixed Media: Sketching & Painting - Pop Art and Cubism - Romero Britto*)

Key Vocabulary:

- Post Impressionism
- Pointillism



Artist — Georges Seurat

- Seurat is considered one of the most important Post-Impressionist painters.
- He developed a structured, more monumental art to depict modern urban life.
- Seurat was training in impressionism style of painting. He soon developed his own style.



New Knowledge:

- Different types of paint have different properties such as poster paint, powder, watercolour and acrylic.
- Post impressionism emerged as a reaction against impressionism.
- Post Impressionism explores geometric forms, lines, vivid colour and the emotional response of the artist.
- Texture and depth can be added when painting by using washes, thickened paint and blocking in colour.
- A dot matrix is a series of dots to create the look of a colour or tone.
- Pointillism is a technique in which small, distinct dots of colour are applied in patterns to form an image.
- Impressionism was developed in France in the nineteenth century.
- Impressionists worked quickly using rapid brushstrokes and separate 'dabs' to capture light qualities.