


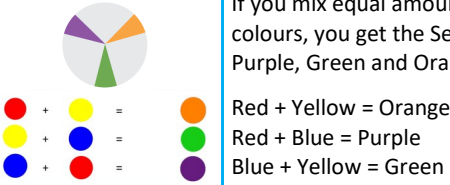








# Knowledge Organiser - Year 2 - Art: 2. Painting

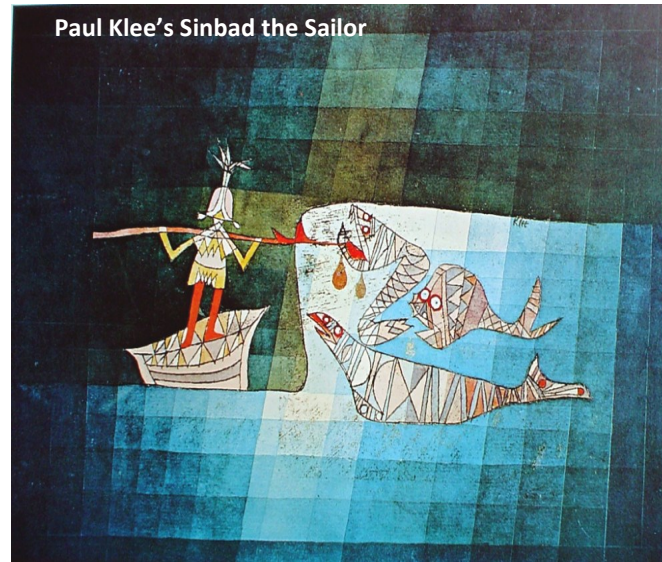
**Key Question:** How can I create and use a variety of colours when painting?

## Colour

colour wheel		A circle with different coloured sectors used to show the relationship between colours.
primary colours		Primary colours are three key colours - Red, Blue and Yellow. They cannot be made from any other colour.
colour mixing		Making new colours from existing colours.
secondary colours		If you mix equal amounts of the primary colours, you get the Secondary colours - Purple, Green and Orange. Red + Yellow = Orange Red + Blue = Purple Blue + Yellow = Green
tertiary colours		If you mix a primary with a secondary colour, in a ratio of 2:1, you get a Tertiary colour. For example: Red-Orange, Blue-Green
warm colours		The top half of the colours are 'warm' or 'hot' and the ones on the bottom are 'cool' or 'cold'.
cool colours		This is useful when you want to create a mood .
neutrals		White, black and grey are tint and tones that lighten or darken other colours.
tint		Adding white to a colour (lightens the colour). This is a <b>colour strip</b> .
tone		Adding black to a colour (darkens the colour) .
Squares and Concentric Circles		This is by an artist called Kandinsky. He created it by mixing dull colours with brighter ones.

## Key Artist: Paul Klee






Born in Switzerland in 1879, he grew up to be an abstract artist. He is well known for his striking use of colour.



## Key Vocabulary

weight of paper	The thickness of the paper. Some types of paper are thinner or thicker than others .
variety	A number of things of the same kind that that are different to each other.
self-portrait	A <b>self-portrait</b> is a piece of art work that an artist that is drawn, painted, photographed, or sculpted by themselves.
abstract art	A picture of objects, people or scenes that are not realistic and can be difficult for other people to recognise. Abstract art shows what an artist feels and thinks, rather than what they see in real life.

## Painting Top Tips

<b>Observe and compare</b>	Look closely at the subject that you are painting. Compare it with what you have painted. Consider colours, tones, light, shadow, shape, texture...Think of Austin's Butterfly. 
<b>Choose the right weight of paper.</b>	Thicker paper is better for painting as it absorbs the paint. Thinner paper may break when it becomes wet with paint. 
<b>Use the paint brush properly</b>	Only dip the tip of the brush into the paint and use with a sweeping movement, drawing it along, <i>not</i> stubbing the end. 
<b>Avoid muddying the colours</b>	Wash the paint brush between each colour and change the water when its too cloudy. 
<b>Refer to a colour wheel</b>	Use a colour wheel to remind yourself which colours combine to make a certain tint or tone. 

## Artists' Biographies

### Paul Klee 1879 – 1940

**Paul Klee** was a Swiss-born artist. His highly individual style was influenced by movements in art that included Expressionism, Cubism, and Surrealism. Klee was a natural draftsman who experimented with and eventually deeply explored color theory, writing about it extensively; his lectures "Writings on Form and Design Theory", published in English as the Paul Klee Notebooks, are held to be as important for modern art as Leonardo da Vinci's A Treatise on Painting for the Renaissance. He and his colleague, Russian painter **Wassily Kandinsky**, both taught at the Bauhaus school of art, design and architecture. The careful use of colours is one of Paul Klee's trademarks, and it is well depicted in Sinbad the Sailor. There are seamless colour combinations from the sea creatures to the main subject to the vessel.

The different shades of blue provide a subtle contrast between the sea and the sky with a curve dividing the two. Another dominant trait in Klee's work that is present in this piece is the childlike rendering of most of his paintings. It adds a certain uniqueness and effortless simplicity to the piece. The person and the fish are created with similar patterns.



### Henri Matisse 1869 - 1954

Henri Matisse was a French artist, known for both his use of colour and his fluid and original draughtsmanship. He was a draughtsman, printmaker, and sculptor, but is known primarily as a painter. Matisse is commonly regarded, along with Pablo Picasso, as one of the artists who best helped to define modern art. The Snail (L'escargot) is a collage by Henri Matisse. The work was created from summer 1952 to early 1953. It is pigmented with gouache on paper, cut and pasted onto a base layer of white paper. The piece is in the Tate Modern collection in London. It consists of a number of colored shapes arranged in a spiral pattern, as suggested by the title. Matisse first drew the snail, then used the colored paper to interpret it. The composition pairs complementary colours.

### Wassily Kandinsky, 1866 — 1944

A Russian-born artist and one of the first creators of pure abstraction in modern painting. After successful avant-garde exhibitions, he began completely abstract painting. His forms evolved from fluid and organic to geometric and, finally, to pictographic. Kandinsky's most recognisable work, is not actually a full-fledged picture. This drawing is a small study on how different colour combinations are perceived that the painter used in his creative process as a support material.



# Teacher Prompts

## Austin's Butterfly Questions

Does your painting really look like the image or object that you are painting?
What shapes can you see in your subject? Where are they in your painting too?
What details can you see? Where are they in your painting too?
What is in the background / foreground?
Which parts are longer / shorter/ taller / wider/smaller / larger?
<a href="https://vimeo.com/38247060">https://vimeo.com/38247060</a>

## Discussion Questions

How do you feel when you look at this painting?
How do you think the artist was feeling when they painted this picture?
What do you think the artist is trying to express?
Can you describe the colours used in this artwork?
Has the artist used warm or cool colours? Why?

## Useful Links

Colour mixing explained:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BHHf1-dmco>

Art History:

Modern art history:

Do email Emily with any more suggestions!