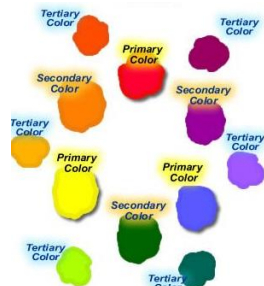


### Key learning

- Use a number of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines.
- Mix colours effectively.
- Use a variety of paint mediums to produce different styles.
- Explore different artistic styles and techniques.

### Key Focus

Primary colours can be mixed with secondary colours to create tertiary colours.



### Key Artist

Vincent- van- Gogh (1853-1890)  
Claude Monet (1840-1926)

### Key vocabulary

**Tertiary colours-** The tertiary colours are made by **mixing** equal parts of one primary colour and one secondary colour. The tertiary colours are green-yellow, yellow-orange, orange-red, red-violet/purple, purple/violet-blue and blue-green.

**Paint media** – there are **three** main types of paints: **Watercolour**, **Acrylics**, and **Oils**. These paints all have different methods and have different techniques for you to master.

#### Claude Monet Water Lilies



**Impressionism-** Impressionism emerged in the 1880s in Europe, where artists such as Claude Monet sought to capture light, not through the detail of realism, but with gesture and illusion.

Mona Lisa



**Realism-** is where the subject of the painting looks much like the real thing rather than being stylized or abstracted; Realism has been the dominant style of painting since the Renaissance.

### Key questions

- Can I name the various colour parts to the colour wheel?
- Can I explain how to make the different colours on the colour wheel?
- Can I use a variety of paint media effectively?
- Can I study different styles of painting and give my opinions of them?