## Year 6 Summer 1 Painting

## General Overview of Painting:

Children will continue exploring a variety of different brushes to see what happens. They will use the language of colour accurately and use inspiration from natural and nonnatural works to create a colour palette. Children will become more expressive with colour, associating colours with moods.

Colour Wheel


Primary
colours


Secondary colours


Complementary colours

Key Vocabulary

| blending | absorb |
| :---: | :---: |
| abstract | impressionism |
| form | shape |
| colour palette | artist |
| tone | textures |

## Key Skills we will work on!

- identify primary, secondary and complimenting colours to develop a colour palette for a purpose.
- develop a painting from a drawing using observations
- create imaginative work from a variety of sources, e.g. poems, stories, dances


## What types of paint will we use?

acrylic
oil paints
water colours


Monet was a French artist, born in Paris in 1840. He grew up in Le Havre, a port in Normandy, and demonstrated great artistic talent from an early age. In 1856, Monet was influenced by a meeting with Eugéne Boudin, a French painter noted for his seascapes. He taught Monet how to use oil paints. He was the founder of impressionist painting.


Water Lilies (1906)


Woman with a Parasol (1875)

## IMPRESSIONISM

Impressionism came about when artists started painting outside, rather than in their studios. It is a style of painting where artists had to work quickly because the light conditions kept changing.

Impressionist artists were not trying to paint a reflection of real life, but an 'impression' of what the person, light, atmosphere, object or landscape looked like to them.

They tried to capture the movement and life of what they saw and show it to us as if it were happening before our eyes.

