

## Year 1 – Painting

**Artist:** Wassily Kandinsky

**Painting Style:** Abstract



**Influence:** music, colour, shape

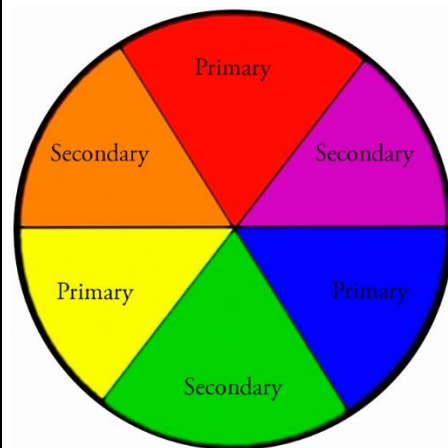


On White II, 1923

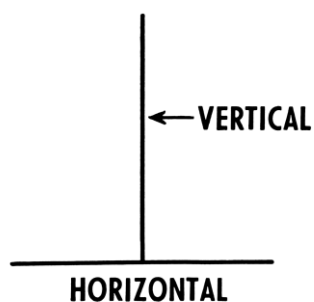


Squares with Concentric Circles, 1913

Key Vocabulary	
Abstract art	Modern <b>art</b> which does not represent images of our everyday world. It has colour, lines and shapes, but they are not intended to represent objects or living things
colour	The general term we use to describe every hue, tint, tone or shade we see. White, black and grey are often referred to as a colour.
contrasting colour complementary colour	A colour from the opposite side of the colour wheel.
primary colour 	Primary colours are basic colours that can be mixed together to produce other colours
secondary colour 	A colour formed by mixing two primary colours in equal parts.



### Types of Line:



straight



wavy



thin



thick



zigzag



broken



## Year 2 – Painting


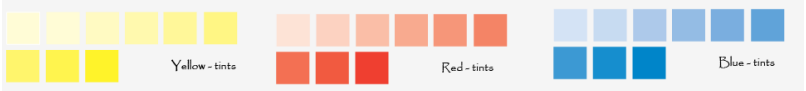
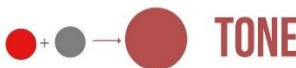
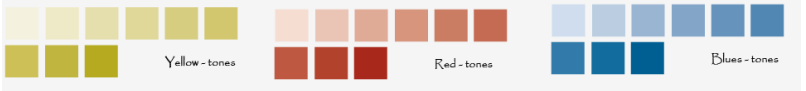


**Artist:** Alma Woodsey Thomas

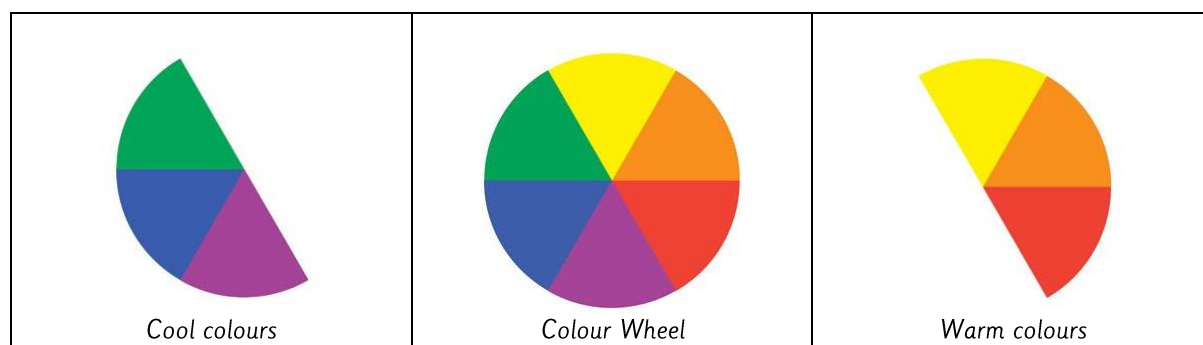
**About the Artist:** She (1891 - 1978) was an African-American Expressionist painter and art educator best known for her colourful paintings.

**Painting Style:** Abstract/Expressionism



Iris, Tulips, Jonquils, and Crocuses, 1969

Key Vocabulary		
Expressionism	Expressionist artists try to express a feeling with what they create. Colours and shapes are not used in a way people see them, but as the artist feels them. It resents the world as subjective: how the artist feels it, not how it is scientifically. The art looks to get an emotional effect.	
hue	The origin of the colour we see. The base colour of the mixture you're looking at is either yellow, orange, red, purple, blue or green. White, black and grey are never referred to as a hue.	
	Produced by adding white to a colour to make it lighter.	
	Produced by adding grey to a colour.	
	Produced by adding black to a colour to make it darker.	



## Year 3 – Painting

**Style:** Aboriginal Art

**History of:** Original forms of artistic expression by Aborigines were rock carvings, body painting and ground designs. Evidence of these art forms date back more than 30,000 years. Traditional Indigenous art ranges from works on rock, ground, canvas and fibre. Contemporary artistic methods such as printmaking, fabric printing, ceramics and glassware now complement traditional art.

**Contemporary Artist:** Zachary Bennett-Brook (1990-)



Key Vocabulary	
pattern	A pattern uses a repeated design or a motif, created using line, shape, or tone. The design can be simple or complex.
shape	A shape is flat, and created by a closed line.
texture	It refers to the surface quality, and the way it feels. Actual texture can be felt, e.g. the texture of a fabric. Visual texture is an illusion of texture, created using lines, shapes, colours or tones.
gradation	Gradation in art is a visual technique of gradually transitioning from one colour hue to another, or from one shade to another, or one texture to another.

<p><b>simple</b></p>	<p><b>complicated</b></p>	<p><b>dotted</b></p>	<p><b>repeating</b></p>	<p><b>symmetrical</b></p>
<p><b>overlapped</b></p>	<p><b>tessellation</b></p>	<p><b>striped</b></p>	<p><b>cross-hatch</b></p>	<p><b>irregular</b></p>
<p><b>spiral</b></p>				



## Year 4 – Painting

**Artist:** Oscar-Claude Monet (1840-1926)

**About the Artist:** Monet was born in Paris in 1840 and as a child he showed great talent as an artist. He was one of the main impressionist artists.

**Painting Style:** Impressionist



Water Lillies – 1897 - 1899

**Artist:** Paul Cezanne (1839 – 1906)

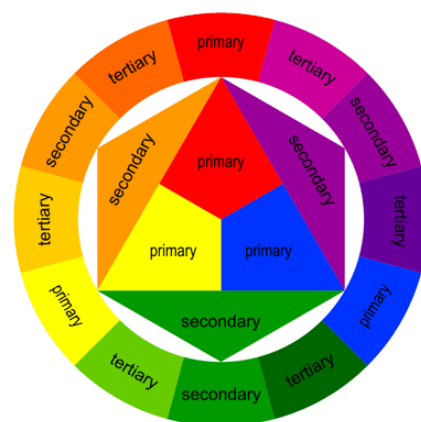
**About the Artist:** Paul Cezanne was born on 1839 in Aix-en-Provence, France. He is was one of the artists who formed the bridge between Impressionism and Cubism in the 20th century.

**Painting Style:** Impressionist and Cubist



Mont Sainte-Victoire - 1905

Key Vocabulary	
Impressionism	A style of painting that began in France in the early 1960s when artists started painting outside. They wanted to capture moments in time. Because the light conditions kept changing, they had to work very quickly, using quick, gestural brushstrokes of paint. They used short, thick strokes of paint to capture the essence of the object rather than the subject's details. Quickly applied brush strokes give the illusion of movement and spontaneity.
'en plein air' – in open air	The French term <i>plein air</i> means out of doors and refers to the practice of painting entire finished pictures outside.
tertiary colour	A colour formed by mixing two primary colours in equal parts.



hatching	cross-Hatching	stippling	dry brushing	sgraffito (scratching into the paint)

