

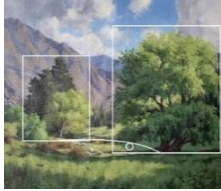






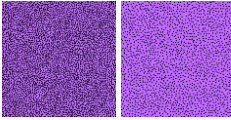





Year 5 – Summer 1 – Art – Pupil Knowledge Organiser



What do I already know?		What am I learning now?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lighter tones create a sense of openness, joy, or optimism. Darker tones create feelings of mystery, sadness, or seriousness. Earthy tones evoke feelings of warmth, stability, and being rooted. To make a tone, you mix a colour with grey. To make a tint, you mix a colour with white. To make a shade, you mix a colour with black. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Who is George Seurat? What is pointillism? How is colour used in pointillism? Can I plan a landscape in the style of Seurat? Can I paint a landscape in the style of Seurat? Can I paint and assess my landscape in the style of Seurat? 	
Significant People	Key Knowledge: Composition	Key Vocabulary	
<p>Georges Seurat</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was a French painter. Born in 1859 in Paris, France. Well-known for a style of painting called pointillism. 	 <p>We can use a horizon line to help us compose (arrange) our paintings.</p>	 <p>Adding objects to the background or foreground creates a sense of depth.</p>	<p>pointillism</p> <p>A way of painting using tiny dots of colour instead of brushstrokes.</p> <p>dot density</p> <p>How close or far apart the dots are.</p> <p>complementary colours</p> <p>Colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel, which make each other look brighter.</p> <p>landscape</p> <p>A depiction of outdoor/natural scenery, like land, trees, and sky.</p>
Key Knowledge: Brush Technique		Key Knowledge: Colour	
 <p>Pointillism involves applying small dots of pure colour to create an image.</p>	 <p>The correct size of the brush must be selected for the desired dot size.</p>	 <p>Dots can vary in size, spacing, and colour to create different effects.</p>	 <p>Pointillist artists used complementary colours to make their subjects vibrant.</p>
 <p>The dots blend together in the viewer's eye, creating the illusion of a solid image.</p>	 <p>The brush is held carefully and a gentle yet purposeful dab of the brush tip is used.</p>	 <p>Dot density can suggest light, shadow, and texture.</p>	 <p>Warm and cool colours can be used to affect mood.</p>
		<p>composition</p> <p>The way different parts of a picture are arranged or placed.</p> <p>foreground</p> <p>The part of a picture that seems closest to you.</p> <p>background</p> <p>The part of a picture that seems furthest away.</p> <p>middle ground</p> <p>The space between the foreground and the background.</p> <p>horizon line</p> <p>A line across the picture that shows where the sky meets the land or sea.</p> <p>mood</p> <p>The feeling a piece of artwork gives you, like happy, peaceful, or tense.</p>	