

Year group:  
Year 2

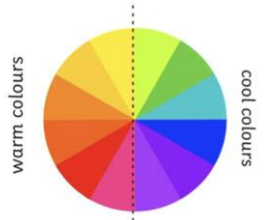


Term: Spring

Skill: Painting

**National Curriculum:** to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination. To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space. To learn about the work of a range of artists, describing the differences and similarities between different practises and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

Pupils will have had some experience recognising and using primary colours, drawing lines and simple shapes, as well as colouring own work neatly. They will have previously practised mixing primary colours to create secondary colours and associate them with different feelings and emotions.



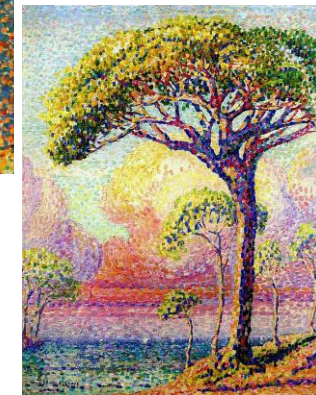
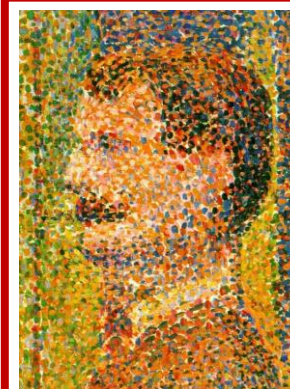
Analogous colours are groups of three colours found next to each other on the colour wheel.



### Artist focus:

#### Georges-Pierre Seurat

(December 1859 – March 1891) was a French post-Impressionist artist. He is best known for devising the painting technique known as pointillism. Georges Seurat was just 31 years old when he became very sick. It is thought that he died from meningitis. He completed 7 large-scale paintings and about 500 smaller ones during his lifetime. Georges Seurat used colour theory to paint his work.



### Vocabulary

<b>Sketch</b>	Drawing that is done quickly without a lot of details. Artists use sketches as a starting point for more detailed work.
<b>Analogous</b>	Groups of three colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.
<b>Tint</b>	Adding white to a colour to create lighter tints.
<b>Tone</b>	Adding black to a colour to create darker tones.
<b>Secondary colours</b>	Colours created when mixing two primary colours, such as yellow + blue = green
<b>Colour wheel</b>	A circular chart that shows primary and secondary colours in relation to each other.
<b>Impressionism</b>	A style of painting developed in France in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century that uses colour to show the effects of light on things to suggest atmosphere rather than showing exact detail.
<b>Pointillism</b>	Style of painting that was developed in France in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century in which very small dots of colour are used to build up the picture.

### Key Knowledge and skills

- To correctly name and recognise the groups of colours on a colour wheel.
- To create a range of tints and tones of colours by adding white or black paint.
- To use brushes with different thickness to create a range of effects.
- To mix primary colours to make secondary colours and create colour wheels.
- To describe the work of Georges Seurat, referring to the use of mark making techniques and groups of colours as well as the art movements.
- To use the ideas from Georges Seurat to create a painting based on his work that depicts the Pointillism movement in art history.
- To use sketching techniques to make quick records and as a starting point for the painting.

By the end of the project the children will:

- Explore Georges Seurat as an artist and the characteristics of his work in different formats (books, photographs and online images).
- Create a painting inspired by his work based on Pointillism art movement.
- Use paints to create secondary colours, including white and black to create tints and tones.
- Apply the colour in a specific way (small dots of colour) focusing on the use of shapes and colour groups to depict the subject.