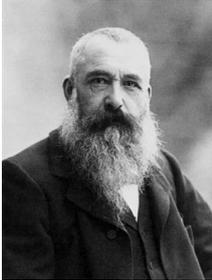
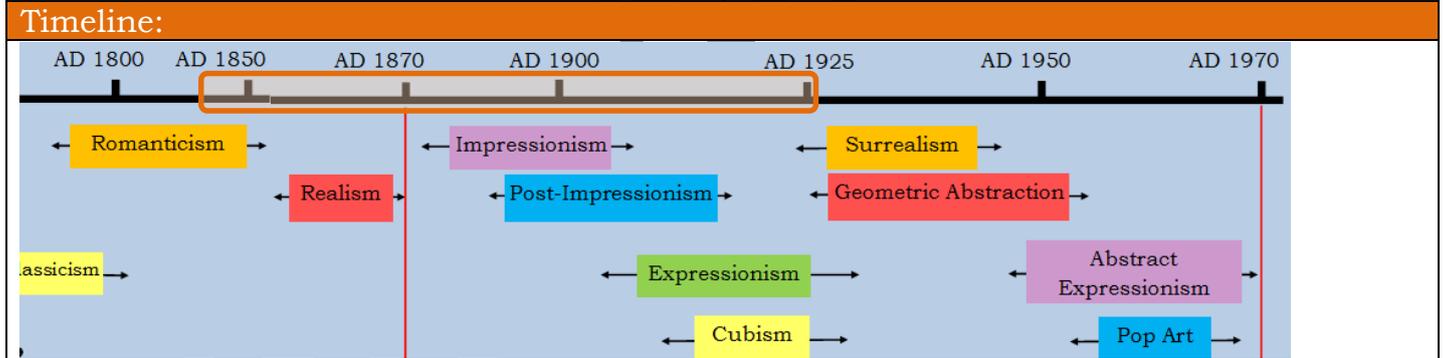


What should I know already?	What will I know by the end of the unit?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To gain confidence in control with the types of marks made. To use light and dark when painting and show an understanding of complementary colours. To mix colours, tints, shades and tones with increasing confidence. To start to look at working in the style of a selected artist. To work on a range of scales (different sizes). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To confidently control the types of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures. To mix and match colours to create atmosphere and light effects. To mix colour shades and tones with confidence, building on previous knowledge. To create imaginative work from a variety of sources. To use colour to express moods and feelings.

Focus artist:	Focus artwork:
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<p style="text-align: center;">Claude Monet</p> <p>(1840 - 1926) Claude Monet is known as an artist and founder of the impressionist art movement. As a child, he showed great talent as an artist. In 1872, he painted a picture of a harbour using very loose brushstrokes. He called the picture Impression, Sunrise and exhibited it along with paintings by his friends. The artists became known as the impressionists after the title of Monet's painting.</p> 	 <p style="text-align: center;">Impression, Sunrise (1924)</p>
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Vocabulary I will need to know:

Impressionism	Art movement of the 19 th Century based on the practice of painting out of doors and spontaneously 'on the spot' rather than in a studio from sketches. Characterized by relatively small, thin, yet visible brush strokes.
Colour theory	The study of colour and how different colours mix together.
Mood & atmosphere	The feeling expressed in a work of art, through the colours chosen.
Colour block	Complementary blocks or panels of solid, typically bright colour.
Colour wash	Apply a thin coat of water based paint.
Primary colours	The three primary colours are red, yellow and blue.
Secondary colours	Colours made by mixing two primary colours together. The three secondary colours are orange, green and purple.
Complementary colours	A colour that combined with a given colour makes white or black. When placed next to each other, the colours create the strongest contrast (difference). Sometimes called 'opposite colours'.
Shades	A mixture of a colour with black, which makes a colour darker.
Tints	A mixture of a colour with white, which makes a colour lighter.
Tones	The lightness or darkness of something.