

YEAR 4 ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE

Drawing and Painting

ARTISTS' WORK Monet was born in Paris in 1840. In 1872 he painted a picture of a harbour using very loose brushstrokes. He called the picture *Impression*,



The artists became known as the impressionists after the title of Monet's painting. Impressionism is a style of painting that began in France in the early 1860s when artists started painting pictures outside. This was called 'en plein air' or open air. 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.

This picture of water lilies was part of a series Monet painted of his water garden at his house at Giverny.



They are the most celebrated paintings of Monet's career. Today we call these pictures abstract-impressionist paintings, because the surface of the pond fills the entire canvas with light and colour and the picture looks almost abstract.



John Constable 'Flatwood Mill'

Constable would paint places he liked to visit mainly landscapes which would have a water scene and life in the country. At the time Constable was working, the surface of a painting was expected to be refined and smooth, with brushstrokes as invisible as possible. But Constable wanted to create a range of marks, surfaces and textures to reflect the textures that he saw in nature and to add to the mood of the painting. He used a palette knife and brushes to create these expressive surfaces which are surprisingly varied: in some areas the paint

is thick and craggy and in other places it is fluid and thin. Constable also added small smatterings of white paint to the surfaces of his paintings to suggest the flickering light across the landscape and its reflection off the surface of the water.

Hokusai

Katsushika Hokusai, known simply as Hokusai, was a Japanese ukiyo-e artist of the Edo period, active as a painter and printmaker. He is best known for the woodblock print series Thirty-Six Views of Mount Fuji, which includes the iconic print The Great Wave off Kanagawa.



VOCABULARY

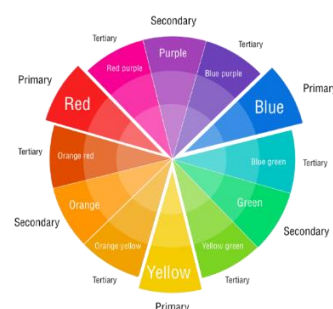
Abstract- relating to or denoting art that does not attempt to represent external reality, but rather seeks to achieve its effect using shapes, colours, and textures.

Impressionism- a style or movement in painting originating in France in the 1860s, depicting the visual impression of the moment, especially in terms of the shifting effect of light and colour.

Relief- Any three-dimensional element attached to a basically flat wall mounted work of art is said to be in relief or a relief element.

Texture- Texture in art concerns the surface quality of a piece of work. In three-dimensional artwork, the term refers to how the piece feels when it's touched. In paintings and other two-dimensional artwork, texture invokes the visual 'feeling' the piece gives off.

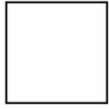
ELEMENTS IN ART



Colour

Tone and shading You can make different tones with the same pencil but there are also different 'toned' or graded pencil. Remember shading is the technique you use to make something darker. You can use a shadow to make the object appear to stand up.

Form and shape Form is the three-dimensional shape of an object. Not all shapes look the same. Shapes can be different sizes. Shape helps create form.

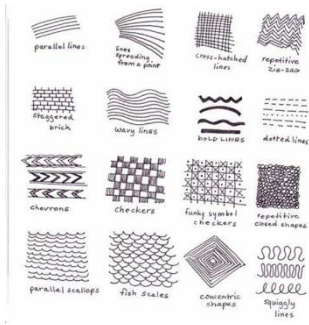


shape



form

Lines and marks There are different types of lines. Sketched lines are soft and repeated. Lines help create shape.



Space The area between lines and shapes. Space is the area in or around shapes.

Texture The look and feel of something. We can use repeating marks to create texture.

Value This is the intensity of the lightness or darkness of a colour. It can help create the illusion of depth and atmosphere.