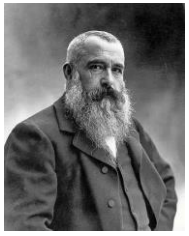
Year 3 – Summer 1 – Art – Pupil Knowledge Organiser

What do I already know?	What am I learning now?
• A colour wheel shows us the relationship between colours. • Know that pure colour/pigment is a hue. • Make tints of a colour by adding white. • Experiment with varying degrees of white to make different tints. • Make shades of a colour by adding black. • Experiment with varying degrees of black to make different shades.	1. Who was Claude Monet? 2. What can we learn about different brushstrokes from Monet? 3. What are analogous colours and how can we use them? 4. How can we use foregrounds and backgrounds to show perspective? 5. Can I paint a Monet inspired painting? 6. Can I paint a Monet inspired painting?

Significant People

Claude Monet

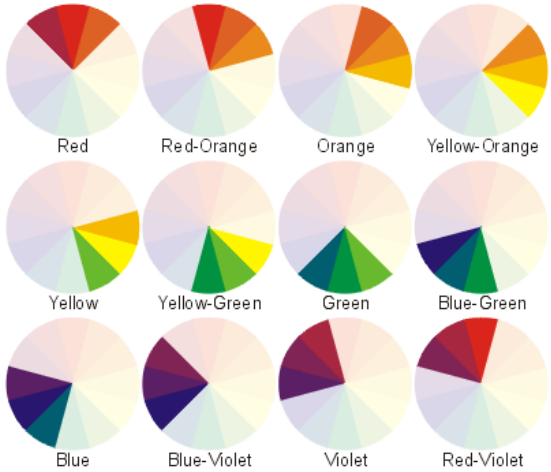


- Known for his contribution to the impressionist movement
- Practised painting *'en plein air'* (outside).
- Brushstrokes were short, quick and expressive.

Key Knowledge: Composition

Artists paint foregrounds and backgrounds for perspective.

Key Knowledge: Colour Theory



Analogous colours can be used to make a painting look aesthetically pleasing.

Analogous colours flow together.

Key Knowledge: Brush Technique

Bigger paintbrushes and strokes help us to cover more area on the surface.

Smaller paintbrushes and stokes can help us to add detail to our paintings.

Brushstrokes like big swooshes or tiny dots can be expressive.

Key Vocabulary

analogous colours	Groups of colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.
impressionism	A movement where artists began to paint outside, capturing movement and light.
foreground	The nearest area in your artwork.
background	The furthest area in your artwork.
perspective	Showing objects on the flat surface of a picture so that they seem the correct size and distance from one another.
three dimensional	When an object seems to have height, width and depth.
expressive	With meaning, feeling and emotion.
strokes	The marks made in writing or painting. Different strokes are used for different purposes.