Year 4 – Summer 1 – Art – Pupil Knowledge Organiser

What do I already know?

- Pure colour/pigment is a hue.
- 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.
- Colours can be either warm or cold and therefore impact the mood of a painting.
- Some brushstrokes include: hatching, crosshatching, stippling and impasto.

What am I learning now?

1. Who was Jean-Michel Basquiat?
2. How did Jean-Michel Basquiat use colour and layering in his artwork?
3. What are some other painting techniques?
4. How can I experiment with different compositions?
5. Can I use what I have learnt to create a Jean-Michel Basquiat inspired painting?
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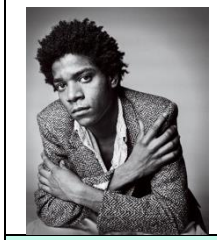
Significant People

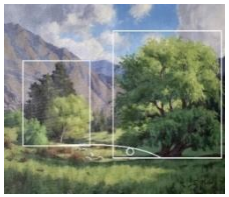
Jean-Michel Basquiat



- Painted large, colourful, bold, and abstract portraits.
- Became famous when expressing himself using graffiti.
- Believed everyone deserved a place in art.
- Painted people from all walks of life.

Key Knowledge: Composition

We can use a horizon line to help us compose (arrange) our paintings.



Adding objects to the background or foreground creates a sense of depth.

Key Knowledge: Brush Technique

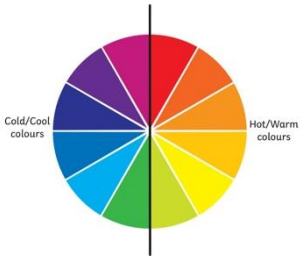
Different brush techniques can be used to create depth in a painting:

Scumbling adds a subtle visual texture to the surface.

Layering adds physical texture.

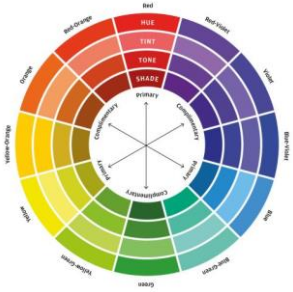
Sgraffito adds physical texture to the surface and can be used to highlight details.

Key Knowledge: Colour Theory



Warm colours stir up feelings of energy, excitement and passion.

Cool colours pass on feelings of calmness and tranquillity.



Lighter tones create a sense of openness, joy, or optimism.

Darker tones create feelings of mystery, sadness, or seriousness.

Key Vocabulary

composition	The way in which different elements of an artwork are combined or arranged.
layering	The process of applying different layers of paint on top of one another.
horizon line	This is an imaginary line drawn across the picture that represents the eye-level of the viewer.
scumbling	A thin layer of paint applied with a dry brush.
sgraffito	Scratching through a top layer of paint to reveal the first layer underneath.
focal point	This is the part of an artwork that first attracts the viewer's attention and is the most important part.
hue	The pure, basic colour or pigment.
tone	A muted variation of a colour made by adding grey. It can be light or dark.
tint	A lighter variation of a colour made by adding white to it.
shade	A darker variation of a colour made by adding black to it.