

Autumn 1



Lostwithiel Primary
School

Year Six
Conkers Class

Overarching theme for the year -
Political Art

Art Knowledge Organiser

Colour - Oil pastels

Prior Learning:

- Children will have experienced painting and mixing colours so they will know which primary colours (red, yellow, blue) are used to make the secondary colours green, orange and purple.

Key Art knowledge and skills:

- **Wassily Kandinsky** was a Russian painter and considered to be one of the leading figures in creating abstract art.
- From 1903 onward, Kandinsky's art was exhibited throughout Europe but caused much controversy among the public and art critics.
- He settled in Germany after WW1 where he taught art and painted until the German Nazi's came into power. At this point all modern art was considered as degenerated art. The Nazi's took some of Kandinsky's paintings, displayed them in a collection of art they deemed 'inappropriate and unworthy' then destroyed the paintings.
- Monet's work and Wagner's music served as an inspiration, leading Kandinsky to explore unconventional colour patterns, delving deeper into abstract art. His unorthodox method was subject to criticism from his peers and contemporaries.
- Post-impressionism began with a new generation of artists after the Impressionists such as Monet, Degas, and Renoir. It lasted approximately from 1885 to 1910.
- In the 1900s, expressionist artists began to turn away from representing scenes and objects realistically and instead, tried to reveal their inner feelings through their art.
- Kandinsky was a keen experimenter, whose style and techniques changed throughout his life. He used colours and shapes to express emotions; he considered a triangle would cause aggressive feelings, a square calm feelings and circles, spiritual feelings.
- In expressionist art, the subjects are often distorted or exaggerated and colours are vivid and shocking.
- Oil pastels add colour to a page, instead of colouring in so a layer of the colour is needed, ensuring no gaps are left.
- Complementary colours are pairs of colours that have an outstanding effect on each other. When complementary colours are placed next to each other, they have the strongest contrast.
- Light pressure blending - lightly apply pastel in one direction on paper. Layer colours to achieve various hues.
- Heavy pressure blending - generously add pastel in one directions. Layer colours to create a blended, rich look.
- Types of lines: vertical (*up and down without slant*); horizontal (*parallel to the horizon*); diagonal (*slant*); zigzag (*combination of diagonal lines*); curved (*change direction gradually*)

Typical late 1890s/early 1900 paintings:



CLAUDE MONET

PAUL CEZANNE

VINCENT VAN GOGH

Key Art Vocabulary -

General Terms and Cross Curricular Vocabulary

Line quality	Refers to the thickness or thinness of a line. By varying the line quality artists can make objects appear more 3D and interesting.
Hatching Cross-hatching	Using lines to create shade and texture. Hatching - lines going in the same direction. Cross-hatching - lines which cross.
Blending	Mixing or combining (colours) together.
Hues	Different shades or colours.
Abstract Art	A tupe of modern art (colours, shapes and lines) which does not aim to represent images of our everyday world.
Constructivism	Began around 1915. A specific type of abstract art. Constructivist artists believed art should reflect the modern industrial world.
Expressionism	Tries to show emotions and feelings rather than the realities of the physical world.

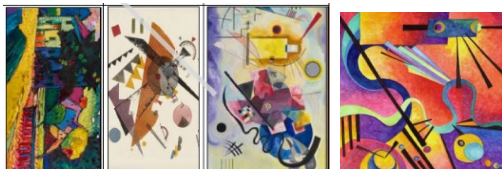
Concentric Circles	Two or more circles which have the same centre point. The region between two concentric circles is called an annulus.
Parallel	Lines which are side by side and have the same distance continuously between them .
Perpendicular	At an angle of 90 degrees to a given line or surface.
Complementary	Combining in such a way as to enhance or emphasise the qualities of each other.
Contrast	The state of being strikingly different from something else.
Vivid	Intensely deep or bright (colour) producing powerful feelings or images in the mind.

Art Outcome

Cross Curricular Links



1. Use oil pastels to create an individual set of concentric circles piece of artwork, based on Kandinsky's work. Reproduce one to form part of a 'pride' tree for learning.



2. Develop own piece of artwork to include a variety of lines (quality, type and direction) angles, shapes and colours to produce a Kandinsky-inspired picture using oil pastels and / or paint.

- PSHE - Self-expression - emotion colour wheel. Feelings. Strategies for coping with different feelings and emotions.

Kandinsky felt that he could express feelings and music through colors and shapes in his paintings.



Maths

Parallel / perpendicular lines.

Angles - name and identify them (acute, right angles, obtuse, reflex).

2D shapes.

Forest School

Explore natural and man-made patterns within the school grounds.

Explore types and quality of lines.

Linked documents: [Class Overview](#), [Art Whole School Progression document](#) and [Class Medium Term Planning](#).