

### Key learning

- Sketch (lightly) before painting to combine line and colour.
- Create a colour palette based upon colours observed in the natural or built world.
- Use the qualities of watercolours to create visually interesting pieces.
- Combine colours and tones to enhance the mood of a piece.
- Use brush techniques effectively.
- Develop a personal style of painting, drawing upon ideas from other artists.

### Key Focus

The colour wheel can be divided into warm and cool colours. The warmth or coolness of a colour is known as its colour temperature.



### Key Artist

J.M.W. Turner (1775-1851)

Wassily-Kandinsky (1866-1944)

### Key vocabulary

**Tertiary colours-** The tertiary colours are made by **mixing** equal parts of one primary colour and one secondary colour. The tertiary colours are green-yellow, yellow-orange, orange-red, red-violet/purple, purple/violet-blue and blue-green.

**Hue-**Green, orange, yellow, and blue — each of these is a hue, a color or a shade that's true. A rainbow shows the melting of one hue into another, from red to violet, and all shades in between.

**Romanticism** was an arts movement that took place in Europe in the late 1700s until the early 1800s. It was a reaction to the Industrial Revolution, which occurred around the same time.



Kandinsky

JMW Turner



**Abstract art** is a type of modern art which does not aim to represent images of our everyday world. Abstract art has colours, shapes and lines, but these are not intended to show objects or living things.

### Key questions

Can I sketch shapes, patterns and lines lightly before painting?

Can I use what I know about the colour wheel to develop a colour palette suitable for what I am painting?

Can I develop my brush techniques to suit the style I am painting?

Can I use a variety of paint media effectively?

Can I study and develop my own styles of painting drawing from other artists work?