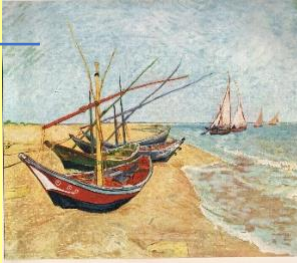


Art Knowledge Organiser – Year 1 Landscapes using different media.



What I should already know	Key Knowledge:		Key Vocabulary
<p>Light and dark colours. Secondary colours that can represent feelings and emotions. Techniques to join materials Using different materials to create a desired effect such as texture.</p>	<p>Features of a landscape - Landscapes are works of art that feature scenes of nature. This includes mountains, lakes, gardens, rivers, and any scenic view. Landscapes can be oil paintings, watercolours, gouache, pastels, or prints of any kind.</p>		<p>Composition – This means deciding where to place things on the page to make a pleasing arrangement. Scenery – the natural features of a landscape considered in terms of their appearance, especially when picturesque. Foreground – the part of a view that is nearest to the observer, especially in a picture or photograph: Middle ground – the term “middle ground” refers to a painting’s focal point. A painting’s middle ground is between the foreground</p>
<p>Things I need to know</p>			

Different features of landscape in art. Know how to model and demonstrate creating a landscape by building it up from the horizon line. How to model composition, a good composition is a pleasing arrangement of shapes, colour and forms that help create a sense of balance and depth. To know which materials can be used to create different textures. How to create different colours and tints with paint.

This will help me in the future:

To create light and dark and tone in portraits and other paintings.
To use shape, form, colour, texture and pattern to develop and communicate my ideas in a painting.

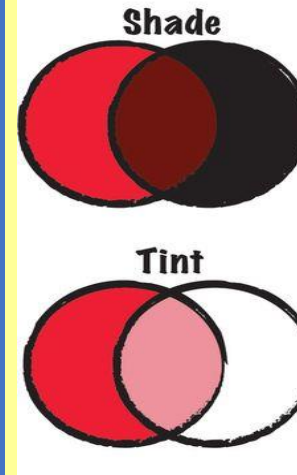
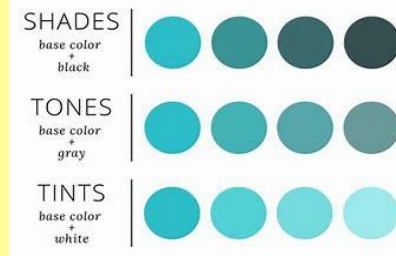
Tone – Tones are created when grey is added to a colour.

Tint – Tint lightens a colour, but it doesn't make it brighter it, it makes a paler version.

Shade – A shade is when black is added to a colour to darken it

Materials to create texture – Different materials will create different effects depending on what you use.

- Blue cellophane
- Tin foil
- Cotton wool
- Sand
- Lentils
- Rice
- Sand



and the background. The objects in this area appear to be smaller.

Background – A background is an area inside your artwork, usually behind or surrounding the subject.

Overlaps – Overlapping in art is the placement of objects over one another in order to create the illusion of depth.

Tint – Adding white to a colour in order for it to get lighter.

Shade – Add black to a colour in order for it to go darker.

Key Artists:

- Vincent Van Gogh
- Pierre-Auguste Renoir
- Joaquín Sorolla,
- Peder Severin Krøyer'