

Year 4 – Spring Art - How can we learn to use the techniques of different artists to create an effective viewpoint image?

Historical and cultural development of art

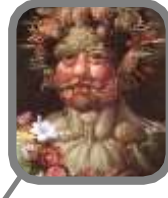
Cave Paintings
(30,000 BC)



Citrus Fruit (63-79 BC)



Arcimboldo (1591)
Vertumnus



Vermeer (1665)
Girl with a Pearl Earring



Vincent van Gogh (1883)
Bulb Fields



Carlo Carra (1913)
The Red Horseman



M.C. Escher (1953)
Relativity Lattice



Glossary:

- **Impressionism**-This is a 19th century art movement made up of small, thin brush strokes
- **Landscape**-A picture of a view of a natural scene.
- **Perspective**-The representation of objects in three-dimensional space on the two-dimensional surface of a picture.
- **Tone**-The tone of a piece of art can have a variety of effects and sets the mood of the painting.
- **Shade**-The use of making marks to show perspective, shadow or degrees of light and dark in a picture.
- **Acrylic paint**-This is a fast drying paint. It can be diluted with water, but is water resistant when dry.



Vincent Van Gogh (1853-1890)



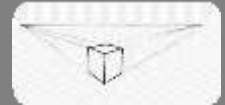
He mainly painted flowers, landscapes and himself because he was too poor to pay for any model.

He painted over 900 paintings in just 10 years.

He was known for his paintings, still life drawings and portraits.

Sticky Knowledge:

- Know how Van Gogh's style of painting changed over time.
- Know and name some paintings by Van Gogh.
- Know when the impressionism period started and ended.
- Know how to paint a landscape using perspective.



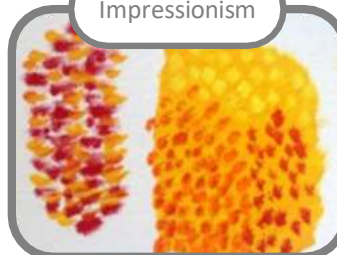
Perspective



Landscape



Impressionism



Acrylic Techniques

