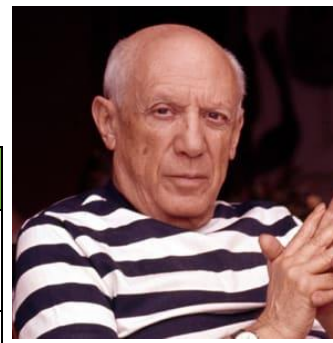


Knowledge Organiser: Art –Painting

How do you paint happiness?

Key Vocabulary

Colour mixing	Primary colours	Secondary colours	Blue period	Rose period	emotions
feelings	brushstrokes	effects	Pablo Picasso	Shade (add black)	Tints (add white)
warm	cool	bright	dull	artist	mixing



Pablo Picasso

(1881–1973)

Spain

In Reception you have learnt:

To freely access the creative area & writing area using a range of materials for painting.

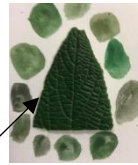
To develop their small motor skills to range of tools competently, safely and confidently.

To experiment with mixing two colours together to discover what happens

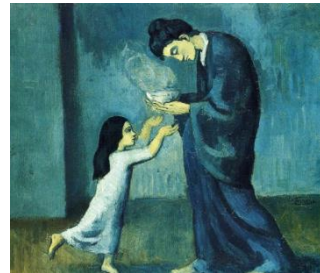
To return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent

Key sketchbook moments

- Children experiment with brush strokes and colour mixing to create nature's palate using a variety of different colour leaves.
- Annotations to show reflections on their work such as colour names and 'warm' 'cool'
- Artist research —children look and discuss the work of Pablo Picasso and talk about the colours and how he portrays emotions in his work.
- Children create a piece of final artwork that uses colour to express emotion.

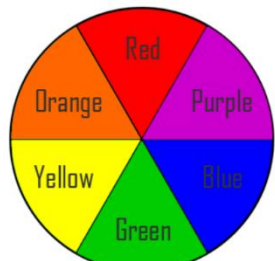


"Painting is just another way of keeping a diary." Pablo Picasso



"Colours, like features, follow the changes of the emotions."
Pablo Picasso

I know that and make.....
I know that a is a primary colour and
is a secondary colour.
If I want to create a sad/happy emotion I
might use..... or
I used ...brush because....



Key Skills

- Use different painting and brushstroke techniques for effects.
- Create own colours and use to convey ideas.
- Select appropriate brush for task and explain why.
- Work on sustained pieces and review and refine.
- To discuss and evaluate the creative process of planning, designing, making and adapting art work.

