

Year 3 - Spring

Art

Topic:

Rainforest Art including Henri Rousseau

Links to other year groups: Year 7 collage.

Timeline of artistic periods

Romanticism 1800-1850



Realism 1840-1870



Pre-Raphaelite 1848-1854



Impressionism 1870-1900



Post Impressionism - 1910 Rousseau



Key Vocabulary:

collage: different materials used to create a piece of artwork

composition: ingredients of what something is made up of

colour wheel: there are 12 main colours on the colour wheel

primitive artist: the term Primitivism is used to describe the fascination of early-modern European artists with what was then called primitive art – including tribal art from Africa, the South Pacific & Indonesia, as well as prehistoric and very early European and folk art

observational drawing: drawing something from real life; looking carefully and drawing what is in front of you

foreground: the part of a view that is nearest to the observer, especially in a picture or photograph. The first third from the bottom of the picture. Things appear larger as they are closer to the observer.

mid-ground: the point between foreground and background in an image. The middle third from the bottom of a picture.

background: the part of a picture, scene or design that forms a setting for the main figures or objects or appears furthest from the observer.

perspective: representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional page to give the right impression of their height, width and depth

sketching: to use light strokes of the pencil to create a continuously changing line when drawing something

Important works of art: Henri Rousseau - post impressionist

His most recognised painting 'Tiger in a Tropical Storm (Surprised)'. Rousseau lied about visiting the jungle and seeing the animals. Instead, he copied from books, made things up and visited the greenhouses in Paris at the Botanic Gardens to copy the plants.

Rousseau's technique included the use of **controlled brush strokes**, which made each object in the painting appear outlined.

Key facts/info:

Colour Mixing: tints, shades and tones

A **tint** is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour. An example of a tint is pink. Pink is a tint created by adding white to red.

A **shade** is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down.

A **tone** is where an artist adds grey to a colour.



Primary Colours

The three primary colours are: red, yellow, and blue



Secondary Colours

The three secondary colours are: green, orange, and purple



Secondary colours are made by mixing primary colours together.



Tertiary Colours

On the colour wheel, tertiary colours are always inbetween primary and secondary colours



1	To know and understand about Henri Rousseau and why he chose to create art in the landscape. Explore Rousseau's life and create a fact file about him.
2	Annotate an image of Rousseau's, 'Surprised' saying what they like and dislike about the images and colours looking at the animal position.
3	Use sketchbooks to record and sketch observations from real life. Take children outside and pick interesting plants. Leaf shapes, spikey grass and the palms in the garden are ideal for this. Some to sketch from the still life, others to sketch from photographs. Annotate the drawings.
4	Look at 'Surprised' in more detail and create 'swatches' of colour to use in their paintings. Explore colour mixing with a different medium – particularly looking at greens and blues, lightening and darkening them. Evaluate use of colours.
5	Use sketches and swatches to create small painted studies and build up layers, experimenting with composition.
6	Sketch, compose and paint a Henri Rousseau inspired picture. Evaluate own work.