

Year 5: Art and Design - Monet/Eyam

What should I already know?

How to use a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space

In Art and Design we study artists and use different medium to express our feelings and experiences.

We are learning to create sketch books to record my observations and use them to review and revisit ideas to improve my mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials

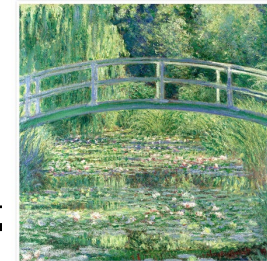
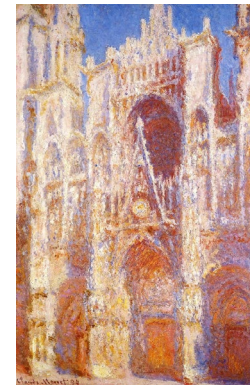
Techniques

Brush stroke - small quick brush strokes were used to show light and shade

Texture - paint was applied thickly

Artists and Artisans - Claude Monet

Monet is probably most well-known for his series of paintings of water lilies in his garden in Giverny, France, but he also painted many other landscapes and seascapes. For example, he produced a series of paintings of weeping willows - a tribute to the fallen French soldiers in World War I. He painted Rouen Cathedral many times and at different times of day to show how the light changed the look and colours in the building. Monet died on 5th December 1926 aged 86.

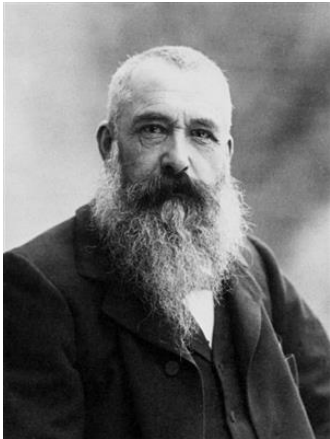


Styles and Periods - impressionism

In the 19th century a group of artists in France, started to draw and paint landscapes and scenes of everyday life. They were not trying to paint a realistic picture, but an 'impression' of what the person, object or landscape looked like to them. They wanted to capture the movement and life of what they saw and show it to us as if it is happening before our eyes. They often painted thickly and used quick (and quite messy) brush strokes. Most of the paintings before impressionism have a much flatter, neater surface and you can't really see the brushstrokes at all.

Glossary

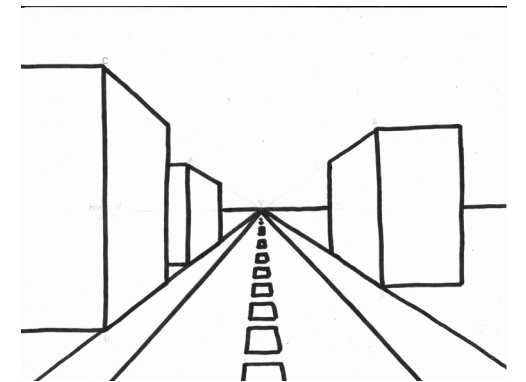
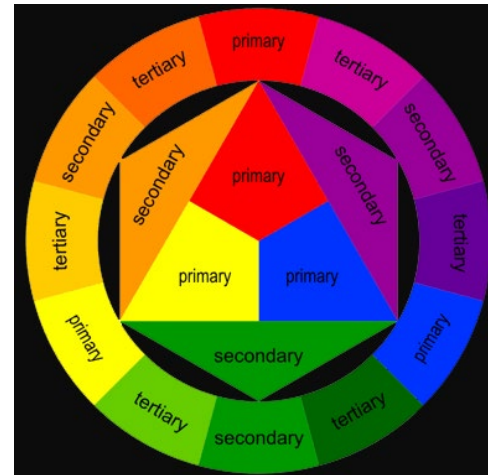
Medium	The materials used in creating a piece of artwork such as paint, marble, clay, or pastels.
Perspective	A way of painting or drawing that makes some objects appear closer than others using a vanishing point.
Secondary and tertiary colours	The primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours e.g. red and yellow make orange. tertiary colour is made by mixing equal amounts of a primary colour and a secondary colour together.
Texture	The look and feel of the canvas in painting. This can vary on how the paint is applied. Other materials may be added to change the texture e.g. you can paint onto cardboard or fabric layers.
Colour wheel	The primary colours are in the centre which are mixed together to make the secondary colours in the middle section. The outer circle has tertiary colours.



Key People
Claude Monet

Key Skills - use a vanishing point to show perspective.

Develop your colour mixing skills using a colour wheel.



Year: 5/ 6

Date: Spring 1

Teacher/s: Miss Cavell, Miss
Chambers, Mr Gormal, Mr
PurcellClass:
Egypt, Mozambique, USA,
Germany

Hook / cultural capital experience

Planned outcome

What are the children working towards?

Visit to Eyam village



Painting in the style of Claude Monet (impressionism)

Subject	Previous Learning What do pupils already need to know or be able to do? (knowledge and skills)	National curriculum objective(s)	Potential misconceptions	Subsequent learning
Art	Develop ability to control paint and brush. Use thick & thin brushes	To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials To learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.	All landscape paintings are impressionism.	

Links with other curriculum areas**History**

A local history study - a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality

GeographyUnderstand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK
Use fieldwork to observe measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs.

Key knowledge or skill  	Teaching strategies & activities to break the learning down					
	<u>Lesson 1</u> <u>Skill:</u> observation <u>Knowledge:</u> What impressionism is and the life of Claude Monet	<u>Lesson 2</u> <u>Skill:</u> colour mixing <u>Knowledge:</u> Primary colours can be mixed to make secondary and tertiary colours	<u>Lesson 3</u> <u>Skill:</u> perspective <u>Knowledge:</u> Perspective is used to make some objects appear closer or further away than others	<u>Lesson 4</u> <u>Skill:</u> brush strokes <u>Knowledge:</u> That different types of brush strokes create a different 'feel' to a painting; short quick brush strokes were used by Monet	<u>Lesson 5</u> <u>Skill:</u> recreate <u>Knowledge:</u> Perspective is used to make some objects appear closer or further away than others	<u>Lesson 6</u> <u>Skill:</u> recreate <u>Knowledge:</u> That different types of brush strokes create a different 'feel' to a painting; short quick brush strokes were used by Monet
Art & Design	WALT: recognise impressionist paintings WILF: Key words/phrases Technical vocabulary	WALT: use colour mixing WILF: Carefully controlling mixing colours to graduate a mix	WALT: use perspective WILF: Horizon line Objects appearing close Objects appearing far away	WALT: use different brush strokes to make various types of line WILF: Control of you brush strokes to make straight, wavy, thick and thin lines	WALT: sketch a street scene from Eyam WILF: recreating perspective and scale	WALT: paint in the style of Claude Monet WILF: Use different brush strokes to create texture, shade and tone. Evaluate each others work.
	Share information about impressionism Look in particular at Claude Monet Look at some of Claude Monet's paintings and share words/phrases to	Demonstrate how to make a colour wheel using primary, secondary and tertiary colours, other colours can be made by adding black to make tints,	Demonstrate how to create a street scene that disappears into the distance using 1-point perspective.	Refer back to Monet's style of painting. Demonstrate how different brush strokes create different textures.	Children to draw their own street scene of Eyam using 1-point perspective.	Children to paint their Eyam drawings from last session in the style of Claude Monet.

	describe his style e.g. impressionism/impressionistic, messy/loose brushstrokes, landscape, etc	white to make shades.		Children to practise different brush strokes to make different sorts of marks/lines e.g. long/short, straight, wavy, thick, thin, dots, dashes etc.		Evaluate each others work - put all the paintings out and ask children their favourite and why - model using the language used in the topic e.g. perspective, brush strokes, impressionistic etc.
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