



Key Knowledge and Skills

- Impressionism is an art movement that was started by a group of French painters who decided to discard old ways of doing art. Lines were replaced by rounded shapes or tiny dots. Dark shadows became colourful and bright. These painters often enjoyed painting outside.
- To understand how to use tertiary colours and which colours relate to hot and cold.
- To understand harmonious colours so the correct colours can be selected and adapted to make different tones, hues and tints.
- Complementary colours sit opposite each other on the colour wheel.
- Claude Monet adapted his paint palette to use light colours for the base of his painting rather than darker primers. His colours were often used straight from the tube or mixed on the painting canvas itself.

Key Artist

Claude Monet was a key figure in the Impressionist movement that transformed French painting in the second half of the nineteenth century. Throughout his long career, Monet consistently depicted the landscape and leisure activities of Paris and its environment as well as the Normandy coast. Soft colours and an intense understanding of the use of light and shadows defined his paintings.



Vocabulary

tertiary colours	A colour made by mixing a primary colour and secondary colour.	
complementary colours	Colours that sit opposite to each other on the colour wheel that complement each other.	
textural painting	The way artists use their chosen medium to create a physical or tactile surface texture in their art.	
hue	A colour in its original form that hasn't any other colours mixed into it.	
shade	A colour that has been made darker by adding black to it.	
tint	A colour that has had white added to it which makes it lighter.	
impressionism	A movement in painting that originated in France in the 1860s that focused on shifting the effect of light and colour.	