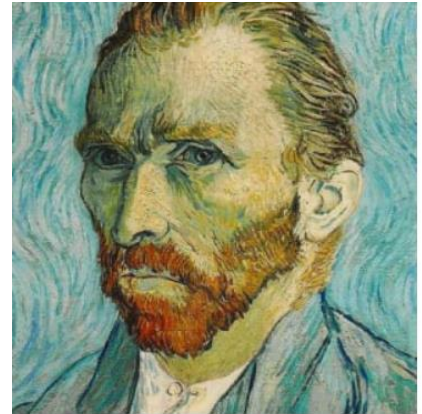


Term 1 and 2 ART UKS2 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER- IMPRESSIONISM

KEY FOCUS: Impressionism and Post- Impressionism

National Curriculum Links:

- create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
- Learn about great artists, architects and designers in history.



Key Vocabulary

impressionism	Not 'real' but an artist's impression of what the subject would look like and gives the 'impression' of movement.
develop	Show improvement and change
refine	Make changes so as to improve
light	The amount of light on the subject. If there is light, there is shadow.
colour	Colour is produced when light, striking an object, is reflected back to the eye.
line	A line is a mark made on a surface that joins different points. Lines can vary in length, width, direction and shape.
tone	whether a colour is perceived as warm or cold, bright or dull,

Sticky Knowledge:

- Impressionism is a French artistic movement which began in 19th century Paris.
- Impressionist artists usually use thin, small brush strokes in their paintings and paint ordinary, realistic settings.
- Vincent Van Gogh is a post- impressionist artist.
- Some of the main characteristics of this style were quick brushstrokes and a focus on the light in a scene.