



Year 1- Painting—Nature & Colour Theory

Big question: What colour is a sunflower?

Key Concept: Nature contains a vast range of colours and if we want to replicate this within our painting we need to learn how to mix paints and understand how the colour wheel works.

Key skills COLOUR THEORY

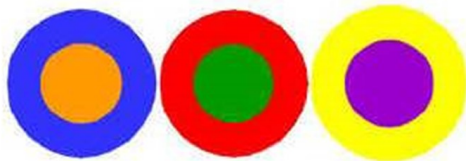
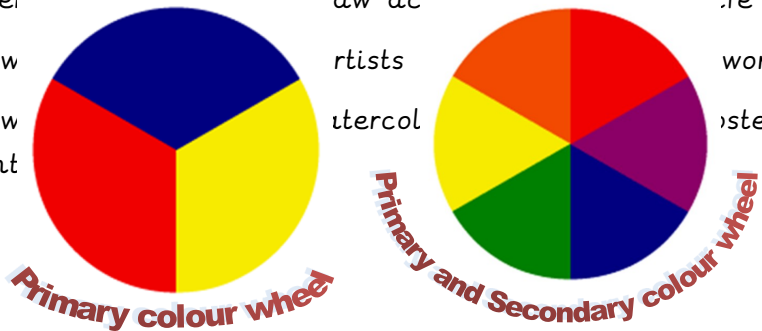
Know the 3 primary colours

Be able to mix 2 primary colours to make the 3 secondary colours

Know to begin mixing using the lightest colour first (begin with yellow, add blue to make green)

Use key phrases to talk about and be able to compare art works

Observe artists' work
 Know how to mix colours
 Show your painting



Complementary colours

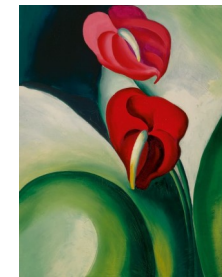


Key Vocabulary	Definition
Primary colours	These are red, blue and yellow (they cannot be mixed from other colours).
Secondary colours	These are orange, green and purple. These are mixed using two primary colours e.g. Yellow + Red = Orange. Orange sits between Yellow and Red on the colour wheel.
Still Life	A type of art where the subject is inanimate or no longer alive—e.g. vases with flowers, dead animals.
Complementary colours	Colours that are opposite each-other on the colour wheel.
tones	The lightness and darkness of something.
Composition	The arrangement- where things are put.

Artists' work and styles we looked at...



Sunflowers
 1889
 Vincent van Gogh
 1853-1890
 Van Gogh tried to show feelings in his art work



Georgia O'Keeffe
 Anthurium
 1923
 1887-1986—O'Keeffe was an American artist who painted hundreds of paintings of flowers.



Still life
 An arrangement / drawing / painting / photograph of objects that have never had life or are dead.