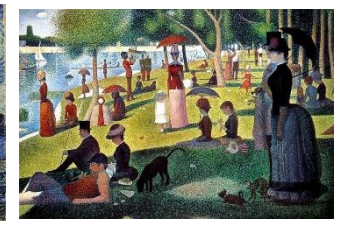
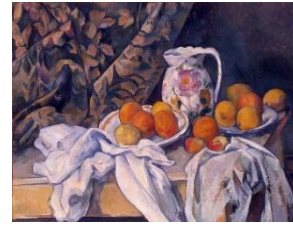
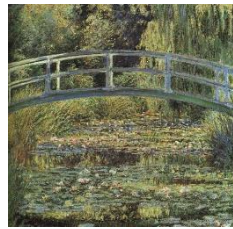


<b>Key Stage 3: Knowledge Organiser</b>		<b>Topic: Impressionism</b>	<b>Year: 8</b>
		<b>Time Period: 1860's-1880's</b>	
<b>LEARNING JOURNEY</b>	<b>Inspiration &amp; Influences</b>	You will study the work of Impressionist artists such as Claude Monet, Paul Cezanne, Vincent van Gogh and Georges Seurat to investigate how they applied colour and paint in their artwork. You will explore how they became less concerned with painting realistically and more interested in painting quickly before the light changed. This is shown in their use of thicker paints, loose brush strokes and the lack of fine detail. You will also analyse and compare their images, considering areas of similarity and difference. These artists will influence your design ideas and allow you to recreate your own ideas in their style.	
	<b>Observational Studies</b>	You will produce a selection of observational studies from landscape photographs and still-life imagery, taking influence from established Impressionist artists.	
	<b>Explore &amp; Create</b>	You will produce studies that explore line, shape, colour and texture via a variety of formal drawing exercises including use of traditional media, pencil, crayon, pastels and paint.	



<b>Key Words Glossary</b>		<b>Formal Elements Covered</b>
<b>Impressionism</b>	A name given to a group of artists who painted in France whose paintings of everyday life looked like sketches, fast and preliminary "impressions" (see inspiration & influences above)	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Line:</b> the path left by a moving point. For example, a pencil, a stick or a paintbrush dipped in paint.
<b>Impressionist Artists</b>	<b>Claude Monet, Paul Cezanne, Edgar Degas, Camille Pissaro, Alfred Sisley, Pierre Renoir.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Shape:</b> the area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline or it could be shaded in. Shapes can be geometric, like a circle or triangle, or irregular
<b>Post Impressionist painters</b>	<b>Van Gogh and Georges Seurat's</b> paintings were inspired by Impressionist paintings. Their paintings also used dotted, linear or dashed brush marks	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Colour:</b> is a very important element. Colour is created by light and is broken down into three properties: hue, value and intensity. The colour wheel is an important tool in Art & Design.
<b>Pointillism</b>	A painting method using <b>small dots of colour</b> to build up a picture.	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Composition:</b> the arrangement or layout of a painting
<b>"Impression, Sunrise"</b>	The name of a painting by <b>Claude Monet</b> of a boat on a lake that <b>inspired the name "Impressionism"</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Form:</b> is a three dimensional shape, such as a cube, sphere or cone. Sculpture and three-dimensional design are about creating form. In two-dimensional artwork tone and perspective can be used to create the illusion of form.
<b>"Water Lilies"</b>	French painter <b>Claude Monet</b> often painted in his garden in <b>Giverny</b> , with its pond, flowers and bridge often featuring in his work.	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Tone:</b> refers to how light or dark something is. This could be a shade or how dark or light a colour appears. Tones are created by the way light falls onto a 3D object. Light areas are highlights, whereas darker areas are shadows.
<b>"Starry Night"</b>	Is based on <b>Vincent van Gogh's</b> direct observations as well as his imagination, memories, and emotions. The steeple of the church, for example, resembles those common in his native Holland. The whirling forms in the sky, on the other hand, match published astronomical observations of clouds of dust and gas known as nebulae.	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Texture:</b> relates to the surface quality – the way something feels or looks like it feels. Actual texture can be created by changing the surface of a canvas, for example, whilst visual texture is created by using marks to represent a particular surface.
<b>Still Life</b>	<b>A work of art based on non-moving objects</b> , typically everyday objects which may be either natural forms like flowers, food or man-made drinking glasses, vases and books.	
<b>Salon</b>	<b>A large annual art exhibition in France.</b>	
<b>Palette</b>	<b>A range of colours</b> used by artists when painting.	
<b>"Plein Air"</b>	<b>A French term for outdoors.</b> Impressionist artists preferred to paint outside to capture the <b>natural light</b> and tried to capture a particular moment in time by pinpointing specific atmospheric conditions—light flickering on water, moving clouds, a burst of rain.	
<b>Observational Drawing</b>	The process of looking. The drawing is not taken from the artists' imagination, but from studying an actual object.	
<b>Formative Assessment:</b>	You will be assessed on your practical exploration of the appropriate formal elements and use of media and artistic techniques. There will be a written element to test your memorisation, knowledge and understanding of key historical facts and artistic vocabulary.	

