

## Tacolneston and Morley Federation – Knowledge Organiser

### Oak Class Art Knowledge Organiser

**Overview:** The children will create a colour wheel using primary and secondary colours, considering hot and cold colours. They will spend time learning about tints, shades and tones and create an abstract painting using tints and shades. Children will look at pictures that represent the Great Fire of London. They will consider if they are accurate representations. They will use their skill of mixing shades and tints to create a painting representing the Great Fire. They will paint a background sky and then be guided by teacher to draw a skyline. Taking inspiration from the work of the artist, David Best, they will use thick and thin brushes to paint building details.

**Visual language:** primary colours, secondary colours, mixing, tints, tones, shades, thick, thin, mix, blend, paint

**Skills Evident throughout:**

- Respond to ideas and starting points
- Explore ideas and collect visual information
- Explore different methods and materials as develop

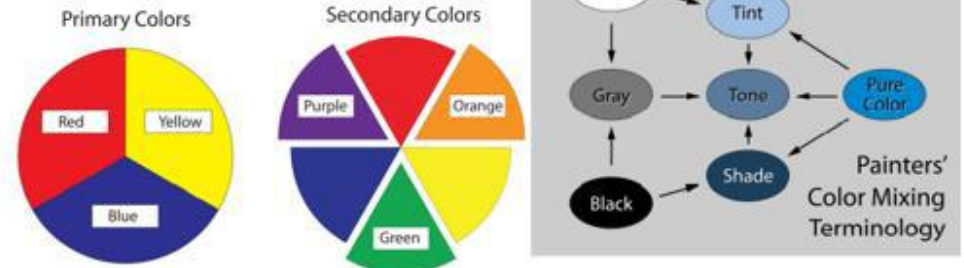
NEW VOCABULARY	
Primary colours	<b>Yellow, red and blue.</b> These colours cannot be mixed from other colours. When two of them are mixed together they make a secondary colour.
Secondary colours	<b>Green, orange and purple.</b> These colours are mixed by combining two primary colours.
Warm/Cool colours	<b>Yellow, orange and red are warm colours.</b> These colours create a warm mood. <b>Blue, green and grey are cool colours.</b> These colours create a cold mood.
Tint	When a colour is made <b>lighter by adding white</b> , e.g. a tint of blue (light blue).
Shade	When a colour is made <b>darker by adding black</b> , e.g. a shade of blue (dark blue).
Brushstroke	The marks a painter makes with their brush.

### Key Knowledge

- Primary colours are red, yellow and blue.
- Primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours.
- Secondary colours are green, orange and purple.

**Prior Learning:** In EYFS, children use mark marking resources to explore colour line and tone.

### Understanding Colour – Tones, Shades and Tints



Understanding the colour wheel is an important skill for an artist. It shows the way colours work together.

Primary colours cannot be created by mixing other colours. Secondary colours are created by mixing two primary colours. These primary and secondary colours are also called 'hues'. By adding white, black or grey it is possible to change the strength (saturation) of a colour. Artists use tints, shades and tones to represent what they see. Sometimes, Artists use one Hue (primary or secondary colour) of different tones, tints and shades to create mood, emotion or atmosphere.



There are many paintings and drawings of the Great Fire, often painted in the style of another painter. These images are by Ron Embleton (1930-1988) a British artist famous mostly for his historical illustrations and comic strips.