

Art Autumn 2 - Colour Theory & Painting Plan Year 6

Unit Rationale

The topic of colour theory and painting is taught in every year group in order to teach the children the wide variety of processes within the medium. It allows children to explore a range of tools and techniques and build on previously learnt skills. Children develop the fundamental skills of colour mixing and painting. They learn about different art movements and paint for different purposes, to create different effects. Revisiting the theme of colour theory and painting through the key stages helps to retrieve key knowledge and embed skills. It enables the children to explore a range of materials and study the work of a variety of famous artists.

In Year 6 the children focus on colour mixing of complementary and harmonious colours to create either a vibrant or calming effect. They explore the style of pointillism (George Seurat) and how it creates the illusion of colour blending. They look at the African artist Gakonga and explore his technique. The children create their own artwork inspired by these artists.

National Curriculum Objectives:

- To create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.
- To improve their mastery of Art and Design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a wide range of materials, for example pencil, charcoal, paint, clay.
- About great artists, architects and designers in history.

Cross Curricular Links:

Geography - Kenya, African culture

Science - colour and TVs

Trips/Visits:

The National Gallery

Modern Day Links:

Prior Learning:

- Tints, tones and shades
- Colour hues
- Still life
- Pablo Picasso - blue period and monochromatic
- Vincent van Gogh - Sunflowers

Substantive Knowledge:

- Complementary and harmonious colour pallets.
- Applying complementary colours to create shadows.
- How to create pointillism colour wheels and landscapes.
- Use complementary and harmonious colours to create backgrounds.

Big ideas/Disciplinary Knowledge

- Complementary and harmonious colours.
- Gakonga - Kenyan artist - beautiful backgrounds with dancing figures.
- Pointillism - George Seurat and Paul Signac

What next?

- to use a range of techniques to record their observations in sketchbooks, journals and other media as a basis for exploring their ideas
- to use a range of techniques and media, including painting
- to increase their proficiency in the handling of different materials to analyse and evaluate their own work, and that of others, in order to strengthen the visual impact or applications of their work
- about the history of art, craft, design and architecture, including periods, styles and major movements from ancient times up to the present day.

Lesson	WALT	What should the children remember?	Lesson plan and outcome	Key Vocabulary	Key Questions
Lesson 1	Make a palette of complementary colours.	<p>The definition of complementary colours and the effects that can be created by using it.</p> <p>Artists who used complementary colours.</p>	<p>This week we are looking at complementary colours. Look through KO and discuss vocabulary. What have we done in colour theory and painting lessons in previous years? What painting media do we have experience using?</p> <p>Explain that complementary colours are pairs of colours that contrast with each other more than any other colour, and when placed side-by-side make each other look brighter, more vibrant and dramatic.</p> <p>Complementary colours are defined as colours that have maximum contrast for each other. Watch video:</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QS3I-BKUI3g</p> <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pallet - the range of colours used in a visual medium, in a picture, or by an artist. • Complementary colours - colours that appear opposite each other on the colour wheel. • Composition - The term refers to the arrangement of elements within a work of art. <p>Look at examples of where famous artists have used complementary colours for dramatic effect. Discuss the impact.</p> <p>Activity: Create your own still life painting using complementary</p>	<p>Complementary Harmonious Composition Pointillism Pallet</p>	<p>What are complementary colours?</p> <p>What effects can be created by using complementary colours?</p> <p>What is a colour pallet?</p> <p>Can you name an artist who used complementary colours and the impact?</p>

			<p>colours to create a vivid contrast.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Split the page into three and draw your design. 2. Make primary and secondary colours in your paint palette. 3. Use complementary colours to paint your picture. <p>Talk to your partner and discuss what you liked about their work and what they could improve on.</p> <p>Quiz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are complementary colours? 2. What effects can be created by using complementary colours? 3. What is a colour pallet? 		
Lesson 2	Use complementary colours to create shadows.	<p>To understand how complementary colours can be used to create shade and shadows.</p> <p>To understand that complementary colours create a darker value of the object they want to have the shadow on.</p>	<p>Recap last lesson.</p> <p>Quiz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are complementary colours? 2. What effects can be created by using complementary colours? 3. What is a colour pallet? <p>Explain that in today's lesson they will be learning to use complementary colours to create shadows. Discuss vocabulary using KO.</p> <p>Look at the video to see how complementary colours can be used to create shade and shadows.</p> <p>Artists do not use black or grey to create shadows. They use a complementary colour to create a darker value of the object they want to have the shadow on.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=WAB8hltW2ME</p>	Complementary Harmonious Composition Pointillism Pallet Shadows	<p>Why do artists use complementary colours?</p> <p>What is the complementary colour to yellow?</p> <p>What colour would you add to the shadow of a red apple?</p> <p>What colour would you add to the shadow of an orange?</p>

			<p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children to use watercolours to paint spheres in each of the primary colours and use their complementary colours to create shade. • Wet each sphere before painting to help them blend their colours. • Do not use black or grey to create your shadows. Use a complementary colour to create a darker value of the object they want to have the shadow on. <p>Now children to choose a piece of fruit to draw and paint using the same principles.</p> <p>Quiz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the complementary colour to yellow? 2. What colour would you add to the shadow of a red apple? 3. What colour would you add to the shadow of an orange? 		
Lesson 3	Use harmonious colours within pointillism.	<p>To know what harmonious colours are.</p> <p>To understand the pointillism technique.</p> <p>To know who invented pointillism.</p>	<p>Recap last lesson.</p> <p>Quiz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the complementary colour to yellow? 2. What colour would you add to the shadow of a red apple? 3. What colour would you add to the shadow of an orange? <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonious colours sit beside each other on the colour wheel. • These colours work well together and create an image which is pleasing to the eye. • Harmonious colours have a soothing and calming effect where all the colours work together 	Complementary Harmonious Composition Pointillism Pallet Shadows Dots George Seurat Paul Signac	<p>What are harmonious colours?</p> <p>What is pointillism?</p> <p>Which artist invented pointillism?</p>

Show examples of famous artists using harmonious colours for effect. Discuss as a class.

Pointillism:

- Pointillism is a technique in painting where tiny dots of pure colour are applied to a canvas.
- The patterns that form with the tiny dots build up to create an image.
- Modern day television screens and cinema screens use the same technique. Many tiny pixels form to create an overall image, but close up it is hard to see a clear image.

Explain that George Seurat was a French artist who studied the application of colour and he created pointillism in the 1880s. He worked with other artists, and together they became known for this new artistic style.

Instead of the paint being blended and mixed on a palette, the paint is directly applied to the canvas. The fact that the dots are so close together cause the colours to appear blended.

Look at paintings from Paul Signac.

Activity:

- Using felt tip pens or colouring pencils create a pointillism colour wheel.
- Make the colours by using dots of primary, secondary and harmonious colours.

Quiz:

1. What are harmonious colours?
2. What is pointillism?
3. Which artist invented pointillism?

Lesson 4	Use understanding of colour theory to create pointillism landscape.	To apply their knowledge of complementary and harmonious colours to create a pointillism landscape.	<p>Recap last lesson.</p> <p>Quiz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are harmonious colours? 2. What is pointillism? 3. Which artist invented pointillism? <p>Look at the pointillism landscapes. Discuss the technique and the effect.</p> <p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children use their knowledge of colour theory to create a pointillism landscape. • Work on a small scale. • Sketch out their landscape in pencil. • They can either use felt tip pens, coloured pencils or paint and cotton buds to create their landscape. • Remind them to have patience! <p>Quiz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How did you create your pointillism landscape? 2. What colours did you use in the sky? 3. Can you name any pointillism artists? 	<p>Complementary Harmonious Composition Pointillism Pallet Shadows Dots George Seurat Paul Signac Painting media</p>	<p>How did you create your pointillism landscape?</p> <p>What colours did you use in the sky?</p> <p>Can you name any pointillism artists?</p> <p>What painting media will you use?</p>
Lesson 5	Use colours inspired by Gakonga to create a background.	To know key information about the artist Gakonga.	<p>Recap last lesson.</p> <p>Quiz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How did you create your pointillism landscape? 2. What colours did you use in the sky? 3. Can you name any pointillism artists? <p>Introduce new artist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gakonga is based in London but was born in Kenya near the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro. • He is inspired by the colours of his homeland Kenya. • The golds and reds of the African sunset and the bright, happy colours of a tribal dance. • Gakonga is a trained artist in education, he provides 	<p>Complementary Harmonious Composition Pointillism Pallet Shadows Dots Gakonga Painting media</p>	<p>Where was Gakonga born?</p> <p>What inspires his artwork?</p> <p>What types of colours does Gakonga use?</p>

			<p>visual Arts and dance workshops to Primary and Secondary schools, Art centres and Community centres</p> <p>Watch video and discuss: How do they think the artist 'Gakonga' has been influenced by his homeland of Kenya? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MgKKYHqaGNw</p> <p>Explain that Gakonga uses both complementary and harmonious colours in his backgrounds and foregrounds.</p> <p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children create a background for their Gakonga inspired artwork in watercolours. • Wet the paper first. • Decide whether they are going to use harmonious or complementary colours. <p>Quiz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where was Gakonga born? 2. What inspires his artwork? 3. What types of colours does Gakonga use? 		
Lesson 6	Create a Gakonga inspired piece of artwork.	To remember key information about Gakonga and apply his techniques to their own artwork.	<p>Recap last lesson.</p> <p>Quiz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where was Gakonga born? 2. What inspires his artwork? 3. What types of colours does Gakonga use? <p>Children look at the happiness and movement Gakonga creates when he draws the figures in his artwork.</p> <p>Activity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draw their figures in pencil. 	<p>Complementary</p> <p>Harmonious</p> <p>Composition</p> <p>Pointillism</p> <p>Pallet</p> <p>Shadows</p> <p>Dots</p> <p>Gakonga</p> <p>Painting media</p> <p>Figures</p>	<p>What does Gakonga's work feature?</p> <p>How does he create his figures?</p> <p>What do you like about Gakonga's artwork?</p>

			<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Create movement in their figures.3. Go over their figures in black pen.4. Colour their figures' clothing in felt tip pens.5. Add musical instruments if they wish. <p>Quiz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What does Gakonga's work feature?2. How does he create his figures?3. What do you like about Gakonga's artwork?		
--	--	--	---	--	--