

Milestone 1 Art Learn Its

Cycle A Autumn – Painting: Love for Landscape

A picture of a landscape shows natural scenery e.g. trees, rivers, forests and mountains – it is usually a wide view of these things. The sky is almost always included in the picture. Many artists copy a real scene although it can be imaginary. In the 18th century, watercolour paintings of landscapes became an English speciality with many artists dedicating their work to painting landscapes so that people could appreciate the natural beauty of the country.

Famous Artists – Jacob van Ruisdael (1629-1682) Dutch painter, Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849) Japanese painter and printmaker, John Constable (1776-1837) English romantic painter, Camille Pissarro (1830-1903) French Impressionist painter, John Ndambo (1967-) African painter.

The sky often fills at least half of a landscape painting, this helps set the mood of the picture e.g. a sky that cloudless and blue or stormy and ominous. If people are painted in the picture they are usually less important which demonstrates the vastness of the scenery and the power of nature.

John Ndambo produces colourful landscapes of the African countryside. He uses rich deep colours to show the hot sun and land.

Vocabulary

Imaginary	Blend
Speciality	Definition
Appreciative	Ominous
Apply	Vastness

Cycle A Spring – Drawing: Portraits

A portrait is a piece of Art, like a painting, photograph or sculpture that represents a person. The person's face is the main feature of the artwork and the artist tries to display the likeness, personality and the mood of the person. Historically, portrait paintings were for the rich and powerful however have become more common in recent years.

Famous Artists – Leonardo de Vinci (1452-1519) Italian Renaissance painter, Michelangelo (1475-1564) Italian Renaissance painter, Rembrandt (1606-1669) Dutch Realist artist, Thomas Gainsborough (1727-1788) British painter, Andy Warhol (1928-1987) American Pop artist.

Although portraits are a common feature of Art there are only two styles of portrait. One style shows the person in a down-to-earth, realistic way and the second shows a grander more idealised form of that person. Some artists like Rembrandt mastered both styles but concentrated on one so they could perfect their art.

Most painters of portraits do not paint the person smiling or showing their teeth. They believe that a fully relaxed face allows appreciation of the features, emotions and mood of the person who was painted.

Vocabulary

Feature	Idealised
Renaissance	Mastered
Realist	Perfect
Pop Artist	

Cycle A Summer – Painting: Van Gogh, In the Dark of the Night

The night time has always inspired artists to create fascinating artwork. Art that features a scene as the theme may be religious, may show a silhouetted landscape or may link to fantasy, possibly using dim lighting to create a mysterious atmosphere. Van Gogh's The Starry Night is one of the most well-known.

Effects – explosion of colour against darkness creates a powerful effect that draws the eye. The contrast of light and dark is a good way to bring the attention to the main feature of the art.

Techniques – a solid wash of black on paper/canvas with brushstrokes visible. When still wet add a swipe of dark blue, this can add depth to the painting. Use a spray bottle to lightly mist the painting, this can create the effect of stars. When dry use a toothbrush to flick yellow/white watercolour paint to create a splattering of light.

Vocabulary

Fantasy	Expressive
Dim	Tones
Depth	Symbolise
Mist	