St Paul's C of E VA Primary and Nursery School

Year 4

Subject: Art

The Visual Elements of Art	
Line	There are many different lines but they are always longer than they are wide.
Shape	Shapes are 2D spaces enclosed by a line. They can be geometric triangles and hexagons as in Islamic art) or irregular (like leaves as in Matisse's cut-outs.
Space	Space is great because it enables you to give the illusion of 3D when you're working in 2D. Perspective is useful for creating a background, a middle ground and a foreground. Use space to create balance in your work. Negative space is the area around an object. Positive space is occupied.
Tonal value	It can create the illusion of depth in 2D objects,
Colour	Monet studied how light effected colour.
Texture	Create the illusion of a soft fluffy texture with lines, shapes, colours and tones, even though the paper is smooth.
Form	All 3D objects have form and can be viewed from all sides. Use perspective and tone to create an illusion of form.



Hans Holbein was alive in the time of Henry VIII and did this famous portrait of him and The Ambassadors. The colours and the elaborate detail are typical of the Renaissance. He was a brilliant artist and he captured Henry VIII's majesty perfectly.



Hilliard was an English painter who became Queen Elizabeth I's painter. He was famous for creating detailed portrait miniatures.





Pablo Picasso was Spanish. He started drawing with his dad when he was 7 and since then he has done over 10 000 drawings and 18 000 paintings! This one is called The Tragedy, it was created in 1903 during his Blue Period.



Vincent Van Gogh painted The Sunflowers in 1888 when he was really happy because his friend Paul Gaugin was coming to visit him.



Vincent Van Gogh had a hard time with his emotions however he could express his feelings through painting. This is called Starry Night.



Vincent Van Gogh worked hard on the Potato Eaters. He started by drawing lots and lots of people doing their work from observation. The way he captured the expressions on their faces is excellent.

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Delaroche painted Napoleon crossing the Alps

Rubens' painting St George killing the Dragon is an excellent example of how to depict movement



History of Art

Realistic

Impressionistic

Post Impressionism: Towards the end of the 19th century Impressionism changed as artists painted thickly using quick brush strokes.

Romantic

Expressionism: Reality is distorted to express the artists ideas.



Matisse finished the Two Dancers in 1938 but before that he spent a long time drawing moving bodies, so he could get it just how he wanted it to be.



This is Claude Monet's water lily pond in the garden he created in Giverny, France. He painted over 20 pictures of this scene, some of which are vast wall-size paintings. He was fascinated by light dancing on the water, the reflections, willows, reeds, clouds...things that move and change constantly. He was an Impressionist, he tried to capture a fleeting moment, an impression. He used water colours and painted outdoors.

Turner is a "Romantic" artist famous for his beautiful landscapes and dramatic storms. He's sometimes called the "Painter of Light", he felt that light and energy brought his work to life. He especially liked painting at sunrise and sunset, but wherever he went he took his sketchbook with him and filled it with hundreds of drawings.



Islamic art



Ornate stars and tessellating polygons have been decorating mosques since the fifteenth century. It is mathematically precise, avoiding living creatures and preferring abstract geometric shapes in the hope that this will encourage spiritual contemplation. A circle has no end, it is infinite and Muslims believe that Allah is also infinite.



