

YEAR 2 ART – MAKING SHAPE PICTURES WITH COLOUR MIXING KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



What have we learnt before in Art and what we will learn next?

In Year 1, we will extend our understanding of colour mixing so that we can name the primary and secondary colours. Developing our understanding of colour, we learn about moods and how to create movement in a dramatic sky.

In Year 2, we will continue to develop our colour mixing skills by making our own brown and adding white to colours to make different tints. We will also develop our pencil skills further, using patterns and texture in our sketching.

In Year 4, we will extend our knowledge by making all the colours we need for a piece of art using colour mixing. We will create moods in our paintings and successfully use shading to create these moods and feelings.

LINKED ARTIST – PIET MONDRIAN

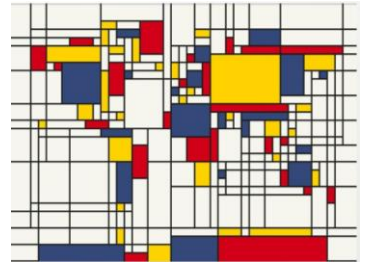
Piet Mondrian was born in the Netherlands.



In 1912, Piet moved to Paris having seen the work of other cubist artists, such as Pablo Picasso. Mondrian was heavily influenced by their work.

Cubism was a new way of painting using combinations of geometric shapes. He began to experiment with this new style.

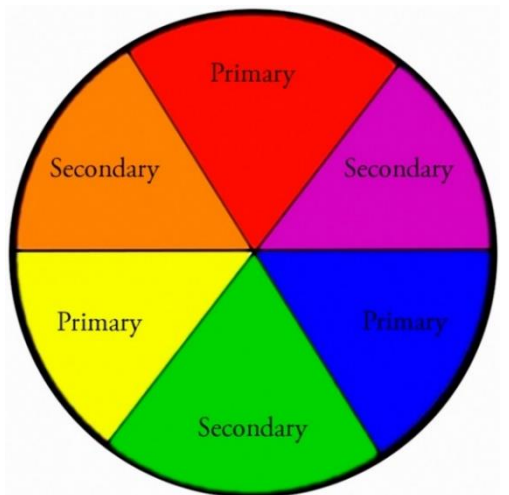
Piet developed a style of his own, called neoplasticism. His work became minimalistic. He painted using simple lines, right angles and blocks of primary colours.



We will be creating work in the style of Mondrian.

COLOUR WHEELS

There are three primary colours and these are **red**, **blue** and **yellow**. Mixing two primary colours together will create a secondary colour.



- Blue + Yellow = Green
- Blue + Red = Purple
- Red + Yellow = Orange

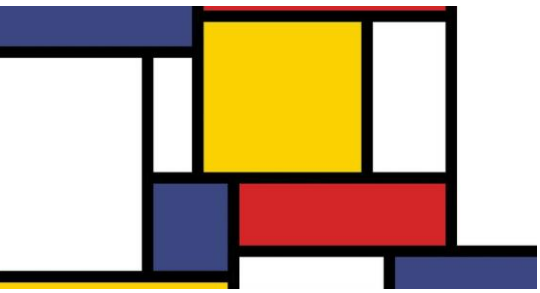
| | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Brown #A52A2A | Coffee #8B4513 | Mocha #8B4513 | Peanut #C9A0DC |
| Carob #8B4513 | Hickory #8B4513 | Wood #8B4513 | Pecan #8B4513 |
| Walnut #8B4513 | Caramel #8B4513 | Gingerbread #8B4513 | Syrup #8B4513 |
| Chocolate #8B4513 | To-Fill #8B4513 | Umber #8B4513 | Tawny #8B4513 |
| Brunette #8B4513 | Cinnamon #8B4513 | Piney #8B4513 | Cedar #8B4513 |

Orange and blue can make brown, and red and green can also make brown. The secondary colors can also be used to add variations to the brown shade created by the three primary colors.

USE OF COMPUTERS

Neoplasticism means new art, indicating it is a modern form of art.

Neoplasticism is the style of abstract painting developed by Piet Mondrian, using only vertical and horizontal lines and rectangular shapes in black, white, grey, and primary colours. Computers are often used to create this style of art using tools to add geometric shapes and changing the colour of them.

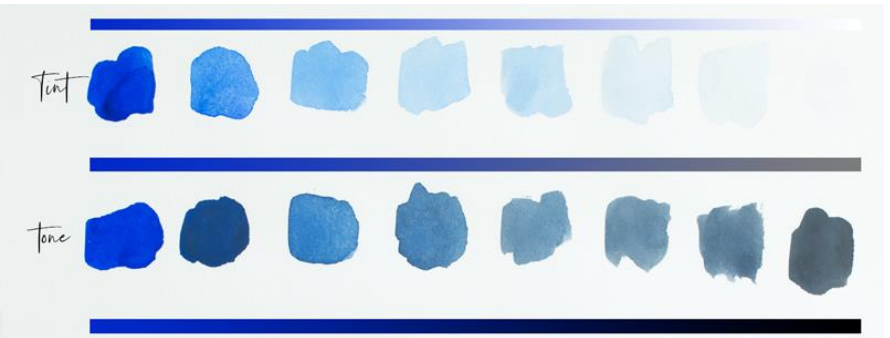


TINTS, TONES and SHADES

A **tint** is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour. An example of a tint is pink. Pink is a tint created by adding white to red.

A **tone** is where an artist adds grey to a colour.

A **shade** is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down



Key Vocabulary

- primary secondary mixing predict tints tones white black Piet Mondrian cubism
- neoplasticism minimalistic geometric