



What should I already know?

Children will have previously been taught to recognise and name colours. They may have a favourite colour.

Important facts

- * **Primary colours** are colours that cannot be created by mixing other colours. They are red, yellow and blue
- * **Secondary colours** are colours that can be created by mixing two primary colours. They are green, orange and purple.
- * **Warm colours** upper left of the colour wheel. e.g. red for hot.
- * **Cool colours** lower right of the colour wheel. e.g. blue for cold.
- **Complimentary colours** are colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel.

Art movements associated with emphasis on the use of colour:

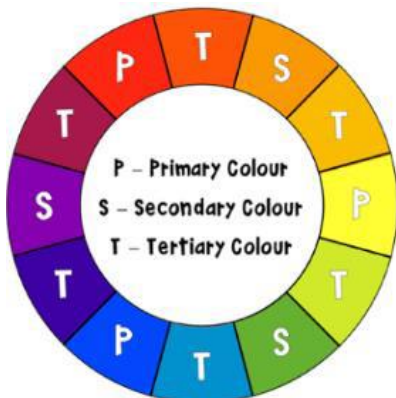
- * Impressionism - late 19th century Worked in the open air and captured the effects of sunlight by working quickly. This resulted in a greater awareness of light and colour. Artists: Monet, Renoir, Degas, Pissarro
- * Post- impressionism – late 19th century The changes in impressionism Artists: Cezanne, Gauguin, Seurat and van Gogh
- * Fauvism – early 20th century Work with strong colours and fierce brushwork Artists: Matisse, Derain, Braque, Dufy, Rouault
- * Abstract Art – 20th century onwards - uses shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect Artists: Kandinsky, Mondrian, Rothko, Miro, Pollock
- * Pop art – 1950-1970 Artists: Roy Lichtenstein, Andy Warhol, David Hockney

Vocabulary

- * A **tint** is the mixture of a colour with white, which increases lightness.
- * A **shade** is the mixture of a colour with black, which reduces lightness.
- * A **tone** is produced either by the mixture of a colour with grey.
- * **Hue** is the term for the pure spectrum of colours - red, orange, yellow, blue, green violet - which appear in the hue-circle or rainbow

Wow moment

Diagram



The first colour wheel was created by Sir Isaac Newton in 1666. He discovered that a prism separates light into a spectrum of colours. Colours are represented on a wheel of 12 colours: three primary, three secondary and six tertiary. It also shows warm colours, cool and complimentary colours

Skills

- To learn about primary and secondary colours.
- To experiment with colour mixing.
- To understand light and shade.
- To look in detail at the work of artists, in particular, Kandinsky and Mandrian.