

# Year 5 Art

## Week beginning 27<sup>th</sup> April

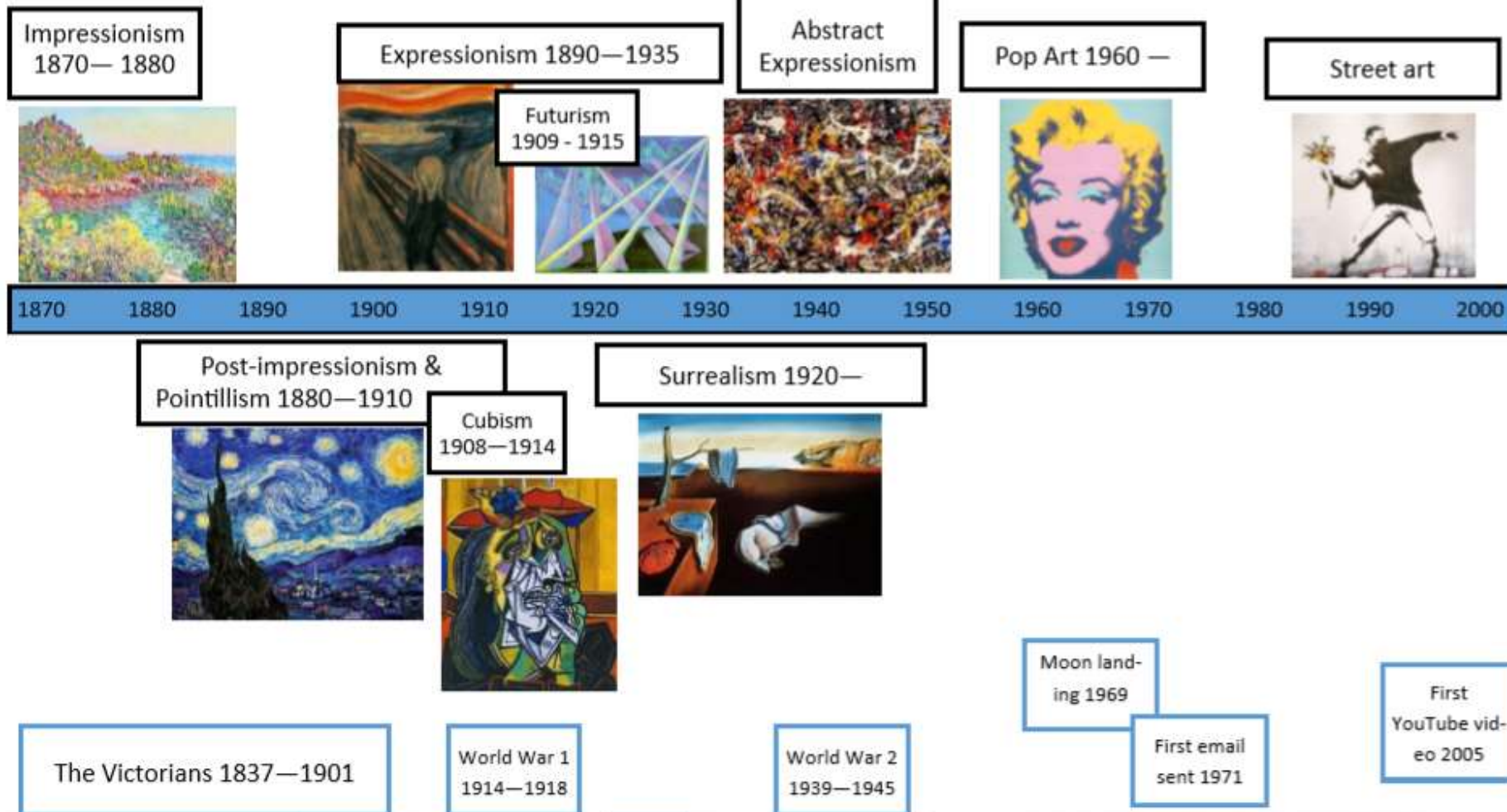
L.O.: I can understand the key features of Impressionism and know some of the Impressionist artists.



This term, we are going to be learning about how styles of art have changed over time – from 1870 onwards. The art during this time (1870 – present day) is known as Modern Art. We'll learn about key artists and popular styles. Of course, we'll create our own pieces of art too!



**Modern Art Timeline.** This shows you some of the most significant art movements (a style of art that was created/popular for a period of time) in Modern Art (1870—present day). We will be learning about these throughout our topic. You do not need to learn all the names and dates! This is just to help you make sense of the order in which they happened.



We're going to begin by looking at some paintings from 1870 to the beginning of the 1900s.  
This style of art was known as **Impressionism**.

Impressionism has 6 key features. Look at the following images and see if you can spot what those features might be – think about what they all have in common and what makes them different from other styles of art.



Here are some famous Impressionist paintings you may have seen in The National Gallery!



The Skiff, by Pierre-Auguste  
Renoir, 1875



The Water-Lily Pond, by  
Claude Monet, 1899



Late afternoon in our Meadow,  
by Camille Pissarro, 1887



What is this a painting of?  
Is it painted realistically?  
What colours can you see?  
Is it painted neatly?  
What sort of paint may  
have been used?

Close up:



Monet



How does the painting change when viewed close up? What techniques do you think Monet used?

Close up:

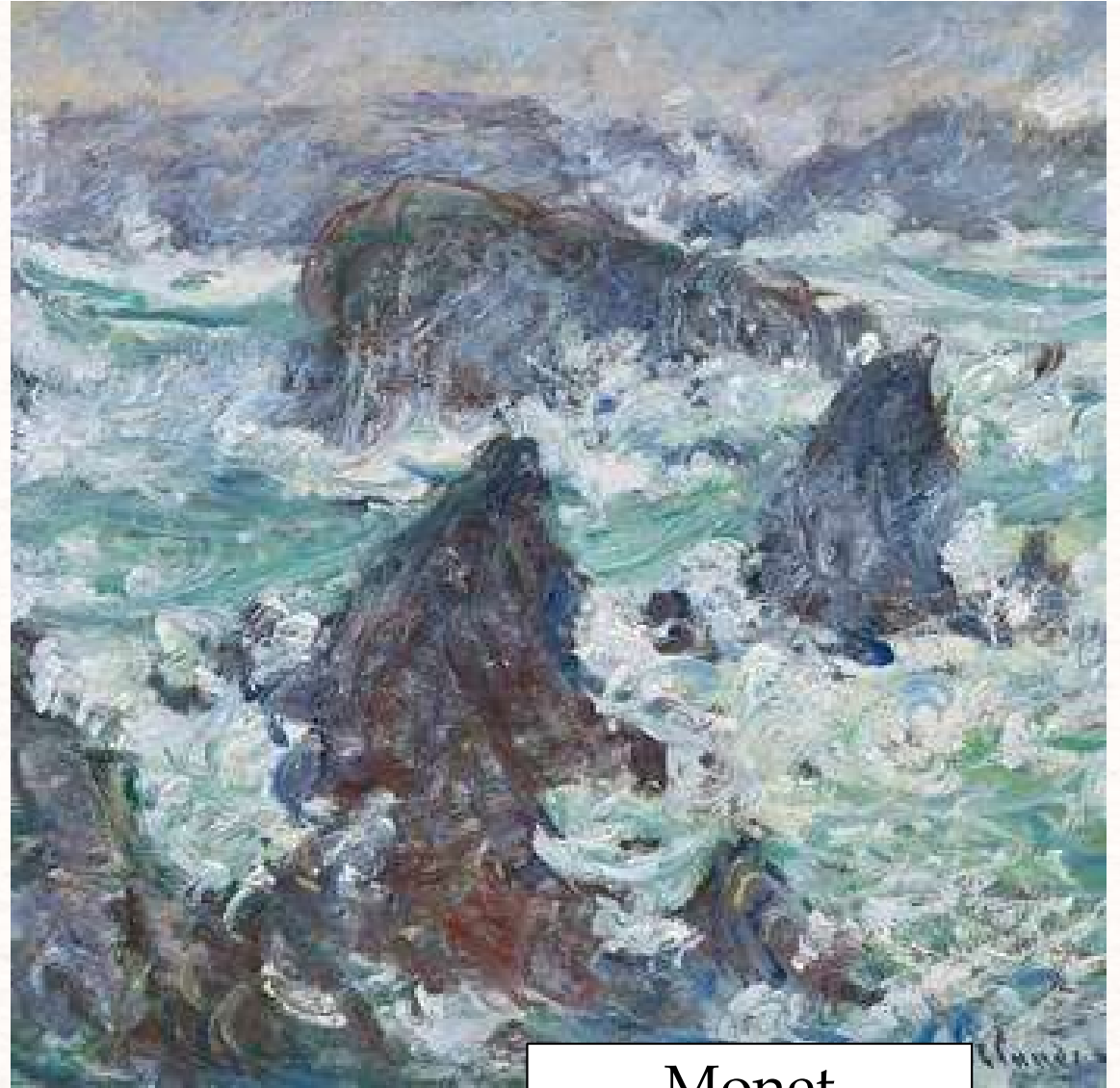


Monet



How does Monet create texture and movement with his paint?  
Do you think he worked slowly or quickly on this? Why?

Close up:



Monet





Look at the close up of the trees (above) and the grass (below). How many different colours can you see? What do you notice about the brushstrokes?



Pissaro



What time of day is this painting showing? Why do you think that?

What is the weather like? How do you know?

It looks like black paint has been used, but up close it's actually lots of different colours layered. They look messy up close too!



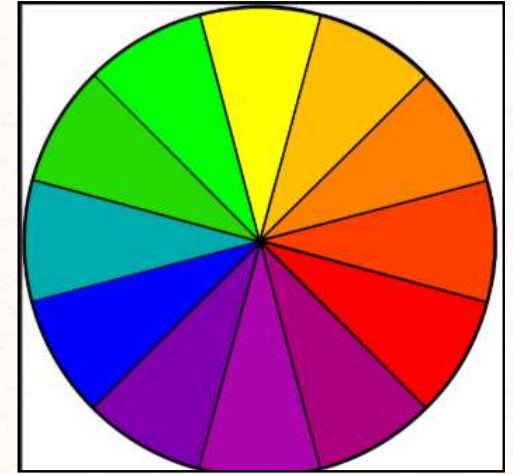
Pissaro



Do you think you identified any of the key features?

They are:

- Quick, short brushstrokes – not blended together
- Layers of paint to build texture, depth and colour
- Mostly of outdoor scenes and natural landscapes
- Working quickly to capture the scene and the light
- They used **complementary** (or contrasting colours). This means colours opposite each other on a colour wheel. This made the colours seem brighter or deeper.
- They did not use black paint! They created darkness by using contrasting colours and emphasising light and dark areas (highlights and shadows).



For example: Orange and blue are opposite each other. In this painting, Renoir uses orange and blue for the boat on the water to bring it to life.





## Activities:

**Do one of the following – or do both if you want!**

**Option 1:** Create a poster explaining the 6 key features of Impressionism (see previous slide). Present them creatively! E.g. 6 paint blobs on a palette – each blob contains info on a feature; 6 paint brushes, 6 frames hanging in a gallery, 6 water lilies in a pond. Try to include some Impressionist –style art on it too!



**Option 2:** Create your own painting in the Impressionist style.

Remember to include all the features discussed on the previous slide. You could do the view from your window or from Parliament Hill, or of one of your favourite places (from memory or search for an image online). Paint would work best for this, but if you don't have any you could try using colouring pens or pencils.