



Gallery Rebels

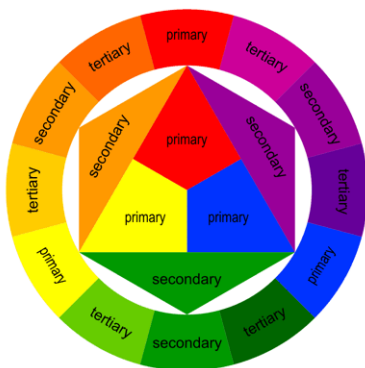
Year 6 – Summer 2

Topic focus: history of art, art

This is the knowledge organiser for our topic. It includes all the learning outcomes, key facts and vocabulary. Please share this with your child to help them develop their knowledge and understanding of our topic.



The **colour wheel** was designed by Sir Isaac Newton in 1666. The secondary and tertiary colours are created from 3 primary colours – red, yellow and blue. The wheel shows the relationship between the primary, secondary, tertiary and complimentary colours.



Timeline of art movements:

Realism 1850s

Artists painted images of everyday life.

Impressionism 1860s

Paintings represent a feeling or mood of a particular moment.

Expressionism 1900s

Thick strong outlines and bold colours to create striking images.

Cubism 1910s

Represents people, landscapes and objects as geometric, abstract shapes.

Surrealism 1920s

Using imagination and dreams to inspire art.

Pop art 1960s

Bold, brash colours, shapes and photographs.

Key vocabulary:

Acrylic paint

Andy Warhol

Artists

Chalk pastels

Claude Monet

Complementary colours

Composition

Curator

Edgar Degas

Edvard Munch

gallery

Oil paint

Pablo Picasso

Pigment

Primary colours

Salvador Dali

Secondary colours

Tertiary colours

Wassily Kandinsky

Watercolour paint

Painting techniques: painting can be traced back to prehistoric times and is popular amongst artists. There are many types of painting mediums, including oil, acrylic and watercolour. Artists choose a type of paint to create a particular style or texture. They may have to use special types of brushes, paper or canvas to create the art they want