

Year 1 - Art - How do artists create a still life painting?

Historical and cultural development of art

Cave Paintings
(30,000 BC)



Citrus Fruit (63-79 BC)



Arcimboldo (1591)

Vertumnus



Vermeer (1665)

Girl with a Pearl Earring



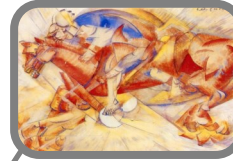
Vincent van Gogh (1883)

Bulb Fields



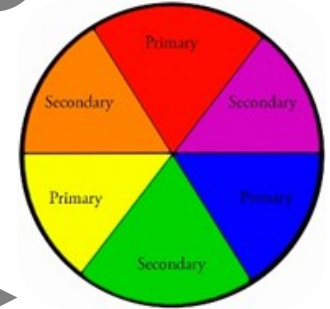
Carlo Carrà (1913)

The Red Horseman



M.C. Escher (1953)

Relativity Lattice



Sticky Knowledge:

- Know and name primary and secondary colours.
- Know that different size brushes will give different marks.
- Know how to mix a warm and a cold colour.

Caravaggio (1571-1610)



He was born in Italy.

He was a still life artist.

He uses light and shadow in his paintings.



Glossary:

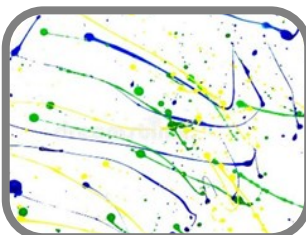
- **Primary colours**- The primary colours are red, blue and yellow.
- **Secondary colours**- The secondary colours are green, orange and purple. These colours are made from mixing two primary colours together.
- **Still life** – This is a painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects.
- **Stippling**- Painting using numerous small dots or specks, using a firm, fat paintbrush.
- **Dabbing**- Dabbing adds texture and movement to a piece of art by using the corner of a sponge or a stiff bristle brush to apply paint with quick, light pressure.
- **Flicking**- Flicking the end of a paint brush, creates a paint splatter over the page.
- **Warm colours**- Warm colours consist of orange, red and yellow and they tend to make you think of warm things, such as sunlight and heat.
- **Cold colours** – Cold colours consist of blue, green and purple and cold colours and linked to quietness, sadness and rest.



dabbing



flicking



stippling



brush marks

