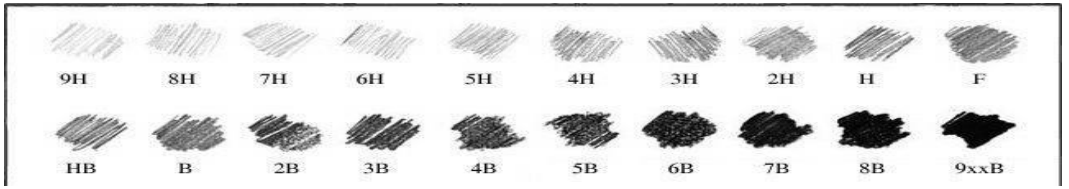
Ancient World – Landscapes

What I learnt in year 1 and 2

- Explore ideas and collect visual information
- Draw from observation, imagination and memory
- Develop techniques including tints, tone and shade
- Record and refine idea



Key vocabulary

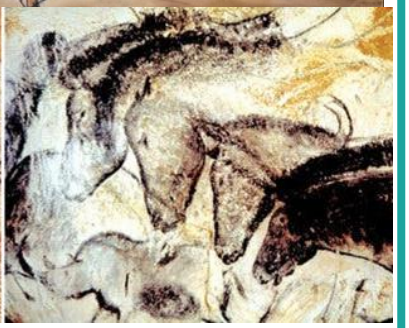
Stone Age	The age during which stone tools were used
Texture	How something feels.
Tone	The lightness or darkness of a colour
Tint	Adding white to increase lightness
Shade	Adding black to increase darkness
Shadow	A dark area or patch of a picture
Landscapes	Natural scenery such as mountains, valleys
Primary colours	Basic colours that can be mixed together (red, blue, yellow, green)
Secondary colours	Colour resulted from mixing two primary colours
Pastels	A form of crayon that can blend
Blending	To mix colours
Proportion	How the sizes of different parts of a piece of art relate to each other

Cave paintings using pastel









Colourwash landscape painting

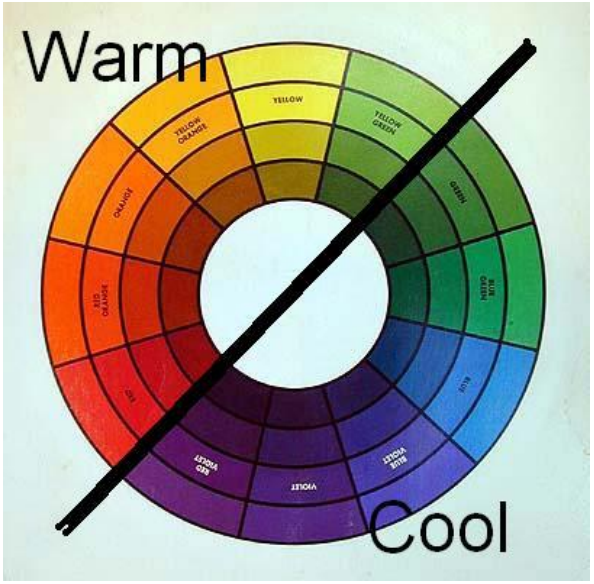






Ancient World – Landscapes

Applying warm and cool colours



Monochrome landscapes with perspective






Landscape Painting = an artist's view of something, often outside.



Modern: Claude Monet
Waterloo Bridge, London, 1901



Contemporary: Mark Thompson
Revealed Wounds, 2008

Perspective = The art of representing 3D objects on a 2D surface.

Tonal Perspective
= Darker in the foreground, lighter in the background.



Linear Perspective = All lines lead to a **'vanishing point'** in the background.



Size Perspective
= Objects in the foreground are larger, objects in the background are smaller.

