



Phase:
LKS2

Strand: Painting

- Use thick and thin brushes to create, shape, texture, patterns and lines.
- Tertiary colours - mix colours effectively
- Water colour to produce a background
- Experiment with creating mood with colour

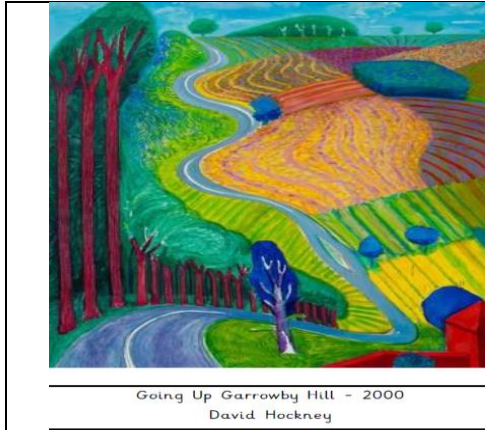
Topic: We are Painters:
David Hockney

What should I already know?

We know use thick and thin brushes, mix primary colours to make secondary, add white to colours to make tints and add black to colours to make tones.

Top Vocabulary

Water colour	A solid or liquid paint that is to be used watered down and layered
Acrylic	A thick heavy paint that can be used smoothly or to create texture.
Brush stroke	a mark made by a paintbrush drawn across a surface
Primary colours	Yellow, red and blue. These colours cannot be mixed from other colours
Secondary colours	Green, orange and purple. These colours are mixed by combining two primary colours.



Going Up Garrowby Hill - 2000
David Hockney

Top 10 Facts

David Hockney

1. David Hockney was born in Bradford, West Yorkshire on 9th July 1937.
2. Hockney has experimented with painting, drawing, printmaking, photography and many other media, including technology-based artforms.
3. In 2017, Hockney's work was displayed at the Tate gallery in London, becoming the gallery's most visited exhibit ever.
4. In November 2011, a poll of 1000 British painters and sculptors declared him Britain's most influential artist of all time.

Painting

1. Yellow, orange and red are warm colours. These colours create a warm mood.
2. Blue, green and grey are cool colours. These colours create a cold mood. When a colour is made lighter by adding white, e.g. a tint of blue (light blue).
3. When a colour is made darker by adding black, e.g. a shade of blue (dark blue).

What will I know by the end of the unit?

We will learn about the achievements of David Hockney and identify the key characteristics of his work. We will use a variety of painting techniques to create our own artwork.