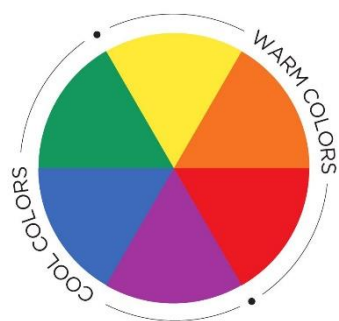# Prior Knowledge

- Know which primary colours mix together to make the secondary colours (Y1, Autumn Term)
- We can group colours into two main categories: warm colours and cold colours. Warm colours – red, orange and yellow. Cold colours – blue, green and purple (Y1, Spring Term)
- Paintbrushes of different thickness can be used to create different thickness of lines (Y1, Summer Term)

Past — Entertainment — Changes — Environment

OMNES IN UNITATE
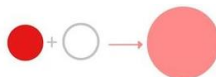
How can the mood of a landscape be altered?

Key Knowledge

- Lynette Amelie is an artist who specialises in seaside art. She is known for her paintings of beach huts, lighthouses and fishing boats.
- Lynette lives by the sea (in Sandgate, Kent). She is inspired by her surroundings to create paintings of beaches and seaside scenes.
- Lynette enjoys using watercolours to create brightly coloured paintings.
- Landscape art is the depiction of natural scenery such as mountains, valleys, rivers, forests or beaches.
- Primary and secondary colours can be represented using a colour wheel.
- Adding white to colours creates tints. Adding black to colours creates shades.
- Different types of paints and paintbrushes can be used to create different effects (e.g. washes/blocking)
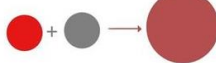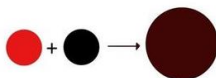
Key Vocabulary
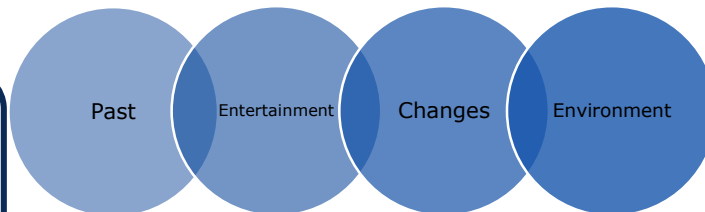
hue	a pure colour
tint	a hue mixed with white, making the colour lighter
shade	a hue mixed with black, making the colour darker
tone	a hue mixed with grey, making the colour less vibrant. Tones can range from light to dark
textures	the surface quality in a work of art

COLOR WHEEL

WARM COLORS
COOL COLORS

HUE

+ ○ → TINT

+ ● → TONE

+ ● → SHADE

Equipment

Watercolour paints

Round paint brush

Liner paint brush