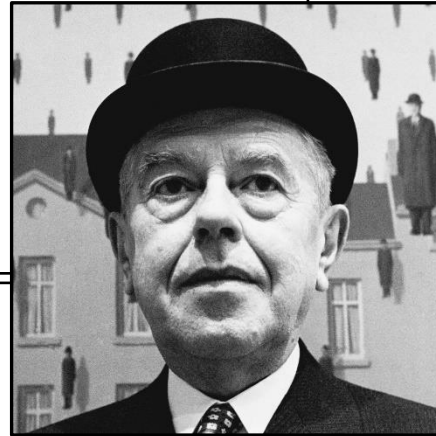




### What should I already know?

- Impressionist Art tries to the effects of light rather than paint realistic images.
- Pop Art used commercial images and put them together in unusual ways.
- How to use a colour wheel, including some opposite (complementary) colours.



### About the artist

- The surrealist painter René Magritte was born in Belgium in 1898.
- He worked as a designer in a wallpaper factory and painted images for advertising posters.
- His early paintings were in the Impressionist and Futurist styles.
- He became a Surrealist painter in 1926 and moved to Paris.
- He tried to paint everyday objects in an unusual way to give them a new meaning.
- His early work was criticised and it was only when he was an old man in the 1960s that his work became much more popular.

### Key Vocabulary and definitions

<b>Surrealism</b>	A style of painting that put unusual things together to create strange dream-like images.
<b>familiar objects</b>	Things that you see in ordinary life.
<b>unusual contexts</b>	Strange ways of putting things together.
<b>position</b>	Where an object is placed.
<b>scale</b>	The relative size of objects.
<b>watercolour</b>	Style of painting using thin watery paint.
<b>acrylic</b>	Style of painting using thick, bright colours.
<b>tone</b>	The brightness or darkness of a colour.
<b>mood</b>	The feeling that an image gives the viewer.



Son of Man, 1964



Man in a Bowler Hat, 1964



The Great Family, 1963

### René Magritte's colours

Magritte often liked to use pale blues, greys and browns to create images showing sky and land.



pale blue



black



grey



beige