



### What should I already know



How to mix tints and shades using two primary colours and white.



How to use thin and thick brushes.

How to mix secondary colours using two primary colours.

How to draw lightly

How to present your work in a

### Key Facts

- Claude Monet was born in Paris in 1840.
- He is famous for his colourful paintings, which were painted using quick brush strokes.
- He belonged to a group of painters called the 'Impressionists'
- The Impressionists were interested in how **light** affected the **colour** of objects.
- Monet was also interested in how colours changed when they were placed side-by-side.

He often painted the same image many times, to show how colours and light changed throughout the day. These paintings are known as series paintings.



### Key Vocabulary and definitions

impasto	Very thick paint put on with a brush or palette knife
desaturase	A dull colour. Complementary colours mixed together will make a dull colour. Black can also make a colour dull.
Impression of sunrise	The Impressionists were named after the painting 'Impression, Sunrise.' The name "Impressionists" was meant an insult.
Impressionism	The Impressionists were interested in how <b>light</b> affected the <b>colours</b> of objects
Complementary colours	Complementary colours are pairs of colours that contrast with each other more than any other colour. When they are next to each other, they make the colours look brighter.
Tash marks	Brush strokes going in the same direction.
Hue	A word for the name of a colour. Blue is a hue. Red is a hue
Plein air	It means <b>Open Air</b> in French. It refers to painting outdoors.

Impression, Sunrise. 1872 By Monet



This painting by Monet uses the complementary colours of orange and blue. When complementary colours are placed next to each other, they seem brighter.

### What I will know by the end of the project

- How to use tash marks and to create movement and form.
- How artists use colour to **express feelings**.
- How to **desaturase** a colour by adding black or the complementary colour. For example, add blue to orange to make blue **dull**.
- How to **research** Monet's work and to paint in his style.