



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

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