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|  **Year 3 Study of Great Artists** |
| What should I already know? | What am I going to learn in this unit? | Vocabulary I need to know |
| * I can say what I like and dislike about piece of art.
* I can try and identify the media used by the artist with support.
 | * I know how to compare the work of different artists.
* I know how to identify the techniques used by different artists.
* I can identify the historical art and cultural significance of specific artists.
* I can begin to identify the media used by an artist.
* I can say what I like and dislike about a piece of art.
* I can begin to use some elements of the artist or genre.
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| AbstractAbstract art | Tate | Abstract art is art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect. |
| MediaWhat does "medium" mean in art? And other 10 terms every ... | The medium is the substance used to create an art piece. For this particular use the plural of the word medium is “media”. This can include oil pastels, pencils, paint, clay and watercolours |
| Abstract Art! Definition, Types, Characteristics e Objective - Lobo Pop ArtGenreWhat does “genre” in Art mean? Things you never dared to ask a gallerist. |  by Dr Ruth Polleit Riechert | MediumLandscape | Tate | Genres are types of painting. These were codified in the seventeenth century as (in descending order of importance) history, portrait, genre (scenes of everyday life), landscape and still life. |
| Art Education Painting Techniques | Painting techniques art, Art basics,  School art projectsTechnique | The way with which an artist, paints, draws, sculpts or weaves to create their art. |
| Portrait  | Portrait is taller (horizontal) than wider (vertical). |
| Landscape  | Landscape is wider (vertical) than taller (horizontal). |

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