

## Year 3 & 4 Mixed Media B

### Key vocabulary and Important Facts

<b>Water colour</b>	A method of painting using a combination of coloured paints and water.
<b>Brushes</b>	When using water colours you will need a variety of brushes. You will need smaller brushes that will hold less water for more detailed work in the foreground and larger brushes to hold more water for the background.
<b>Thick paper</b>	You will need thick paper so that it doesn't absorb the pigment straight from your brush. Thicker paper allows the paint to dry on top of your paper.
<b>Water and cloth</b>	The last watercolour supply you'll need is clean water to hydrate your pigments and clean off your paintbrush. You'll also need a cloth for blotting your brush.
<b>Mixing paints</b>	You will need a palette to mix your colours.

### Explore

Watercolours make it easy to create eye-catching subjects because the medium blends so well! Using a contouring technique to blend different tones of the same colour in a piece grants you the ability to make something look real.

*Modernism is the name given to an art movement that took place in the late 19th and early 20th century. Modernism rejected the traditional way of doing things. In art, painters replaced the traditions of the past with experimentation and new ways of presenting things. Modernism contains many different sub categories. Before Modernism classical painters were commissioned to create realistic images of famous scenes and stories 'exactly the way that they were'. Modernism allowed artists to present their own individual views of ideas, including unique imagery and adopting light, colour, form and atmosphere to reach their own vision. O'Keeffe maintained her own unique individual style. She was able to enlarge scenes from every day life, turning them into something strange and unrecognizable.*

### Georgia O'Keeffe (1887-1986)

Georgia's early art career was difficult. Going back to the basics, Georgia made several charcoal sketches that were some of her first expressions of her new style. Some of Georgia's most famous paintings were large-scale impressions of flowers and plants. Her paintings of flowers were very colourful and often showed details of the flower while also giving the impression of femininity. The most striking feature of these paintings was the size of the flower and the vivid colours. Georgia spent much of her later life in New Mexico. The landscape provided her with inspiration and had a significant influence on her art. She painted impressions of the hills, rivers, and cliffs of New Mexico. She enjoyed painting the changing colours of the New Mexican landscape as the light changed throughout the day.



O'Keeffe, Series 1, No. 8, 1918, oil-painting on canvas  
20.0 in x 16.0 inches / 50.8 cm x 40.6 cm

## Skills & Create

- Use a number of brush techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes, textures, patterns and lines.
- Mix colours effectively.
- Use watercolour paint to produce washes for backgrounds then add detail.
- Experiment with creating mood with colour.

### *Technique:*

*The artist dips a wet brush into the paint and applies it to the paper. The amount of water on the brush determines the lightness or darkness of the colour. If more water is used, the colour will be lighter. If less water is used the colour will be darker. Water colour dries very quickly. An artist's brush strokes need to be quick!*

