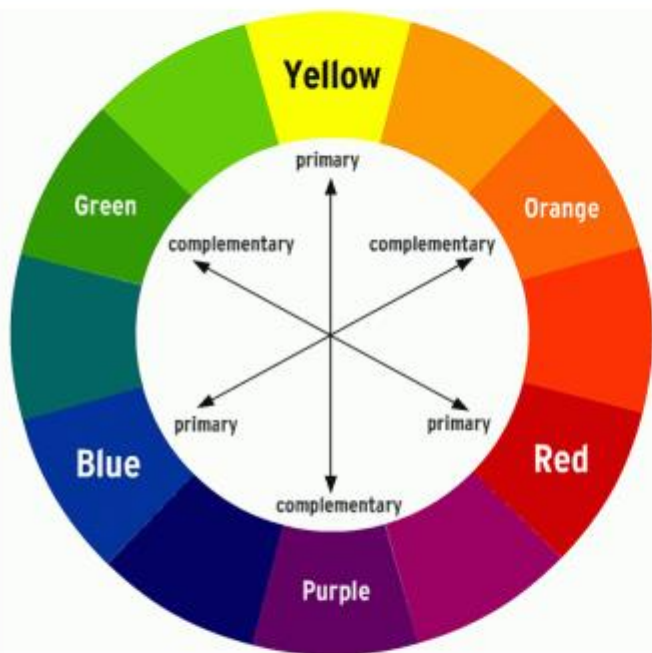


Colour Y7

How a work of art or design looks and what we feel about it depends on a number of colour choices:

- **Colour relationship** – are there similar, **harmonious** colours or very different, **contrasting** colours?
- **Colour temperature** – how warm or cool are the colours used?
- **Strength of colour** – are pure hues, lighter tints, darker shades or less vibrant tones used?
- **Emotional response** – what moods or feelings do the colours suggest?



The colour wheel

The colour wheel helps us understand the relationships between colours, primary colours, secondary colours and tertiary colours.



PRIMARY COLOURS

The **primary colours** are **red, yellow and blue**. They cannot be made by mixing other colours together. The primary colours sit equal distances apart on the colour wheel. All other colours can be mixed from red, yellow and blue.

Secondary colours

Secondary colours are made by mixing equal amounts of primary colours together:

- **Blue and red** mixed together make **purple**
- **Yellow and red** mixed together make **orange**
- **Blue and yellow** mixed together make **green**

Purple, orange and green are **secondary colours**. On the colour wheel, each secondary colour sits halfway between the two primary colours it is mixed from.

Tertiary colours

A **tertiary colour** is made by mixing equal amounts of a primary colour and a secondary colour together. There are six tertiary colours. On the colour wheel, they sit between the primary and secondary colour they are mixed from.

- Orange and yellow mix to make yellow-orange (this may also be referred to as **amber**)
- Red and orange mix to make red-orange (this may be referred to as **vermillion**)
- Purple and red mix to make red-purple (this may also be referred to as **magenta**)
- Blue and purple mix to make blue-purple (this may also be referred to as **violet**)
- Green and blue mix to make blue-green (this may also be referred to as **turquoise** or **teal**)
- Yellow and green mix to make yellow-green (this may also be referred to as **chartreuse** or **spring green**)

SHADES | TINTS | TONES



SHADES : When **BLACK** is added to any colour, we get **SHADES** of that colour



TINTS : When **WHITE** is added to any colour, we get **TINTS** of that colour



TONES : When **GREY** is added to any colour, we get **TONES** of that colour

Tints, shades and tones

Few artists use only pure colours from around the colour wheel. Often artist will use tints, shades and tones when mixing colours.

COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS

one of a pair of primary or secondary colours opposed to the other member of the pair on a schematic chart or scale (**colour wheel**),

as green opposed to red, orange opposed to blue, or violet opposed to yellow.

the relationship of these pairs of colours perceived as completing or enhancing each other

ANALOGOUS / HARMONIOUS COLOUR

Any one of a group of related colours that are near each other on the colour wheel, a circular chart that shows gradations of colour:

Red, orange, and yellow are analogous colours

Painting Techniques

Y7

PAINING TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

TEMPERA • non-permanent; dries chalky and matte; use on paper and wood

ACRYLIC • Permanent; dries glossy; use on paper, wood, fabric, plastic, flexible surfaces

WHICH BRUSH IS RIGHT? USE BRUSHES THAT ARE ORGANIZED BY SIZE - THEY ARE COLOR CODED WITH TAPE ON THE CANS AND BRUSH HANDLES - DO NOT USE WHITE WATERCOLOR BRUSH

TECHNIQUES:

- FILL IN SHAPE** (Blue square)
- OUTLINE SHAPE** (Yellow circle)
- DABBING** (dots of paint)
- LIGHT STRAKING** (strokes overlap to blend)
- BLENDING 2 COLORS** (gradually blend)
- SCRAFFITO** (use tools to scratch paint into surface)
- OVER PAINTING** (bottom layer dry fast)
- DRY BRUSH** (dry brush)
- SCUMBING** (soft brush)
- STREAKING & BLENDING**
- TEXTURES**
- WET-ON-WET** (wet paper and brush)

wet on wet 	color bleed 	dry brush 	graded wash 	wet on dry
salt 	splitter 	finger print 	cotton ball 	q-tip
oil pastel resist 	crayon resist 	masking tape and stickers 	masking fluid 	dripping
plastic wrap 	cork 	sand paper 	sponge 	Lines



WASSILY KANDINSKY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER






Biography

- Wassily Kandinsky was a Russian painter.
- He is considered to be one of the leading figures in creating abstract art (art that is not intended to show images of our everyday world).
- Kandinsky was a keen experimenter, and his style and techniques changed throughout his life.
- He is most famous for works such as *On White II*, *Composition VII* and *Farbstudie Quadrate*.
- Kandinsky was fascinated by colour, and was also interested in geometry. Vibrant colours and geometrical shapes can therefore be seen throughout his work.
- He only started painting studies aged around 30.






-Kandinsky lived between 1866 and 1944. He was born in Moscow, Russia. However, he later moved to France and became a French citizen.

Significant Works

On White II (1923)		-In <i>On White II</i> , Kandinsky explores the features of life and death. -Life is shown as white, alongside several colours, showing the vibrancy and possibilities of life. Death is presented as black, cutting through the white, to show how death can destroy the joy of life.
Composition VII (1913)		- <i>Composition VII</i> is often considered to be the most important abstract painting of all time. - It is a huge painting, measuring 200 x 300cm. Kandinsky worked on 30 preliminary sketches for this painting. -The whole piece is purely abstract – there are no representational meanings. Kandinsky considered it his greatest composition.
Farbstudie Quadrate (1913)		-The name of the painting means 'Squares with Concentric Circles.' -This drawing is a study of how different colour combinations are viewed by the observer. Kandinsky believed that colours could combine to create sounds and music.

- ### Key Vocabulary
- Kandinsky
 - Russia
 - Moscow
 - Colour
 - Music
 - Abstract
 - Composition
 - Constructivism
 - Expressionism
 - On White II
 - Composition VII
 - Farbstudie Quadrate
 - Concentric Circles

Styles and Techniques

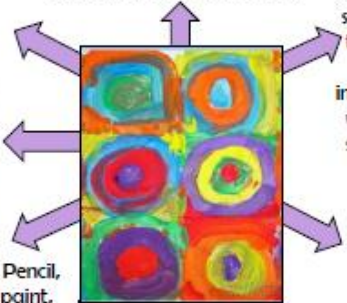
Abstract Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Abstract art is a type of modern art which does not aim to represent images of our everyday world. -Abstract art has colours, shapes and lines, but these are not intended to show objects or living things. -Abstract art encourages imagination and thinking 'outside of the box.' -Kandinsky was one of the first to create purely abstract art. Although the paintings may look random, these paintings used colours to express emotions. 	
Constructivism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Constructivism began around 1915, and was a specific type of abstract art. Some of Kandinsky's work could be described as constructivist. -Constructivist artists believed that art should reflect the modern industrial world. -The main idea of constructivism is that art should be carefully 'constructed' rather than just painted. 	
Expressionism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expressionism was another art movement that began in the early 1900s. Some of Kandinsky's work (especially his later work) could be described as expressionist. -Expressionist art tries to show emotions and feelings rather than the realities of the physical world. -To show emotions, the subjects are often distorted or exaggerated, and colours are vivid and shocking. 	

How do I create art like Kandinsky?

Step 2: Split your A3 page into six equal squares (creating a 3x2 grid).

Step 3: In each square, draw in pencil an outer circle (the same size in each square), then middle and inner circles.

Step 4: Paint your circles! Try to avoid using the same colour twice in any square. Paint from the outside in. Try carefully to stay inside the lines – this will stop you from smudging colours!



A child's concentric circle painting.

Step 1: Turn on your music! Abstract painting is about hearing music in colours and seeing colours in music!

Things you'll need: Pencil, A3 drawing paper, paint, paint brushes, paper towels, jar with water.

Step 5: Leave your painting to dry. After it has dried, add a second coat to any areas in which you have gone over the lines!

Kandinsky Timeline

16 th December 1866 Kandinsky is born in Moscow, Russia.	1886 He studies law at Moscow University.	1893-1896 Associate professor at the law faculty. Later quit to paint full time.	1903-1908 He travelled Europe with his acquaintance Gabriela.	1909 Co-forms 'The New Group of Artists.'	1911 Makes the argument that creativity lives 'outside of the conscious mind.'	1913 Creates <i>Composition VII</i> .	1923 Creates <i>On White II</i> .	1923-1933 Takes an interest in geometric forms in his artwork.	1934-1944 Lives in Paris, France.	1891 Creates <i>Sky Blue</i> .	13 th December 1944 Kandinsky dies in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
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