


River Bank Primary Knowledge Organiser	Year 1	Autumn 1	Art - Colour
The Colour Wheel		Key Vocabulary and Important Facts	
 <p>The first <b>colour wheel</b> was created by <b>Sir Isaac Newton</b> in <b>1666</b>. He discovered that a prism separates light into a spectrum of colours. Colours are represented on a <b>wheel of 12 colours: three primary, three secondary and six tertiary</b>. It also shows warm colours, cool and complimentary colours</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Primary colours</b> are colours that cannot be created by mixing other colours. They are red, yellow and blue</li> <li>• <b>Secondary colours</b> are colours that can be created by mixing two primary colours. They are green, orange and purple.</li> <li>• <b>Warm colours</b> upper left of the colour wheel. e.g. red for hot.</li> <li>• <b>Cool colours</b> lower right of the colour wheel. e.g. blue for cold.</li> <li>• <b>Complimentary colours</b> are colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel.</li> <li>• A <b>tint</b> is the mixture of a <b>colour</b> with white, which increases lightness.</li> <li>• A <b>shade</b> is the mixture of a <b>colour</b> with black, which reduces lightness.</li> <li>• A <b>tone</b> is produced either by the mixture of a <b>colour</b> with grey.</li> <li>• <b>Hue</b> is the term for the pure spectrum of <b>colours</b> - red, orange, yellow, blue, green violet - which appear in the <b>hue-circle</b> or rainbow</li> </ul>	
Key People, Places and Dates		Books, internet sites and places to visit	
<p>Art movements associated with emphasis on the use of colour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Impressionism - late 19<sup>th</sup> century</b> Worked in the open air and captured the effects of sunlight by working quickly. This resulted in a greater awareness of light and colour. <b>Artists:</b> Monet, Renoir, Degas, Pissarro</li> <li>• <b>Post- impressionism – late 19<sup>th</sup> century</b> The changes in impressionism <b>Artists:</b> Cezanne, Gauguin, Seurat and van Gogh</li> <li>• <b>Fauvism – early 20<sup>th</sup> century</b> Work with strong colours and fierce brushwork <b>Artists:</b> Matisse, Derain, Braque, Dufy, Rouault</li> <li>• <b>Abstract Art – 20<sup>th</sup> century onwards</b> - uses shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect <b>Artists:</b> Kandinsky, Mondrian, Rothko, Miro, Pollock</li> <li>• <b>Pop art – 1950-1970</b> <b>Artists:</b> Roy Lichtenstein, Andy Warhol, David Hockney</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Day the Crayons Quit</b> by Drew Daywalt, Oliver Jeffers</li> <li>• <b>Mix It Up!</b> by Hervé Tullet</li> <li>• <b>Brown Bear, Brown bear, what do you see?</b> Bill Martin Jr.</li> <li>• <b>The Mixed-Up Chameleon</b> by Eric Carle</li> <li>• <b>A Color of His Own</b> by Leo Lionni</li> <li>• <b>The colour of us</b> by Karen Katz</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.thebigdraw.org/">http://www.thebigdraw.org/</a></li> <li>• <b>Wardown Park Museum, Luton</b> <a href="http://www.lutonculture.com/wardown-house/">http://www.lutonculture.com/wardown-house/</a></li> <li>• <b>Tate Britain and Tate Modern, London</b> <a href="http://www.tate.org.uk/kids">http://www.tate.org.uk/kids</a></li> <li>• <b>The National Gallery, London</b></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.nationalgallery.org.uk/families">https://www.nationalgallery.org.uk/families</a></li> </ul>	

