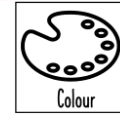


WEAVING CONCEPTS



Artist Study:

Georges-Pierre Seurat was a French post-impressionist artist. His scientific ideas about colour led him to develop a different painting technique. He painted in tiny dots, with the theory that the viewers eye would mix them up.

He is best known for devising the painting technique known as pointillism. Seurat was only 31 years old when he became very sick. During his lifetime, he completed 7 large-scale paintings and about 500 smaller ones.

What should I already know:

- I should know how to create imaginative work.
- I should know how to mix tints and tones with confidence.
- I should know how to use colour to express moods and feelings.

Sticky Knowledge:

- Georges Seurat was a French artist many years ago.
- Georges Seurat developed a painting technique called 'pointillism', using dots or small marks.
- Seurat's most famous painting was called 'A Sunday on La Grande Jatte'.
- I know that groups of three colours next to each other on the colour wheel is called 'analogous'.

Key Vocabulary

Texture	How something feels. Two types: Actual (you can feel it) and Visual (it looks bumpy)
Tone	How light or dark something is. Tone is also made by mixing a colour with grey or by both tinting or shading
Pointillism	A style of painting that was developed in the late 19 th century in which very small dots of colour are used to build up the picture
Shadow	The part of artwork that is darkest in tone, it shows something is shaded from the light.
Highlight	The part of artwork that is the lightest tone, shows the brightest light. This is the contrast (opposite) of shadow.
Impressionism	A style of painting developed in France in the late 19 th century that uses colour to show the effect of light on things and to suggest an atmosphere rather than showing exact details
Analogous	Groups of three colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel

