

Artist: Claude Monet



Claude Monet is a **French modern artist**. He was the founder of the **impressionist movement**.

In his art work, he wanted to capture movement, changing light and colour in his paintings and was less concerned with realism.

Monet wanted to paint how humans look upon a scene rather than what is actually there.

He would have often painted the same scene at different times of the day to capture how light changed the appearance of the scene.



Year 5 Drawing Skills

1. Use a variety of source material for their work. Work in a sustained and independent way from observation, experience and imagination.
2. Use a sketchbook to develop ideas.
3. Explore the potential properties of visual elements, line, tone, pattern, texture, colour and shape.

Year 5 Painting skills

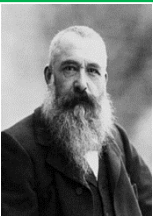
1. Demonstrate a secure knowledge about primary & secondary, warm and cold, complimentary and contrasting colours.
2. Work on preliminary studies to test media and materials. Create imaginative work from a range of sources.

Vocabulary

blending	To gradually and gently join two colours or tones together	Perspective	It is what gives your work a 3D look rather than a flat painting or drawing
Primary colours	Colours which cannot be created by mixing other colours	Media	The material an artwork is made from
Secondary colours	Colours which are made by mixing two primary colours.	Analogous colours	A group of colours that are beside each other on the colour wheel, such as blue, blue-green and green

What are we learning?

1

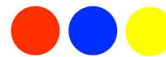


Claude Monet

- He was a French **modern** artist.
- Monet is known for his **impressionism movement in art**. He moved away from **realism** to capture what humans see rather than what is actually there.
- Monet was **fascinated by light** and how it changed the appearance of the scene.
- He uses the **dappled** paint effect to create his work.
- **Perspective**- what gives your art a 3D effect.



2



- **Primary colours** are colours that **cannot** be created by mixing other colours
- **Secondary colours** are made by **mixing two primary colours together**.
- **Analogous/ tertiary colours** are groups of **colours that are next to each other** on the colour wheel, such as **blue, blue-green and green**. It is an **even mix** of the two colours
- **Blending**- Gently joining two colours together

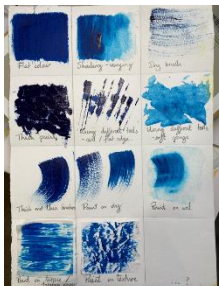
Blue	+	Red	=	Purple
Red	+	Yellow	=	Orange
Yellow	+	Blue	=	Green

4



- **Colour wash**- a very light layer of colour using paint
- **Analogous colours**- are groups of **colours that are next to each other** on the colour wheel, such as **blue, blue-green and green**. It is an **even mix** of the two colours
- **Using watercolour paints**- **less water = darker tone**
More water = lighter tone
- Use Monet's **dappled technique** to create background.

3



- Paint can be used in a variety of ways to create mood in your art work.
- Monet uses the **dappled** effect in his art work to capture the effect of the light reflecting on the scene he is painting.
- **Atmosphere**- Creating a mood or feeling in a painting.
- **Light effects**-A **painting** is influenced by the effect of light and atmosphere, the arrangement of darks and lights.

5



- Use poster paints on top of background to create a **mottled effect, seen in Monet's work.**
- **Oil pastels** are used to create **depth** in the painting.
Depth- making an object appear closer or further away than it actually is.



6



- **Explain choices made** during the process, such as selection of colours and marks made.
- Explain how your artwork is **similar/different** Monet's work
- Say what **worked well** and what could be **improved** with explanations



Year 1, 2, 3 and 4 drawing and painting skills

Helpful links



Scan to paint Monet's art work of 'Waterlilies'.



Scan to find out for interesting facts about Monet.



Practice blending analogous colours activity



Scan to complete your end of topic Quiz