Subject: Art	Year group: 1 Autumn 2
Key Concepts: **Colour wheel and colour mixing**	**BIG Question:** *How many colours can I create?*

National Curriculum Objectives

- To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space
- About the work of a range of artists, crafters, makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

Evaluate and analyse works of art
Collect information and explore the work of a range of artists as inspiration for their own projects
Express thoughts and feelings about famous works of art

To begin this, the children should have already learnt:	**The learning in this unit will prepare the children to learn these things in the future:**
EYFS prior learning/Prior learning: • Naming of colours • Experimenting with mixing of colours • Choosing colours for their work • Sorting things of similar colours	**Year 2:** • Mixing colours to create different effects in their paintings • Exploring how colour can be used in different art forms • Tones and shades

WHAT PUPILS NEED TO KNOW OR DO TO BE SECURE

Show understanding of a concept using key vocabulary correctly

By the end of this unit, the children will know:

- What the 3 primary colours are
- Match the complimentary colours on the colour wheel
- How the colour wheel works
- Mix colours with confidence
- Which colours are cold colours, and which are warm
- How to create lighter and darker shades

By the end of this unit, most children will:	**Vocabulary explicitly taught (and definitions):**
• Be able to name the primary colours • Be able to match the complimentary colours • Be able to mix primary colours to make the colours on the colour wheel	Primary Colours Blend Tint

• Identify warm and cool colours • Discuss how changing the colours can change the mood of a piece of art	Shade Warm colours Cool colours Complimentary Colours Expressionism

Artists & Illustrators

Henri Matisse

Van Gogh

Assessment: (How will we know they've 'got' it? This could be a cold/hot task)

Cold task – Colour mixing – making given colours through mixing own paints – discussions about colours and how they make them feel

Hot task – Recreating Van Gogh Sunflowers with a different colour to create a different mood – making different shades and tones through colour mixing

Common Misconceptions

Some children may think:

- Adding black is the way to make a colour darker
- White is the only way to make a colour lighter

Home Learning Opportunities

Colouring mixing

Finding different shades and tones of different colours

Creating a colour wheel using different objects

Suggested sequence of Learning					
Cold Task Colour mixing to create different colours	Colour mixing & The colour wheel Introduction to colour wheel Primary colours Complimentary colours Sorting objects/fabrics/paper to	Warm and Cool colours Looking at different pieces of art – discussing how they make you feel in relation to the colour. Sorting pictures of art work into a table in sketch books– cool, warm or mixed	Primary & Secondary Colours – complimentary Colours	Create Art Like Van Gogh | Tate Kids Van Gogh – Sunflowers Expressionism – using the colour yellow to welcome. Choosing a different colour to create a different mood.	Final Piece Recreating Van Gogh Sunflowers using shades and tones from previous lesson –keeping to one main colour Evaluating through discussion and writing in sketch books

	create a physical colour wheel together Photos in sketch books **I can name the primary colours** **I can create the colour wheel using coloured objects**	**I can talk about how the colours in a painting makes me feel** **I know which colours are warm and which are cool**	 *Le Rifain assis*, was painted by the French artist Henri Matisse Highlighting primary colours, secondary or neither  Using crayons or felts, children to recreate using the complimentary colours from the colour wheel – how has this changed the painting's mood/feel? **I can find primary and secondary colours in a painting**	Looking at different shades and tones on colour mixing strips. Choosing own colour to create a colour strip **I can talk about how the painter wanted us to feel** **I can create shades of a colour by mixing paints**	**I can create my own painting based on Van Goghs** **I can use shades of colour to create a different mood** **I can talk about what I like about my own and others work** **I can talk about how I could improve my work**

			I can talk about how a colour can change the mood of a painting		



Sunflowers – Van Gogh


Example of children's scaffold to create their own piece

Warm colours

Warm colours are said to **advance** towards you as if they are jumping out of the painting. These colours can be exciting and energetic and will catch the viewer's attention by drawing their eye towards them.


Image caption,

Castle and Sun, 1928 (no 201), Paul Klee, 1928, oil on canvas, Heritage Image Partnership Ltd / Alamy Stock Photo

Castle and Sun (Paul Klee, 1928) features a number of different colours but is dominated by the reddish brown of the background and the bright yellow sun.

These and the many red, yellow and orange shapes that make up the buildings create a warm image that suggests hot sunlight shining down on the scene.

Cool colours

Cool colours are said to **recede** into the background, meaning that they move away from the viewer. Cool colours can be calming and relaxing but can also be used to signify sadness.



Image caption,

The Old Guitarist, Pablo Picasso, 1903-04, oil on canvas, Danita Delimont / Alamy Stock Photo

The Old Guitarist was painted by Picasso between 1903 and 1904, during his Blue Period.

It features cool colours including dark blues, light blues, some turquoises and greens. The mood seems sad or even bleak.

The only warmth comes from the brown of the guitar. This suggests a single source of comfort and warmth in the man's life.

Combining warm and cool

Warm and cool colours can be used together to create a sense of drama, to add interest and contrast, or to balance the temperature of a composition.

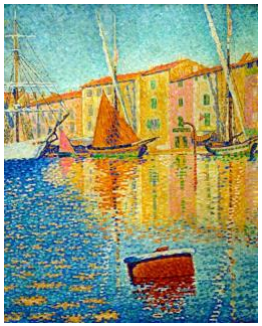


Image caption,

The Red Buoy, Paul Signac, 1895, oil on canvas, Peter Horree / Alamy Stock Photo

Paul Signac painted *The Red Buoy* using different temperatures of colour. The colours used make this a very bright and vibrant painting.
The painting of a harbour in the South of France uses warm colours such as reds, yellows and oranges to communicate a feeling about sunshine and heat.
These are balanced by the cool blue of the water and the green shutters.
This balance makes the scene look pleasantly warm rather than just hot. Signac's choice of colour means that the viewer gets a feeling of a warm summer's night as the sun sets on the village.