



# European Painting

Year 4 Spring Term



**Did you know?**  
Leonardo da Vinci was a procrastinator! Two of his most famous paintings took a combined 17 years to finish!

Key Vocabulary	
watercolour	A type of paint that can be mixed with water to create translucent layers of colour on paper.
dilute	To make a liquid thinner by adding water or another solvent to it.
tint	A shade or variety of a colour.
perspective	To represent 3D objects on a 2D surface to show their height, width, depth and position
criteria	A standard by which something may be judged.
tone	The lightness or darkness of a colour. One colour can have an almost infinite number of different tones.
shade	Where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down.
shadow	A dark area or shape produced by a body coming between rays of light and a surface.
landscape	All the visible features of an area of land.
colour chart	A flat, physical object that has many colour samples.

**Did you know?**  
Vincent van Gogh only managed to sell one painting during his lifetime despite now being one of the most celebrated artists of the 19th Century.

Landscape Artists		
Marc Chagall (1887-1985)	Peter Bruegel (1530-1569)	Pissarro (1830-1903)
Marc Chagall was a Russian-born painter and designer. He first worked under a local painter called Penn and then moved to St Petersburg where he attended the Imperial School for the Protection of the Fine Arts. Chagall worked all over Europe completing commissions. One of his most famous pieces is The Blue Circus, 1950.	Bruegel was an important Dutch and Flemish Renaissance painter who was known for his landscapes and peasant scenes. He had significant influence on the golden era of Dutch painting. Bruegel's landscape paintings capture the different seasons. One of his most famous pieces is The Hunters in the Snow, 1565.	Camille Pissarro was a Dutch-French impressionist and Neo-impressionist born on the island of St Thomas. Pissarro studied under Gustave Courbet and Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot. Pissarro is the only artist to have shown his work at all eight Paris Impressionist exhibitions, from 1874 to 1886.

Types of brush strokes			
Blending	Hatching	Dabs	Dashes
This brush stroke creates a smooth transition between colours. Curving the brush upwards ensures a gradual and smooth blend.	Brush strokes are applied in rapid repetition in the same direction, and sometimes in perpendicular lines to create cross hatching.	This brush technique involves holding the brush perpendicular to the surface and pushing down to apply the paint.	Brush strokes are applied using small lines of paint to create the impression of fluidity and movement.

My notes...

“Where the spirit does not  
work with the hand, there is  
no art”

- Leonardo da Vinci

Significant People

Community

Equality & Justice

Environmental Responsibility