

Key Types Of Paint



WATERCOLOUR



OIL



ACRYLIC



GOUACHE



CASSEIN



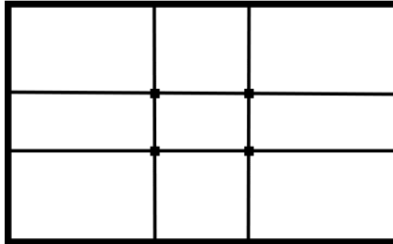
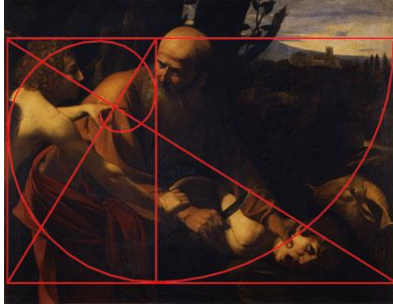
ENCAUSTIC



TEMPERA

Golden Section / Rule of Thirds

The Golden Section & Rule of Thirds are tools used by artists to create balance in a piece of Art. The Spiral is also found in nature.



* Notice how the spiral leads your eye to an important part of the image
 * When using the rule of thirds, place important areas of the image where the lines intersect (the four dots)

YEAR 9

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER 1



Extend your knowledge by trying these tasks:

- Create an artwork combining 3 or more of the painting techniques.
- Compare 2 types of paint. What are the benefits / disadvantages of using that type of paint. Either try them out yourself or conduct research using the internet.
- Create a timeline for the 15 art movements. Include examples of work.
- Produce a case study on each art movement by providing a description, key artists from the movement and examples of work. Could you add other art movements to the list?
- Find examples of artworks where the golden section/ rule of thirds has been used. Why has the artist used these methods? Research further and try out the methods yourself.

15 KEY ART MOVEMENTS

01. Impressionism
02. Pop Art
03. Art Nouveau
04. Cubism
05. Futurism
06. Constructivism
07. Bauhaus
08. Art Deco
09. Surrealism
10. Abstract Expressionism
11. Expressionism
12. Renaissance
13. Post-Impressionism
14. Contemporary
15. Dadaism

Painting Techniques

FROTTAGE



WASH



S'GRAFFITO



GLAZE



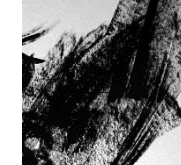
IMPASTO



SCUMBLING



DRY BRUSH



WET ON WET



Acrylic paint:

A plastic, water soluble pigment used for painting.

Assemblage:

The use of found objects or three-dimensional objects to create a work of art.

Calligraphy:

Literally means beautiful line. Typically refers to a type of writing that incorporates the use of a wide pen nib.

Canvas:

Coarse cloth or heavy fabric that must be stretched and primed to use for painting, particularly for oil paintings.

Collagraph:

A print made from a collage of assorted pasted materials such as papers, cardboards, string etc.

Conceptual art:

Art where the idea, rather than the actual object is the most significant feature. Particularly popular in the 1960's.

Diptych:

Painting, usually an altarpiece, made up of hinged panels.

Egg tempera:

Paint made of powdered pigment and bound together with egg yolk or egg whites. The most prominent painting material used from the 12th century to the rise of oil painting.

Environmental art:

Art made on a grand scale, involving the creation of a man-made environment such as architecture, sculpture, light or landscape.

Fine art:

A term used to describe work that is without any particular function. Typically paintings, sculpture, drawings and prints.

Gesso:

A surface preparation or primer made of chalk or gypsum for tempura or oil paintings that is painted onto the picture surface.

Glaze:

A transparent or semi-transparent coating of a colour or stain used over oil paintings, plaster sculpture or ceramics.

Gouache:

A watercolour paint mixed with white pigments making it more opaque and giving it more weight and body.

Impressionism:

A movement in the 19th century which bridged the "realist" tradition with the modern movements of the 20th century. Focus for the impressionist was on light and atmosphere.

India ink:

A waterproof ink made from lampblack.

Marquette:

French word for "small model". Used particularly by sculptors as a "sketch" of their work.

Newsprint:

Newspaper stock used for sketching, preliminary drawings and printing.

Oil paint:

Paint made by mixing ground pigment with oil (usually linseed oil) as a binder.

Photomontage:

Using cut photographs to create a work of art.

Pointillism:

An image created with the use of small dots or points.

Print:

The process of making art from an incised surface that has been inked and pressed on an appropriate surface such as paper.

Relief:

A projection from a surface. A low relief, such as a coin, is called bas relief.

Sketch:

Preliminary or rough draft, typically made with pencil, crayon, pen, brush or pastel.

Slip:

Dried, crushed clay mixed with water to a creamy consistency. Used as a binder in joining two pieces of clay together.

Tempera paint:

An opaque, water soluble paint available in liquid or powdered form.

Tone:

The amount of light or shade in a colour. The value range in a painting.

Value:

The range of lightness or darkness in a colour. A grayscale shows the range of values in photography.

Watercolours:

Pigment with a water soluble binder. Available in semi-moist cakes or tubes.