

Artist: Painter, Henri Rousseau



Henri Rousseau (1844-1910)

Rousseau was a self-taught, post impressionist painter.

He lived in Paris, France and was inspired by the local Parisian botanical green houses, zoos and museums.

Henri took up painting when he was 40.

He liked to paint jungle scenes.

He was known for playing with proportions and creating scenes that had a dream like quality

Year 7 Art: Post Impressionism, Henri Rousseau - Knowledge Organiser questions

1. What are the Primary colours?
2. What are the Secondary colours?
3. Who was Henri Rousseau?
4. What is the Post-Impressionism?
5. Describe 3 of the water colour techniques that can be used
6. Describe what is meant by collage
7. Describe the technique, 'observational sketching'
8. What is composition?
9. Why do artists use certain groups of colours in their work?
- 10.

Answers

1. The original colours that cannot be created by mixing other colours together (Red, Yellow, Blue)
2. Colours that can be created by mixing together the Primary colours
3. A post-impressionist painter from the 1800's.
4. An Art movement that rejected realism for expressionism
5. There are many techniques these are some;
Wax resist, blending, salt, wet brush dry page, wet page dry brush
6. Collage is a French word meaning 'to glue'.
It is the use of mostly paper materials, layered and attached to a back ground using glue
7. Observational sketching is drawing what you see, as close to reality as possible
8. How different elements are positioned on a page and in relation to one another
9. To communicate a feeling or an emotion to their work

Key Knowledge

Artists use techniques to alter the realism of a picture/subject

Artists combine first hand observations and sketches to create new and imaginative pieces

Sketchbooks have a structure to bring clarity to ideas and show development towards the final piece

Water is used to blend colours and create backdrops – ratio of colour and water is important

Watercolours can be layered to deepen the vibrancy of the colour

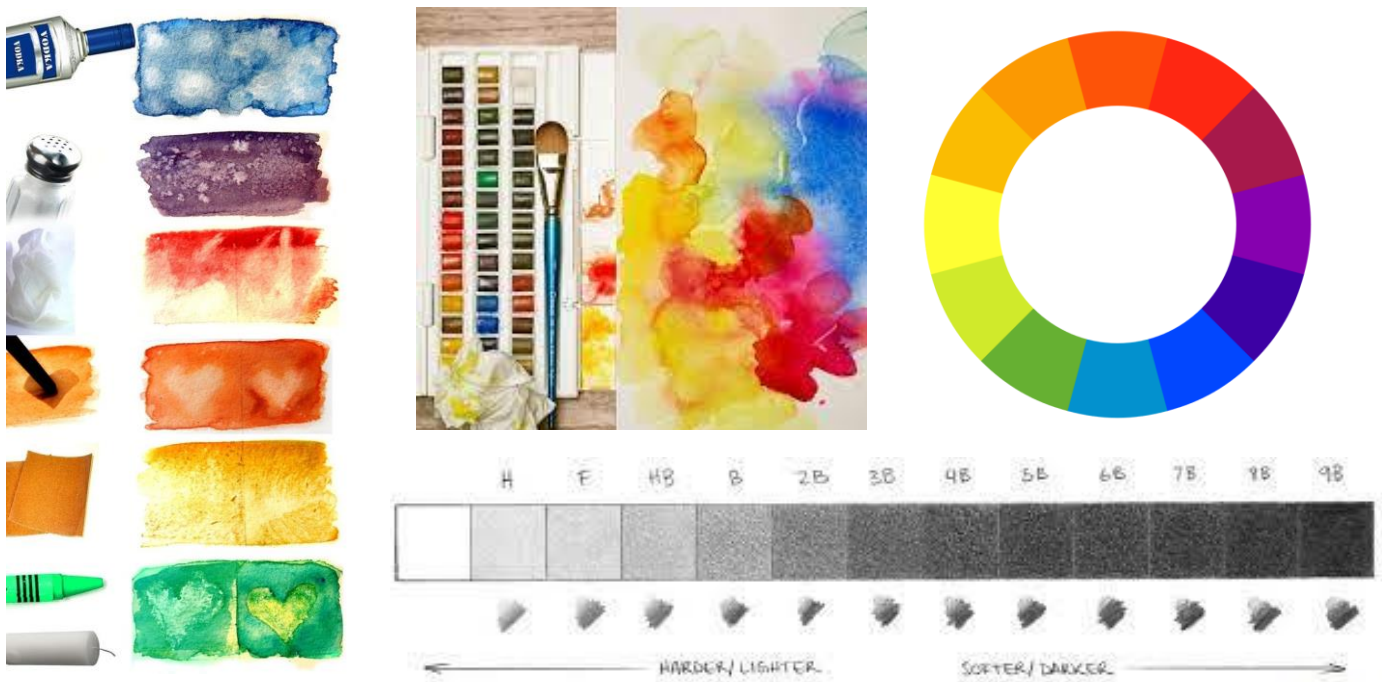
The colour wheel is a tool used by artists that demonstrates the relationship between colour and colour groupings

Primary, Secondary, complementary, harmonious, warm and cold are all types of colour groupings

Tint is used to make colour lighter by adding white

Shade is used to make colour darker by adding black

How does what we know about a place inform the development of a piece of art?



Key Words

Post impressionism – An Art movement the rejected realism in favour of expression

Realism - representing an object or animal accurately, true to life

Proportion – relationship of size between height, width and depth

Collage – Use of paper, material, and photographs secured to a background by glue

Line – A single line defined by a point in a picture

Layering – The order in which you place one thing on top of another

Observational drawing – drawing what you see, as close to reality as possible

Tint – White is added to make something lighter

Shade – Black is added to make something darker

Tonal range - A range of tones that go from light to dark tones

Shape - A shape defines the outer edge of something

Composition – How different elements are positioned on a page and in relation to one another

Complementary – bold colour combinations that sit opposite each other on the colour wheel

Harmonious – Colours which sit beside each other on the colour wheel

