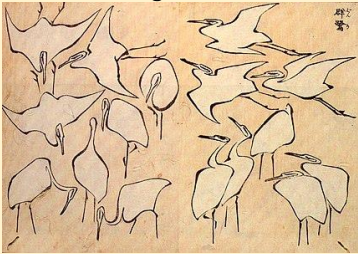



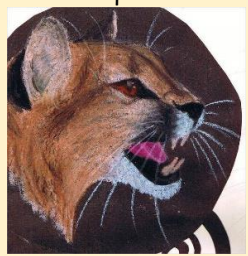





<p>Key Facts</p> <p>Hokusai is best-known for his series of woodblock prints <i>Thirty Six Views of Mount Fuji</i>. Hokusai was the first artist to use the term 'manga', which roughly means 'random drawings'. Hokusai's largest work was a series of 4,000 sketches published in fourteen volumes in 1814. He always wanted to improve, and believed he would produce his best work when he was 110, but died aged 88.</p>	<p>Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849)</p>	<p>Traditional Japanese Art</p> <p>Traditional Japanese artwork included a lot of symbolism, where things in pictures represented ideas. Many Japanese artists did not try for 'realism', or making their art look as realistic as possible, but used more imaginative techniques to construct their pictures. Buddhist temples often have walls covered with detailed paintings, and have done for centuries. For a long time, Japanese art was influenced by Chinese art; it also eventually showed Western ideas.</p>
<p>Key Work</p>  <p><i>Egrets</i> (1823)</p> <p>From his book <i>Quick Lessons in Simplified Drawing</i>. The book was written in Japanese, but also showed pictures, to help non-Japanese speakers.</p>	<p>Key Work</p>  <p><i>The Great Wave off Kanagawa</i> Part of <i>Thirty Six Views of Mount Fuji</i> (1831). A woodblock print. Perspective to show the size of the wave comes from the men in the boat.</p>	<p>Key Work</p>  <p><i>Fine Wind, Clear Morning</i> Alternatively called <i>Red Fuji</i>. Also from <i>Thirty Six Views of Mount Fuji</i> (1831). The series of pictures was created at a time when there was much domestic travel in Japan.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Oil pastel A mixture of pigment, oil and wax in a stick.</p> <p>Chalk pastel A stick of pigment that leave a chalky powder.</p> <p>Blend To mix/smudge colours a little at a time to create a gradual change.</p> <p>Complementary colours Colours from opposite sides of the colour wheel.</p> <p>Analogue colours Colours next to each other on the colour wheel</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Year 4 Knowledge Organiser</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pigment: Pastel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Match colours with increasing accuracy. • Use a developed colour vocabulary, eg tint, tone, shade, hue. • Experiment with different effects and textures, eg blocking in colour, moods. • Show increasing independence & creativity. 	<p>Examples of Existing Art</p> <p>Oil pastels</p>  <p>Oil pastel</p> 
<p>Colour Wheel</p> 	<p>Equipment and Technique</p>  <p>Oil</p>  <p>Blending chalk pastels</p>	<p>Blended chalk pastel</p> 