






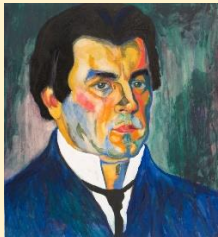

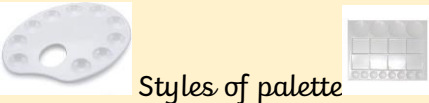


<p><b>Key Facts</b></p> <p>Michelangelo's full name was Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni. He was considered the greatest living artist in his lifetime, and is now considered to be one of the greatest artists of the Renaissance. Although some of his most famous works are with paint, he thought of himself mostly as a sculptor. Michelangelo worked in Florence and Rome; when he died he was buried in Florence, which is what he wanted.</p>	<p><b>Michelangelo (1475-1564)</b></p> 	<p><b>The Renaissance</b></p> <p>The Renaissance took place between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries; it means 'rebirth'. This 'rebirth' referred to the advances in culture, art, politics and economics of the period. As well as new ideas, the Renaissance also saw new appreciation of Classical (Roman/Greek) philosophy (thinking and ideas), art and literature. It also witnessed radical ideas about religion and science.</p>
<p><b>Key Work</b></p>  <p><i>Pietà</i> (1498-1499)</p> <p>A marble sculpture showing the body of Jesus after he was taken down after being crucified. His body is in his mother Mary's lap.</p>	<p><b>Key Work</b></p>  <p><i>David</i> (1501-1504)</p> <p>A marble sculpture, it is 5.17m tall. It was erected in Florence.</p>	<p><b>Key Work</b></p>  <p>Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel (1508-1512)</p> <p>The most famous image from the ceiling is God's creation of Adam.</p> 
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b></p> <p>Primary colour A colour of pigment that cannot be made by mixing others.</p> <p>Secondary colour A colour of pigment made by mixing two primary colours.</p> <p>Tertiary colour A colour of pigment made by mixing a primary and a secondary colour.</p> <p>Tint A colour mixed with white only.</p> <p>Shade A colour mixed with black only.</p>	<p>Year 4 Knowledge Organiser</p> <p><b>Pigment: Paint</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mix a variety of colours and know which primary colours make which secondary colours.</li> <li>Use a developed colour vocabulary, eg tint, tone, shade, hue.</li> <li>Experiment with different effects, equipment and textures.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Examples of Existing Art</b></p> <p>Acrylic paint</p>  <p><i>Turquoise Marilyn</i> (1964) Andy Warhol (1928-1987)</p> <p>Oil paint</p>  <p><i>Mona Lisa</i> (1503-1506) Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)</p> <p>Gouache</p>  <p><i>Self Portrait</i> (1911) Kazimir Malevich (1879-1935)</p>
<p><b>Types of Paint</b></p> <p>Acrylic Brightly coloured and can be used on many surfaces.</p> <p>Oil-based Slow drying, with a glossy finish.</p> <p>Water-based Leave pigment on surface after the water evaporates.</p> <p>Gouache Very opaque, with a slightly chalky appearance when dry.</p>	<p><b>Equipment</b></p>  <p>Different types of paintbrush</p>  <p>Styles of palette</p>	