
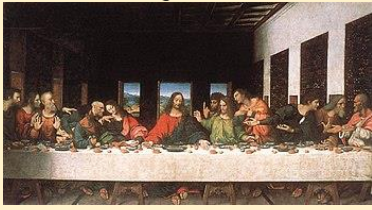



<p><b>Key Facts</b></p> <p>The Renaissance is named this because of the 'rebirth' of science and culture. It saw the end of 'The Middle Ages' and the beginning of early modern history.</p> <p>Realistic perspective was a key advance in European art at this time.</p> <p>The use of light and shadow, as well as Leonardo da Vinci's study of anatomy, also introduced changes to artistic styles. Realism became more important during the Renaissance.</p> <p>Masaccio (1404-28) is considered to be the first Renaissance artist.</p>	<p><b>Renaissance</b> (c1400-1600)</p>  <p><i>Vitruvian Man</i> (c1490) Leonardo da Vinci</p>	<p><b>Pre-Renaissance Art</b></p>  <p>The Viking invasion of Britain by Abbo of Fleury includes impossibly small boats.</p>  <p>Siege warfare did not include giant knights in tiny castles; art was less realistic and more symbolic.</p>
<p><b>Key Work</b></p>  <p><i>The Birth of Venus</i> (c1486) Sandro Botticelli</p> <p>Although Christian, many artists of the Renaissance drew inspiration from Classical mythology.</p>	<p><b>Key Work</b></p>  <p><i>The Last Supper</i> (c1495-1498) Leonardo da Vinci</p> <p>The Bible was also a popular source of scenes to paint, this one showing Jesus' last meal with his disciples.</p>	<p><b>Key Work</b></p>  <p><i>The Tower of Babel</i> (1563) Pieter Breughel the Elder</p> <p>Another Biblical image, this time by a Dutch artist. Breughel the Elder is also known for his paintings of everyday life.</p>
<p><b>Key Vocabulary</b></p> <p><b>Palette</b> A surface onto which watercolour pigment can be mixed with water and other colours.</p> <p><b>Wash</b> Pale colour/colours used to cover whole paper prior to detailed work.</p> <p><b>Landscape</b> Artwork showing the land, eg mountains, farmland, river scenes.</p> <p><b>Foreground</b> The nearest part of the picture, usually at the bottom.</p> <p><b>Background</b> The furthest away part of the picture, usually near the top.</p>	<p>Year 4 Knowledge Organiser</p> <p><b>Watercolours</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Match colours with increasing accuracy.</li> <li>• Use a developed colour vocabulary, eg tint, tone, shade, hue.</li> <li>• Experiment with different effects and textures, eg different brushes, washes.</li> <li>• Show increasing independence &amp; creativity.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Examples of Existing Art</b></p>  <p><i>Left Wing of a Blue Roller</i> (c1500) Albrecht Dürer</p>  <p><i>A Sunday in Einhoven</i> (1885) Vincent Van Gogh (1853-1890)</p>
<p><b>Types of Watercolours</b></p> <p>Small blocks of hard, solid colour</p>  <p>Tubes of thick, liquid colour</p> 	<p><b>Washes</b></p>  <p>Flat wash    Graduated or gradient wash    Variegated or blended wash</p>	 <p><i>Child Study</i> Stan Miller (1949- )</p>