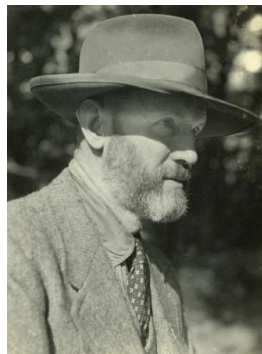
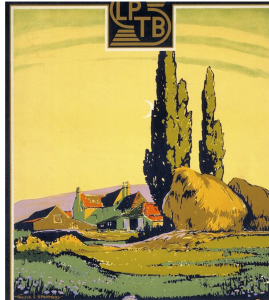
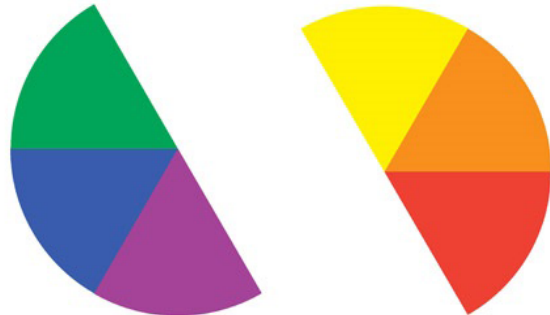
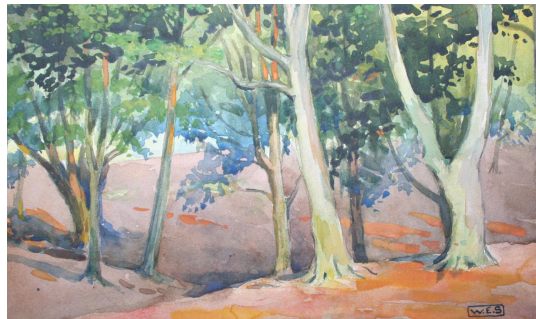
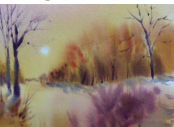


ART: Watercolour

Big Ideas	Colour	What are the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Colours? How are colours split into Hot and cold colours?	
	Composition	Create a range of compositions before deciding upon a final composition.	
	Line	How to use the different techniques to create different line effects.	
Three Key Questions			
Who was Walter Spradbury?		What are the different techniques when using watercolour?	How do the different techniques change my painting?
Vocabulary		Walter Spradbury	Key Facts
dry on dry 	• Use very little paint and water • Streak it quickly across the paper • Great for fur, grass or hair	  Date of birth : 1889 (East Dulwich, London) Date of death : 1969 (Epping, Essex) Biography : Walter Spradbury was born in East Dulwich, London. He studied at Walthamstow Art School, then worked as an art teacher. He regularly exhibited at the Royal Academy, and worked as a watercolourist, linocut artist and poster designer. His poster	Cool Colours Warm Colours  
Wet on dry 	• Use a bit more paint and very little water - just enough to wet the paint pallet. • Go slowly • Great for adding detail • Allows for more control and crisp, defined edges • The paint only goes where you paint it		
Dry on wet 	• Wet the paper using a larger brush • Use controlled flicks like the dry on dry technique • Used for distinct soft-edged		

	shapes like distant hills or trees		
Wet on wet 	- Wet the paper using a larger brush - Fluid, fun and unpredictable! - Good for blending	designs were produced mainly for London Transport, but he also designed some posters for British Rail and the LNER. A lifelong pacifist, he served in the Royal Army Medical Corps during the First World War, and was also an official war artist.	

We are learning to...

...understand how colours fit onto the colour wheel and how to mix colours to create new colours.	...use a range of watercolour techniques.	...design a range of compositions for watercolour.	...paint a composition using our knowledge of colour and a range of watercolour techniques.
Fun Facts	Watercolours were first created in...China! They appeared in China shortly after paper was invented. Watercolours soon became popular in Japan as well. They have remained popular in these countries ever since. Watercolours were painted on silk, wood and other materials.		
		One of the most famous watercolours in the world is Young Hare (1502), by the famous Renaissance artist Albrecht Dürer. This masterly painter made a very significant contribution to the development of watercolours in the West.	
		One of the ingredients of the traditional old watercolour recipes is honey! It is the honey that makes the watercolours soft and allows them to stay in a semi-liquid form for long enough.	