

Pattern - When shapes, colours or lines are repeated or gathered together.

Texture - How the surface of something feels.

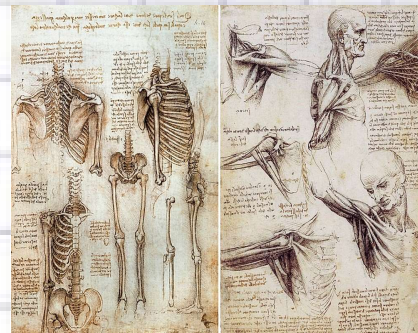
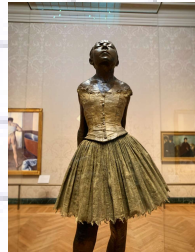
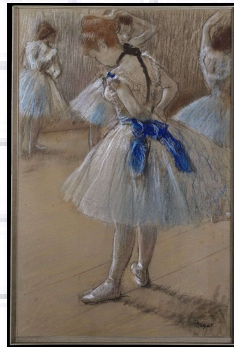
Colour - There are 3 primary colours: Red, Yellow & Blue. By mixing any 2 primary colours together we get a secondary colour e.g. Yellow & Blue = Green.

Line - A single long mark made by an implement.

Tone - Different degrees of lightness and darkness. You can use a pencil to shade or make colours lighter or darker. This makes objects look real and solid.

Shape - The outline or form of something.

Form - The 3 dimensional shape.



Perspective: view



Hue: intensity of colour



Transparency: how see through



Composition: how the picture is organised



Illustrate: to add pictures



Tone: match strength of colour



Interpret: explain meaning



Mood: atmosphere of picture

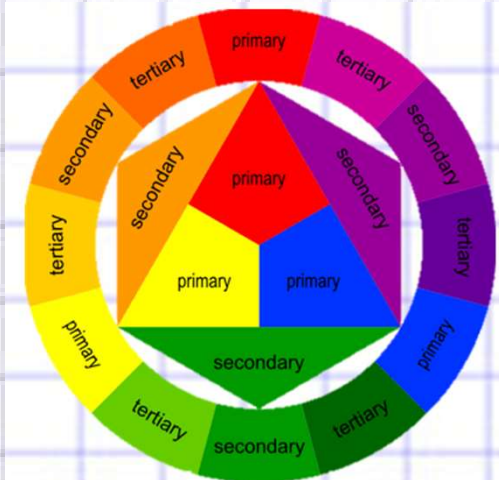


Layering: building ideas/colour on top

Important Artists

Leonardo Da Vinci

Edgar Degas



Focus of study

Description / detail

Leonardo Da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci was an artist, scientist, and inventor during the [Italian Renaissance](#). He is considered by many to be one of the most talented and intelligent people of all time. Many of his drawings were on the subject of anatomy. He studied the human body including many drawings on [muscles](#), tendons, and the [human skeleton](#).

Edgar Degas

His scenes of Parisian life, his off-center compositions, his experiments with color and form made him an Impressionist. Degas painted portraits of individuals and groups but mostly ballet dancers from 1870 onwards.

1150 – 1425:
Gothic

1400 – 1520:
Renaissance

1600 – 1700:
Baroque

1700 – 1775:
Rococo

1765 – 1850:
Neo-
Classicism

1765 – 1850:
Romanticism

1870 – 1890:
Impressionism

1907 – 1915:
Cubism

1924 – 1939:
Surrealism

1946 – 1956:
Abstract
Expressionism

1954 – 1970:
Pop art

“Art is not what you see, but what you make others see.” – Edgar Degas

Art