




★ Children's prior learning in this area	★ Cultural Capital Opportunities	★ Key vocabulary and glossary
 <p>Wassily Kandinsky – Squares with Concentric circles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop control and skill of creating colour• Light/ dark, hot/ cold• Mixing secondary colours from primary colours• Create tints and tones.	 <p>Vincent Van Gogh – Starry Night</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I am an artist• Learning some of the constellations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Line<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Outlines of buildings/shapes, wavy• Colour<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Primary, secondary, colour mixing, light/dark, hot/cold• Texture<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Brush strokes, thick (acrylic) paint• Tone<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Use of light/dark, hot/cold colours for purpose.• Colour wheel

Enquiry Question – Who was Vincent Van Gogh?	Enquiry Question – How did Vincent Van Gogh create his paintings?	Enquiry Question – Where does Vincent van Gogh get his inspiration from?
Concept - Artists	Concept - Artists	Concept – Generating Ideas
<p>Biographical knowledge</p> <p>Vincent van Gogh was born in 1858 in the Netherlands.</p> <p>He had a lot of different jobs until his brother suggested he do something with drawing as he was very good at it. He liked to paint what he saw. He painted portraits of people and landscapes. He is famous for using bright colours and bold brushstrokes in his work.</p> <p>He painted in a style called Post-Impressionism.</p> <p>His paintings only really became famous after he died.</p> <p>Post-Impressionism – the work of some famous artists including van Gogh, who used bright colours and symbols to show emotions and feelings in their artwork</p> <p>Task suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children to talk and discuss about the different paintings of Vincent Van Gogh - As a class, create a mind map of facts about Vincent Van Gogh. <p>Useful Link:</p> <p>Vincent van Gogh for Children: Biography for Kids - FreeSchool - YouTube</p> <p>Who is Vincent van Gogh? Tate Kids</p>	<p>Technique and Style</p> <p>Children will explore different paintings of Van Gogh.</p> <p>The children will look and discuss ‘Wheat Field with Cypresses’ as a class.</p>  <p>They will look at and talk about what they can see – including the key elements within his work – colour, line, texture, tone</p> <p>Colour – mixing colours, adding white to blue, justify the purpose</p> <p>Line – curved lines in the sky, outline of the trees</p> <p>Texture – the paint is thick, textured paint</p> <p>Tone- the light and dark colours of the sky</p> <p>Task suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using ‘Starry Night,’ the children to annotate the key elements that are being focussed on. - Discuss and talk about what the children can see – including the Key elements and how van Gogh used them in this painting. <p>Vincent van Gogh. The Starry Night. Saint Rémy, June 1889 MoMA</p> <p>The Starry Night Facts for Kids (kiddle.co)</p>	<p>Van Gogh's emerging style saw him emotionally reacting to subjects through his use of colour and brush work. He deliberately used colours to capture mood, rather than using colours realistically. No other artist was doing so at this time. Van Gogh said: <i>"Instead of trying to reproduce exactly what I see before me, I make more arbitrary use of colour to express myself more forcefully."</i></p> <p>Observation and Imagination in <i>The Starry Night</i> (1889)</p> <p>Van Gogh painted what he could see. “This morning I saw the countryside from my window a long time before sunrise, with nothing but the morning star, which looked very big,” wrote van Gogh to his brother Theo, describing his inspiration for one of his best-known paintings, <i>The Starry Night</i> (1889).</p> <p>Focus on the Key Element - texture. The children will explore using thick paint (acrylic) and what happens when it dries – giving the textured appearance. Using the thicker brushes, the children will create swirling patterns like Starry Night using one focussed colour and adding white (colour mixing from Year 1). Teacher needs to model the swirling patterns, wavy pattern and how to create a repeating pattern with texture.</p> <p>Task suggestions:</p> <p>Children to experiment using different brush strokes, swirling/wavy patterns and texture using paint.</p>

[How famous artists created their masterpieces - BBC Teach](#)

Enquiry Question – How can we create a painting inspired by Vincent van Gogh?

Concept – Making (2 lessons = 1 learning the skills, 1 creating final piece)

Show children different pictures of the night sky. Some with stars, the moon and shades of blue. Take the children outside to look at the sky – they are going to create a ‘Starry Night’ painting. What can they see? Can they see the moon? Any stars? Clouds? Isolate the different parts of van Gogh’s painting – looking just at the moon. How does he paint it? How does he make it ‘shine’? Then look at the stars and then the sky. Using paint, the children practise painting each feature of the sky – moon, stars, swirling sky (using pattern and texture).

[The Starry Night Facts for Kids \(kiddle.co\)](#)

Once the children have mastered these skills, they will put them altogether to create their own, ‘Starry Night.’ The children will only focus on the sky and not the town.

Extra – a song was written about Vincent van Gogh and his painting of ‘Starry Night.’ This could be shared with the children as well, showing them that not only did his paintings influence artists but also musicians.

[josh groban vincent \(starry starry night\) lyrics - Google Search](#)

Enquiry Question – How effective is my painting and technique?

Concept - Evaluating

Children will identify the elements that they have used in their painting: colour, line, texture, and tone. Children will be able to talk about the reasons why they have made their specific choices and reflect on their effectiveness. Children will be able to compare their work with others and the artist, Vincent van Gogh.

Task:

Have all the children’s work displayed on the tables – a classroom art gallery. The children get a chance to walk around and comment on what they can see – what they like, what could be improved.

The children will evaluate their painting of a ‘Starry Night’ compared to van Gogh and what they like and what could be improved.

