



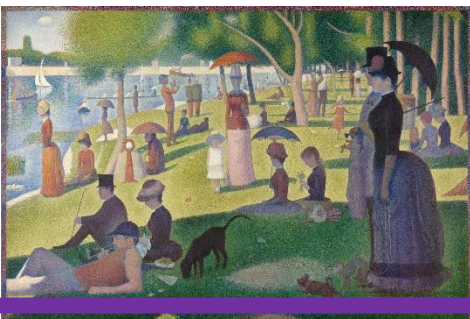
WHAT SHOULD I ALREADY KNOW?

- Develop Ideas - I know how to record observations, use my sketchbook to revisit ideas, and how to choose an art medium for my artwork.
- Techniques - I can use pencils, pens and paint brushes to create lines that take many forms e.g. straight, wavy or curved.
- Techniques - I can use line and shape to represent things seen, remembered, or imagined.
- Study of Artists - I can compare the artwork of two different artists of the same style.
- Evaluation - I know how to analyse my artwork in order to develop it.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE

- The foreground of a landscape appears closest to the viewer. Objects in the foreground appear larger, and they have thicker, more defined lines and more details.
- The background is perceived to be the furthest from the viewer. Objects in the background are perceived to be smaller, and they have thinner lines and less details.
- The Post-Impressionism movement developed from Impressionism.
- One technique which was developed in the Post-Impressionism movement was called pointillism.
- Georges Seurat exhibited as part of the eighth (and final) Impressionist exhibitions in Paris in 1886. Monet and Renoir decided not to participate in the last Impressionism exhibition because they did not feel connected to many of the painters who had recently joined the exhibitions.

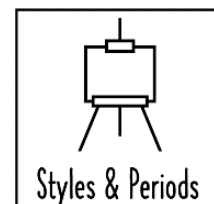
A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte (1886)



VOCABULARY

Line	A line is the path left by a moving object. e.g. a pencil or a brush dipped in paint.
Shape	A shape is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline or it could be shaded in.
Impressionism	An artistic style developed in Paris which evolved into Post-Impressionism. Artists painted landscapes and scenes of everyday life outdoors. Artwork often featured rapid brushstrokes that were broken into separate dabs.
Pointillism	A technique which Georges Seurat and Paul Signac developed as part of the Post-Impressionism movement. It is a technique whereby small, distinct dots of colour are applied to form an image.

WEAVING CONCEPTS



ARTIST STUDY PIERRE AUGUSTE RENOIR (1841-1919)



Georges Seurat was born into a wealthy family in Paris. In 1884, he and other artists formed the Societe des Artistes Independents after his painting was rejected by the Paris Salon.

He met and befriended fellow artist Paul Signac at the Societe des Artistes Independents and they both went on to develop pointillism in 1886. Renoir exhibited 'A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jette' at the last Impressionism exhibition in 1886.

Seurat is considered to be one of the most important Post-Impressionist artists and the technique known as pointillism is now considered to be a Post-Impressionist technique.