



Painting - Impressive Brush Strokes

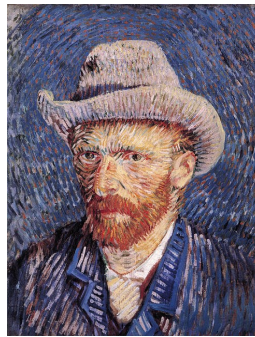
Post-Impressionism is a type of art that came after a style called Impressionism. Imagine you are painting a picture of something you love, like a sunny day in a park. Instead of making it look exactly like a photograph, you might use **bright colors**, **different shapes** and **bold lines** to show how the park makes you **feel**. Post-Impressionist **artists** used their **imaginations** to make their paintings more interesting.

Key Vocabulary

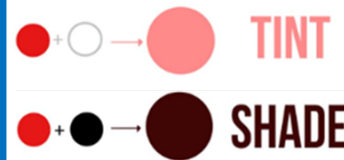
artist	a person who creates paintings, drawings and sculptures
brush stroke	a mark made by a paint brush on a surface
primary colour	there are 3 primary colours: red, yellow and blue
secondary colour	the colours that you get when you mix 2 primary colours together
tertiary colour	the colours that you get when you mix a primary and secondary colour
tint	lighter colour made by adding white
shade	darker colour made by adding black

Vincent Van Gogh

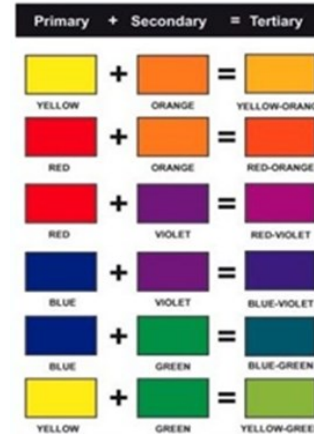
Van Gogh is known for his Post-Impressionist paintings from the 1880s. He used big, swirling **brush strokes** to create nature-inspired scenes with bright, colourful paints. Even though he wasn't famous when he was alive, his paintings are well-known all over the world. His work continues to be an inspiration to many artists to this day.



Tint and Shade

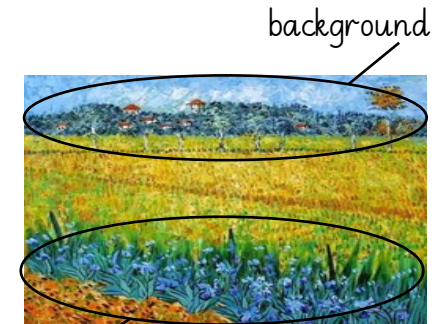


Tertiary Colours



Foreground and Background

In art, the foreground and background are the **front** and **back** of a picture. When painting a picture, the items closest are in the foreground and the items further are in the background.



Impressive Brush Strokes:



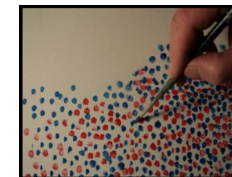
short strokes



swirling strokes



thick strokes



stippling



crosshatching