



Painting – Surrealism

Vocabulary

techniques	the specific ways an artist uses tools and materials to achieve visual effects and express their ideas
juxtaposition	putting things together that don't normally go together (e.g. a fish swimming through the air)
transformation	objects becoming something else (e.g. a tree turning into a hand)
scale changes	making small things large or making large things small (e.g. an elephant being smaller than an apple)
composition	how the piece of artwork is arranged to make the whole picture
colour palette	the range of colours an artist uses in a painting to create harmony, mood and visual balance. It includes the specific colours, tints, tones and shades chosen for the artwork.

Surrealism

Surrealism began as an artistic movement in the early 20th century.

It aims to show:

- dreams
- imagination
- strange ideas that would not occur in real life



Salvador Dali is well-known for creating dream like paintings with strange and surprising things, like melting clocks and flying elephants.

Rene Magritte is well-known for painting ordinary things in unusual ways that made people look twice and think.



Transformation



Scale Changes



Juxtaposition



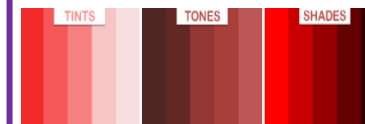
Monochromatic Colours

One base colour is used to create different tints, shades and tones.

tint = colour + white

shade = colour + black

tone = colour + grey



Harmonious Colours

Harmonious colours are next to each other on the colour wheel.

They look good together and create a calm feeling.

