

Art Knowledge Organiser

Southwold Primary School



Topic: How is colour used in 'Pop-Surrealism' art?

Year: LKS2

Strand: Colour

What should I already know?

- I can name all the colours and know the terms and meaning of primary and secondary colours.
- I can experiment with mixing colours.
- I can find collections of colours.
- I can lighten and darken colours by adding black and white.

What will I know by the end of this unit?

- What the terms primary, secondary, complementary and tertiary colours mean and which colours they are.
- How to lighten and darken colours without using black and white.
- That colour washes/layers can form backgrounds.
- How to mix colours and experiment with/use the terms tint, tone and shade.
- That colour can reflect mood and there are warm and cold colours.
- Who is the artist Eric Joyner's and what inspired his painting.
- Which techniques and media were used by Eric Joyner.
- How to use colour effectively in the style of Pop-Surrealism art.

Focus Artist

Eric Joyner

A painter and illustrator whose playful, colourful, and often bizarre work radiates a sense of fun and nostalgia drawn from vintage Pop Culture, Eric Joyner is best known for his series 'Robots and Doughnuts', inspired by a scene in a film.



He decided to paint only things that he liked, and took inspiration from his collection of old tin robots and spaceships to create his most famous images, adding the doughnut element after watching a film. His work has a nostalgic vibe, and is sometimes called 'Pop Surrealism' because of its fantastical nature.



Vocabulary

Pop Surrealism	A style of art that was heavily inspired by the popular culture of the 1960s and 1970s in America. Commonly referred to as a 'retro/nostalgic' style, this movement was most commonly seen in the form of paintings, digital art, sculpture, collage, and even toys.
Depth	Creating the illusion of three-dimensional space on a two-dimensional surface.
Primary colours	One of the three colours: red, yellow, and blue, that can be mixed together in different ways to make any other colour.
Secondary colours	One of the three colours: orange, green, or purple, that can be made by mixing together two of the primary colours.
Background	The part of a picture, scene, or design that forms a setting for the main figures or objects, or appears furthest from the viewer.
Foreground	The part of a view that is nearest to the observer, especially in a picture or photograph.
Perspective	Representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface so as to give the right impression of their height, width, depth, and position in relation to each other.
Shade	A colour, especially with regard to how light or dark it is.
Tone	A form or degree of colour.
Tint	A small amount of colour.
Tertiary colour	A tertiary colour is made by mixing equal amounts of a primary colour and a secondary colour together.
Complementary colour	Pairs of colours that are on opposite sides of the colour wheel. that contrast with each other more than any other colour, and when placed side-by-side make each other look brighter.

Colour Wheel

