Tingatinga Art

Objectives

Painting
Use thick and thin brushes

Mix primary colours to make secondary colours

Add white to colours to make tints and black to make tones

Create colour wheels

Artists
Make comments on the work of notable artists, artisans and designers

Copy some artists studied to create own pieces

Describe the work of notable artists, artisans and designers

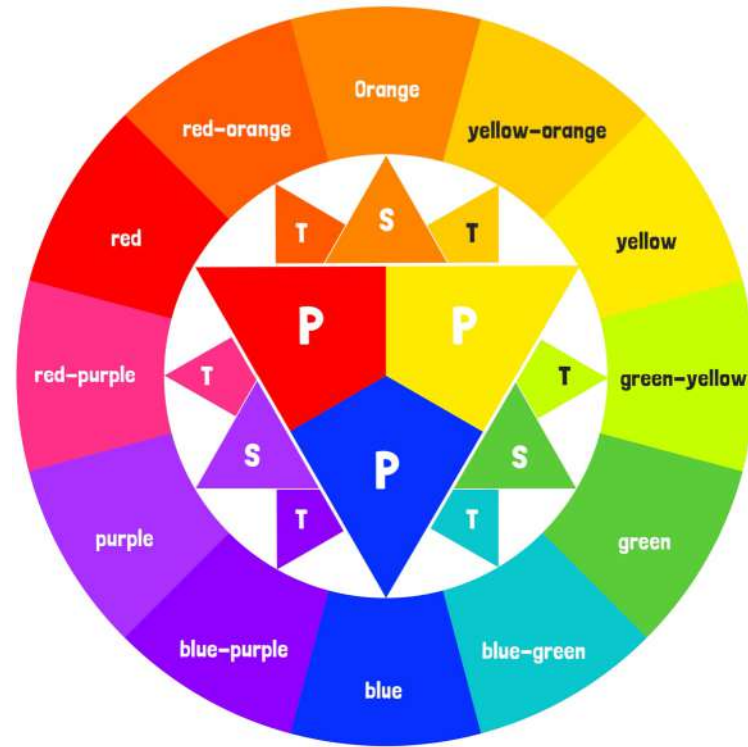Use some of the ideas of artists studied to create own pieces

Sketchbooks
To use sketchbooks more effectively through further teacher modelling.

Use sketchbooks to record thoughts and ideas and to experiment with materials.

Hook into a book

The Colour Wheel

Vocabulary

Blend	To gradually and gently join two colours, tones or images together.
Colour wash	A very light layer of colour
Primary colours	Red, blue and yellow. These colours cannot be created by mixing other colours
Secondary colours	Colours that can be created by mixing two primary colours. They are green, orange and purple.
Warm colours	A way of describing the colours. Upper left of the colour wheel. e.g. red for hot.
Cool colours	Lower right of the colour wheel. e.g. blue for cold.
Complimentary colours	These are colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel. They look nice side by side.
Tint	A tint is the mixture of a colour with white, which increases lightness.

Activate Prior Knowledge

EY
- Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paintbrushes
- use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function.
- Colour mixing with primary colours

KS1
- Line, tone, texture and form in drawing.
- Choosing colours for their work to represent mood and feelings.
- Portraits – use of paint and colour, mixing their own colours.
- Colour Mixing, tints, tones, shades.

Context: Andy Warhol, LS Lowry

Links to Future Learning
- Develop varied brush techniques to create textures and lines.
- Mix colours to create secondary, pastels, shades, tints, tones
- Create different textures with paint
- Create colour palettes, using mixing techniques
- Use a range of paints

Context: William Morris, Georges Seurat, Henri Matisse

How can you make different colours?

How do the colours make you feel?

Painting

Mix primary colours to make secondary colours
Add white to colours to make tints and black to make tones
Create colour wheels

When I mix two primary colours together, it will make a secondary colour.

Red + Blue = Purple

Yellow + Red = Orange

Blue + Yellow = Green

I know that pastel colours are soft and light colours.
I know how to mix pastel colours by adding white (tint) to primary and secondary colours.
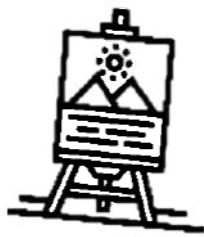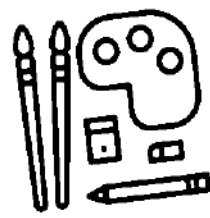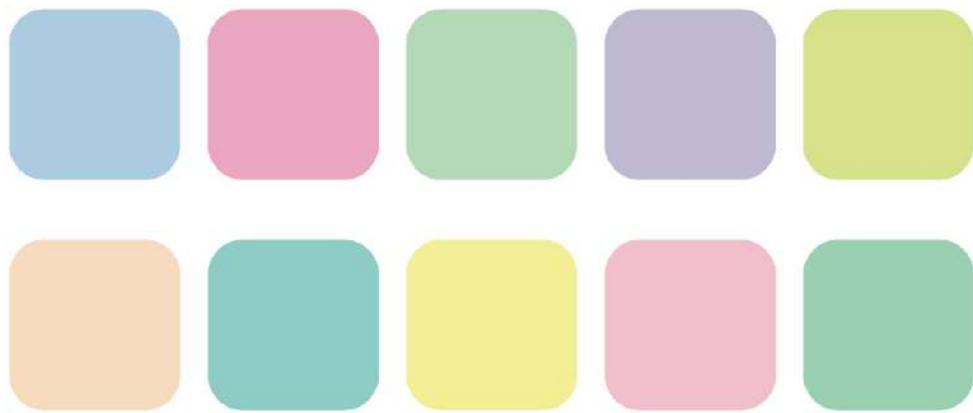
Artists

Mark Rothko was a painter who loved mixing colours. Rothko was born in Russia in 1903 and moved to America when he was 10. He decided that using colour was the best way to show how he was feeling. He used carefully mixed colours painted in simple blocks and lines on very big canvases. This kind of painting was called 'Colour Field'.

Tingatinga art was first created in Tanzania, East Africa in the 1960's. It all began with a man called Edward Saidi Tingatinga. Tingatinga art continues to be very popular. A Children's television series based on African folk tales used its style and even took its name.
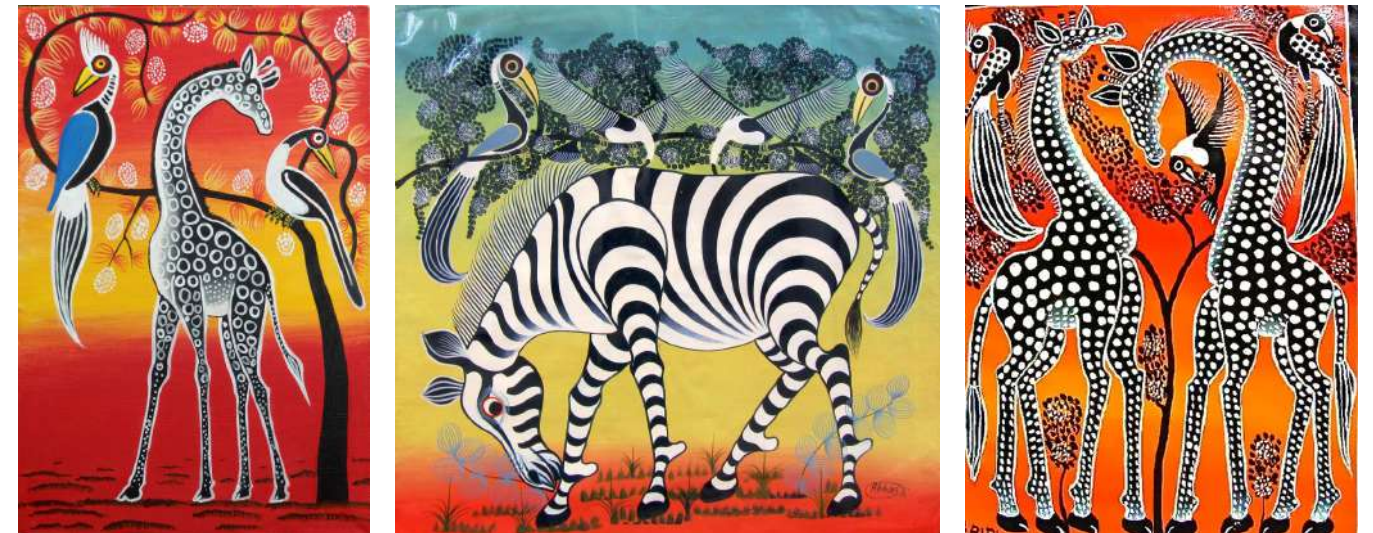
Edward Tingatinga painted pictures of African wildlife in a simple style, similar to that found on traditional mud huts. The tourists loved his artwork, and it became very popular.