


Knowledge Organiser – Style (Art - Year Five) (for example see with images see <https://www.wlfs-primary.org/Curriculum/Knowledge-Organisers/>)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Style	How a piece of art looks. Style is often divided into the style of a period of time in history, a country, a group of artists, art which is about a particular idea or how an artist creates a work of art.
technique	A way of doing something, like painting a picture.
brushstroke	The mark made by a paintbrush.
Rococo	A style of art and design from the 1700s which uses elaborate decoration, curvy lines and light colours. The style is light-hearted and pretty.
Asymmetrical	Not symmetrical, different on one side of the design to the other.
Modernist	A style of art and design starting in the 1850s that rejected previous artistic styles, was often abstract, experimental and focussed on materials.
Abstract	Art that doesn't try to look like something, but uses shapes, colours, lines and form to achieve an effect.
Colour theory	Information about how to create different colours by mixing (e.g. how to mix primary colours to make secondary colours) and the effect of different colour combinations (e.g. what happens when you put two complementary colours next to each other).
Complementary colours	Any two colours which are opposite each other on the colour wheel, for example yellow and purple are complementary to each other.

Rococo Style	
	Antoine Watteau, <i>The Pilgrimage to the Isle of Cythera</i> , (1717)
<p>For image see https://collections.vam.ac.uk/item/O75898/chair-chippendale-thomas-sr/</p>	Thomas Chippendale, <i>Ribbon-backed Chair</i> , (designed 1754)

Modernist Style			
	<p>Theo van Doesburg, <i>Contra-Composition of Dissonances XVI</i>, (1925)</p>	<p>For image see https://collections.vam.ac.uk/item/O114197/club-chair-model-b3-armchair-breuer-marcel-lajos/</p>	<p>Marcel Breuer, <i>Wassily Chair</i>, (1925-1926)</p>