

# COLOUR THEORY AND VAN GOGH'S POPPY FIELDS

Curriculum Subject - ART

## Summary

To compliment the UKS2 Theme of WWII we will use Vincent van Gogh's 'Poppy Fields' to extend our knowledge of Colour Theory .

Using complimentary colours on a colour wheel, opportunity will be given to explore primary, secondary and tertiary colour combinations.

Individuals will use colour to create personal interpretations of war, while demonstrating their knowledge of colour combinations.



## Key Vocabulary

- Colour Wheel**– a visual representation demonstrating how colours relate to each other. It shows the relationship between primary, secondary and tertiary colours .
- Primary Colours**– colours which can't be mixed using any other colours.
- Secondary Colours**– a colour resulting when mixing two primary colours.
- Tertiary Colours**– colours created by mixing a primary colour and the secondary colour next to it on the colour wheel.
- Complimentary Colours**– colours that are opposite on the colour wheel.
- Contrast**– when complimentary colours are used together they create 'contrast'
- Harmonious**– colours next to each other on the colour wheel are called harmonious.
- Impressionist**- This style of painting involved using visible brushstrokes and vividly portraying light .

## Top 7 Facts

- Vincent Willem van Gogh (1853-1890) was a Dutch post impressionist painter,
- He mostly used oil paints, but also worked with watercolours, and other materials.
- Complimentary colours are colours when placed side by side make the other look brighter.
- Warm colours are on the red side of the colour wheel and include orange, yellow and browns.
- Cool colours are colours on the blue side of the colour wheel and include: blue, green, purple and most greys.
- The primary colours are: red, yellow and blue and all other colours are mixed from these three colours.
- Secondary Colours are: red + yellow = orange, red + blue = purple, blue + yellow = green.

