



Wassily Kandinsky

## Artist(s)

Wassily Kandinsky (16<sup>th</sup> December 1866 – 13<sup>th</sup> December 1944) was a Russian painter and theorist. Kandinsky is a pioneer of Abstract Art. He was born in Moscow and graduated from Odesa Art School before studying law and economics at the University of Moscow. Kandinsky began painting at the age of 30. In 1896, Kandinsky moved to Munich (Germany) but returned to Moscow in 1920 where he taught at the Bauhaus school of art and architecture. Eventually, he moved to France, where he lived for the rest of his life.



## Year 1 Surface and Colour Skills

### Year 2 Surface and Colour Skills

1. Mix paint to create all the secondary colours
2. Mix colour and predict outcomes
3. Add black and white to alter tints and shades
4. Spread and apply paint to make a background using wide brushes and other tools to express backgrounds and context
5. Investigate, experiment, mix and apply colour to create a painting in the style of Wassily Kandinsky

### abstract art

art that does not show an accurate representation of reality but instead uses shapes, colours, forms and marks to achieve its effect

### repetition

the repeated use of particular elements of visual arts to create a pattern

### colour mixing

mixing colours together to create a new colour

### concentric circles

two or more circles that have the same centre point

### colour wash

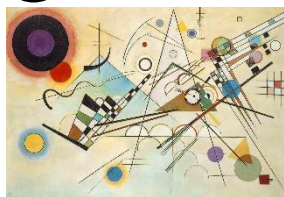
a technique resulting in a semi-transparent layer of colour

### negative space

the empty space around and between the subject(s) of an image

## What are we learning?

1



- **Abstract art** doesn't have a recognisable subject
- Abstract art is made up of **shapes** and **colours**
- Kandinsky was a founder of abstract art

2

- Red, blue and yellow are the only **primary colours**
- Mixing 2 primary colours together makes a **secondary colour**
- Red + blue = purple, yellow + blue = green, yellow + red = orange
- A **tint** can be created by adding a small amount of **white**
- A **shade** can be created by adding a small amount of **black**



3



- **Concentric circles** are two or more circles that have the same centre point
- Kandinsky's artwork was made up of **shapes** and **colours**
- Our responses to Kandinsky's artwork will vary

4



- Final designs show desired **colours**, **repetition** and **thickness** of concentric circles
- **Water colours** can be mixed to achieve desired colour and watered down to create a **wash**
- Larger foam brushes are effective to cover larger areas evenly to create a wash
- The **background** should be subtle because it is not the focus of the art work
- A design sketch can be up **scaled** to create a larger final piece

5

- Only very small amounts of a colour, black or white are required to alter a **colour**, **tint** or **tone**
- Different **paintbrushes** (**widths** and **tips**) create different paint strokes on the page and are suited to different areas of the artwork
- Paint palettes allow for **mixing colours** to create the desired colour



6



- The **placement** of the **concentric circles**, selection of **tools** and the **mixing** of **colours**, **tints**, **tones** and **shades** impacts the finished artwork
- **Reflecting** on successes and areas that could be changed increases artistic knowledge and understanding