



Year: **Three**

Subject: **ART**

Topic: All work and no play – Artist spotlight: L.S. Lowry

1. What I should already know:

Y1 – I can describe/say what I see and like in the work of an artist and ask sensible questions about art.
Y2 – I can create a piece of work in response to another artists work. I can say how other artists have used colour pattern and shape

2. What I am going to learn:

Lawrence Stephen Lowry lived between 1887 and 1976.
Lowry began painting and drawing as a child. When he moved to Pendlebury in 1909, he became captivated by the industrial skylines of billowing chimneys, factories and mills which appear in many of his paintings.
Lowry worked as a rent collector. He would walk around the city and witness other people going about their day.
His paintings of people and crowds became known as his matchstick people paintings.
Some of his most famous works include: *Industrial Landscape*, *Going to the Match* and *Coming from the Mill*, *The Viaduct* and *The Football Match*.

3. Diagram / picture / quotation:



What questions would you ask LS Lowry if you could?
How would you describe Lowry's style of painting?

4. Important vocabulary and facts:

SPELLING	DEFINITION
atmospheric perspective	the further away an object, the lighter and smaller it will be.
background	The background will take up around the top third of the painting. The objects in this section will be a lighter tone than the rest of the painting and will get smaller, the further away they are.
complimentary colours	Complementary colours are two colours that are on opposite sides of the colour wheel.
foreground	The foreground will usually take up the bottom third of the painting. The objects in this section will usually be in more vivid, darker colours and be larger in size.
Industrial landscape	Industrial landscapes are those areas where industrial activities are very intense.
mid-ground	The mid-ground will usually take up the middle third of the painting. The objects in this section will usually be lighter than those in the foreground and may be slightly smaller.
perspective	means to make things seem nearer, or further away in paintings.
tint	When you add white to a colour, it is called a <u>tint</u> .
tone	Adding black and white to a colour produces a <u>tone</u> . (Tones are a more realistic version of the colours we see in real life).
shade	Adding black to a colour creates a <u>shade</u> .

5. Resources and skills to help me learn:

As you travel around your home, look closely at your surroundings.
Look at buildings and features like doorways, windows, roofs and chimneys.

Watch: <https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=ls+lowry+youtube>

Watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8LMM5LdOVWQ>

