

Hans Holbein the Younger



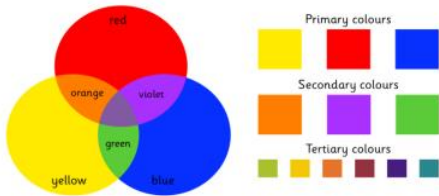
Examples of his work

Vocabulary	
analyse	Examine something in detail
consistency	How thick or thin the paint is
dabbing	A quick, soft application of something
detailing	Adding detail to a part of your work
expression	To show thoughts and feelings
mood	The atmosphere or feeling in a painting
range	From light through to dark
secondary colours	Colours made from primary colours; orange, green and purple
size	To describe or show how big something looks in comparison to something else
tint	Adding white to make a colour lighter

We can add expression and depth to our paintings by experimenting with colour and exploring different brushes and strokes.

We can develop different mixing techniques to ensure that we create the correct tint, tone or shade.

Mixing



The brushes we use will impact on the overall effect of our painting.

Brushes and strokes



Properties of paint:

Powder:

- Wide selection of colours;
- Mix the powder with water to create the paint;
- Consistency of the paint will change depending on how much water you add.

Acrylic:

- Dries very fast;
- Once dried, can be painted over;
- Water resistant;
- Will cover different surfaces;
- Large selection of colours.

Hans Holbein the Younger (1497-1543)

Hans Holbein the Younger was a German artist, painter and printmaker. He is best known for the portraits he painted. He is called "the Younger" so we don't confuse him with his father, Hans Holbein the Elder. He worked for many famous people in England during the Tudor era including King Henry VIII.

In Year 4 we learn about famous people from the Tudor era. We will use our topic as inspiration for creating our own Tudor portraits.

Famous works by this artist include 'Portrait of Henry VIII' and 'Portrait of Thomas Cromwell'

