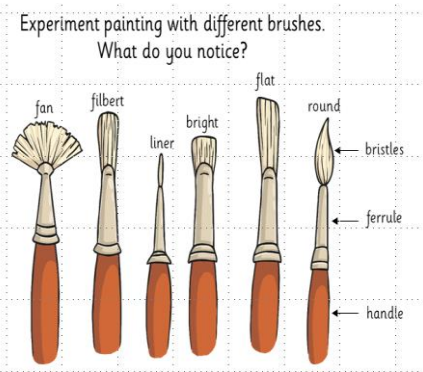**Early photography**
1826- first permanent photographic image
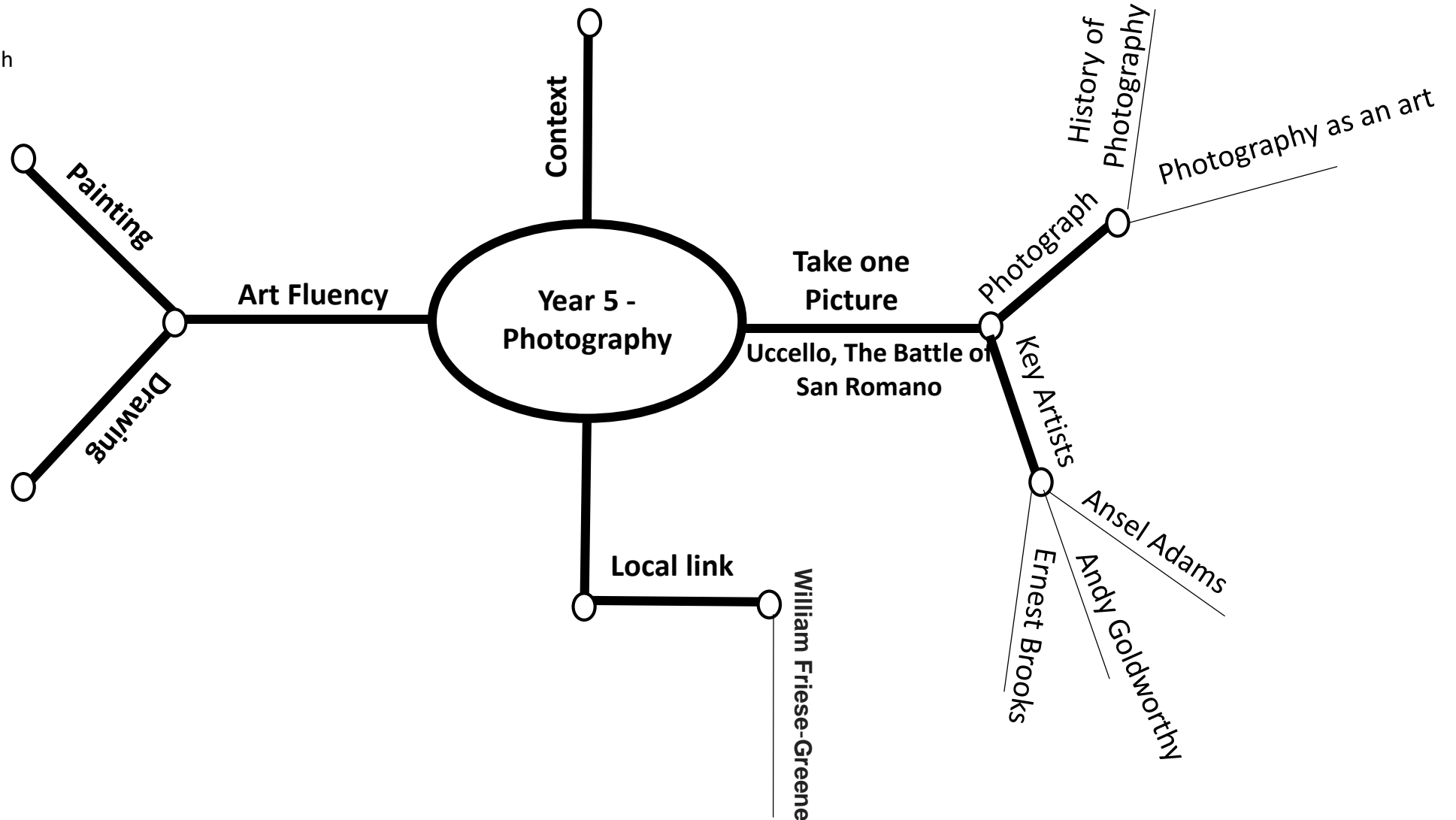1861- first colour photo was taken
1926- first under water photo was taken , color
1991- first still digital camera was used

- Experiment with colour, contrast and placement to create mood in paintings
- Use a variety of brush techniques

Experiment painting with different brushes. What do you notice?

fan
filbert
liner
bright
flat
round

bristles
ferrule
handle

- Create shading
- Draw figures in movement to include line, shape, colour and tone

Painting

Drawing

Art Fluency

Context

Year 5 - Photography

Take one Picture

Uccello, The Battle of San Romano

Local link

William Friese-Greene

History of Photography

Photography as an art

Photograph

Key Artists

Ansel Adams

Andy Goldworthy

Ernest Brooks

Art Fluency

Colour Theory
Primary=RED, YELLOW, BLUE
Complimentary; Colours opposite on the colour wheel
Secondary=Primary + Primary
Harmonious; Colours next to each other on the wheel
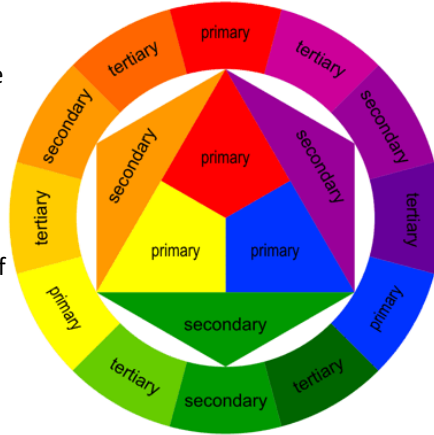Tertiary=Secondary + Primary
Monochromatic; shades, tones & tints of one colour
Shades –add black Hue the pigment
Tint –add white
Warm; RED, ORANGE YELLOW

Cold; BLUE, GREEN, PURPLE

Cross-hatching
Layers of lines are drawn in several directions. The more layers are used, the darker the area becomes.

Blending
Different pressures are used when shading to achieve light, medium and dark tones. Using your finger tip to gently blend and smooth the graphite achieves a smooth blend; a rubber can also be used to blend and add highlights.

Stippling
Layers of dots are built up to give the appearance of light, medium and dark tones within an object or drawing.

Contour-hatching follows the contour, curve or outline of the object you are drawing.

Scumbling, sometimes called controlled scribbling, uses small scribbly loops and curves.

Key Terms

Composition – This is what the photograph is made up of – what is in it and how they are placed.
Subject – The thing or person that you are taking a picture of.
Blurred- unable to see or be seen clearly
Focus- a function of a camera's lens and the current aperture setting. An object that is in **focus** in crisp and clear, while one that is out of **focus** will appear blurry.
Portrait-denoting a format of printed matter which is higher than it is wide
Landscape- denoting a format of printed matter which is wider than it is high.
Close up- very near.
Wide shot - A **wide shot**, also called a long **shot** or a full **shot**, is a **shot** that shows the subject within their surrounding environment.
Aperture - an aperture is a hole or an opening through which light travels.

Local Link

William Friese-Greene was a British **photographer**, chemist and maverick inventor spanning both the Victorian and Edwardian era and credited, by some, as the inventor of cinematography (the recording of photographic images for use in cinema or the use of a film camera to take pictures) Friese – Greene was born in Bristol and had a studio in Plymouth.

Enquiry Questions

- How did photography change through time?
- How is photography used in our world?
- How can photos be powerful?
- How did photography affect war?
- Use some examples of photographs to say what makes a good / powerful photograph
- What are your favourite photographs / photographers and why do you like them?

Website Links

Key Artists

Ernest Brooks
Andy Goldworthy