

# Landscapes and Cityscapes Year 2

| Subject Specific Vocabulary |  |  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Vivid</b>                | Bright and strong.   |  |
| <b>Cityscapes</b>           | A representation of a city.  |  |
| <b>Brushstrokes</b>         | The paint from a paintbrush left on the painting.                        |  |
| <b>Impressionism</b>        | A style of painting started in Paris, inspired by Claude Monet.          |  |
| <b>Post-impressionism</b>   | Similar to Impressionism, the artist uses vivid colours and thick paint. |  |
| <b>Neo-impressionism</b>    | An art movement founded by Georges Seurat, using bright dots.            |  |
| <b>Landscape</b>            | The visible features of an area of land.                                 |  |
| <b>Vincent van Gogh</b>     | A Dutch painter who moved to France.                                     |  |
| <b>Claude Monet</b>         | An artist who inspired the style of Impressionism.                       |  |
| <b>Jean Metzinger</b>       | A famous French artist.  |  |
|                             |  |  |

Cityscape



Landscape

## Sticky knowledge about landscapes and cityscapes

- A landscape is a picture of a view of natural scenery, such as mountains and trees.
- A cityscape is a picture of a city or urban area. It might be a painting, drawing or photograph.
- Impressionist painters used small but bold brush strokes. They often used different colours.
- When Impressionism began, the paintings were very different to other paintings and at first art critics criticised them.
- Vincent van Gogh only sold one painting and was not famous before he died.
- Neo-Impressionist artists began painting using bright dots without mixing the paint.