

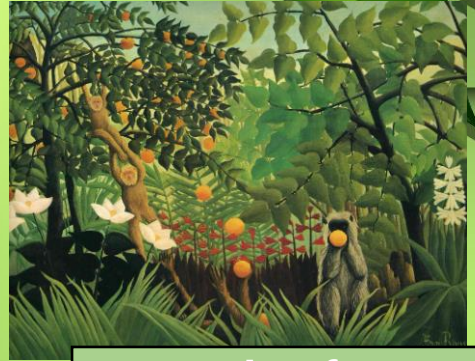
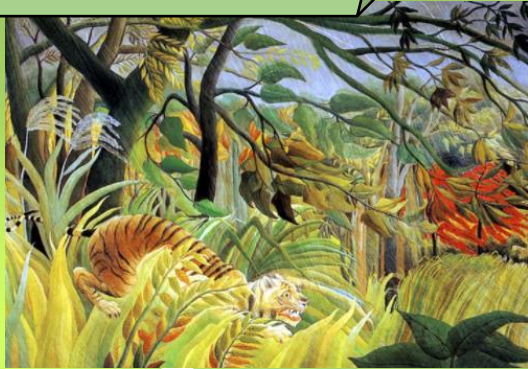


Painting in the Jungle with Henri Rousseau

Fun Facts about Henri Rousseau

One of his famous paintings is

'Tiger in a Tropical Storm (Surprised 1891!)



Another famous painting titled 'Exotic Landscape 1910'

Famous French artist

Born
21st May 1844

Died
2nd September
1910

Full name

Henri Julien
Félix Rousseau

Rousseau was **inspired** by the jungle, but he never was there. His sources of imagination were illustrated books and visits to the Zoo and Botanical Gardens in Paris. He also used images from a drawing book of his daughter.

He painted each **colour** one by one – firstly the blues and then the greens and so on – and painted from top to bottom. When **Rousseau** painted jungles, he sometimes used more than 50 shades of green.



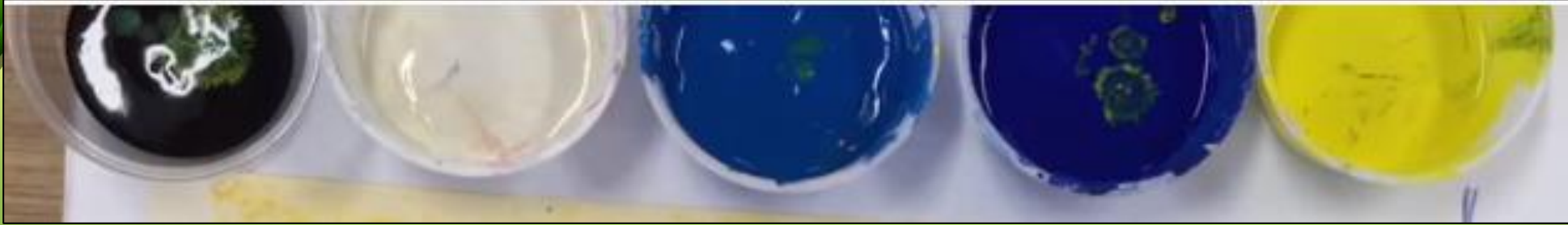
<https://youtu.be/Vm6EqBp5cfl>

Lets watch a video

Home learning – if you can't view the video
Follow the slides for a step by step guide.



Magic Mixing



Mixing colours

Discuss with a friend what happens

When you add white to a colour?

When you add black to a colour?

In the video the artist used a lighter blue (turquoise) darker blue, yellow and red at the end.

What happened when yellow and blue were blended together on the paper?

What special painting method did the artist mention in the video?

(Go to the next slide to find out if you were right)



Painting method

The artist used a dip method

Remember

Do Not stir the paint, only dip,
dip, dip.


The colours are blended together
on the page.



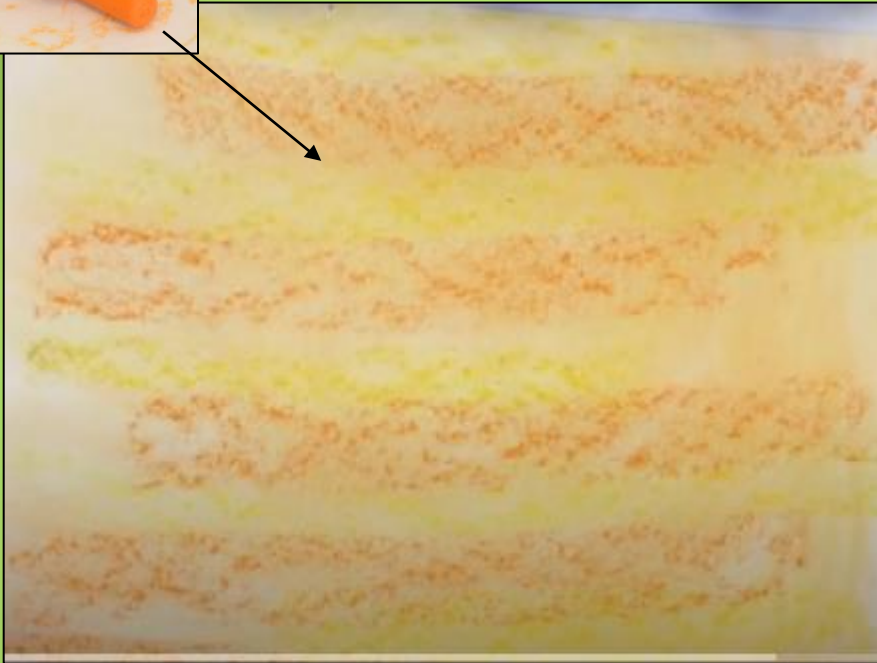


Step 1 – Items you will need

You will need:

- **A piece of card/paper**
 - **Orange and yellow wax crayon – to create background**
 - **A thick paintbrush and thin one/for painting a vine at the end**
 - **Dark Blue paint, Light blue paint or turquoise, yellow paint, white paint, black paint and red paint.**
 - **Paint pots/containers**
 - **Newspaper to cover table**
 - **Apron**
-
- **Please note if you do not have any of these items be creative with other things such as chalk, pencils, and watercolours.**
- 

Step 2 – Creating the background



Take a piece of card and place it on the table.

With a yellow and orange crayon create a stripy background like the picture.

It works better if you use the side of the crayon to create a different texture.

Step 3 – Getting Ready



Cover your work area with newspaper



Put on your apron



Place your background sheet on top of your table.



Collect a thick paintbrush. A thinner brush will be needed for painting a vine leaf at the end.



Organise your paints – black, white, turquoise blue and yellow,
You will only need red for one leaf at the end.
An empty egg box could be used for this if you don't have enough pots or yogurt pots.

Now you are ready to begin

You can replay the video and press stop and pause, or follow the slides to remind you about the different leaves.

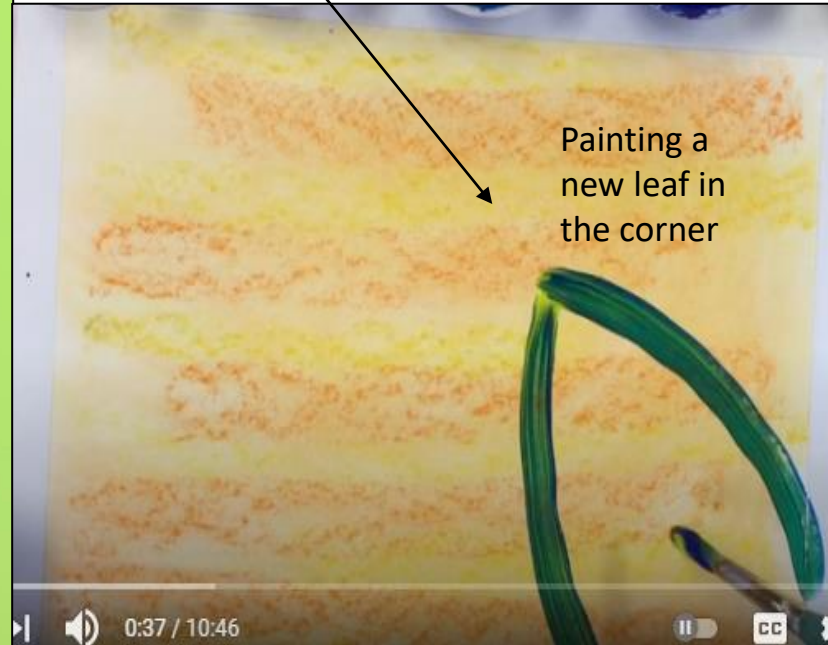
Step 4 – Using the dip method



First dip into the blue paint then immediately dip into the yellow paint



In the right hand corner of your paper have a go at painting a large leaf. As you start painting you will run out of paint. Remember to use the **dip method** to put more paint on your brush to finish the leaf.



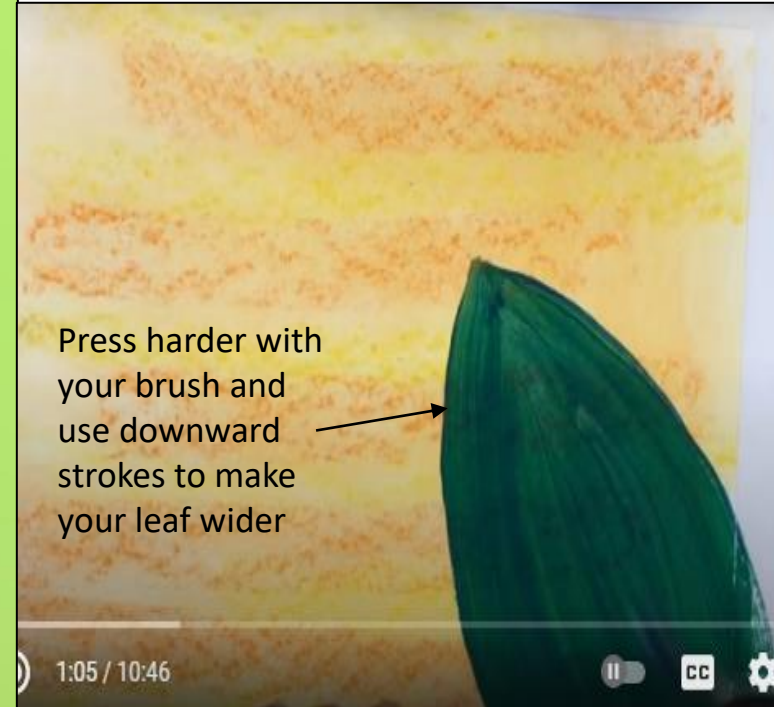
Painting a new leaf in the corner

Step 5 – Different techniques using a paintbrush

When using the paintbrush if you hardly touch the paper, you will get a point at the end of your leaf.



If you push down hard with your paintbrush and use long brush strokes downwards it becomes wider.

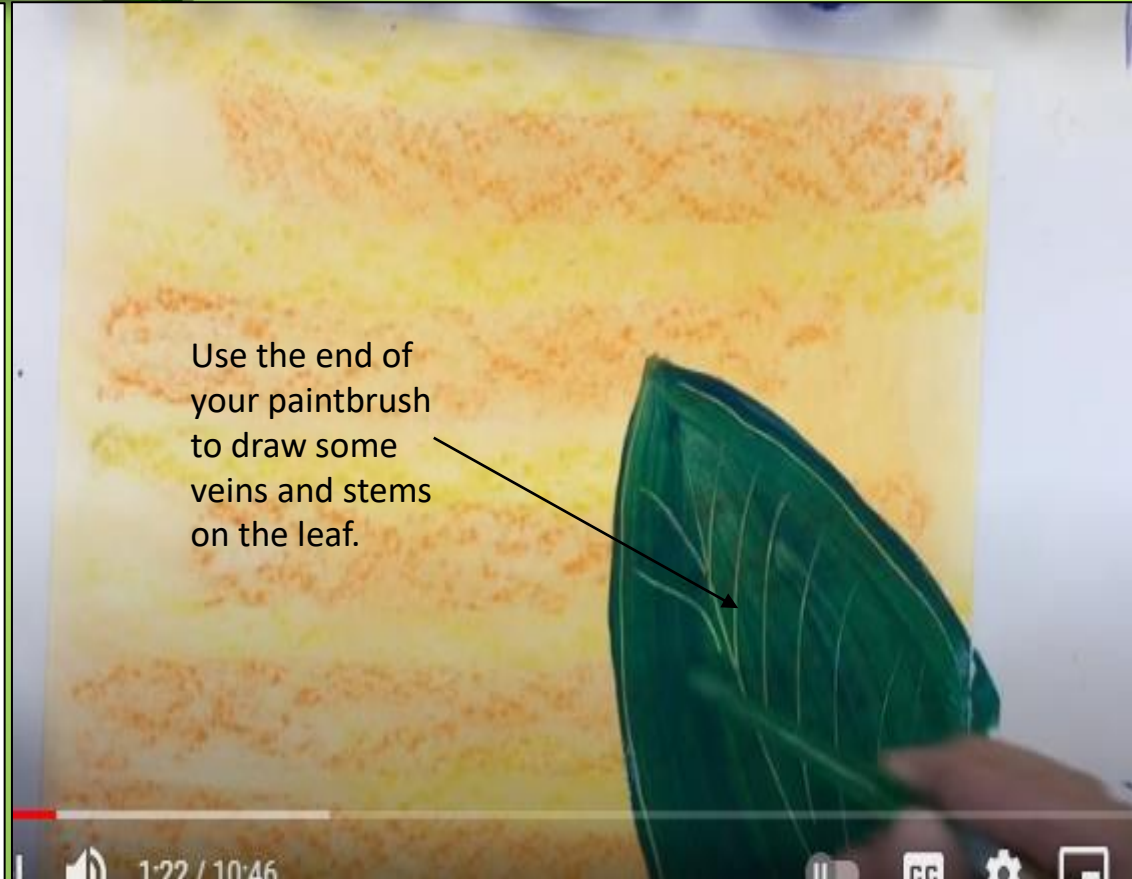


Step 6 – Sgraffito

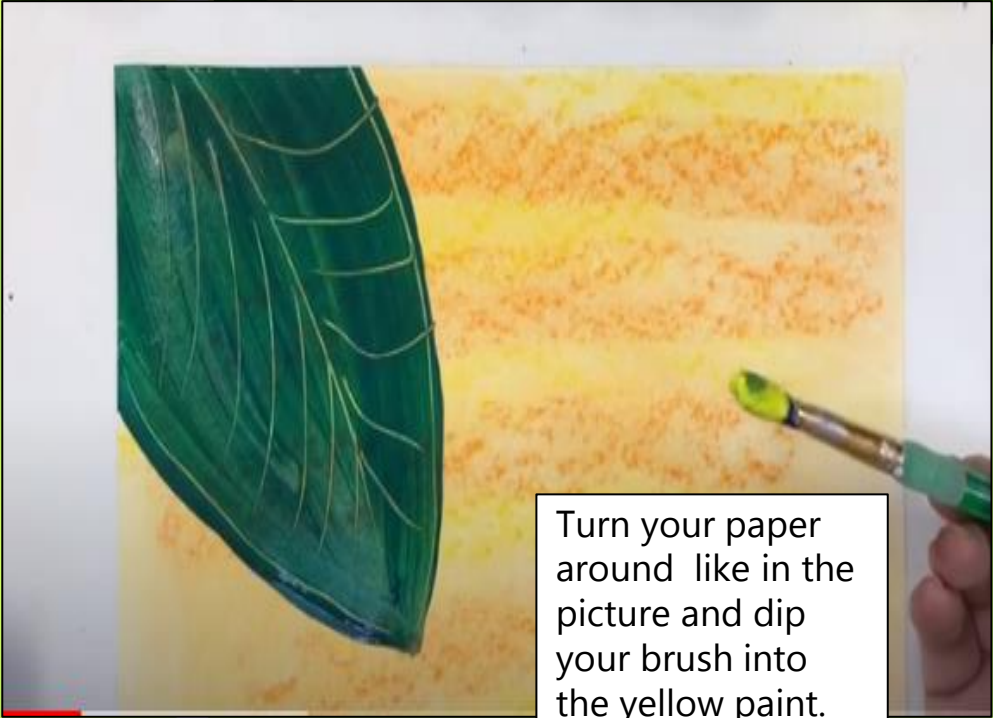
Flip your brush to draw some marks in the wet paint.

This is called a sgraffito technique, it is an Italian word meaning '**scratched**'

A technique used to remove the top layer (green paint) by scratching. This reveals the underneath layer (in this case your background colour).



Step 7 – Rotate the page and create and new leaf



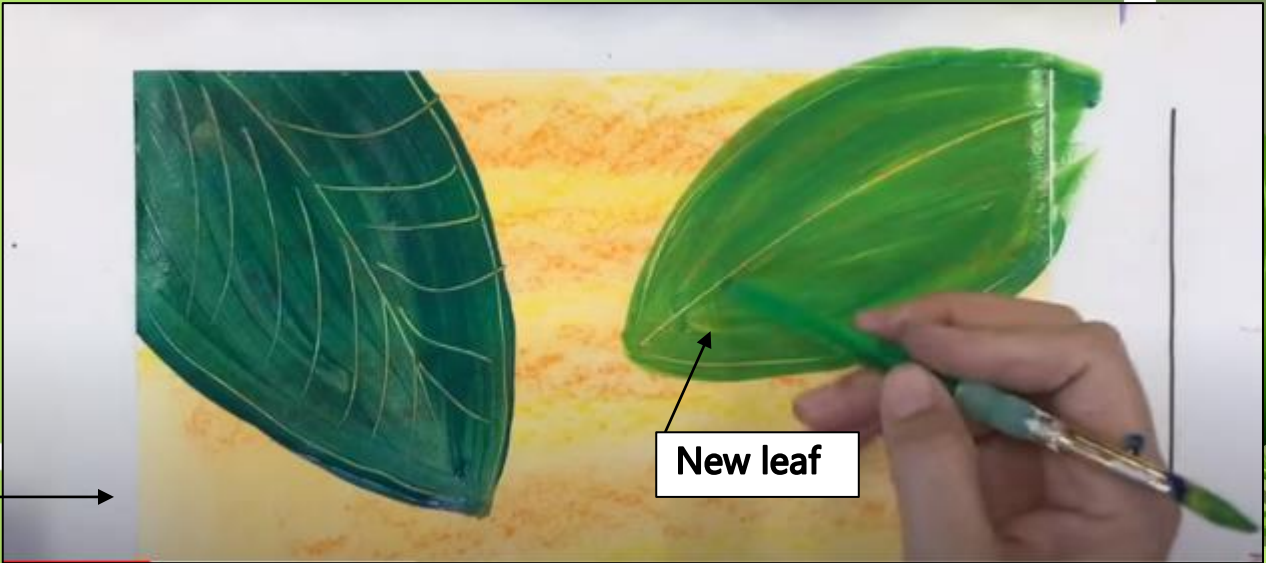
Turn your paper around like in the picture and dip your brush into the yellow paint.



Dip into the yellow paint and in the right hand corner, paint another leaf shape.



Look around the room for a different shape of leaf. **Remember** to **dip** your brush to get more paint.

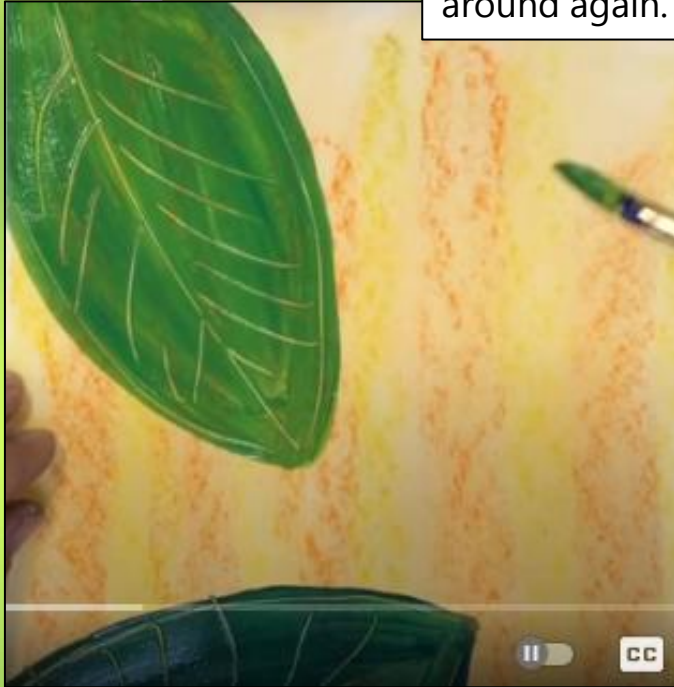


Step 8 – Adding a long leaf

Turn your paper around again.

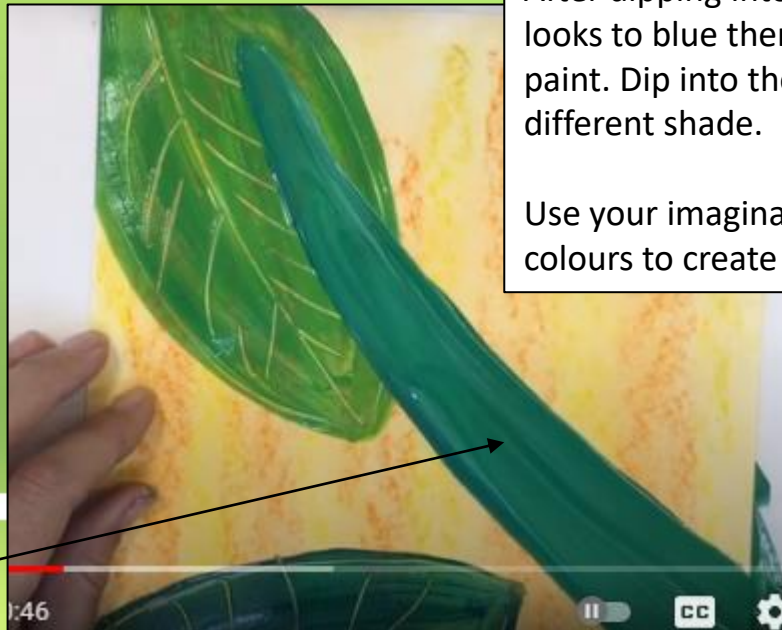


Look around the room for a different shape of leaf. **Remember to dip** your brush to get a different shade.



After dipping into the turquoise, if it looks too blue then dip into the yellow paint. Dip into the white to get a different shade.

Use your imagination and play with the colours to create different shades.

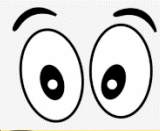


Dip your brush into the lighter blue or turquoise paint. The artist did a long leaf this time.



New long leaves

Step 9 – Painting on top of another leaf



Look around the room for a different shape of leaf. **Remember** to **dip** your brush into blue or yellow first.



Turn your paper round again.

Dip your brush back into the yellow paint.

This time paint a leaf over the top of another leaf you painted earlier.


This is the idea as it gives the impression it is in the real forest.

Use your brush end to create some lines 'sgraffito' on the leaf.



Add a bit of white to lighten it

Step 10 – Dip into the black

 Look around the room for a new leaf to paint.



Flip the page around



Dip brush into the black paint



Painting a new leaf

Step 11 – Dip into the yellow



Look around the room for a new leaf to paint.



Flip the page around



Dip brush into the yellow paint



Create a different shaped leaf, with the paintbrush end to make some lines.

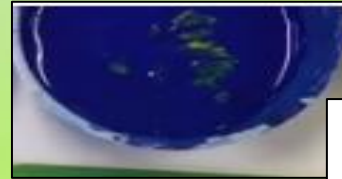
Step 12 – Dip into the blue
add a little bit of black.



Look around the room for
a new leaf to paint.



Flip the page around



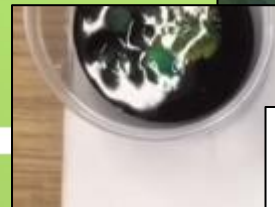
Dip brush
into the blue
paint



Create a new leaf,
use your
paintbrush end to
make some lines.



Adding some lines
and veins with the
paintbrush end.



Dip into the black
to get a darker
shade.

Step 13 – Introducing red



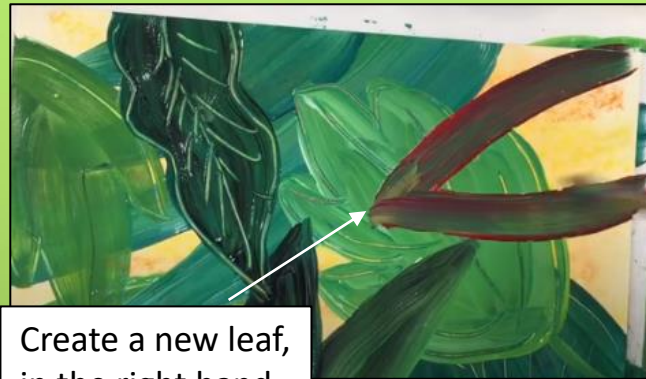
Look around the room for a new leaf to paint.



Flip the page around



Dip brush into the red paint



Create a new leaf, in the right hand corner after you have dipped your brush into the red paint.



Using long brush strokes downwards fill the leaf in.



Remember to add some markings with the end of your paintbrush.

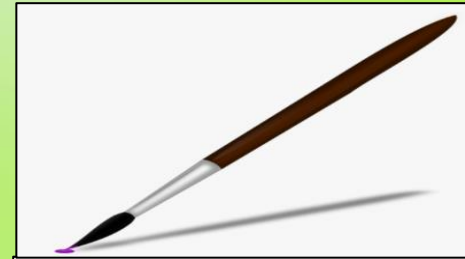
Step 14 – Including a vine



Look around the room for a vine leaf.



This time **do not** rotate your page.



Pick up a thinner paintbrush to make a vine. If you don't have a thinner brush press very lightly.



First do a blue and yellow dip with your brush.



Draw a wiggly line across the page, almost like a tadpole from the middle to the corner. Go over the line several times.



Next dip brush back into the yellow paint.



Add some little leaves by making an eyeball or smile shape with your brush.



Dip brush into the white paint and go back over the leaves.



Now leave your painting to dry.

I hope you had lots of fun. We look forward to seeing all of your creations. Here is one I made earlier.



Painted by Mrs Harrod