



Get ready for Qs

Video/ Slide show

Watch a film, paying attention to the colors used by artists in the paintings you see.

### **Effect of colors**

In the history of art, some paintings were based mainly on the effect of colors on viewers. This was so in the case of paintings, which students have just seen in the film.

The artists who painted those paintings manifest the artistic freedom and break away from imitating nature. The most important feature is use of **pure spots of color that are full of light**.

This style is called **Fauvism** (the painting of les fauves - "the wild beasts").

Main Fauvist painters: André Derain, Henri Matisse, Maurice Vlaminck.

Source: Dictionary of Fine Art Terms, PWN, Warsaw 2015.



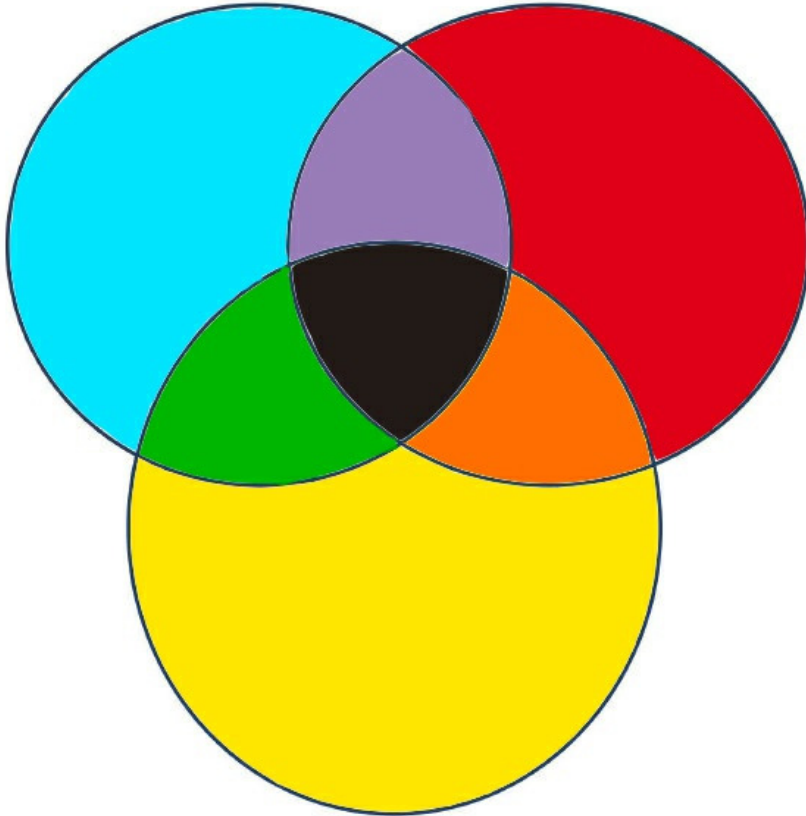
Experiment

Students mix primary colors to obtain orange, green and violet.

### Primary and secondary colors

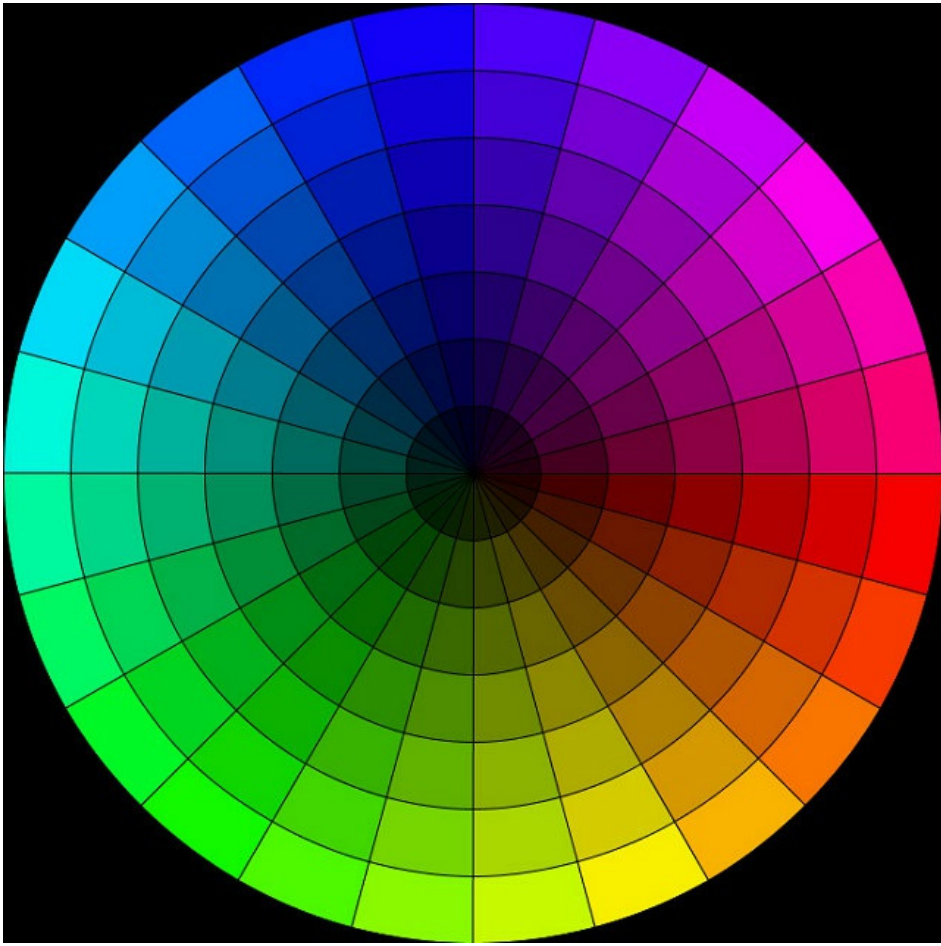
Colors can be divided into **primary** (yellow, blue, and red) and **secondary colors**, which are derived from the primary ones (green – a mixture of blue and yellow, orange – a mixture of yellow and red, and violet/purple – a mixture of blue and red).

We can also distinguish **chromatic** (color) and **achromatic** (non-color – neutral: white, black and all shades of gray) colors.



A **color wheel or colour circle** is an abstract illustrative organization of color hues around a circle, which shows the relationships between primary colors, secondary colors, tertiary colors etc.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color\\_wheel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color_wheel)



Source: Colour wheel by Robson, published on [flickr](#)