



Eaton Primary School  
Art  
Knowledge Organiser



Unit of work  
Study of Joan Miro

Year group  
2

Prior learning

- Children have learnt about various artists and techniques e.g. line, colour and shape.

National Curriculum

- about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

Vocabulary and definitions

Word	Definition
Artist	A person who creates paintings, drawings and sculptures.
Pattern	A pattern is a design which can be repeated.
Shape	A shape is an enclosed object. Shapes can be created by line, or by color and value changes which define their edges. Shape is considered to be a two-dimensional element, while three-dimensional elements have volume or mass.
Line	Lines are used by artists and designers to describe objects, add detail or create expression. Lines define an artwork and reveal the artist's techniques.
Space	Space refers to the perspective (distance between and around) and proportion (size) between shapes and objects and how their relationship with the foreground or background is perceived. There are different types of spaces an artist can achieve for different effect.
Composition	How different ingredients in art (e.g. shape, line, space) are put together to make up a whole work of art.

## Knowledge/ Skills

The children will learn about the life of artist Joan Miro as well as his artwork. They will design and create their own troll using the Joan Miro style.

Joan Miró (1893- 1983) was a famous Spanish Catalan artist, born in Barcelona in 1893. Miró had lots of skilled craft makers in his family. His father was a goldsmith, and his grandfather was a blacksmith. His mother was from Majorca, and her father (Miró's grandfather) was a cabinetmaker. Being surrounded by family members making beautiful things inspired Miró to want to become an artist.

Miró graduated in 1915, and had his first solo exhibition in 1918. In 1919, he travelled to Paris and met the famous artist, **Pablo Picasso**. By 1920, Miró was living in Paris, and was becoming more interested in Surrealist art. The Surrealist idea of drawing and painting from your subconscious helped to fuel his imagination.

Miró began painting organic forms and creating dream-like paintings. He was inspired by Surrealist poets and enjoyed illustrating poetry in his artist's books.

In 1928, Miró began to experiment with more unusual materials, making simple collages using found items such as wire, leather, nails, string and sandpaper. He then explored printmaking. In 1929, Miró created his first prints: lithographs made up of big **simple shapes and lines**.



## Pictures and links

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Joan-Miro>

