# Year 6      Art: WW2 Propaganda Posters
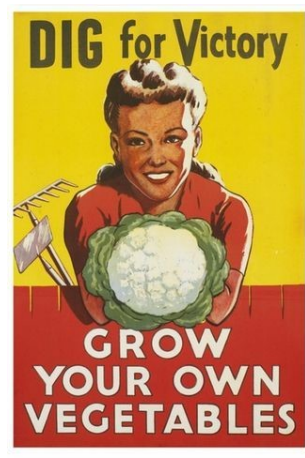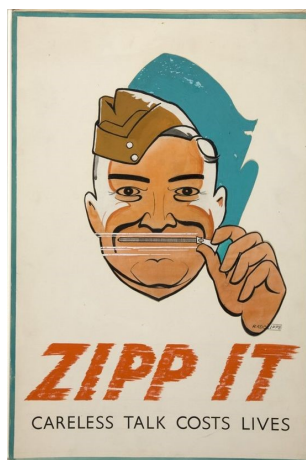
**Learning to Recap:**

- Primary colours are blue, red and yellow. Primary colours can be mixed to make secondary colours: green, orange and purple.
- Tints are created by adding white to a colour; Tones are created by adding black to a colour
- Pattern and texture can be added using lines and dots.
- Proportion refers to the amount of one element of a picture in relation to another.
- Shading is shown by marks (hatching and cross hatching) or areas of lightness and darkness .
- Movement is represented using lines—thin, thick, short, long, curved, straight
- A portrait is a painting of a person's face. Proportion:
- Facial features:

## New Knowledge and Vocabulary

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|---|---|
| Propaganda posters | Propaganda is a way of spreading ideas and influencing people. In WWII both allies and axis used propaganda to shape public opinion. Propaganda was used to raise the morale of the people at home and the forces abroad and also to make the enemy seem more brutal. https://www.iwm.org.uk/learning/resources/second-world-war-posters |
| Artists behind propaganda posters | James Fitton Abram Games Tom Purvis Donia Nachsen John Gilroy |
| Portraits | A portrait is painting (or other artistic representation) of a person in which the face and its expression is predominant. |
| Font | The size, weight, colour and style of characters (letters and numbers). |
| Muted colours | A colour with added tint or tone to make it less bright and more subdued. |

**Because, but, therefore…**

Propaganda posters often include people because…

Propaganda posters often include people but…

Propaganda posters often include people therefore…

## Application of knowledge

**Plan and produce a WWII style propaganda poster including a portrait.**

Sketch and colour a well proportioned face to feature within the propaganda poster

Create a slogan/message using a chosen font/print