

PAINTING TECHNIQUES

We can look at the colours used and technique of the artist, as well as how they approached their subject to gain a comprehensive view of the image and its meaning. Through the medium of painting an artist can convey energy and emotion and express their innermost feelings and fears; they can tell their story through ordinary subject matter or portraits, or use symbolism and colour as forms of expression.



Chaim Soutine, 'Waiting Maid',
oil on canvas, c.1933.



David Breuer-Weil, 'Head'
acrylic on canvas, 2000.

You will need

Acrylic paints
Masking fluid
Masking tape
Palette knives
Bowls for water
Sponges

Table salt
Water-colour paper
Canvases
Paint brushes
Watercolour paints
Paint palettes

Acrylic Painting



Squeeze some paint onto the palette and use a paintbrush to mix in small amounts of water until you have your desired consistency.



You can apply the paint as a transparent water-based wash, or 'impasto' – thickly applied with little or no water.



Paint can be applied with either a brush or palette knife



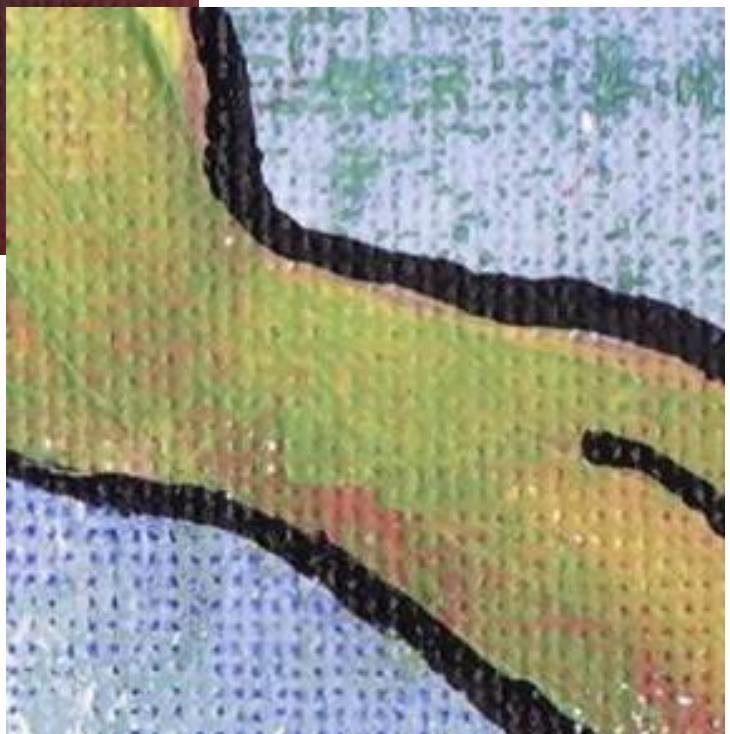
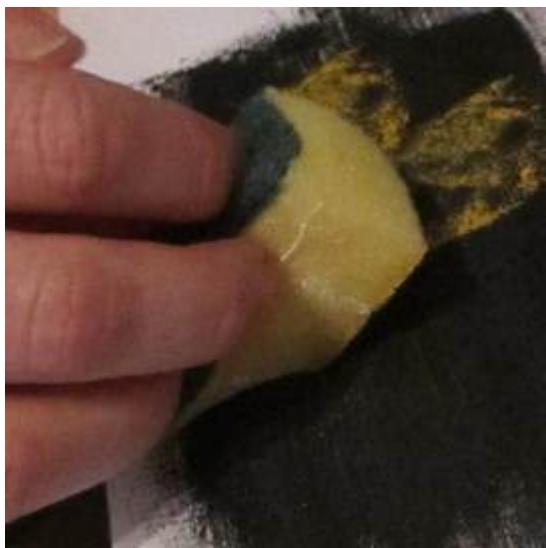
Use masking tape to create straight lines or to block large areas from being coloured.



Create textured effects with different brush strokes and layers.



Cover larger areas using a roller or sponge.



TIP 1

With acrylics you can apply light tones over dried dark tones to highlight areas. Or dark over light to darken areas or create shadows.

Water-colour Painting

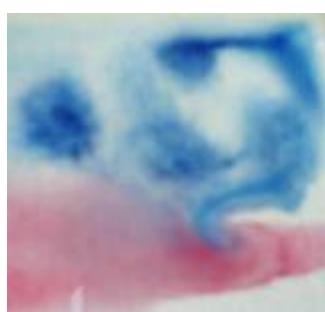
Use masking tape to fix the paper to your painting surface and create a frame.



Apply masking fluid to areas you wish to remain white/the same colour as your paper. Use it in areas where highlights would occur on your image or to create patterns.



For a 'wet-on-wet' effect, apply a colour wash to an already wetted section of the paper. First apply water to the paper with a paint brush, and then apply the colour wash directly onto the wet areas.



Colour washes can be created by mixing the paint with generous amounts of water and applying liberally to the paper. Using one or more colours next to each other will cause natural blending on the paper.



TIP 2

You can use an old paintbrush to apply the masking fluid or the other end of one.

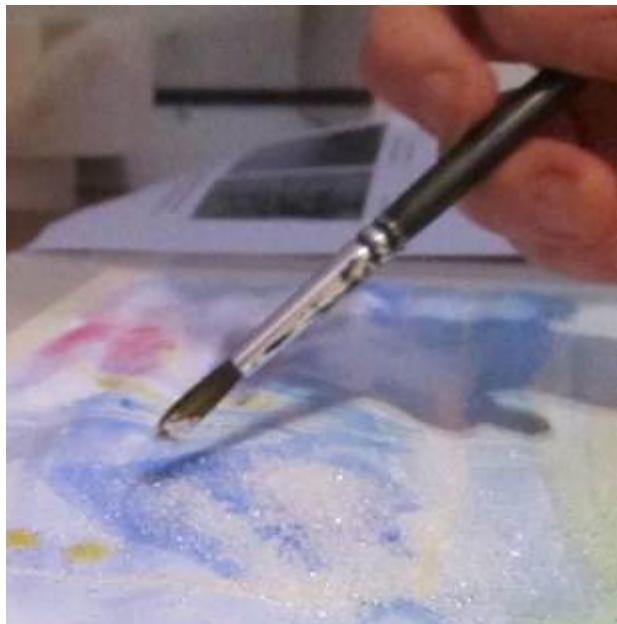
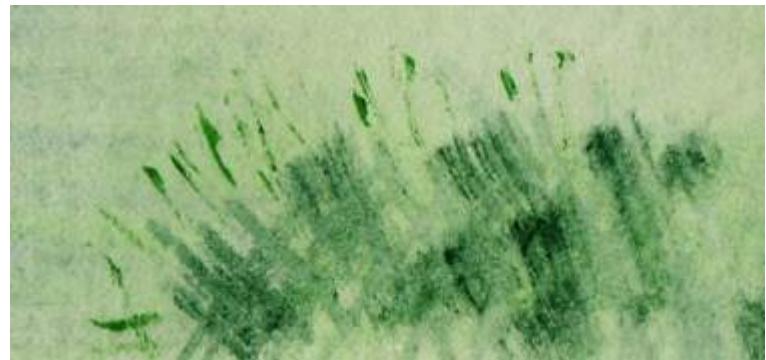
Always wait for the fluid to dry before starting to paint.



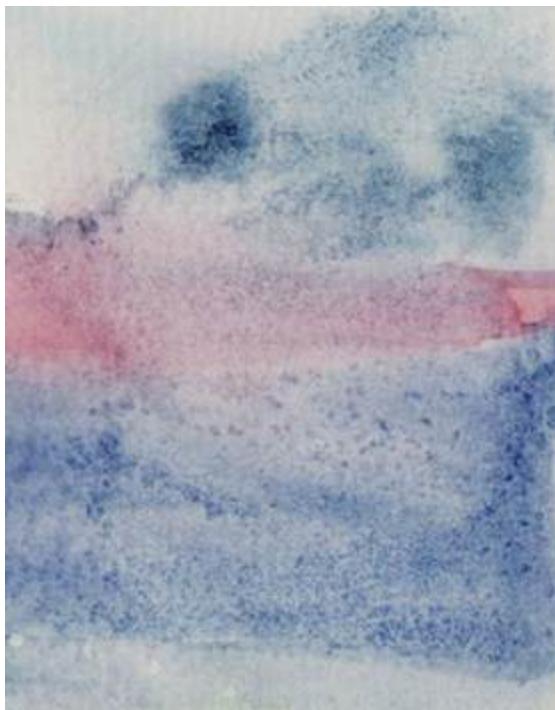
Use varying amounts of water and brush techniques to add pattern.

TIP 3

With water-colour paints it is best to apply dark tones over light as lighter tones do not show up over the dark ones.



Adding table salt to watery areas soaks up the water and leaves behind a pattern in the paint. Sprinkle the surface with salt, leave it to soak up the water, and then gently brush it away with a dry brush



TIP 4

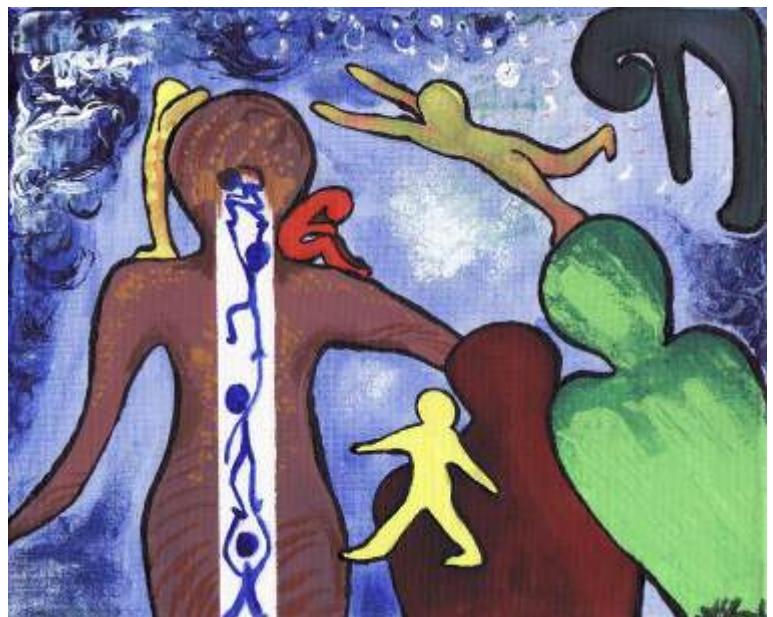
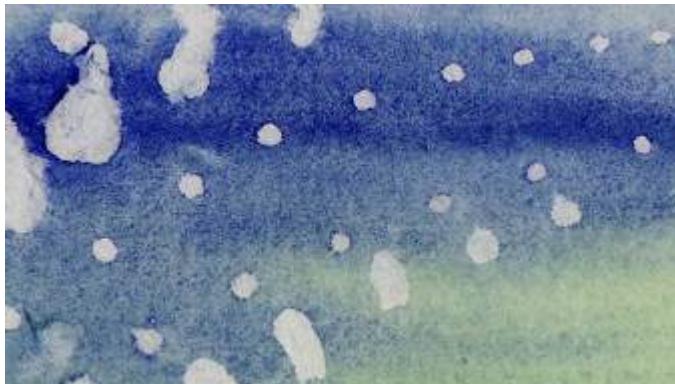
To avoid getting salt caught in your paintbrush and forming clumps, leave 'salt effects' until the end of the painting process or apply to areas where you will not be adding any more paint.

Ensure that the area is fully dry before removing the salt to avoid smudging and achieve the best possible patterned effect.

Finished Outcomes

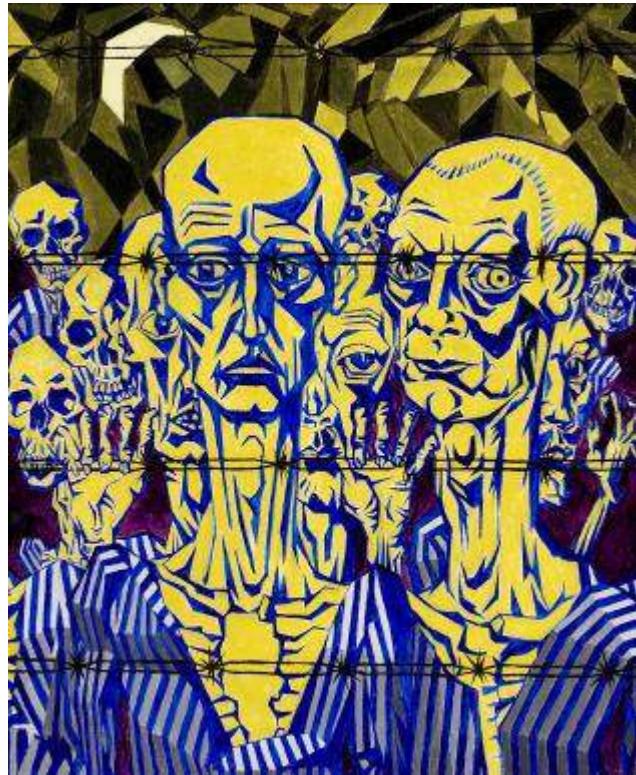


Finally, peel off the masking fluid and remove the tape carefully to reveal the highlighted areas



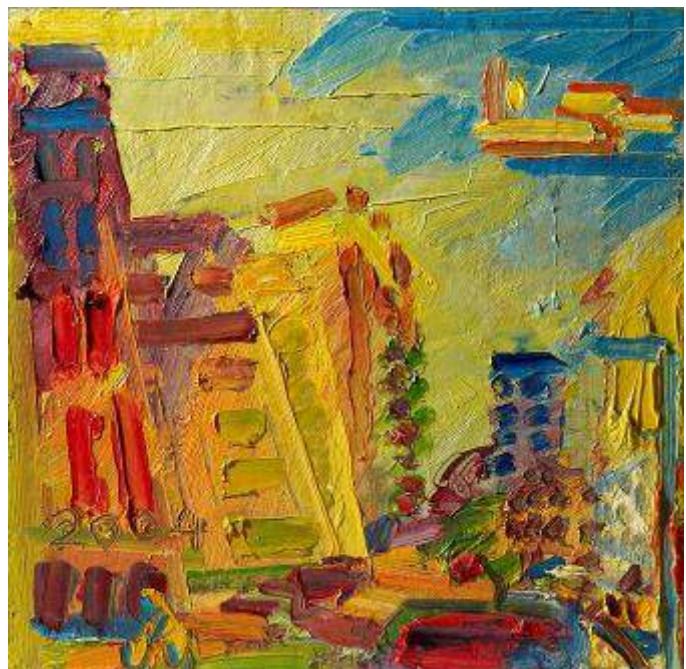
**These works incorporate all
of the described techniques**

Oil and Acrylic Paintings in the Ben Uri Collection



Moonlight Over the Third Reich, 1974

Colin Moss



Mornington Crescent , Summer Morning II, 2004

Frank Auerbach



Ghetto Theatre , 1920

David Bomberg



Holocaust/ Resurrection Portfolio 4 of 4, 1943

Ernest Greenwood



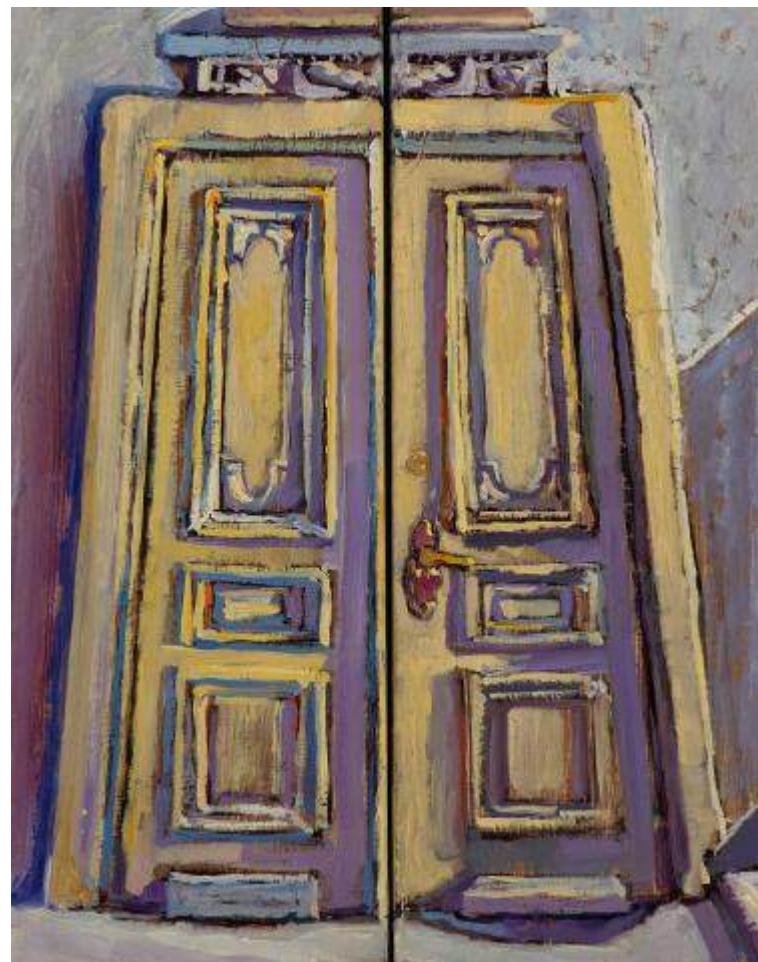
Chair, 2008

Anneke Coster

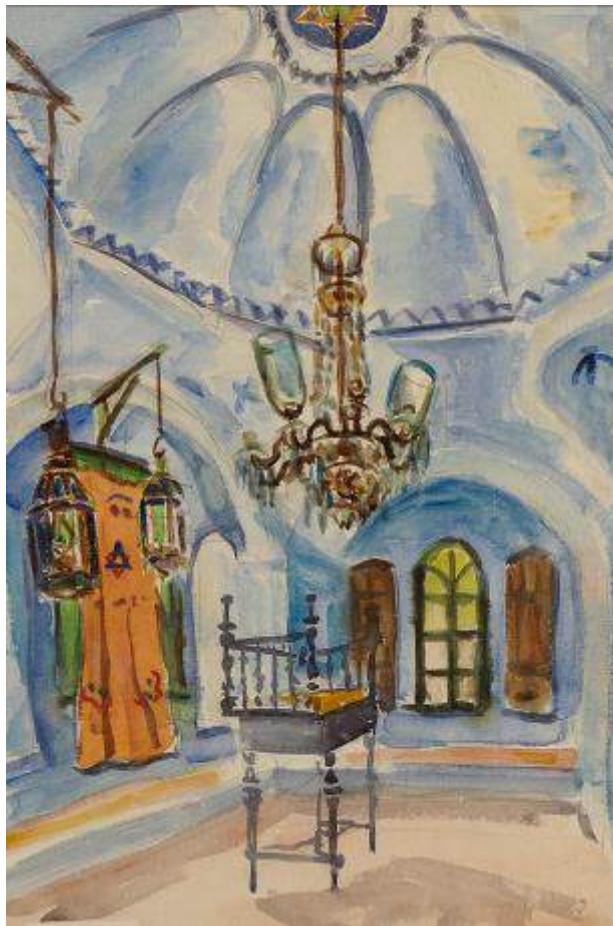
The Jewish Museum, Vilnius

2002

Naomi Alexander



Watercolour and Goache Paintings in the Ben Uri Collection

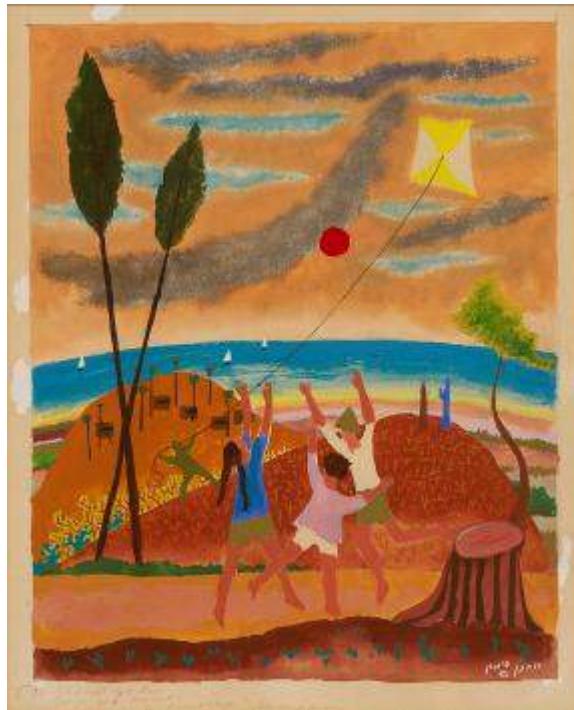


Synagogue Interior, 1983

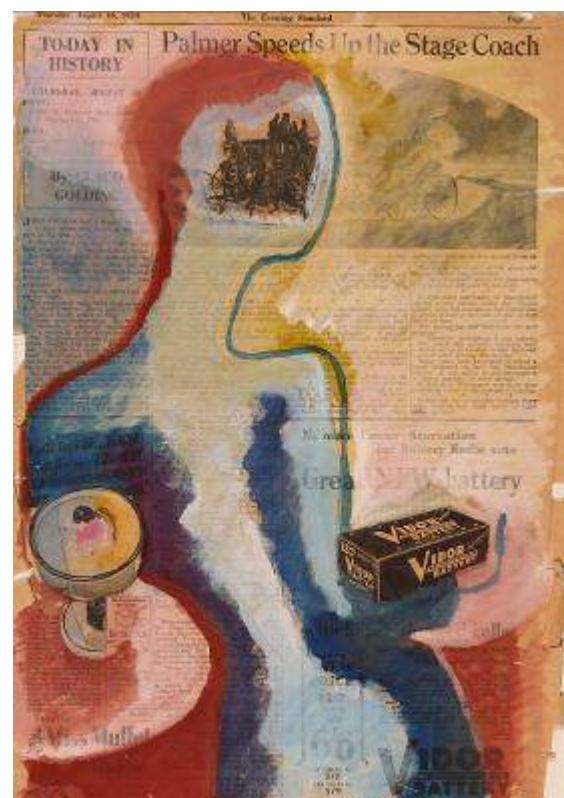
Shimson Holzman,



Memories of the East End, 1968 Bernard Scott



Kite Flying, 1976Yohanan Simon,



Untitled Portfolio 410 of 24 – Woman Seated at a Table 1933

Lomnitz Alfred

Think About....

Art about the Holocaust is made by Holocaust survivors, by the friends or families of Holocaust survivors, as well as by artists that did not experience or witness the Holocaust, but that make art in response to the events that took place during this period, to express their reactions and feelings.

What events, people or places would you create a painting about?

How could you paint an important part of your life or an event in history?

Could you make a painting about something that is taking place in the world today?

What will you include in your painting?

Why do you want to make this painting?

What type of paint would you use, and what techniques? Why?

How can you use these techniques to create a sense of emotion or atmosphere in the paintings?