L.S. Lowry: Capturing Industrial Britain

Learning objective: I can identify the key features, techniques, and subjects of L.S. Lowry's famous paintings.

About 15 minutes. Grown-up tip: Ask your child to describe the mood of a Lowry painting and explain why the artist chose such muted colours.

Read the front of the flashcard, think of the answer, and then flip it to check if you are correct. If you get stuck, look at the key vocabulary list first.

Who was L.S. Lowry?	**What is the nickname for the figures Lowry painted?**
A famous English artist known for painting industrial life in Northern England.	Matchstick men.
Which type of landscape did Lowry most frequently paint?	**What kind of colour palette did Lowry primarily use?**
Industrial landscapes, such as factories, mills, and terraced houses.	A limited, muted palette of black, white, vermilion, Prussian blue, and yellow ochre.
How did Lowry usually paint the sky in his work?	**What does 'industrial' mean in the context of Lowry's art?**
Using a plain, off-white or light grey colour to highlight the industrial smog.	Relating to factories, manufacturing, and the busy working life of cities.
How did Lowry show distance in his paintings?	**True or False: Lowry's paintings were always colourful and bright.**
By using 'flat' perspective, often making the background look like a stage set.	False; he used a sombre, muted palette to reflect industrial life.
What is the main focus of 'The Pond' or 'Going to the Match'?	**Why did Lowry paint people with thin, simple bodies?**
The everyday lives and movements of large crowds of people.	To show them as part of a collective, moving mass rather than individual portraits.