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Y9 ART

Colour Theory

Primary colours are the three main colours, they can't be made, but are used to mix all of the other colours

Secondary colours are made by mixing two primary colours

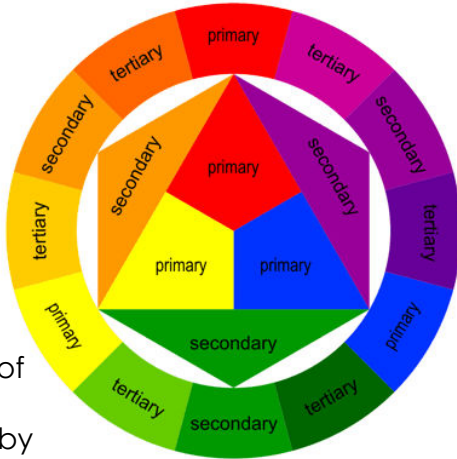**Tertiary colours** are made by mixing a primary and a secondary colour

Harmonious colours are next to each other on the colour wheel

Complementary colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel

Tint – when you add white to a colour to make it lighter

Shade – when you add black to a colour to make it darker

Making things look 3D:
To stop drawings looking flat use a range of tone and marks. Pressing harder and light and layering with your pencil creates different tones and adds depth.

The Formal elements of Art

Tone	How light or dark something is	
Line	A mark which can be long, short, wiggly straight etc…	
Colour	What you see when light reflects off something. Red, blue and yellow are primary colours	
Texture	How something looks or feels e.g. smooth or rough	
Pattern	A symbol or shape that is repeated	
Shape	A 2D area which is enclosed by a line e.g. a triangle	
Form	Something which has 3 dimensions e.g. a cube, sphere or a sculpture	

Mark Making: To make drawings look more realistic try to use different marks on the surface. You can do this by changing the direction, pressure or length of your marks. Mark making can be used in conjunction with shading or separately.

Technique Keywords

| Media/Medium	The materials and tools used by an artist to create a piece of art
Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create a piece of art
Composition	Where you place objects on the page
Highlight	The bright or reflective area on an object or piece of art, this area is closest to the light source
Shadow/Shade	The darker areas within a piece of art or object
Proportion	The size relationship between different parts e.g. height compared to width

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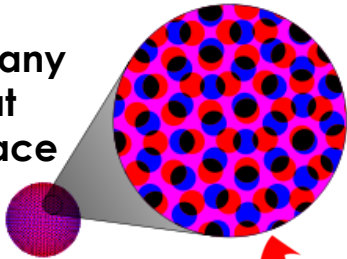A L.E.A.D. Academy

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In this project you will explore the work of many notable Pop Artists that have influenced the face of Modern Art and subsequent Artists.
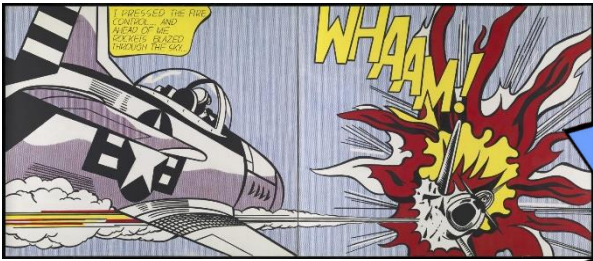
Roy Lichtenstein was a prominent artist in the Pop Art movement and was responsible for some of the most notable pieces of Pop Art.

Andy Warhol was a contemporary of Lichtenstein and created some of the world most recognisable images like the Campbell Soup can and Marilyn Monroe's colourful portrait.

Hattie Stewart is a modern British artist influenced by the Pop Artists of the past. A self titled 'professional doodler'. Her most notable works are art of her 'doodle-bombing' series, an example can be seen below.

Ben day (dots/lines wavy lines) is a printing process where colour and optical illusions can be created. Lichtenstein used this technique widely in his work.

PATTERN

IS THE REPETITION OF THE ELEMENTS OF ART OR ANYTHING ELSE.

PATTERNS OF LINE:

PATTERNS OF SHAPE:

PATTERNS OF COLOR:

NOTICE OTHER PATTERNS IN YOUR LIFE:
Breathing, Music, Math, Jumping Jacks, Butterfly Wings, Fabric, Habits . . .
PATTERN IS EVERYWHERE!

Pop Art is an art movement that emerged in the 1950s and flourished in the 1960s in America and Britain, drawing inspiration from sources in popular and commercial culture. Different cultures and countries contributed to the movement during the 1960s and 70s.

Media
Acrylic paint is water-based fast-drying paint widely used by artists since the 1960s. It can be used thickly or thinly depending how much water is added to it
Collage is pasting paper cut-outs onto various surfaces, it can also include other media such like painting and drawing.

Monoprinting is a form of printmaking that has lines or images that can only be made once

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ANDY WARHOL KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Biography

- Andy Warhol was an American artist, film director and producer.

- Warhol is one of the most famous artists of the 20th Century.

- He was a leading figure in the art movement known as pop art, from the 1950s to the 1960s.

- He is most famous for works such as *Campbell's Soup Cans*, *Marilyn Diptych* and *Eight Elvises*.

- Warhol's works explore advertising and celebrity culture, which emerged in the 1960s in the United States and Europe.

- He used a variety of techniques and styles, including painting, silkscreening and sculpture.

- Warhol lived between 1928 and 1987. He was originally from Pittsburgh, but spent much of his life living in New York City.

Significant Works

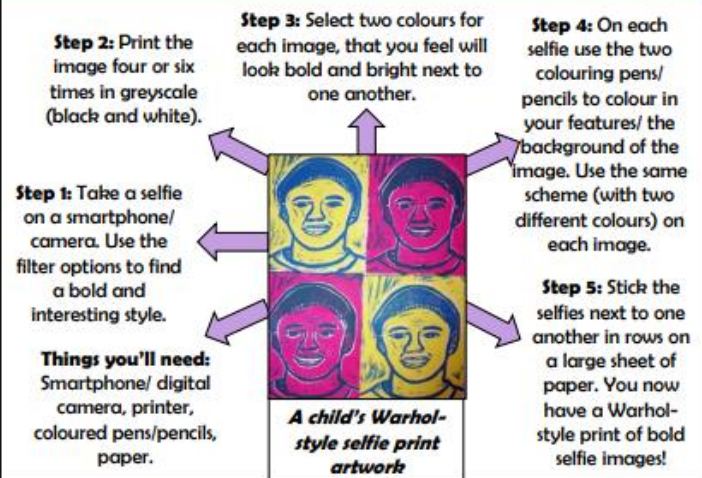|		
Campbell's Soup Cans (1962)		- *Campbell's Soup Cans* consists of 32 canvasses, each of which measure 51cm x 41cm. Each canvass contains a painting of one of the 32 varieties of soup offered by the company at the time. - The printmaking method was used to produce the paintings. The criticism and debate that the work drew helped the rise of pop art, and turned Warhol into one of America's most famous artists.
Marilyn Diptych (1962)		- The *Marilyn Diptych* is a silkscreen painting. - It contains 50 images of Marilyn Monroe, a hugely famous American actress and model who died aged 36 in 1962. This was created in the weeks following her death. - The 25 images on the left are in colour, the 25 on the right are in black and white, and are faded. - It is thought that the relationship between the two sides were to represent her life and death.
Eight Elvises (1963)		- *Eight Elvises* is another silkscreen painting. - It contains eight identical images of Elvis Presley in cowboy costume on a silver background. - The cowboy is a typical Hollywood construction, and the silver is to represent the 'silver screen', a name given for the Hollywood movie industry. - It is a large painting, measuring 200 by 370cm.

Key Vocabulary

Warhol

America

New York

Pop Art

Advertising

Celebrity

Silkscreen

Print

Modern Art

Collage

Campbell's Soup Cans

Marilyn Diptych

Eight Elvises

Styles and Techniques

Pop Art	- Pop art is a movement that arose in the late 1950s/ early 1960s. It uses imagery from popular and mass culture, for example advertising, comic books, the media and mass-produced everyday objects. - Warhol had a positive view of the features of ordinary modern life presented in pop art, which he felt abstract impressionism (the dominant style of the time) ignored. - Pop art is often bold, bright and brash, and attracted a great deal of criticism at the time.
Silkscreen	- Silkscreen Printing is a stenciling method that involves printing ink through stencils. The stencils are supported by a fabric mesh stretched across a frame called a screen. - It is also known as screen printing or serigraphy. Silkscreen Printing is ideally suited for bold and graphic designs. - Warhol used this method because he felt that it allowed him to easily mass-produce copies of existing images, which he could edit and paint to create his desired effect.
Modern Art	- Modern Art generally refers to art that was produced between 1860 and 1970, which threw aside the traiditions of the past in favour of experimentation. - Modern artists experimented with new ways of using materials and forming abstract images. As well as a pop artist, Andy Warhol is often considered as a modern artist.

How do I produce art like Warhol?

Step 1: Take a selfie on a smartphone/ camera. Use the filter options to find a bold and interesting style.

Step 2: Print the image four or six times in greyscale (black and white).

Step 3: Select two colours for each image, that you feel will look bold and bright next to one another.

Step 4: On each selfie use the two colouring pens/ pencils to colour in your features/ the background of the image. Use the same scheme (with two different colours) on each image.

Step 5: Stick the selfies next to one another in rows on a large sheet of paper. You now have a Warhol-style print of bold selfie images!

Things you'll need: Smartphone/ digital camera, printer, coloured pens/pencils, paper.

A child's Warhol-style selfie print artwork

Andy Warhol Timeline

6th August 1928	**1945-1949**	**1949**	**1954-55**	**1960-1961**	**1962**	**1962**	**1964**	**1968**	**1970**	**1980**	**22nd February 1988**
Born Andrew Warhola in Pittsburgh, USA.	Went to college at Carnegie Institute of Design & Technology.	Moves to New York City, where he lives for the rest of his life.	Warhol completes work for the Loft Gallery in NYC.	He begins to work with comics and advertised pop art.	Creates *Campbell's Soup Cans* with silk-screened photos.	Creates *Marilyn Diptych*.	Opens 'The Factory', a worldwide centre of creativity.	Is shot and badly injured by Valerie Solanas.	Warhol retires from pop art and moves into moviemaking.	Creates Andy Warhol TV.	Warhol dies of a heart attack after gall bladder surgery.

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Art – Illustrative Art – Printmaking:

Screen printing: a printing technique where a mesh or screen is used to transfer ink onto a surface, except in areas made impermeable to the ink by a blocking stencil.

Art Specific Language and Terms

Contact Printing (Cyantotypes & Chemigrams)	Cyanotypes- photographic prints created by placing objects onto cyantotype paper and exposing to UV light. Chemigrams- objects dipped into photographic chemicals and then placed onto photo paper.	**Reduction Lino Printing**	Producing reduction lino prints involves cutting and inking several layers from a single lino block to create a multi-coloured print.
Relief Printing	Relief printing is a printing method where a printing block or plate is created by removing/cutting away negative sections of an image or by adding layers to create a raised surface (collagraph). Ink is then applied to its surface, but not to any recessed areas and then brought into contact with paper. Pressure is applied to transfer the ink either by hand or by using a printing press.	**Photo-emulsion** (Screen printing)	An emulsion which is 'scooped' across the mesh of a screen and then exposed to ultra-violet light, through a film or transparency printed with the required design. This hardens the emulsion in the exposed areas but leaves the unexposed parts soft. They are then washed away using a water spray, leaving behind the desired image.

Lino Printing:

Lino printing is a form of fine art printmaking where the printing plate is cut into lino. The lino is then inked, a piece of paper placed over it, and then run through a printing press or pressure applied by hand to transfer the ink to the paper. The result is a linocut print. The advantage of this printing method is that multiple prints can be made allowing for experimentation of colour and layering of colour.

Examples of Artists that use Printmaking Techniques:
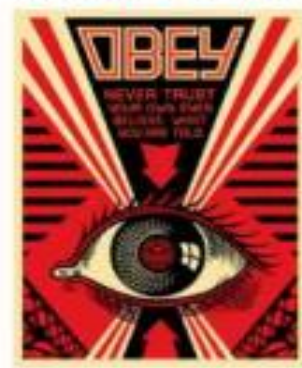
Screen printing
Shepard Fairey, Eye 2009

Cyanotype
Anna Atkins

Lino cut
Brian Reedy

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A. Keywords:

Line — Line is the path left by a moving point. A line can be horizontal, diagonal or curved and can also change length.

Tone — This refers to the lightness or darkness of something. This could be a shade or how dark or light a colour appears.

Media — The materials and methods used to produce a piece of art or design.

Composition — How the elements of the work are put together.

Assessment Objectives (AO) — There are 4 assessment objectives that are used to mark you work in this GCSE.

Consistent — The standard of Control, Accuracy and Neatness (C.A.N.) is maintained throughout.

Annotation — Key information alongside your work. A record of your experiences, thoughts and emotions connected to an image.

Refinement — Developing and modifying to improve and adapt your work. Not just repeating using a different media.

B. Key Knowledge 1 – AO1: Developing ideas.

- Looking at artists, designers and craftspeople to help your own work.
- Showing that you can analyse art that inspires you and that you understand the cultural background to the art.
- Take the artists work further and make them your own; copy a section, recreate the whole image or complete your own original piece in the artists style.
- Presentation is important so take time and care to show Control, Accuracy and Neatness (C.A.N.)

Mood board, mind maps, artist research
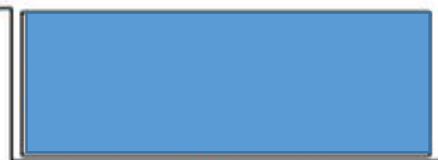
F. Drawing, exploring a variety of media and approaches
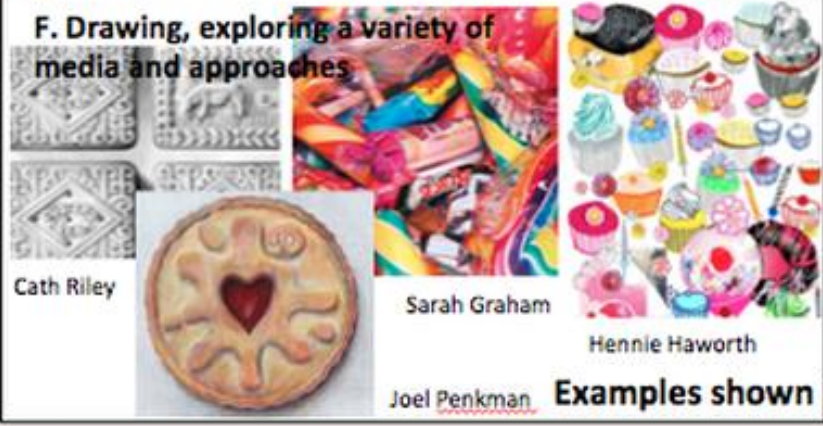
Cath Riley

Sarah Graham

Joel Penkman

Hennie Haworth

Examples shown here are for a food project!

C. Key Knowledge 2 – AO2: Experiment and refine ideas.

- Using lots of different materials and media that's relative to your theme.
- Experimenting to find out what works and what doesn't; annotation will evidence your thoughts on your progress.
- Improving your work as it progresses; don't just repeat the same idea with a different media. You must show improvement with your techniques.

D. Key Knowledge 3 – Annotation tips.

- Do include a few basic facts about the artist.
- Do explain the reasons behind a particular artist's work.
- Do say why you did what you did.
- Do say whether the effect was what you expected.
- Do say what you have learnt by doing it, regardless of the result.
- Use the support sheets to help you extend your language with specialist words.

G. Wider thinking / further reading:

https://www.studentartguide.com
Pinterest – Set up your own account.