

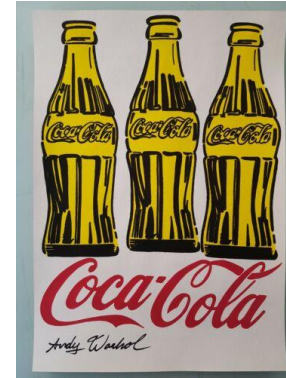
Key Vocabulary

Pop Art,
collage, repeat
pattern
image,
representation,
image,
background,
digital art

Andy Warhol 1928 - 1987



- Warhol was an American artist and film maker
- He is credited with leading the Pop Art movement
- He produced pictures of shop bought items like Coca Cola bottles and tins of soup, exploring modern culture
- He went on to make screen prints of celebrities, using different colour backgrounds



Roy Lichtenstein 1923 - 1997



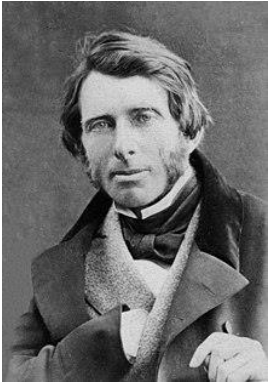
- Lichtenstein was another famous Pop Artist
- He was inspired by comics
- His work is supposed to be humorous and sarcastic



Key Vocabulary

Ruskin
Art and Crafts
still life
watercolour
light
shade
shadow

John Ruskin 1918 - 2000



- John Ruskin was a British artist.
- He created the Ruskin School of Drawing at Oxford University where he was a professor
- As a prolific writer and art critic, he is considered to be responsible for creating the Art and Crafts movement
- Ruskin used watercolours for many of his still lifes

- In using watercolours, the lightest part of a picture should be an absence of colour as there is no white in watercolour sets.
- Watercolours are condensed pigment, so need a lot of water.
- To create lighter shades use more water, to create more intense colour use less water.



Clay – dragon eyes

How can I effectively stick piece of clay together so that they don't fall off?

**YEAR 3
Term 3**

Key Vocabulary

- attach
- slip
- etch
- score
- smooth



- To make a dragon eye you need to consider the skin around the eye
- This is likely to be horned and scaly



- Animal eyes are different in shape to human eyes

How to join clay:

Remember these rules

- The Wetter The Better (The wetter the clay is, the easier it is to join.)
- Join Like To Like (The pieces being joined should be the same dampness.)

1. Mark where the pieces are to be joined to each other.
2. Using a serrated scraper, fork, pin tool, knife, or other sharp tool, score grooves into the clay. Cross-hatch the grooves and make them deeper than just very light surface scratches.
3. Spread slip over the scored areas using a knife, a brush, your finger, etc. Make sure to fill in all the grooves so you create no air pockets.



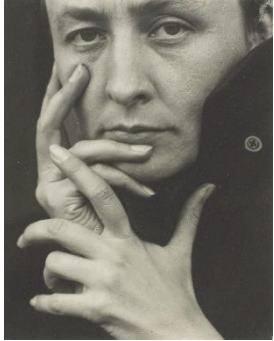


Georgia O'Keefe

How can I use tonal shades of the same colour to make a picture look 3D?

**YEAR 3
Term 3**

Georgia O'Keefe 1887 - 1986



- O'Keefe was an American modernist artist.
- She was known for her paintings of enlarged flowers, New York Skyscrapers, and New Mexico landscapes.
- O'Keefe has been called the "Mother of American Modernism"



- O'Keefe used different shades of the same colour to create depth and create a 3D effect.



- Using watercolour, the more water you add to the paint the lighter the shade.
- The less water you add the darker and denser the shade

Batik

- Batik is a way of painting on fabric.
- It is made by drawing lines or dots with wax or thick PVA glue. These are the areas that are to be left white.
- The fabric is then painted on and the areas covered in wax or glue resist the paint.



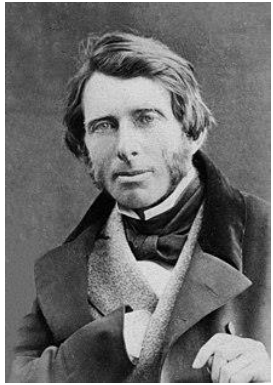
Key Vocabulary

- Batik
- Wax-resist
- Tone
- Depth
- Dense
- Absence of colour
- Wash
- Texture
- Fabric paint

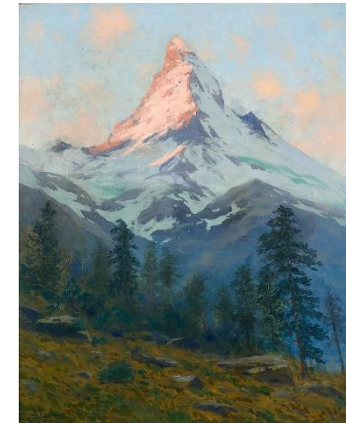
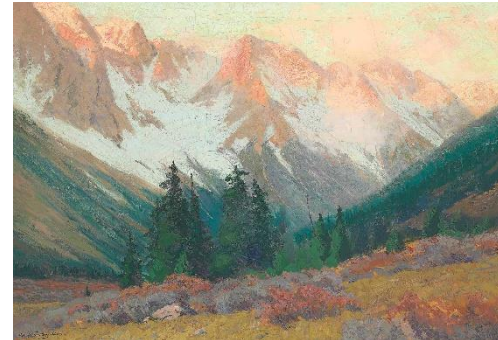
Key Vocabulary

pastel
blend
shade
expressionism

Charles Partridge Adams 1858 - 1942



- Adams was a self taught artist
- He was an American landscape artist who painted in Colorado and California
- Adams paintings are enhanced by the use of stronger colours than in a photograph. The evening shadows are bluer, the spring grass is greener, the sunsets more strikingly yellow or orange
- He made the mountains look about twice as tall as they actually look



Expressionism

- In expressionist art, colour in particular can be highly intense and non-naturalistic, brushwork is typically free and paint application tends to be generous and highly textured.
- Expressionist art tends to be emotional and sometimes mystical.
- Although the term expressionist can be applied to artworks from any era, it is generally applied to art of the twentieth century.