

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER.

Y9

Lichtenstein's technique, which often involved the use of stencils, sought to bring the look and feel of commercial printing processes to his work. Through the use of primary colours, thick outlines and Benday dots.

Lichtenstein endeavoured to make his works appear machine-made.

Benday dots

Reading Homeworks.

Bold Colours

<https://artlitr.com/roy-lichtenstein-6-interesting-facts/>

Britto.com/romeros-story



Bold lines

Observational drawings



Pop art

Pop Art was the art of popular culture. It was the visual art movement that characterized a sense of optimism during the post war consumer boom of the 1950's and 1960's. It coincided with the globalization of pop music and youth culture, personified by Elvis and the Beatles. Pop Art was brash, young and fun and hostile to the artistic establishment. It included different styles of painting and sculpture from various countries, but what they all had in common was an interest in mass-media, mass-production and mass-culture.



Pop Art appreciates popular culture, or what we also call "material culture." It does not critique the consequences of materialism and consumerism; it simply recognizes its pervasive presence as a natural fact.

Pop Art, noun: A type of modern art that started in the 1960s and uses images and objects from ordinary life.

Things to look for in a Pop Art painting:
Bright colours, patterns, bold outlines, repeat patterns, faces, food and words.



Useful Websites:

www.pinterest.com

www.moma.org/popart

Some Artists to look at:

Andy Warhol

Roy Lichtenstein

Keith Haring

Claes Oldenburg

Jasper Johns



Knowledge Organiser- Still life

Artists

Rachel Ruysch (The Hague, 3 June 1664– Amsterdam, 12 October 1750) was a still life painter from the Northern Netherlands. She specialized in flowers, inventing her own style and achieving international fame in her lifetime.



Vincent Van Gogh



Still life

is simply a painting or drawing of objects. It is different from other forms of figurative work in the sense that it cannot move (unlike a figure or a portrait) and is close to you (unlike a landscape)

Adding detail...



What detail in a good leaf drawing looks like:



Primary source observational drawing - drawing something real in front of you.
Secondary source observational drawing - drawing something from a picture/ photograph

What do you need to think about when you are creating your still life painting?

- Colour?
- Tone?
- Texture?
- Arrangement of objects?

Key Vocabulary
Observation
Shape
Proportion
Tone
Texture
Primary source
Tonal shading
Hatching
Cross hatching

When you paint or draw a still life, you will see things your own way, one person might be fascinated to the detail, another might notice the shapes more, and another person might be more interested in the colours.



1. Set up your still life. This could be bottles, glasses, cups and spoons.
2. Make sure you have a range of pencils, a rubber, a sharpener, blending tools and scrap paper.
3. Start to sketch out the basic shapes of your objects in light sketchy lines.
4. Use the step-by-step activity sheet to start adding tone.