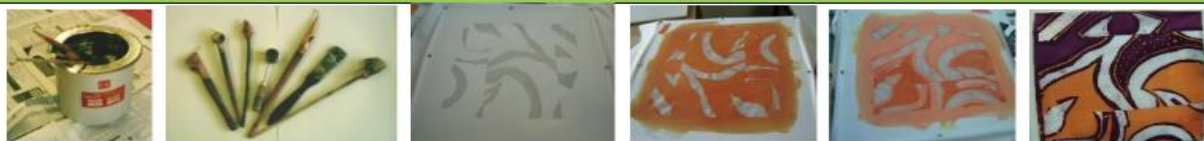


## Batik



1. Paraffin wax must be melted (110-19 F) this will make it free flowing. It is a good wax to use as it can be cracked and produce an interesting design.
2. These are tjantings; they can create a variety of different thicknesses of lines. Brushes can be used also; these cover a wider area and are good for filling in shapes.
3. Mount a plain piece of cloth to a frame. Lightly draw your design onto the fabric. Apply the first layer of wax, these will be the areas you want to stay white. Check the back of the fabric to see if the wax has penetrated through the fabric, if the wax is too cold it will just clump on top.
4. Prep the fabric for dye, allow this to dry for 5 minutes and then paint on the first layer of dye. Always begin with your lightest colour and work gradually darker. Allow this to dry before applying the next colour.
5. Now wax out the areas you wish to keep your new dyed colour. Apply your next layer of dye, again allow this to dry and repeat the process.
6. Once all your layers have been applied allow your fabric to dry completely and iron out the wax.

## Key Vocabulary / information

- **Batik:** Batik is a method of dyeing fabric where some areas are covered with wax or pastes made of glues or starches to make designs by keeping dyes from penetrating in pattern areas. The word batik originates from the Javanese *tik* and means to dot.
- **Tjantings:** Use a tjanting like you would a pen; to control the rate of the flow by raise and lower the handle.
- **Fabric:** When using dyes to colour fabric, you get the best results when natural fabrics such as 100% cotton and silk are used.
- **Resist:** When applying the resist try to create a thin continuous line. If you don't the dye may bleed through the resist. Always lay your fabric on an absorbent surface because the dye will bleed underneath and "muddy" your colours.
- **Colour mixing:** When dyes are used to colouring fabric they don't always behave as you would expect.
  - Magenta + a little yellow = red
  - Magenta + yellow = orange
  - Cyan + a little magenta = royal blue
  - Cyan + magenta = purple
  - Cyan + Yellow = purple

Experiment with colour mixing in a palette before applying to the fabric. Also try diluting the dye with more water; you will get a paler colour.

## Key Facts

## Henri Rousseau

## Georgia O'keefe

## Life

1844 - 1910

1887 - 1986

## Country of birth

France

USA

## Style

Naive or Primitive

Abstract Modernism

## Media

Oil painting layered

Pastel, charcoal, watercolour and oil



Tiger  
in a Tropical Storm  
(surprised!)1891



Blue Green Music 1921

## Books, internet sites and places to visit

- Making a wax leaf:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XrsD4oa-gb0>
- The art of Batik:  
<https://www.theartofed.com/2016/04/05/step-step-guide-batik/>
- Georgia O'Keeffe  
<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-georgia-okeeffe>
- Henri Rousseau BBC Your Paintings  
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p01dqy77>



## Block printing

First, etch your design onto a Quickprint foam board.



Then, rollover the Quickprint foam with the ink.



After that, place the inked foam over the paper, using a clean dry roller apply even pressure.



Next, roll out ink onto a tray.



Finally, take off the paper to reveal your print.

## Key Vocabulary and Important Facts

**Printing** is the process of creating multiples of the same piece of artwork. Prints are made from an original surface called a **matrix**.

- **Woodcut, linocut** – a sketch is drawn onto the surface of the matrix and then specialist tools used to remove parts of the block that are not to receive ink. Raised part of block are inked, then paper placed over the block. Paper then rolled with roller. If in colour, separate blocks are used for each colour.
- **Engraving** – the engraved plate is inked all over, then the ink is wiped off, leaving ink only in the engraved lines. Plate put through a high pressure press with paper. The plate can be used hundreds of times.
- **Screen printing** - The first time man placed his hand against a cave wall and blew ash and dried blood against it was the first time a stencil was used. An image is drawn onto paper or plastic or film. The image is cut out to create a stencil. The pieces that are cut away are the places where the ink will go. A screen is made from fabric, originally silk, and stretched over a wooden frame - an old picture frame will do. The stencil is then fixed to the screen. The screen is then placed on top of a piece of paper and ink squeezed across the top of the frame. A rubber blade is used to drag the ink across the screen, allowing the ink to seep through the silk onto the paper where there are gaps in the stencil. Colours are added layer by layer, using different stencils. The screen can be re-used after washing.










## Key People, Places and Dates


- One of the many things that Ancient Egyptians gave to the world was black ink. This was made by mixing black soot with vegetable oil and beeswax, gelatine and gum may also have been used. To make ink of different colours a different material was used e.g. ochre. The fact that so many clearly legible pieces of writing survive to this day is testament to the quality of this ink. Egyptian scribes used a soft reed, with which the ink was brushed on. In Ancient Egypt stencils were used to decorate tombs, where sculptors created an outline around this pattern. Once complete this would be decorated with paint, usually a bright colour such as red, yellow or blue.
- Other famous artists who have used block printing: Rembrandt 1606 -1669, Francisco Goya 1746-1828, William Blake 1757-1827, Hokusai 1760-1849, Toulouse Lautrec 1864 -1901, Pablo Picasso 1881-1973, Andy Warhol 1928-1987, Roy Lichtenstein 1923-1997

## Books, internet sites and places to visit

- 'The Hound Dog's Haiku and other poems' by Michael Rosen and illustrated by Maria Azarian
- 'Walk together Children- Black American Spirituals' by Ashley Bryan
- BBC Art film clips on printing: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0114xj9>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p01149qw>
- <https://www.bbc.com/education/clips/zs67ycw>
- Access art – Print making Techniques: <https://www.accessart.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/printmaking.pdf>
- Tate online: <http://www.tate.org.uk/search?q=printing>
- Google images 'Block prints'
- Tate Britain and Tate Modern

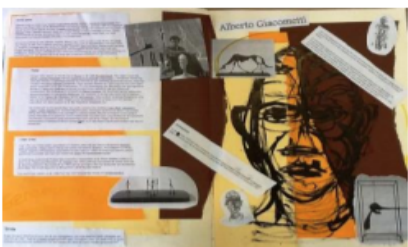


Painting Techniques			Key Vocabulary and Important Facts	
				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Sponging:</b> painting using a piece of absorbent porous material, such as cellulose, plastic, or rubber.</li><li>• <b>Stippling:</b> creating a pattern by using small dots. Such a pattern may occur in nature and these effects are often copied by artists.</li><li>• <b>Sgraffito:</b> (Italian: "scratched"), a technique used in painting, pottery, and glass, which consists of putting down base surface, covering it with another, and then scratching the top layer of paint so that the pattern or shape that emerges is of the lower colour. Linked with graffiti.</li><li>• <b>Impasto:</b> refers to an area of thick paint or texture, in a painting; a technique used by Van Gogh.</li><li>• <b>Blending:</b> mixing two or more colours to soften lines. To be an artist, it's important to practice blend</li></ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Post-impressionism:</b> a term describing the changes in impressionism from about 1886.</li><li>• <b>Expressionism:</b> art in which the image of reality is distorted in order to express the artist's ideas.</li><li>• <b>Texture:</b> the feel or look of a surface.. Painters often use to make their painting interesting.</li><li>• <b>Landscape:</b> one of the principal types of subject in Western art</li><li>• <b>Perspective:</b> a way of showing objects on the flat surface of a picture so that they seem the correct size and distance from one another.</li><li>• <b>Visual elements</b>, e.g. relative size, colour, texture, pattern, detail, form</li></ul>	
Key Facts		Van Gogh	Paul Klee	Books, internet sites and places to visit
Life		1853–1890	1879 -1940	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• BBC Bitesize Using painting techniques for different effects: <a href="https://www.bbc.com/education/clips/zqstrdm">https://www.bbc.com/education/clips/zqstrdm</a></li></ul> <b>Web sites and books about Van Gogh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/clips/z4pvcdm">https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/clips/z4pvcdm</a></li><li>• <a href="https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/make/paint-draw/create-art-van-gogh">https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/make/paint-draw/create-art-van-gogh</a></li><li>• Vincent Van Gogh (Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists Sep 2014 by Marie Morreale</li></ul> <b>Web sites and books bout Paul Klee</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="http://vimeo.com/43838365">http://vimeo.com/43838365</a></li><li>• A Line is a Dot That Went for a Walk 2016 by Jo Fernihough</li></ul>
Country of birth		Netherlands	Switzerland	
Style		Post-Impressionism	Expressionism	
Media		Oil paint	Oil paint, watercolour, ink, pastel,	
<p><b>Quote by Van Gogh:</b> "The heart of man is very much like the sea, it has its storms, it has its tides and in its depths it has its pearls too"</p> <p><b>Quote by Paul Klee:</b> "Children also have artistic ability, and there is wisdom in their having it! The more helpless they are, the more instructive are the examples they furnish us..."</p>		 <p>Starlight over the river Rhone1888</p>  <p>Seascape at Saintes-Maries 1888</p>	 <p>The Mountain Niesen, Egyptian Night, 1915</p>  <p>Rich Harbour, 1938</p>	

Quiz	
Question 1	Question 2
<p>Who was Vincent Van Gogh?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. An English art dealer</li> <li>B. A Dutch Post-impressionist painter</li> <li>C. A Protestant missionary</li> <li>D. A French printer</li> </ul>	<p>Which century did Vincent Van Gogh live?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. 18<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>B. 19<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>C. 20<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>D. 21<sup>st</sup> century</li> </ul>
Question 3	Question 4
<p>Who was Paul Klee?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. An art teacher</li> <li>B. A soldier</li> <li>C. An aircraft engineer</li> <li>D. A Swiss-born artist</li> </ul>	<p>Which century did Paul Klee live?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. 18th century</li> <li>B. 19th century</li> <li>C. 20th century</li> <li>D. 21st century</li> </ul>
Question 5	Question 6
<p>Which of the following is <b>not</b> a painting technique?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Hatching</li> <li>B. Blending</li> <li>C. Stippling</li> <li>D. Splattering</li> </ul>	<p>What does the term perspective mean in art?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Something made from transparent plastic.</li> <li>B. A way of showing 3D objects on the flat surface of a picture.</li> <li>C. A picture of a person.</li> <li>D. A way of thinking.</li> </ul>
Question 7	Question 8
<p>The artistic term 'impasto' means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. making pasta</li> <li>B. impatiently painting</li> <li>C. an area of thick paint or texture, in a painting.</li> <li>D. mixing two or more colours to soften lines</li> </ul>	<p>What is this technique called?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Blending</li> <li>B. Stippling</li> <li>C. Sgraffito</li> <li>D. Scumbling</li> </ul> 



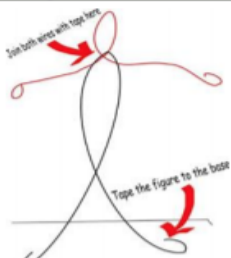
## Making a Giacometti Sculpture



**Step 1:** Background information and designing



**Step 4:** Painting



**Step 5:** A Small Exhibition



**Step 2:** The Armature and the Stand



**Step 3:** Dressing up with Modroc

The height of some of Giacometti's early sculptures are only 7cm high.

The tallest sculpture is 'Tall figure III', which stands at just over 232 cm high.

## Key Vocabulary

- **Sculpture:** three dimensional art usually done in clay, bronze, marble, plaster, wire or wood.
- **Armature:** an open framework on which a sculpture is moulded with clay or similar material.
- **Modroc:** plaster bandage that is used for modelling, casting and crafting.
- **Bronze:** an alloy; a mixture of metals made from copper and tin.
- **20<sup>th</sup> century Art Movements:**
- **Surrealism:** fantastic images and strange comparisons used to represent unconscious thoughts and dreams.
- **Cubism:** art which shows all possible viewpoints of a person or an object all at once, so they look like they are made out of cubes and other geometrical shapes.
- **Expressionism:** Colours and shapes are not used in a way people see them, but as the artist feels them.
- **Formalism:** analysing and comparing form and style, including the way objects are made.

## Key Facts

## Alberto Giacometti

## Life

1901 - 1966

## Country of birth

Switzerland

## Style

Surrealism, Expressionism, Cubism, Formalism

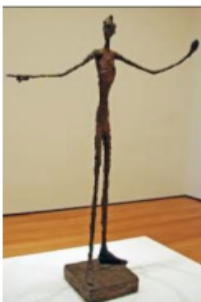
## Media

Metal wire, plaster, bronze

## Quote by Giacometti:



"Artistically I am still a child with a whole life ahead of me to discover and create. I want something, but I won't know what it is until I succeed in doing it."



Man Pointing  
1947



Walking Man I 1960



Dog (Le chien) bronze 1951

## Books, internet sites and places to visit

## Web sites and books about Alberto Giacometti

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9jeBISILVgo>
- <https://nurturestore.co.uk/giacometti-sculpture-art-project-for-kids>
- <https://artprojectsforkids.org/giacometti-glue-drawing/>
- <https://www.instructables.com/id/Giacometti-inspired-plaster-cast-sculptures/>
- Meet The Artist: Alberto Giacometti by Nick White (Author)

## Art movements:

- <https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/what-is/surrealism>
- <https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-pablo-picasso>
- <https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/make/paint-draw/create-art-van-gogh>
- <https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/games-quizzes/quiz-which-art-movement-are-you>



Quiz	
Question 1	Question 2
<p>Who was Alberto Giacometti?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. A sculptor</li> <li>B. a decorator</li> <li>C. an Italian chef</li> <li>D. a sculpture</li> </ul>	<p>Which century did Alberto Giacometti live in?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. 18<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>B. 19<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>C. 20<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>D. 21<sup>st</sup> century</li> </ul>
Question 3	Question 4
<p>What is a sculpture?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. An art teacher</li> <li>B. A real life object</li> <li>C. Two dimensional art - done in clay, bronze, marble, plaster, wire, or wood.</li> <li>D. Three dimensional art - done in clay, bronze, marble, plaster, wire, or wood.</li> </ul>	<p>What is the height of his tallest sculptures?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. 1 metre</li> <li>B. 2 metres</li> <li>C. 2 32 cm</li> <li>D. 200 metres</li> </ul>
Question 5	Question 6
<p>What was the height of his smallest sculptures?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. 2 cm</li> <li>B. 5 cm</li> <li>C. 7 cm</li> <li>D. 10 cm</li> </ul>	<p>What is an armature?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. A picture of an arm</li> <li>B. an adult arm</li> <li>C. an open framework on which a sculpture is moulded with clay or similar material.</li> <li>D. the French word for 'arm'</li> </ul>
Question 7	Question 8
<p>What were Giacometti's sculptures made from?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Bronze</li> <li>B. plaster</li> <li>C. metal wire</li> <li>D. all of the above</li> </ul>	<p>What is Modroc?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. A plaster bandage that is used for modelling</li> <li>B. a kind of music</li> <li>C. a modern type of rock</li> <li>D. all of the above</li> </ul>



## Pastel drawing Techniques



Blending



Blocking



Sgraffito



Oil pastels



Broken lines



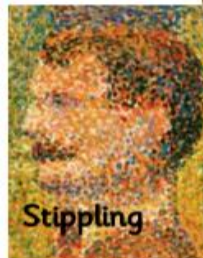
Texture rubbing



Chalk pastels



Hatching



Stippling



Scumbling



Lithograph crayons

## Key Vocabulary

**Pastels** - small sticks of different coloured pigments (colours) that are used for drawing pictures.

**Lithograph crayon** - dense, black **crayons** especially designed for sketching directly on a **lithographic** stone, screen, or grained paper master for **lithographic** printing. Ideal for drawing on paper as well.

**Blending** - mixing two or more colours to soften lines.

**Blocking** - painting in simple **blocks**, or shapes, of colour.

**Hatching** - an artistic technique used to create tonal or shading effects by drawing closely spaced parallel lines.

**Scumbling** - creating controlled scribbled marks.

**Sgraffito** - known as the **scraping technique** and can be similar to the effects of scratch art.

**Stippling** - small, distinct dots of colour are applied in patterns to form an image.

**Illustrations** - pictures that tell a story.

**Portrait** - a picture of a person.

## Key Facts

### Life

### Country of birth

### Style

### Media

### Examples of artists' work:

## Priscilla Coleman

1962 (?) - present

Texas, USA

Courtroom illustrator

Oil pastels and water based sticks



## Howard Brodie

1915 - 2010

California, USA

Combat and courtroom sketches

Lithograph crayons, coloured pencils



## Books, internet sites and places to visit

The Usborne Book of Art

Chalk Pastel techniques

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oj2sEXs4XZY>

Oil Pastel techniques

<https://www.artforkidshub.com/how-to-blend-with-oil-pastels/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jm6wo-8rJDO>

Tate Gallery <https://www.tate.org.uk/kids>

Portraits <https://www.bbc.com/teach/class-clips-video/how-to-draw-a-portrait/zk28qp3>



## Quiz

### Question 1

Which of the following is **not** a pastel technique?

- A. Hatching
- B. Blending
- C. Stippling
- D. Splattering

### Question 2

What are lithograph crayons used for?

- A. Sculpture
- B. Printing
- C. Painting
- D. Collage

### Question 3

Who was Howard Brodie?

- A. A naval officer
- B. A newspaper editor
- C. A football player
- D. A combat and courtroom artist

### Question 4

Which century did Howard Brodie live?

- A. 17<sup>th</sup> century
- B. 18<sup>th</sup> century
- C. 19<sup>th</sup> century
- D. 20<sup>th</sup> century

### Question 5

Who is Priscilla Coleman?

- A. A television presenter
- B. A courtroom artist
- C. A model
- D. A story book illustrator

### Question 6

What is a portrait?

- A. A picture of a city
- B. A picture of the countryside
- C. A picture of a person
- D. A picture of an object

### Question 7

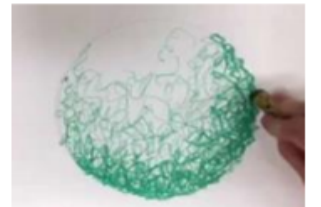
The artistic term 'blending' means:

- A. making a smoothie
- B. drawing closely spaced parallel lines.
- C. applying small, distinct dots of colour in patterns to form an image.
- D. mixing two or more colours to soften lines

### Question 8

What is this technique called?

- A. Scribbling
- B. Stippling
- C. Sgraffito
- D. Scumbling



## Batik





1. Paraffin wax must be melted (110-19 F) this will make it free flowing. It is a good wax to use as it can be cracked and produce an interesting design.
2. These are tjantings; they can create a variety of different thicknesses of lines. Brushes can be used also; these cover a wider area and are good for filling in shapes.
3. Mount a plain piece of cloth to a frame. Lightly draw your design onto the fabric. Apply the first layer of wax, these will be the areas you want to stay white. Check the back of the fabric to see if the wax has penetrated through the fabric, if the wax is too cold it will just clump on top.
4. Prep the fabric for dye, allow this to dry for 5 minutes and then paint on the first layer of dye. Always begin with your lightest colour and work gradually darker. Allow this to dry before applying the next colour.
5. Now wax out the areas you wish to keep your new dyed colour. Apply your next layer of dye, again allow this to dry and repeat the process.
6. Once all your layers have been applied allow your fabric to dry completely and iron out the wax.

## Key Vocabulary / information

- **Batik:** Batik is a method of dyeing fabric where some areas are covered with wax or pastes made of glues or starches to make designs by keeping dyes from penetrating in pattern areas. The word batik originates from the Javanese *tik* and means to dot.
- **Tjantings:** Use a tjanting like you would a pen; to control the rate of the flow by raise and lower the handle.
- **Fabric:** When using dyes to colour fabric, you get the best results when natural fabrics such as 100% cotton and silk are used.
- **Resist:** When applying the resist try to create a thin continuous line. If you don't the dye may bleed through the resist. Always lay your fabric on an absorbent surface because the dye will bleed underneath and "muddy" your colours.
- **Colour mixing:** When dyes are used to colouring fabric they don't always behave as you would expect.
  - Magenta + a little yellow = red
  - Magenta + yellow = orange
  - Cyan + a little magenta = royal blue
  - Cyan + magenta = purple
  - Cyan + Yellow = purple

Experiment with colour mixing in a palette before applying to the fabric. Also try diluting the dye with more water; you will get a paler colour.

Key Facts	Henri Rousseau	Georgia O'keefe	Books, internet sites and places to visit
Life	1844 - 1910	1887 - 1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making a wax leaf: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XrsD4oa-gb0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XrsD4oa-gb0</a></li> <li>• The art of Batik: <a href="https://www.theartofed.com/2016/04/05/step-step-guide-batik/">https://www.theartofed.com/2016/04/05/step-step-guide-batik/</a></li> <li>• Georgia O'Keefe <a href="https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-georgia-okeeffe">https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-georgia-okeeffe</a></li> <li>• Henri Rousseau BBC Your Paintings <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p01dqy77">http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p01dqy77</a></li> </ul>
Country of birth	France	USA	
Style	Naive or Primitive	Abstract Modernism	
Media	Oil painting layered	Pastel, charcoal, watercolour and oil	
	 <p>Tiger in a Tropical Storm (surprised!)1891</p>	 <p>Blue Green Music 1921</p>	



## Pastel drawing Techniques



## Key Vocabulary

**Pastels** - small sticks of different coloured pigments (colours) that are used for drawing pictures. They can be oil or chalk based.

**Blending** - mixing two or more colours to soften lines.

**Blocking** - painting in simple “blocks,” or shapes, of colour.

**Hatching** - an artistic technique used to create tonal or shading effects by drawing closely spaced parallel lines.

**Illustrations** - pictures that tell a story

**Portrait** - a picture of a person

## Key Facts

Priscilla Coleman

Howard Brodie

## Life

1962? - present

1915 -2010

## Country of birth

Texas, USA

California, USA

## Style

Courtroom illustrator

Combat and courtroom sketches

## Media

Oil pastels and water based sticks

Lithograph crayons, coloured pencils

## Examples of artists work



## Books, internet sites and places to visit

The Usborne Book of Art

Chalk Pastel techniques

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oj2sEXs4XZY>

Oil Pastel techniques

<https://www.artforkidshub.com/how-to-blend-with-oil-pastels/>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jm6wo-8rJDO>
Tate Gallery <https://www.tate.org.uk/kids>Portraits <https://www.bbc.com/teach/class-clips-video/how-to-draw-a-portrait/zk28qp3>



## Some important facts about drawing portraits

To draw a self - portrait you need a mirror.

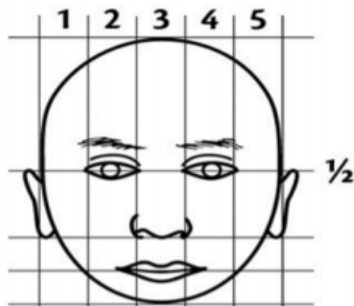
Look at your face. What colour are your eyes? What colour is your hair? Do you wear glasses?

These are the things you will need to remember for your picture.



Make sure you have your piece of paper this way





Proportions of the Face



This is the correct way to draw a portrait.

## Key Vocabulary

- **Portrait** - a drawing or painting of a person's face.
- **Post-impressionism** - is a term which describes the changes in impressionism (artists painted thickly and used quick and quite messy brush strokes) from about 1886, the date of last Impressionist group show in Paris
- **Cubism** - artists began to look at subjects in new ways and paint three-dimensions on a flat canvas. They would break up the subject into many different shapes and then repaint it from different angles. Cubism paved the way for many different modern movements of art in the 20th century.
- **Oil paint** - paint made of pigments and oil.
- **Canvas** - a painting made on a piece of cloth stretched on a frame.

Key Facts	Van Gogh	Pablo Picasso	Books, internet sites and places to visit
<b>Life</b>	1853–1890	1881-1973	<b>Web sites and books about Van Gogh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/clips/z4pvcdm">https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/clips/z4pvcdm</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/make/paint-draw/create-art-van-gogh">https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/make/paint-draw/create-art-van-gogh</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YdRZ2NFSjj8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YdRZ2NFSjj8</a></li> <li>• Van Gogh and the Sunflowers by Laurence Anholt</li> </ul> <b>Web sites and books bout Picasso</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-pablo-picasso">https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-pablo-picasso</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/clips/zdfgkqt">https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/clips/zdfgkqt</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IvUKMPyZCGQ">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IvUKMPyZCGQ</a></li> <li>• Pablo Picasso (Revised Edition) (Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists) by Mike Venezia</li> </ul>
<b>Country of birth</b>	Netherlands	Spain	
<b>Style</b>	Post-Impressionism	Cubism	
<b>Media</b>	Oil paint	Oil paint	
Quote by Van Gogh: 'Great things are done by a series of small things brought together.'  Quote by Pablo Picasso: 'Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once he grows up.'	 <p>Adeline Ravoux 1890</p>  <p>Van Gogh - Self Portrait with Straw Hat 1887</p>	 <p>The Weeping Woman 1937</p> 	



## Some important facts about Collage

- **Collage** has been around for a very long time. Cavemen may have used it by adding ribbons or slivers of grass or fur to images such as mammoths drawn on a rock wall.
- The term **collage** was made up by both **Georges Braque** and **Pablo Picasso** in the **beginning of the 20th century** when collage became a distinctive part of modern art.
- **Henri Matisse** was an old man and in poor health. He could no longer draw or paint easily, so he began working on his collages, which he is best remembered for.
- **Eric Carle's** art is created using the collage technique. He hand paints tissue paper, then cuts and layers them to form bright images

## Key Vocabulary

- **Collage** - art in which bits and pieces of paper and fabric have been pasted onto a 2-dimensional surface.
- **Cut-out** - the shape of a person, object etc that has been **cut out**
- **Glue** - (noun) a sticky substance that you use to stick things together. (verb) to join things together using glue.
- **Tissue** - a piece of thin paper
- **Layer** - an amount of something that covers the surface.
- **Background** - the part of a picture that is behind the main things or people.
- **Camouflage** - when an animal has a pattern or colour on their body that helps them look like the things around them so that they are hard to see.

## Key Facts

## Henri Matisse

## Eric Carle

## Life

1869 - 1954.

June 1929

## Country of birth

France

NY USA

## Style

Fauves, meaning wild

Illustrator

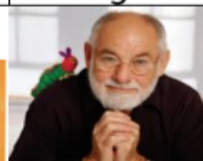
## Media

Painted paper and collage

Painted paper and collage



The snail 1953



Fluttering Butterfly



## Books, internet sites and places to visit

- The Very Hungry Caterpillar by Eric Carle
- The Bad-Tempered Ladybird by Eric Carle
- The Mixed-Up Chameleon by Eric Carle
- Brown Bear, Brown Bear what do you see? by Eric Carle
- <http://www.playrific.com/z/9708> Eric Carle slideshow
- Tate Kids Collage:
  - <https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/kids-view/meet-matisse>
  - <http://www.tate.org.uk/kids/make/cut-paste/make-collage>
- BBC Bite size collage landscapes
  - <https://www.bbc.com/education/clips/zc9bqty>



# COLLAGE

AN IMAGE CREATED BY MEANS OF STICKING MATERIALS,  
(USUALLY TORN OR CUT PAPER)  
TO THE PICTURES SURFACE.

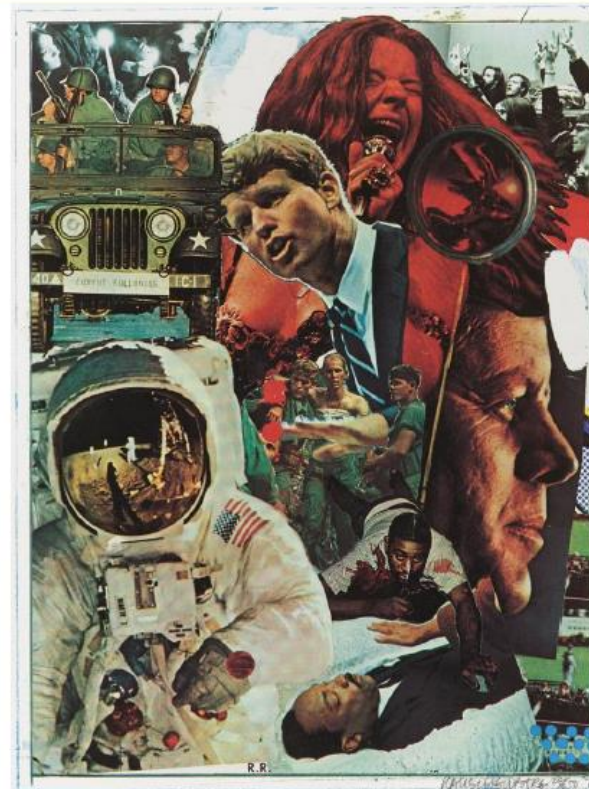
Look at the range of collage techniques used by each of  
these artists. Which ones appeal to you?



Pablo Picasso, Guitar ,1913




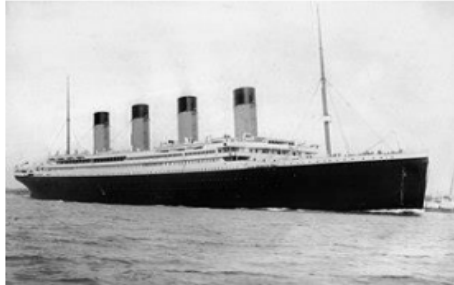
David Hockney, Self-portrait 1954






Joseph Cornell, Naples, c. 1942.  
Box construction. 28.6 x 17.2 x 12.1 cm.

Collage, it could quite reasonably  
be argued, was the most influential  
cultural innovation of the 20th  
Century. When Georges Braques  
and Pablo Picasso first affixed bits  
of patterned paper and oil cloth to  
their paintings, they changed  
Western ideas about artistry and  
authorship forever.



Some important facts about a local abstract artist 3D art		Key Vocabulary
Key Facts	John Plumb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Abstract art</b> - modern art which does not represent images of our everyday world. It has colour, lines and shapes, but they are not planned to look like objects or living things.</li> <li>• <b>Collage</b> - art in which bits and pieces of paper and fabric have been pasted onto a backing.</li> <li>• <b>Bold</b> – using colour, lines or designs in a strong, clear way so that they are noticeable.</li> <li>• <b>Background</b> - the part of a picture that is behind the main things or people.</li> <li>• <b>3D art</b> – art that looks as if it stands out and does not look flat. Using shade, or how dark or light a colour appears can make a picture ‘stand out’.</li> <li>• <b>Sketch</b> – a simple, quick drawing or outline.</li> <li>• <b>Tone</b> - The lightness or darkness of something – this could be a shade, or how dark or light a colour appears.</li> </ul>
Life	1927 - 2008	
Country of birth	Luton, UK	
Style	Abstract 3D art	
Studied at the Luton School of Art 1942–5 and taught at Luton School of Art 1955-61. Plumb’s works reflected his admiration for American Colour Field painting and hard-edge painting. In the mid-1960s Plumb produced paintings with large fields of a single colour; with narrow, strips on the edge of different colours intended to optically enhance the emotional impact of the central, major, and usually intense hue. This biography is from Wikipedia	 <p>Hydrastructure – what it is 1992</p>	
Key Facts	Titanic	Books, internet sites and places to visit
Life	2 <sup>nd</sup> April 1912 – 15 <sup>th</sup> April 1912	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to draw the Titanic Ship <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4BFVzaemAnU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4BFVzaemAnU</a></li> <li>• The Story of the Titanic <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=65R3UnJY7lY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=65R3UnJY7lY</a></li> <li>• How to make a 3D picture</li> <li>• <a href="https://www.wikihow.com/Make-3D-Pictures">https://www.wikihow.com/Make-3D-Pictures</a></li> <li>• Tate Kids Collage: <a href="http://www.tate.org.uk/kids/make/cut-paste/make-collage">http://www.tate.org.uk/kids/make/cut-paste/make-collage</a></li> <li>• 3D art <a href="https://www.tate.org.uk/search?type=text&amp;q=3D+art">https://www.tate.org.uk/search?type=text&amp;q=3D+art</a></li> <li>• BBC Bite size collage landscapes <a href="https://www.bbc.com/education/clips/zc9bqty">https://www.bbc.com/education/clips/zc9bqty</a></li> </ul>
Country of birth	Belfast, Northern Ireland	
Style	Olympic Class Ocean Liner (a huge ship to carry people)	
Owners	White Star Line	
‘The Titanic hit the iceberg not because they could not see it coming but because they could not change direction.’ Dean Devlin Brainyquote.com		

## Quiz

Question 1	Question 2
<p>What is collage?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. A picture or diagram made with a pencil, pen, or crayon.</li> <li>B. Three-dimensional art made by carving, modelling, casting or constructing.</li> <li>C. Art in which pieces of paper or fabric have been pasted onto a background.</li> <li>D. A picture made with paint.</li> </ul>	<p>What was the Titanic?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. A train</li> <li>B. A mountain</li> <li>C. An aeroplane</li> <li>D. A ship</li> </ul>
Question 3	Question 4
<p>Who was John Plumb?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. A soldier</li> <li>B. A plumber</li> <li>C. A football player</li> <li>D. An abstract artist</li> </ul>	<p>Which century did John Plumb live?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. 17<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>B. 18<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>C. 19<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>D. 20<sup>th</sup> century</li> </ul>
Question 5	Question 6
<p>Where was John Plumb born?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. London</li> <li>B. Los Angeles</li> <li>C. Luton</li> <li>D. Leicester</li> </ul>	<p>What is abstract art?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Art which is <b>not</b> planned to look like objects or living things.</li> <li>B. A photograph of the countryside</li> <li>C. A life-like drawing of a person</li> <li>D. A photograph of an object</li> </ul>
Question 7	Question 8
<p>Which means 'tone' mean in art?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. A musical or vocal sound.</li> <li>B. The general character or attitude of a place, piece of writing, situation, etc.</li> <li>C. To give greater strength or firmness to the body or a muscle.</li> <li>D. The lightness or darkness of something – this could be a shade, or how dark or light a colour appears.</li> </ul>	<p>Which one is a sketch?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>B.</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>C.</p> </div> </div>



## Some important facts about Roman mosaics

- The mosaics decorated the floors of Roman villas or other buildings.
- How large and impressive a mosaic was, told people about how rich or powerful the owner was.
- It took many thousands of tiny pieces to make a mosaic.
- The pictures were sometimes of scenes from life in Roman times and sometimes pictures of Gods.
- The Greeks were the first to make mosaics. They started by using pebbles and then also began to use cut stone with the pebbles. The Romans copied their method but just used cut stone.

## Key Vocabulary

- **Mosaic** – Pictures and patterns made from tiny pieces of coloured stone.
- **Tesserae** - tiny stones or tiles used to make a mosaic.
- **Mortar** - a type of cement used to stick the tesserae to the floor.
- **Motif** - a decorative image or design, especially a repeated one forming a pattern.
- **Pattern** - a repeated decorative design.
- **Geometric designs** - made from rectangles, squares and circles.
- **Border** - a strip forming the outer edge of something.
- **Hardie** – a tool like a chisel, used to cut stones for mosaics.

## Examples of mosaics

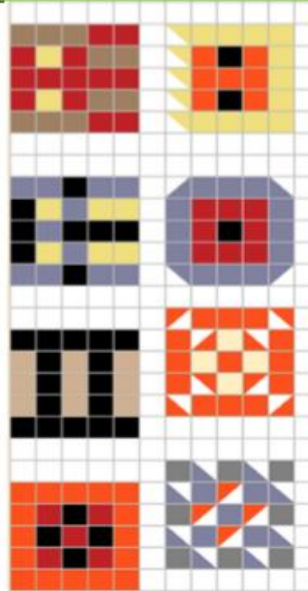
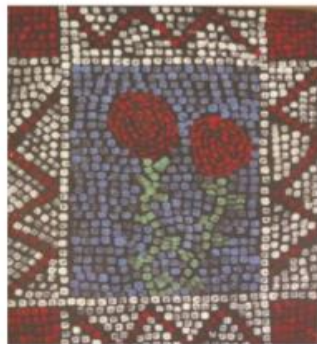


Medusa Bignor Villa UK



Sea-horse Fishbourne Roman Palace UK

Examples and designs of mosaics by children.



## Internet sites and places to visit

This site has a gallery of Roman mosaic images

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/romans/mosaics\\_gallery.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/romans/mosaics_gallery.shtml)

This site has some great images with interesting associated facts and a link to an interactive mosaic

<http://gwydir.demon.co.uk/jo/mosaic/info.htm#some>

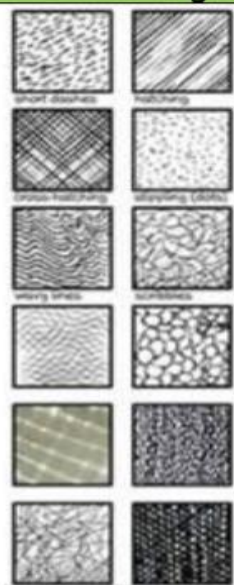
This site has some great images with interesting associated facts

<http://primaryfacts.com/3577/roman-mosaics-facts-and-information>

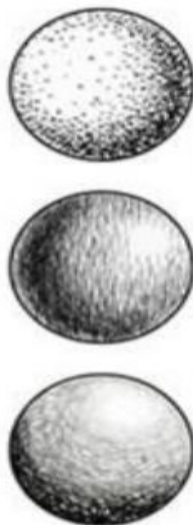
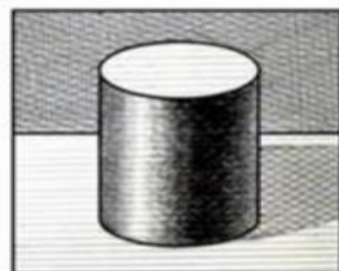
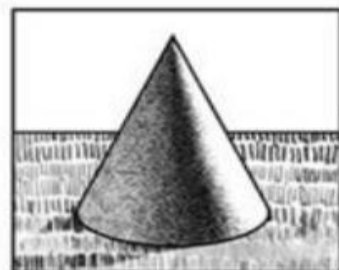
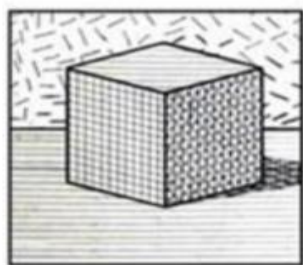
Verulamium Museum – St Albans



## Line Drawing Techniques



Practise using different line techniques. Invent your own!  
Use these techniques to apply tone to geometric objects. Select your own light source.



## Key Vocabulary and Important Facts

- Draw, sketch, shade, render, shadow, mid-tone, highlight
- Most **pencils** using the HB system are labelled by a number such as 2B, 4B or 2H to indicate the degree of hardness. The harder the lead the lighter the mark, the softer the lead the darker the mark e.g. a 4B would be softer/darker than a 2B and a 3H harder/lighter than an H.
- Make sure your pencil is sharp.
- Make sure you gradually make the work darker, you can always add shade but it is hard to make a piece lighter.
- Adjust the pressure you use the pencil with to make darker marks.
- Contour drawing – the French word **contour** meaning, “outline.”
- Stippling (dots)
- Wavy/corrugated lines
- Dashes/short lines
- Hatching /Cross hatching
- Scribbles
- Blending – Use your fingers as tools
- Chiaroscuro/Tonal blending – using strong contrasts between light and dark to achieve a sense of volume in modelling three-dimensional objects.

## Key People, Places and Dates – Cave Painting

Most cave paintings were of animals or hunters. A cave could be full of many paintings by many different painters. Many hand stencils have also been discovered. They used natural colours from mineral pigments. Some of the most impressive cave paintings have only been found in the last 100 years.

**Cave of Altamira:** dating from Neolithic period, discovered in 1880 in Spain. The carbon dioxide breathed out by visitors, eager to see the cave paintings caused damage to the paintings and the caves were closed. They created a replica for visitors.

**Lascaux Cave:** located in France, discovered by children in 1940.

**Magura Cave:** dating from Neolithic period, located in north-western Bulgaria. Bones from different prehistoric species of bears and hyenas discovered.

**Chauvet Cave:** located in Southern France. In addition to paintings and other human evidence, the three speleologists (scientists who study caves) who first explored it discovered fossilised remains, prints, and markings from a variety of animals, some of which are now extinct.

**Cuevas de las Manos (Cave of the Hands) in Argentina:** Cave paintings around the world often include hand stencils, impressions left by blowing paint around a hand.

## Books, internet sites and places to visit

- **The Stone Age Boy** by Satoshi Kitamura
- **Cave man Dave** by Nick Sharratt
- **Cave Baby** by Julia Donaldson
- **The Cave Painter of Lascaux** by Roberta Angeletti
- **UG** by Raymond Briggs
- **The Cave Painter of Lascaux:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F-tdxiQ6084>
- **One minute cave art history** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F-tdxiQ6084>
- **Virtual tour of Lascaux Caves** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ugUopbEdfPM>
- Caves of Cresswell Crags, in Nottinghamshire UK

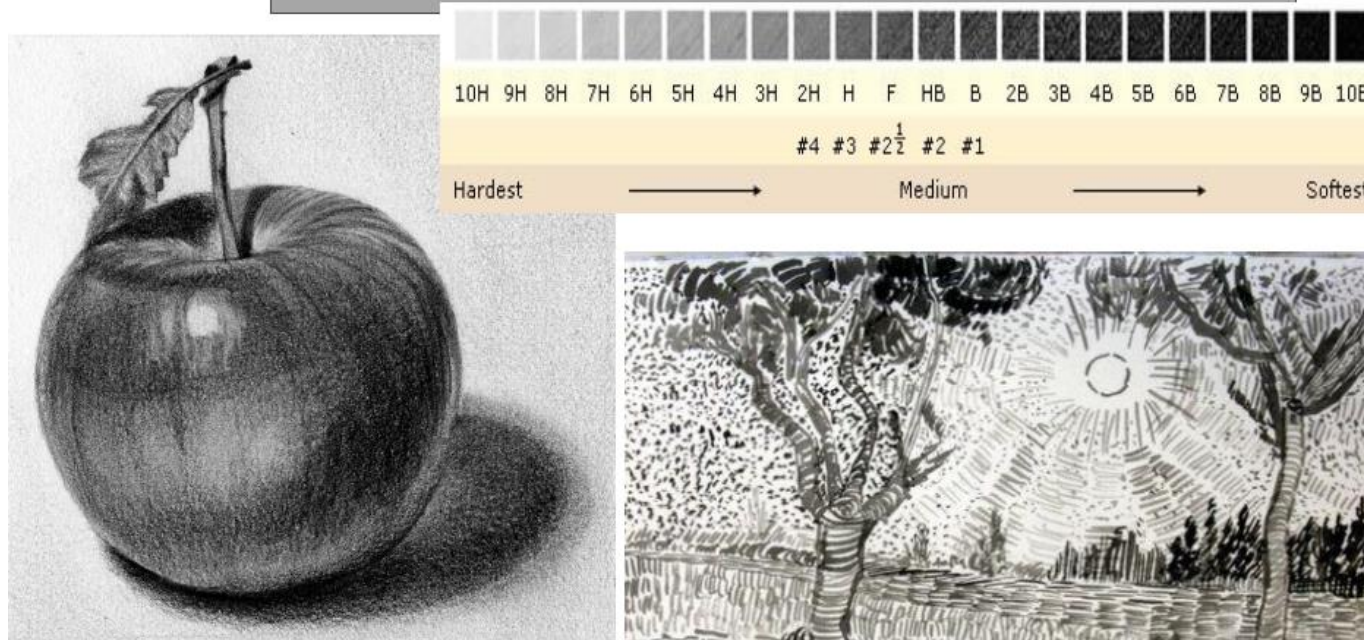
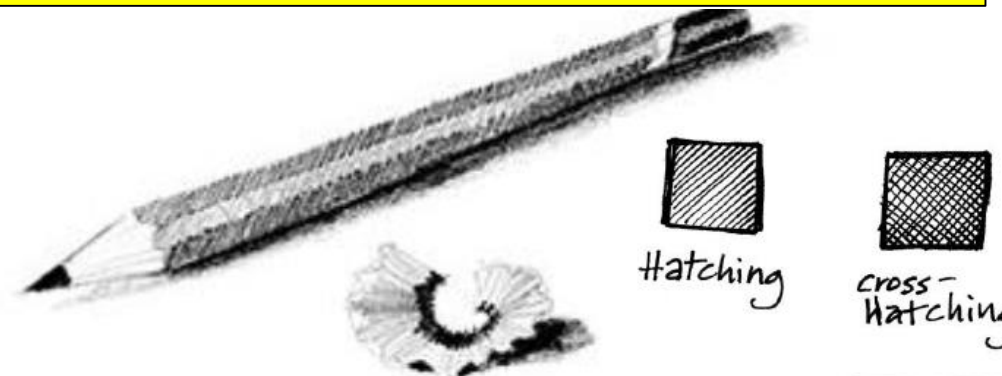


## HOW TO USE A PENCIL

Tone refers to the lightness or darkness of something.

This could be a shade or how dark or light a colour appears.

Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object. The parts of the object on which the light is strongest are called highlights and the darker areas are called shadows.



Pencils come in a range of hardness:

- The **H** range is hard and light and useful for design or technical drawings
- The **B** range is soft and dark and more suitable for shading and tonal drawings.



How many different types of marks can you see in this Vincent Van Gogh drawing?

**Mark making** is a term used to describe the different lines, patterns, and textures we create in an artwork.



USEFUL WEBSITE for DRAWING :  
<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/zc7sfrd/revision/2>



**DRAWING** is a key part of developing any art, craft or design work. It is an important method of researching, investigating, developing and communicating ideas.

Drawing and mark making can be used to:

- record observations about a subject
- experiment and develop use of formal elements such as line and colour
- express emotions and abstract ideas

Drawing materials include:

- pencils and coloured pencils
- graphite sticks
- charcoal
- biros
- fine line and felt-tips pens
- drawing ink
- chalk and oil pastels
- oil pastels
- erasers



Oil pastel knot drawing



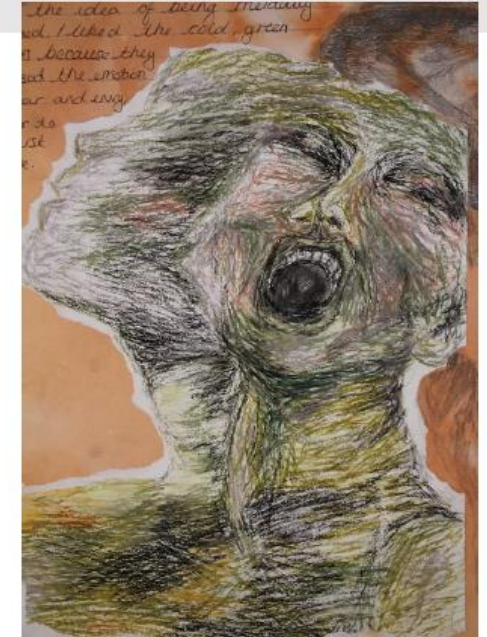
While drawing is an important method of researching, investigating and developing ideas across all areas of study, it can also be used as a form of descriptive and expressive mark making in its own right and as the medium for final resolved work.

#### TOP DRAWING TIPS

<https://www.studentartguide.com/articles/realistic-observational-drawings>



Drawing ink



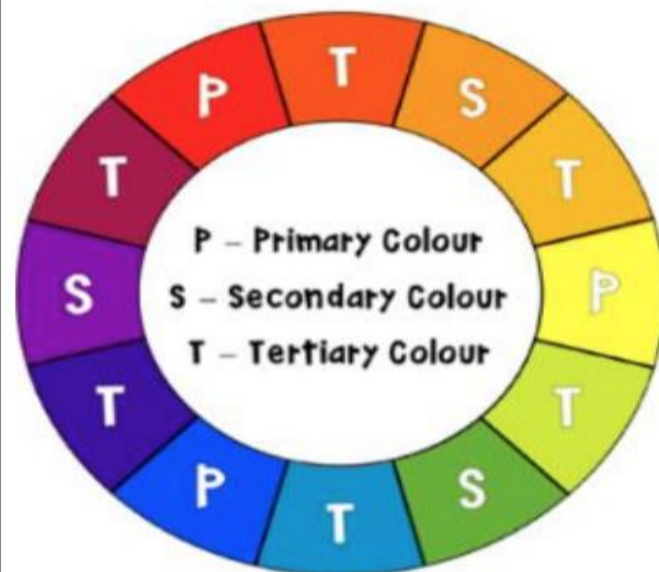
Wax crayons

A number of different tools can be used to create different effects with your drawings, including erasers for removing marks and sponges for rubbing and smudging.

It is also important to consider a variety of surfaces to draw onto, creating interesting textures and backgrounds to drawings



## The Colour Wheel



The first **colour wheel** was created by **Sir Isaac Newton** in **1666**. He discovered that a prism separates light into a spectrum of colours. Colours are represented on a **wheel of 12 colours: three primary, three secondary and six tertiary**. It also shows warm colours, cool and complimentary colours

## Key Vocabulary and Important Facts

- **Primary colours** are colours that cannot be created by mixing other colours. They are red, yellow and blue
- **Secondary colours** are colours that can be created by mixing two primary colours. They are green, orange and purple.
- **Warm colours** upper left of the colour wheel. e.g. red for hot.
- **Cool colours** lower right of the colour wheel. e.g. blue for cold.
- **Complimentary colours** are colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel.
- A **tint** is the mixture of a **colour** with white, which increases lightness.
- A **shade** is the mixture of a **colour** with black, which reduces lightness.
- A **tone** is produced either by the mixture of a **colour** with grey.
- **Hue** is the term for the pure spectrum of **colours** - red, orange, yellow, blue, green violet - which appear in the **hue-circle** or rainbow

## Key People, Places and Dates




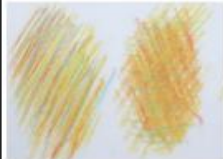
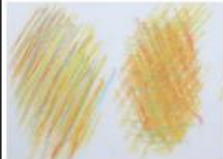
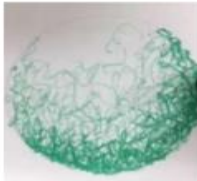




Art movements associated with emphasis on the use of colour:

- **Impressionism - late 19<sup>th</sup> century** Worked in the open air and captured the effects of sunlight by working quickly. This resulted in a greater awareness of light and colour. **Artists:** Monet, Renoir, Degas, Pissarro
- **Post-impressionism – late 19<sup>th</sup> century** The changes in impressionism **Artists:** Cezanne, Gauguin, Seurat and van Gogh
- **Fauvism – early 20<sup>th</sup> century** Work with strong colours and fierce brushwork **Artists:** Matisse, Derain, Braque, Dufy, Rouault
- **Abstract Art – 20<sup>th</sup> century onwards** - uses shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect **Artists:** Kandinsky, Mondrian, Rothko, Miro, Pollock
- **Pop art – 1950-1970 Artists:** Roy Lichtenstein, Andy Warhol, David Hockney

## Books, internet sites and places to visit

- **The Day the Crayons Quit** by Drew Daywalt, Oliver Jeffers
- Mix It Up! by Hervé Tullet
- **Brown Bear, Brown bear, what do you see?** Bill Martin Jr.
- **The Mixed-Up Chameleon** by Eric Carle
- **A Color of His Own** by Leo Lionni
- The colour of us by Karen Katz
- <http://www.thebigdraw.org/>
- Wardown Park Museum, Luton  
<http://www.lutonculture.com/wardown-house/>
- Tate Britain and Tate Modern, London  
<http://www.tate.org.uk/kids>
- The National Gallery, London
- <https://www.nationalgallery.org.uk/families>



Facts about Frida Kahlo	Pastel drawing Techniques	Key Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She was a Mexican painter, known for her self-portraits and use of bright colours.</li> <li>• She had polio when she was six years old &amp; it left her right leg shorter than the left.</li> <li>• She was married to fellow artist, Diego Rivera.</li> <li>• She enjoyed taking care of her pets and her garden.</li> <li>• Her art features symbols of Mexican folk culture.</li> </ul>	 <p>Blending</p>  <p>Blocking</p>  <p>Texture rubbing</p>  <p>Broken lines</p>  <p>Hatching</p>  <p>Scumbling</p>  <p>Stippling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Portrait:</b> a picture of a person.</li> <li>• <b>Self-portrait:</b> a painting or drawing that the artist makes of themselves.</li> <li>• <b>Still- life:</b> one of the main subject types of Western art. The subject matter of a still life painting or sculpture is anything that does not move.</li> <li>• <b>Pastels:</b> small sticks of different coloured pigments (colours) that are used for drawing pictures, either made from chalk or oils.</li> <li>• <b>Blending:</b> mixing two or more colours to soften lines.</li> <li>• <b>Blocking:</b> painting in simple <b>blocks</b>, or shapes, of colour.</li> <li>• <b>Hatching:</b> an artistic technique used to create tonal or shading effects by drawing closely spaced parallel lines.</li> <li>• <b>Scumbling:</b> creating controlled scribbled marks.</li> <li>• <b>Stippling:</b> small, distinct dots of colour are applied in patterns to form an image.</li> <li>• <b>Folkloric (adj):</b> having the traditional beliefs, customs, and stories of a community, passed through the generations by word of mouth.</li> <li>• <b>Surrealists:</b> a group of artists who create fantastic and strange works of art, inspired by dreams.</li> </ul>
Key Facts	Frida Kahlo	Internet sites and places to visit
Life	1907 -1954	<b>Frida Kahlo biography</b> <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wfbLR15Bh74">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wfbLR15Bh74</a> Children's books <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Fantastically Great Women Who Changed the World' by Kate Pankhurst</li> <li>• 'Frida Kahlo and Her Animalitos' by Monica Brown</li> <li>• 'Frida Kahlo and the Bravest Girl in the World: Famous Artists and the Children Who Knew Them' by Laurence Anholt</li> </ul> <b>Chalk Pastel techniques</b> <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oj2sEXs4XZY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oj2sEXs4XZY</a> <b>Oil Pastel techniques</b> <a href="https://www.artforkidshub.com/how-to-blend-with-oil-pastels/">https://www.artforkidshub.com/how-to-blend-with-oil-pastels/</a> <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jm6wo-8rJDO">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jm6wo-8rJDO</a> <b>Portraits</b> <a href="https://www.bbc.com/teach/class-clips-video/how-to-draw-a-portrait/zk28qp3">https://www.bbc.com/teach/class-clips-video/how-to-draw-a-portrait/zk28qp3</a>
Country of birth	Mexico	
Style	Surrealist/Folkloric	
Media	Oil paints	
 <p><b>Quotes by Frida Kahlo:</b>          "They thought I was a Surrealist, but I wasn't. I never painted dreams. I painted my own reality."          "I paint flowers so they will not die"</p>	 <p>Self-portrait with monkeys, 1943</p>  <p>Portrait of Dona Rosa Morillo, 1944</p>	



## Oil Pastel Blending Techniques

### General tips:

- Always create with newspaper underneath to catch oil flake
- Try layering techniques
- Keep a scrap piece of paper to clean off dirty or stained oil pastels



#### Finger Blending & Highlights

- blend with fingers for soft edges
- light colors can be placed over darks for highlights



#### Blending with Gel Medium

- good for underpainting and backgrounds



#### Embossing

- use a brush handle to indent lines in paper, then go over area with oil pastel
- good for fine details



#### Impasto

- warm stick with hairdryer to create a Cray-Pas paste
- use a palette knife to draw with the paste



#### Layering

- lay one color over another



#### Sgraffito

- layer a dark color over a light hue and use a pointed tool to scrape and reveal the underlayer



Example of pupils work that has used tints, shades and tone to exaggerate the broken/ fragmented shapes.



Pablo Picasso, "Girl With Mandolin", 1910  
An example of 'Analytical Cubism'

Try and use tints, shades and tone to exaggerate the broken/ fragmented shapes. Remember **Analytical Cubism** was concerned with the breaking down, or analysis, of forms.

Colour schemes were simplified, to nearly **monochromatic** in order not to distract the viewer from the artist's primary interest-the structure of form itself. Simple hues of tan, brown, grey, cream, green, or blue were used to help keep attention on the forms.

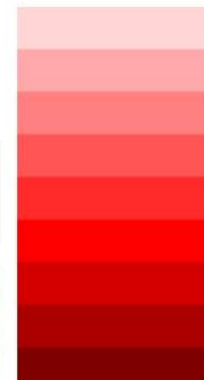
### Light pressure Blending:

- Lightly apply pastel in one direction on paper.
- Layer colours to achieve various hues.



### Heavy Pressure blending

- Generously add pastel in one direction on paper
- Layer colours to create a blended and rich look



**Monochromatic colour schemes** are derived from a single base hue and extended using its shades, tones and tints. Tints are achieved by adding white and shades and tones are achieved by adding a darker colour, grey or black.

### SHADES | TINTS | TONES



SHADES : When BLACK is added to any colour, we get SHADES of that colour



TINTS : When WHITE is added to any colour, we get TINTS of that colour



## Quiz

### Question 1

Which of the following is **not** a pastel technique?

- A. Hatching
- B. Blending
- C. Stippling
- D. Splattering

### Question 2

What is Frida Kahlo famous for?

- A. Sculpture
- B. Printing
- C. Painting
- D. Collage

### Question 3

Who was Frida Kahlo?

- A. A decorator
- B. A Mexican artist
- C. A dreamer
- D. A suffragette

### Question 4

Which century did Frida Kahlo live?

- A. 17<sup>th</sup> century
- B. 18<sup>th</sup> century
- C. 19<sup>th</sup> century
- D. 20<sup>th</sup> century

### Question 5

What does the word 'Folkloric mean?

- A. An artist who creates fantastic and strange works of art, inspired by dreams.
- B. An artist who creates a piece of work based on reality.
- C. A story book illustrator.
- D. To have the traditional beliefs, customs, and stories of a community, passed through the generations by word of mouth.

### Question 6

What is a self-portrait?

- A. A picture of a city.
- B. A picture of the countryside.
- C. A painting or drawing that the artist makes of himself.
- D. A picture of an object.

### Question 7

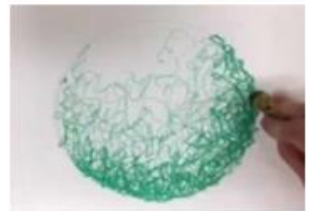
The artistic term 'blending' means:

- A. making a smoothie
- B. drawing closely spaced parallel lines.
- C. applying small, distinct dots of colour in patterns to form an image.
- D. mixing two or more colours to soften lines










### Question 8

What is this technique called?

- A. Scribbling
- B. Stippling
- C. Sgraffito
- D. Scumbling






Painting Techniques				Key Vocabulary and Important Facts	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Post-impressionism:</b> a term describing the changes in impressionism from about 1886.</li><li>• <b>Expressionism:</b> art in which the image of reality is distorted in order to express the artist's ideas.</li><li>• <b>Texture:</b> the feel or look of a surface.. Painters often use to make their painting interesting.</li><li>• <b>Landscape:</b> one of the principal types of subject in Western art</li><li>• <b>Perspective:</b> a way of showing objects on the flat surface of a picture so that they seem the correct size and distance from one another.</li><li>• <b>Visual elements,</b> e.g. relative size, colour, texture, pattern, detail, form</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Sponging:</b> painting using a piece of absorbent porous material, such as cellulose, plastic, or rubber.</li><li>• <b>Stippling:</b> creating a pattern by using small dots. Such a pattern may occur in nature and these effects are often copied by artists.</li><li>• <b>Sgraffito:</b> (Italian: "scratched"), a technique used in painting, pottery, and glass, which consists of putting down base surface, covering it with another, and then scratching the top layer of paint so that the pattern or shape that emerges is of the lower colour. Linked with graffiti.</li><li>• <b>Impasto:</b> refers to an area of thick paint or texture, in a painting; a technique used by Van Gogh.</li><li>• <b>Blending:</b> mixing two or more colours to soften lines. To be an artist, it's important to practice blend</li></ul>					
Key Facts		Van Gogh	Paul Klee	Books, internet sites and places to visit	
Life		1853–1890	1879 -1940	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• BBC Bitesize Using painting techniques for different effects: <a href="https://www.bbc.com/education/clips/zqstrdm">https://www.bbc.com/education/clips/zqstrdm</a></li></ul> <b>Web sites and books about Van Gogh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/clips/z4pvcdm">https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/clips/z4pvcdm</a></li><li>• <a href="https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/make/paint-draw/create-art-van-gogh">https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/make/paint-draw/create-art-van-gogh</a></li><li>• Vincent Van Gogh (Getting to Know the World's Greatest Artists Sep 2014 by Marie Morreale</li></ul> <b>Web sites and books bout Paul Klee</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="http://vimeo.com/43838365">http://vimeo.com/43838365</a></li><li>• A Line is a Dot That Went for a Walk 2016 by Jo Fernihough</li></ul>	
Country of birth		Netherlands	Switzerland		
Style		Post-Impressionism	Expressionism		
Media		Oil paint	Oil paint, watercolour, ink, pastel,		
<p><b>Quote by Van Gogh:</b> "The heart of man is very much like the sea, it has its storms, it has its tides and in its depths it has its pearls too"</p> <p><b>Quote by Paul Klee:</b> "Children also have artistic ability, and there is wisdom in their having it! The more helpless they are, the more instructive are the examples they furnish us..."</p>		 <p>Starlight over the river Rhone1888</p>  <p>Seascape at Saintes-Maries 1888</p>	 <p>The Mountain Niesen, Egyptian Night, 1915</p>  <p>Rich Harbour, 1938</p>		



# Painting Techniques





Quiz	
Question 1	Question 2
<p>Who was Vincent Van Gogh?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. An English art dealer</li> <li>B. A Dutch Post-impressionist painter</li> <li>C. A Protestant missionary</li> <li>D. A French printer</li> </ul>	<p>Which century did Vincent Van Gogh live?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. 18<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>B. 19<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>C. 20<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>D. 21<sup>st</sup> century</li> </ul>
Question 3	Question 4
<p>Who was Paul Klee?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. An art teacher</li> <li>B. A soldier</li> <li>C. An aircraft engineer</li> <li>D. A Swiss-born artist</li> </ul>	<p>Which century did Paul Klee live?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. 18th century</li> <li>B. 19th century</li> <li>C. 20th century</li> <li>D. 21st century</li> </ul>
Question 5	Question 6
<p>Which of the following is <b>not</b> a painting technique?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Hatching</li> <li>B. Blending</li> <li>C. Stippling</li> <li>D. Splattering</li> </ul>	<p>What does the term perspective mean in art?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Something made from transparent plastic.</li> <li>B. A way of showing 3D objects on the flat surface of a picture.</li> <li>C. A picture of a person.</li> <li>D. A way of thinking.</li> </ul>
Question 7	Question 8
<p>The artistic term 'impasto' means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. making pasta</li> <li>B. impatiently painting</li> <li>C. an area of thick paint or texture, in a painting.</li> <li>D. mixing two or more colours to soften lines</li> </ul>	<p>What is this technique called?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Blending</li> <li>B. Stippling</li> <li>C. Sgraffito</li> <li>D. Scumbling</li> </ul> 

# 1 Mind Mapping – Ideas presented around the theme of the work

**Central idea.**  
This is the starting point of your Mind Map and represents the topic you are going to explore. Your central idea should be in the centre of your page and should include an image that represents the Mind Map's topic.

**Branches.**  
The main branches which flow from the central image are the key themes. You can explore each theme or main branch in greater depth by adding smaller branches.



**Key words.**  
When you add a branch to your Mind Map, you will need to include a key idea. An important principle of Mind Mapping is using **one word per branch**. Keeping to one word sparks off a greater number of associations compared to using multiple words or phrases.

**Colour coding.**  
This links the visual with the logical and helps your brain to create mental shortcuts. The code allows you to categorise, highlight and analyse information. Colours also make images more appealing and engaging.

**Include images.**  
Images have the power to convey much more information than a word or sentence. They are processed instantly by the brain and act as visual stimuli to recall information.

# 2 Moodboard – A collage of ideas using collected images

**Consider your theme.**  
Do you want it quite narrow or are you happy to collect a wider range of ideas.

**Use a range of sources.**  
Internet images, photographs, wallpaper/fabric samples, lettering.

**Don't limit yourself.**  
Even if it doesn't directly link to your starting point it may relate to the theme. Consider colours and words to help you.



**Apply your ideas.**  
Your moodboard will directly link to the development of your project. If there is empty space fill it with sketches or annotations.

**Pick a style.**  
Pulling it all together with a colour theme or visual style will make your page work together as a whole.

# 3 Artist Research – showing your understanding of an artists work or style

**Biographical information.**  
Birth, death, style, education, important works

**Social, historical and economic influences.**  
What was happening at the time? Were they responding to anything that was happening around them?



**Technical information.**  
How was their produced? What methods and materials did they use?

**Artistic influences.**  
Who influenced their work? Did their work influence anyone else?

**Collected images.**  
Select images that are relevant and that appeal to you, make comments about why you like them

**Copied images.**  
Show your understanding by reproducing examples of their work

**Presentation.**  
Must be A3 or 2 A4 sheet, include a clear title and relevant background

When analysing work, use the Content/Form/Process/Mood model

# 4 Analysing Art Work

**Content – Looking at the subject of the work.**  
What is it? What exactly can you see? What is happening? What does the work represent? What does the artist call the work? Does the title change the way we see the work? What is the theme of the work? Landscape, portrait, journey, moment, memory, event, surreal, fantasy, abstract, message.

**Process – How the work has been developed and made.**  
What materials and tools have been used? What is the evidence for how it has been made? Painted, drawn, woven, printed, cast, stitched, constructed, collaged.

**Form – Looking at the formal elements.**  
What colours does the artist use? Why? How is the colour organised? What kind of shapes can you see? What kinds of lines and marks does the artist use? What is the surface like? What textures can you see? What patterns can you see? How big is the work? Light, delicate, layered, strong, rough, dark, peaceful, dripped, textured, scale, vivid, bright.

**Mood – Looking at the communication of moods and feelings.**  
How does the work make you feel? Why do you feel like this? Does the colour, texture, form or theme of the work affect your mood? Quiet, contemplative, thoughtful, hopeful, peaceful, elated, joyful, reflective.



### Art History Timeline

To develop an appreciation of a piece of art or movement you need to understand its position in the Art History Timeline.

As most new artwork is a reaction against or development of a previous style in the timeline, it is enlightening to know the artistic and historical context in which it was created.

Look at the following powerpoint presentation to get a really good overview of the different styles of art that have existed:



[https://www.powershow.com/viewfl/5160a6-OTHhN/Art\\_History\\_Timeline\\_powerpoint\\_ppt\\_presentation](https://www.powershow.com/viewfl/5160a6-OTHhN/Art_History_Timeline_powerpoint_ppt_presentation)



Sir Anthony Van Dyck  
A Lady of the Spencer Family  
c.1633-8



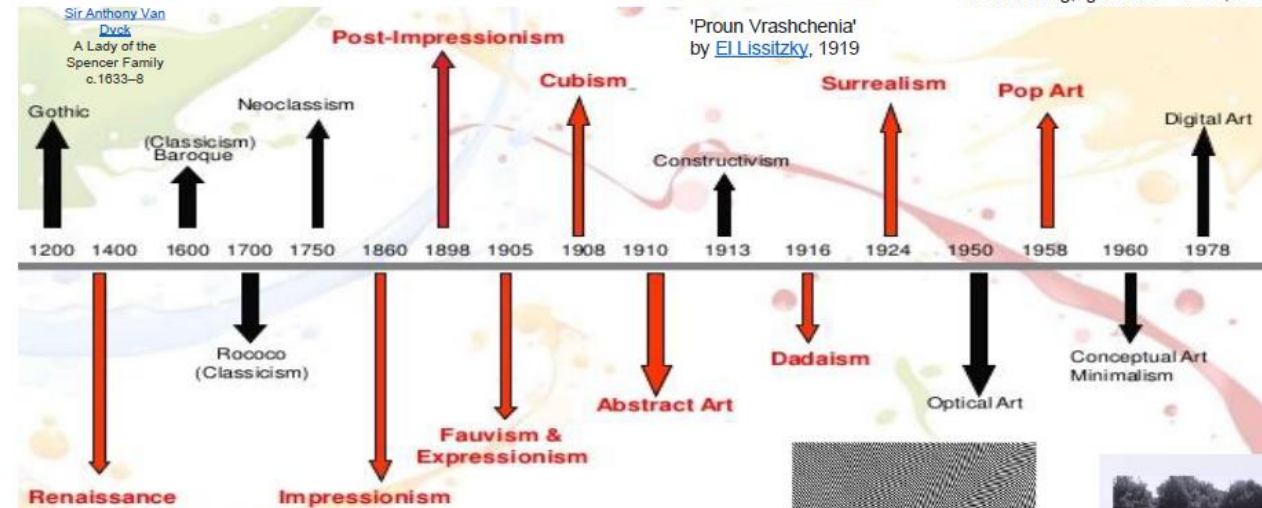
Georges Seurat –  
A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte, 1884-86



'Proun Vrashchenia'  
by El Lissitzky, 1919



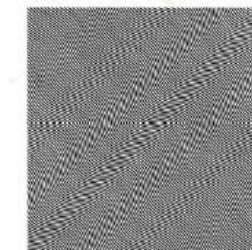
Keith Haring, *Ignorance = Fear*, 1989.



Leonardo Da Vinci, Mona Lisa, 1503-1506



The Scream, 1893 by Edvard Munch



Bridget Riley  
Untitled Diagonal Curve - 1966



Richard Long  
*A Line Made by Walking* 1967

# Elements of Art

These are the basic elements that are used by Artists in creating Art: they are what you use to create an aesthetically pleasing work. When we make Art, we need to understand and apply these seven Elements of Art.

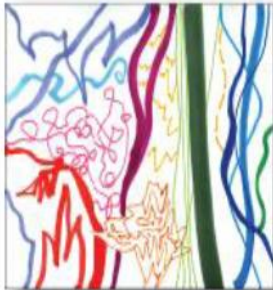


## SHAPE

The outline or form of something. An area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline or it could be shaded in.

## FORM

Form is a **three dimensional shape**, such as a cube, sphere or cone. Sculpture and 3D design are about creating forms. In 2D artworks, tone and perspective can be used to create an illusion of form.



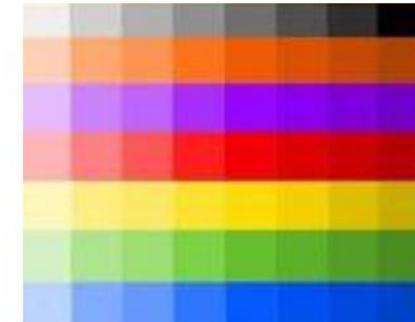
## COLOUR

Is one of the most dominant elements. It is created by light. There are three properties of colour; **Hue** (name), **Value** (shades and tints) and **Intensity** (brightness).



## VALUE

Degrees of lightness or darkness. The difference between values is called value contrast.



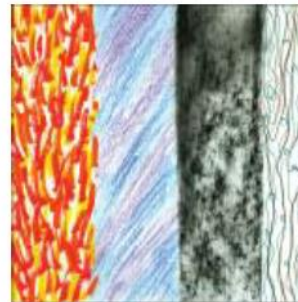
## LINE

A mark made by an implement. Line is the path left by a moving point. For example, a pencil or a brush dipped in paint. Line can be used to show many different qualities, such as:

- *Contours - showing the shape and form of something.*
- *Feelings or expressions.*

## TEXTURE:

This is to do with the surface quality of something, the way something feels or looks like it feels. There are two types: actual texture and visual texture.



## SPACE

The distance around and between things. How it's used to create the illusion of depth. Space can be two-dimensional, three-dimensional, negative and/or positive.





# Monoprint



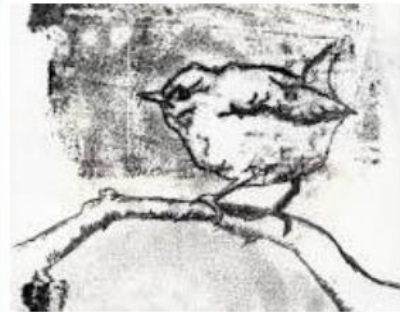
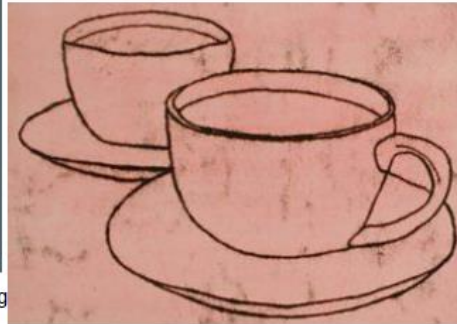
Monoprinting is a good technique for creating spontaneous and expressive print work.

The monoprint is a form of printmaking where the image can only be made once, unlike most printmaking which allows for multiple originals.

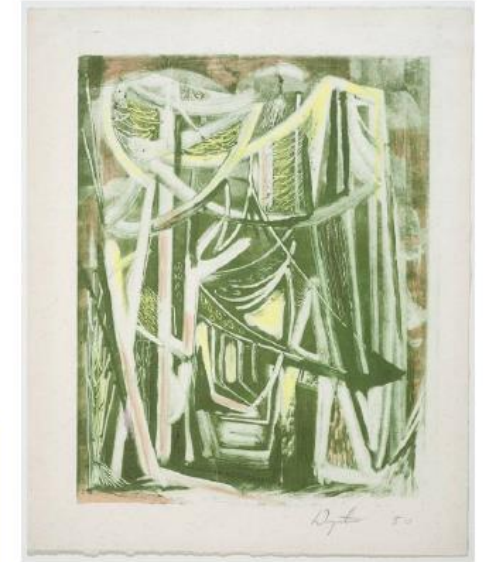
Monoprinting is the process of making a print using 'mark making'. Mark making is any mark made using any material on any surface, such as:

- pencil on paper
- photoshop brush mark on a screen
- scratch in clay
- paint on a canvas

A mark can be a line, a dot, a scratch, a curve, a thumbprint and so on. Using different tools can help create different thicknesses and types of marks. The colour used to create monoprints is usually water-based ink. A roller is used to apply the ink evenly over the a printing sheet. This is usually an acrylic sheet or other washable flat surfaces.



The beauty of monoprinting lies in its spontaneity and its allowance for combinations of printmaking, painting and drawing media.



Bryan Wynter  
Path Through Wood  
1950

## Monoprinting methods

There are two methods to create a monoprint:

### Additive

Draw patterns, shapes and designs directly onto an inked surface, usually an acrylic sheet. Gently lay a piece of paper on top of the inked surface to pick up the design.

### Subtractive

Apply the paper, face down, directly to the inked acrylic surface and draw out your design on the back of the piece of paper whilst it is in position. The pressure will lift ink from the acrylic sheet to leave an image of what you have drawn on your paper.

## Monoprinting



### What do you need to do?

- Wear an apron? Or, be extremely careful.
1. Roll ink out evenly over the surface of the table. Try and keep to A4 size.
  - Take some of the excess ink off the surface.
  - Place paper on top of the ink- make sure collage is face down on it- tape down.
  - Attach photocopy on top of the paper/ printed area/ tape down.
  - Draw a design using the photocopy.
  - Peel back and admire your print! I
  - If you find that your monoprints are too dark and the detail isn't visible, too much ink has been applied to the acrylic sheet. You may need to blot off the ink using a piece of paper. Redo your print.
  - You have just created a monoprint!
- Always clean printing equipment as soon as possible after use.





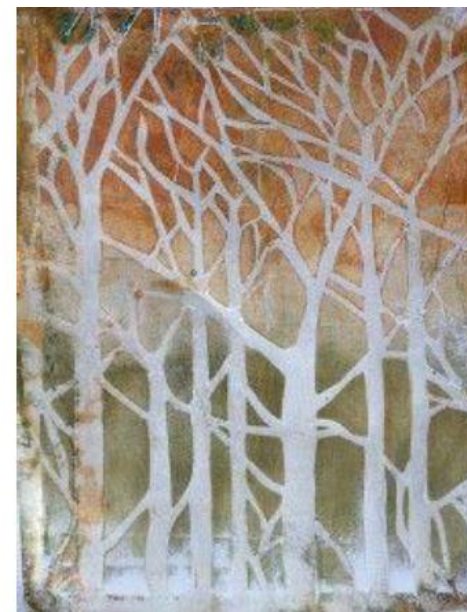
**Collage Printing** means manipulating the paper that you are printing onto in addition to the inking palette. In most cases, you will be printing onto blank paper, so that you can really showcase the print design. However, with Collage Printing you add to the image by gluing other flat images onto the paper. Then, when you apply the ink to the printing paper, you will find that the design covers the collaged images and incorporates them into the print.

Monoprinting is a form of printmaking that allows you to create unique, freeform printed images every time. Unlike the more common relief printing, which uses a block stamp to reproduce the same image over and over again, monoprinting allows the freedom to create each image anew. This will allow you to produce abstract compositions, more complex details, and traced contour images.

A **Ghost Print** is made from the residual ink left on the inking palette. This allows you to get two images out of one monoprint, and it also makes cleaning up the inking palette a little bit easier. Since the ghost image will be much weaker than the original image, it's best not to use a full thickness paper as this will not be a standalone piece. Tissue papers make a great effect when Ghost Printing because you can use decoupage glue to attach them to another original image. This allows for an interesting layered effect.



When you're done printing, you can try out enhancing your image with added watercolour effects or coloured pencil drawings to create unique mixed-media art.



**Watercolour monoprinting** allows you to duplicate an image or reference painting while having your watercolour look like a print. To do this, you will need a transparent inking palette. A rectangle of glass works just fine for this. Place the inking palette above the scaled image that you want to reproduce, and secure with tape so that nothing will shift. Using watercolours and brushes, paint onto the inking palette, using the bottom image to guide you. When you are done painting, allow the watercolours to dry completely. This could take a few hours, and you will notice that the paints shrink up as the water evaporates. This is okay. Soak your watercolor paper briefly and then pat it off so that it is damp but not shiny or dripping wet. Press it onto the dried pigments. And then lift off. You can do this process multiple times to achieve layers and outlines.



## Georgia O'Keeffe 1887-1986

Born in 1887, Georgia O'Keeffe was an American artist who painted nature in a way that showed how it made her feel. She is best known for her paintings of flowers and desert landscapes.

She played an important part in the development of modern art in America, becoming the first female painter to gain respect in New York's art world in the 1920s. Her unique and new way of painting nature, simplifying its shapes and forms meant that she was called a pioneer.



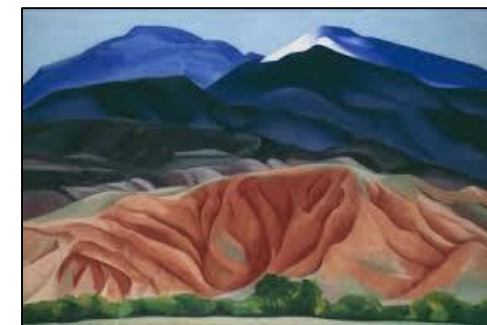
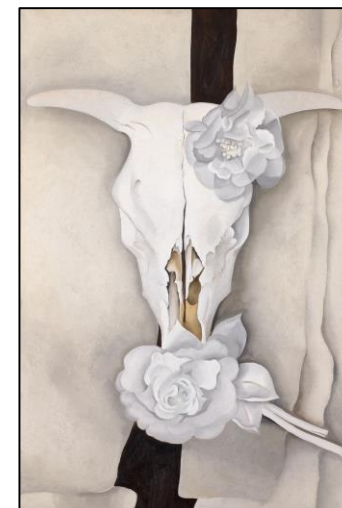
Georgia O'Keeffe, Abstraction White Rose, 1927, Oil on canvas



Giant Flower painting in 1928, "Calla Lily" sold for \$25,000.

As well as the shapes of the landscape itself, O'Keeffe was fascinated by the bones and skulls she found in the desert landscapes near where she lived. She said:

'To me they are as beautiful as anything I know...The bones seem to cut sharply to the centre of something that is keenly alive on the desert even tho' it is vast and empty and untouchable.'



Her environment inspired such paintings as New Mexico (1929) and Cow's Skull with Calico Roses (1931).



Georgia wanted to stay as close as possible to the remote landscape places she loved, she travelled around the desert drawing and painting. She battled the heat and heavy wind and camped out under the stars. Luckily she had favourite mobile studio with her – her car – which she'd specially adapted as a place to work!

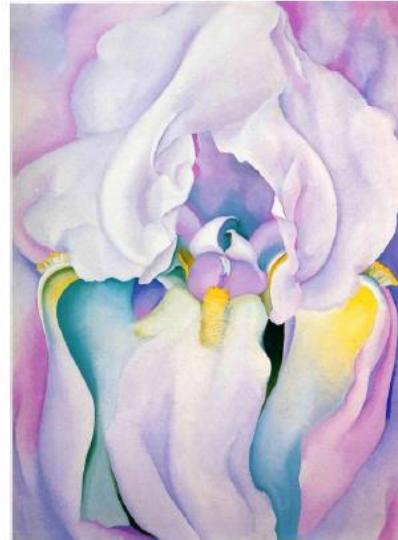




[Shell No. 1](#), 1928

### Inspiration from Nature

American artist Georgia O'Keeffe is known for her paintings of flowers, bones, shells, stones, leaves, trees, mountains, and other natural forms.



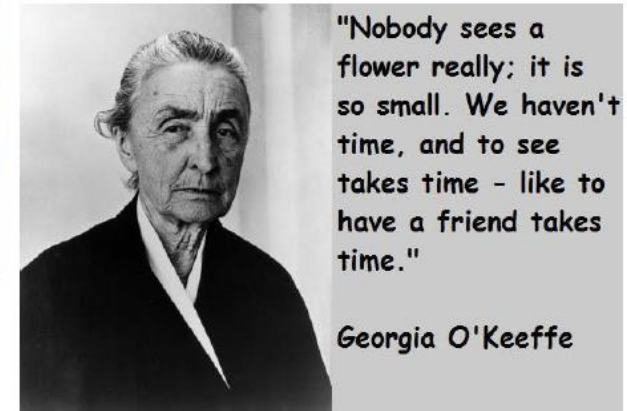
[Light Iris](#), 1924



[Oriental Poppies](#), 1928



## Georgia O'Keeffe (1887–1986)



"Nobody sees a flower really; it is so small. We haven't time, and to see takes time - like to have a friend takes time."

Georgia O'Keeffe



Compare the five paintings.

Look for similar elements, such as colours, lines, and shapes.

What do some of the paintings have in common?

What differences do you observe?

Which painting do you find most intriguing? Why?

"It is only by deduction, by elimination, by emphasis, that we get at the real meaning of things."

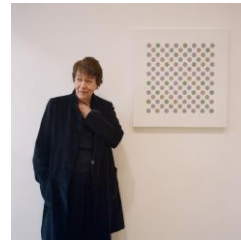
## Bridget Riley 1931-

Bridget Riley was born in 1931 in London, but when World War II broke out she left the city and moved to Cornwall. She would walk along the coastline and explore the caves where she would sit and watch the reflections in rock pools. She also liked looking at the sea and how the light made it change colour during the day.

When Bridget Riley first exhibited her black and white abstract paintings in the 1960s, people were amazed at how they seemed to move. It was like she was painting with electricity and the patterns were live wires!

This style of painting is known as **op art**. Op artists put colours, shapes and patterns together in clever ways to create an optical illusion. This can make an image look like its moving!

In 1960, Bridget Riley went to Venice where she saw sculptures by the Italian artist Umberto Boccioni. Here is one of his sculptures. She wanted to make paintings that had curves like Boccioni's sculptures.



Bridget Riley  
Nataraja 1993

In 1960, Bridget Riley went to Venice where she saw sculptures by the Italian artist Umberto Boccioni. Here is one of his sculptures. She wanted to make paintings that had curves like Boccioni's sculptures.

She also started experimenting with colour, putting warm and cold colours together like red and blue to make the paintings vibrant. She travelled to many different countries, like Egypt and India, and looked closely at the way the artists in those countries used colour. She was interested in the way hot countries used very bright colours to stop them fading in the sun.

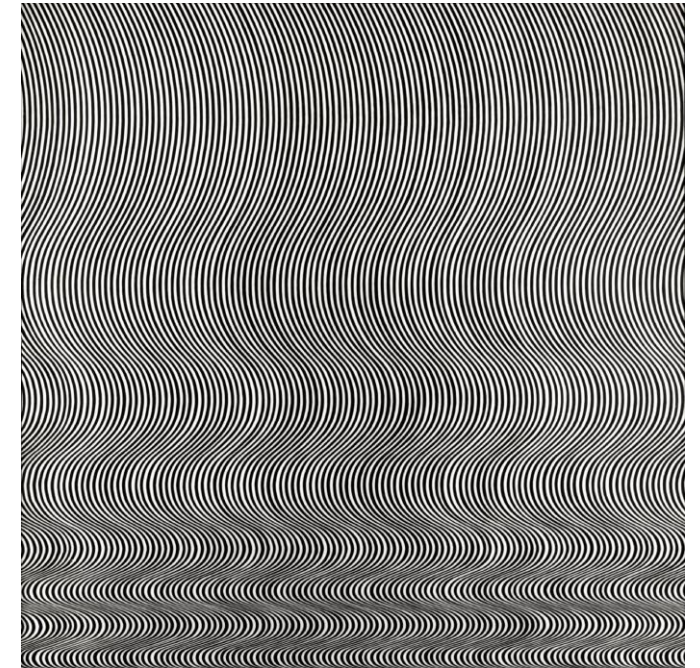
This painting is called Nataraja and is inspired by a trip she made to India. Nataraja means Lord of the Dance, and refers to the Hindu god Shiva.



Umberto Boccioni  
Unique Forms of Continuity in Space 1913



Bridget Riley  
Untitled  
[Fragment 2/10] 1965



Bridget Riley  
Fall 1963

<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-bridget-riley>



## Alberto Giacometti 1901-1966

Alberto Giacometti (10th October 1901 - 11th January 1966) was a Swiss sculptor and painter. He was born in Switzerland. His dad was Giovanni Giacometti, a well-known painter. He was interested in art from an early age. He was a SURREALIST artist. His work had an imaginary and dreamlike quality.

Most famous for, his sculptures of people In the 1940s Giacometti began to make tall, emaciated figures with roughly defined outlines, which appear to represent the human figure seen from a distance. He explained that when he made large figures, they seemed 'false'. It was only when he portrayed them as 'long and slender' that they seemed true to his vision of humanity



After the mid-1950s, Giacometti concentrated on portraiture, repeatedly drawing and sculpting his immediate circle of friends and family. Each work required numerous sittings as he struggled to capture his subjects. His wife Annette was one of his most frequent sitters. He commented, 'after three days of posing she doesn't resemble herself any more. I definitely don't recognise her'

The fragile, elongated figures sculpted by Giacometti seemed to reflect the precariousness of life in Europe immediately after the Second World War



<https://nurturestore.co.uk/giacometti-sculpture-art-project-for-kids>



Andy Warhol was born on the 6th August 1928 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
silkscreen printing	the process of pressing ink through a stencilled mesh screen to create a printed design
lithography	the process of printing from a smooth surface, for example a metal plate
devout	believing strongly in a particular religion and obeying its laws and practices
commercial art	art used in advertising and selling.

In 1961 Andy came up with the concept of using mass-produced commercial goods in his art. He called it Pop Art. His soup cans are famous examples of this type of art.



One of his portraits called *Eight Elvises* sold for \$100 million in 2008.



A devout Roman Catholic, Warhol attended mass daily. He also wore a crucifix necklace, carried a rosary, and regularly volunteered at a church-run soup kitchen.

Andy also used pictures of famous people. He would repeat the same portrait over and over but use different colours and effects in each picture. Some of the celebrities he had as subjects include Marilyn Monroe, Che Guevara and Elizabeth Taylor.



**Art-** the expression or application of human creative skill and imagination, typically in a visual form such as painting

**Vandalism-** action involving deliberate destruction of or damage to public or private property.

**Street Art-** artwork that is created in a public space, typically without official permission.

**Stencil graffiti** is a form of graffiti that makes use of stencils made out of paper, cardboard, or other media to create an image or text that is easily reproducible

**Canvas-**a strong, coarse unbleached cloth made from hemp used as a surface for oil painting.

**Irony-**the expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect.

**Evaluation-**the making of a judgement about the amount, number, or value of something; assessment

Banksy 1974-



Although there has been a great deal of speculation over the years, Banksy's true identity has never been revealed.

It is known that he is originally from Bristol, England.

Much of his street art and "urban interventions" act as critical commentary on major global issues, including terrorism, political authority and capitalism. Initially, he preferred drawing and producing freehand, but in 2000 he began using stencils, in part due to how quickly they may be produced. Christina Aguilera bought two Banksy prints in 2006 for £25,000. His larger works, such as his Slave Labour mural are thought to be worth more than £400,000.

His work can be found in towns and cities all over the world, from Bristol and London in the UK, to San Francisco, Melbourne, New Orleans and the Israeli West Bank.

Banksy has published a book of his work, Wall and Piece, and he has directed the documentary, Exit Through the Gift Shop.

Many people have been critical of Banksy's work, viewing it as vandalism and not art.

**Graffiti** is made up of images or lettering scratched, scrawled, painted or marked in any manner on property. Graffiti is any type of public markings that may appear in the forms of simple written words to elaborate wall paintings. Graffiti is controversially debated as art or vandalism and there are many famous graffiti artists such as Banksy with websites dedicated to their work. Banksy, Original mural on Waterloo Bridge, 2004

## Pablo Picasso 1881-1973

Key Vocabulary	Definition
prolific	producing many works
cubism	an early 20th-century style and movement in art, especially painting
contemporary	dating from the same time
monochrome	images in black and white or in varying tones of only one colour.



Pablo Picasso was Spanish and lived from 1881-1973. He had 23 names.



His father was an artist and art teacher who started to teach Picasso very early. Picasso produced his first painting aged just nine. By thirteen his skill level was so good that his father decided to give up painting.

THE COLOURFUL STAGES OF PICASSO'S LIFE  
Picasso was so experimental, and created so many different kinds of art that historians have divided his life and the art he made into stages. The Blue Period and the Rose Period came first (when he used lots of blue and pink to make paintings). These were followed by primitivism, cubism, classicism (when he created more traditional or classic artworks), surrealism, wartime and Late Works.

## A CLOSER LOOK AT CUBISM

One of his most famous periods is the cubist period. The painting below is one of his cubist pictures. Cubism is when the artist paints an object, like a bottle, from lots of different angles all in the same picture. So you see the front, the back and the sides of the bottle at the same time.



The Old Guitarist

Picasso's Blue Period includes paintings from a time when he was very sad.



Picasso painted quite a few self-portraits and a very famous piece called Guernica.



<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-pablo-picasso>





# FRIDA KAHLO



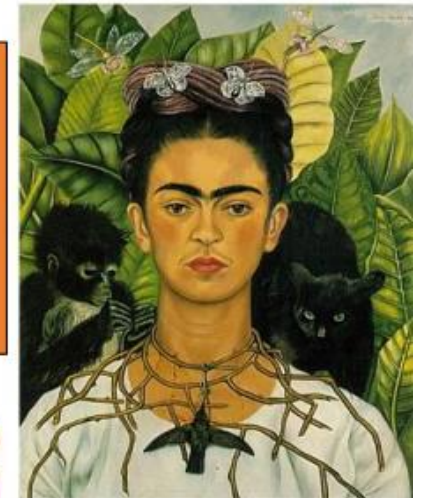
## Artist Fact file

- Frida Kahlo de Rivera was a Mexican painter, who mostly painted self-portraits.
- She was inspired by Mexican popular culture and used a naïve folk art style to paint pictures about identity, post-colonialism, gender, class, and race in Mexican society.

- Born: July 6, 1907 Coyoacán, Mexico
- Died: July 13, 1954 (aged 47), Coyoacán, Mexico
- Full name: Magdalena Carmen Frieda Kahlo y Calderón
- Husband: Diego Rivera (m. 1940–1954), Diego Rivera (m. 1929–1939)
- Nationality: Mexican
- Education: Self-taught

- Known for: Painting
- Movement: Surrealism, Naïve art, Modern art, Symbolism
- Her work has been celebrated internationally as symbol of Mexican tradition, and by feminists for her depiction of the female form.

When she was 18 she was in a terrible bus accident that broke her spinal cord, collarbone, ribs, pelvic bone, leg, foot, and shoulder.

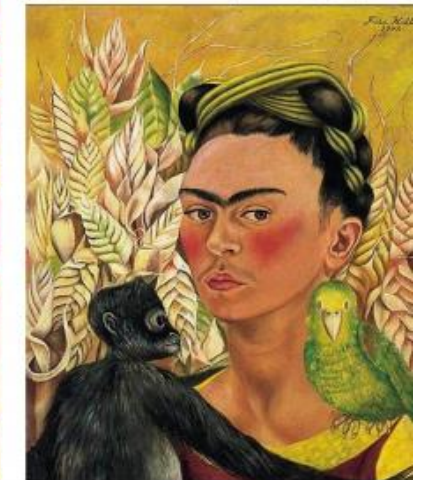
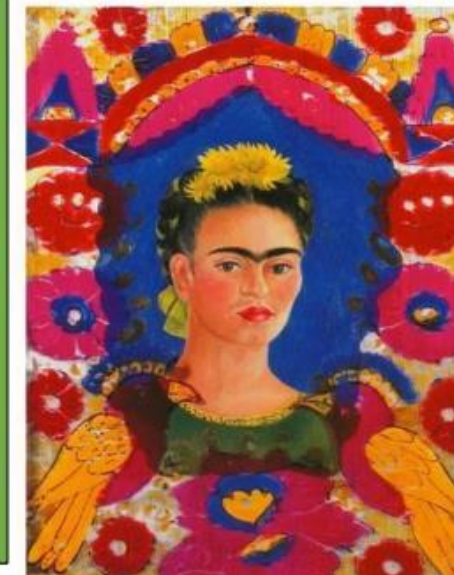


Frida challenged gender stereotypes...she dressed in her fathers clothes in their family portrait.

She was openly bi-sexual.

She painted real women and their experiences.

She did not let the pain and agony from her accident stop her.



## What will you include on your Frida inspired self portrait?

-What things symbolise your identity and personality?

Make a mind map of everything you can think of that makes you, you.

## Barbara Hepworth 1903- 1975

Barbara Hepworth's earliest memories were from driving through the countryside with her family. She never forgot the shapes made by the roads, hills and fields and they inspired her to make some amazing artwork.



Dame Barbara Hepworth  
Mother and Child 1934

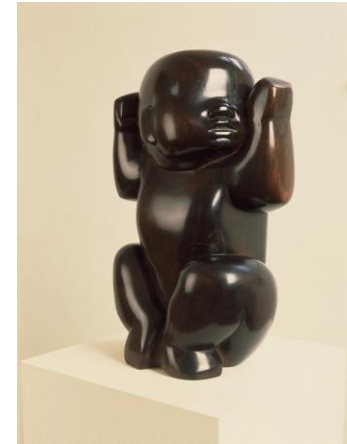
Hepworth wanted to create art that was calm, that people could enjoy looking at and wouldn't make them feel uncomfortable or anxious. She began to make sculptures and drawings that were inspired by the landscape and nature around her.



At the outbreak of the Second World War, Hepworth and her family moved to St Ives in Cornwall. St Ives was a very popular place for artists to live.

Below is an early sculpture by Hepworth made in 1929. It is of her son Paul, who was born in 1929. It is made of wood that has been sandpapered until it is smooth and glossy. The baby looks as if he is lying on his back, but Hepworth has made the sculpture stand upright. It also looks a bit like an African carving. Many modern artists were influenced by African art at this time.

She studied at Leeds School of Art with Henry Moore, who became a life-long friend. This is what his work looked like. What do you think are the similarities and differences in their work?



Dame Barbara Hepworth  
Oval Sculpture (No. 2) 1943, cast  
1958



Henry Moore OM, CH  
Family Group 1949, cast 1950-1