

Knowledge Organiser – Term 3/4

POP ART

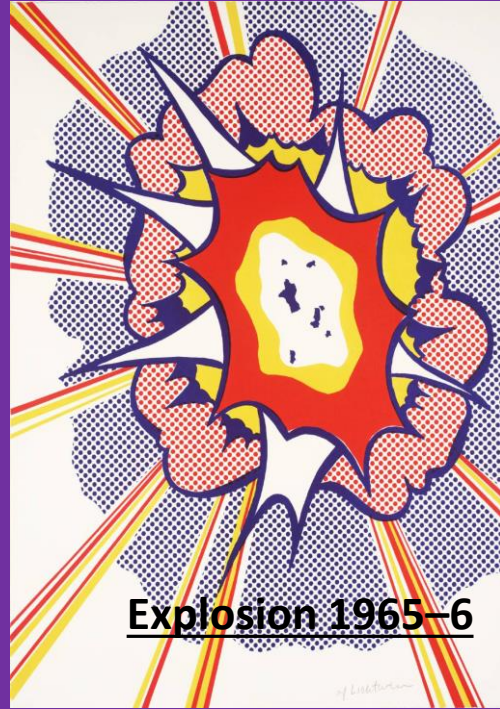


Andy Warhol

(born 6 August 1928 – 22 February 1987) was part of the pop art movement.

He was famous for exploring popular culture in his work, using brands like Coca Cola and Campbell's Soup (which was one of his favourite things to eat).

- Roy Lichtenstein
- Was born in New York in 1923. He became famous for his bright and bold paintings of comic strip cartoons as well as his paintings of everyday objects. He was one of a group of artists making art in the 1960s who were called pop artists because they made art about 'popular' things such as TV, celebrities, fast food, pop music and cartoons.
- Although best known as a painter, he made different types of art including sculpture, murals, prints and ceramics.
- Lichtenstein chose colours carefully, to imitate the four colours of printers' inks. He also used Ben Day dots, a system invented to increase the range of colours available to newspaper printing. Look closely at his work – can you see how the colours are clear from a distance, but look like tiny dots and dashes close-up?



Explosion 1965-6



Warhol liked to use bright colours and silk-screening techniques to mass-produce artworks based on photographs of celebrities. He didn't just do prints though, he made films, digital artwork, paintings and sculptures.

Claes Oldenburg



Another theme in his work is soft sculpture versions of everyday objects. Many of his works were made in collaboration with his wife.



Claes Oldenburg is a Swedish American sculptor, best known for his public art installations typically featuring very large replicas of everyday objects.



Aspire

Wayne Thiebaud



In 1961, Thiebaud's paintings of cakes, pies, candy, gumball machines, and deli counters painted with thick paint in bright colours, were exhibited in New York.

Though some scholars called Thiebaud a Pop artist because he painted popular consumer goods, he said he painted them out of nostalgia; they reminded him of his boyhood and the best of America.



ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER:

Term 3/4 – Ceramics

Stoneware

Stoneware clay is malleable and often grey in its raw state. It is usually fired at temperatures ranging from 1150°C – 1300°C (2100°F to 2372°F). Once fired, it becomes stone-like, forming a hard, dense and variegated clay. It is a tough and forgiving material



Glaze

Glaze is essentially "liquid glass" - ground-down glass particles mixed with pigments. It melts at a high temperature and turns into the coatings that you see on finished ceramic pieces. It is used both for decorative purposes and for waterproofing items such as cups. Glazes can be used in similar ways to watercolour paints or inks. They can be used to create wash effects when applied with a sponge or wide brush, or detailed, precise images can be created using fine brushes.

Firing process

The firing process turns raw clay into ceramic through high-temperature heating. This usually happens in a kiln. Clay often goes through two types of firing - bisque firing and glaze firing.

Bisque

Bisque is the first firing. It is a slower process and occurs at a lower temperature, reaching up to 1000°C (1830°F). Although hardened, a bisque piece is still porous and so can hold glaze. However, it can also be painted, polished or left as it is. If the bisque is glazed, it will then need to go into the kiln for a second firing - the glaze firing.



Key Words - Ceramics

wooden board	For building work on
battens	Ensures the clay is rolled to an even thickness
rolling pin	Rolls clay flat
knife	Cuts slabs, tiles, coils and decorative pieces
wire ended tool	For carving, shaping and shaving off layers of clay
cheesewire	For cutting large pieces of clay
kiln	Large oven for firing clay work
firing	Baking the clay work in the kiln
glaze	Liquid glass that can be brushed, poured, sponged onto clay work for decoration and colour. Waterproofs clay work
plastic/ wooden tools	Variety of double ended tools to shape and manipulate clay.
pinch pot	Technique to create small vessel or head shape

