

### What is Pop Art?

The movement focused on imagery from popular culture, such as advertising, comic books, celebrities and mundane mass-produced cultural objects.

Pop Art is an Art Movement that began in the 1950s.

Pop Art often utilises humour.

Pop Art is often recognised by its use of bright, bold and block colours. Colours were contrasting or complementary.

Pop art challenged the traditional values of art by blurring the boundaries between 'high culture' and 'low culture'. Pop artists used images from 'low culture' that were recognised by and appealed to everyday people.

### Famous Pop Artists



### How to create a Press Print:

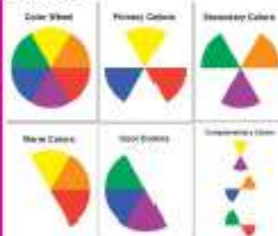


By the end of this unit, you will know...

- What Pop Art is and its defining features
- The names of some well known pop artists
- Who Andy Warhol is and what he did
- What printing is
- How to press print
- How to make a repeated press print inspired by Andy Warhol

### Key Vocabulary

Pop Art  
Popular culture  
Celebrity  
Printing  
Screen Printing  
Press Printing  
Bold Colours  
Complementary colours  
Contrasting colours  
Repeated images  
Line  
Shape



### Our Focus Artist is Andy Warhol

#### Notable Artworks

Marilyn diptych, 1962



Campbell's soup cans, 1962



Eight Elvises, 1963



These are some of Andy Warhol's best-selling artworks

'Eight Elvises' sold for \$100 million!

### About Andy Warhol

Full Name: Andrew Warhola  
Date of birth: 6<sup>th</sup> August 1928  
Place of birth: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A  
Occupation: Visual artist  
Known for: Printmaking, painting, cinema, photography  
Art Movement: Pop Art  
Died: February 22, 1987 (aged 58), New York City, U.S.A  
Where to see Warhol's work today:  
The Andy Warhol Museum in Pittsburgh, U.S.A  
The Museum of Modern Art in New York City, U.S.A  
The Tate Modern in London, England

### Who was Andy Warhol?



Andy Warhol was a famous American Artist. He was a leading figure in the Art Movement known as 'Pop Art'.

"Art is what you can get away with"

Andy Warhol quote

Andy Warhol opened his own art studio which he called 'The Factory'.

Andy Warhol was interested in celebrity and consumer culture. These became the main subjects of his most famous works.

## Colour Theory



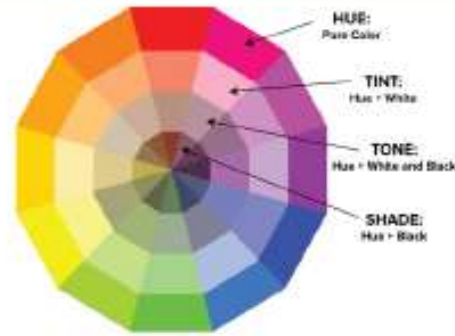
**PRIMARY COLORS**  
Red, yellow and blue



**SECONDARY COLORS**  
Green, orange and purple



**TERTIARY COLORS**  
Yellow-orange, red-orange, red-purple, blue-purple, blue-green and yellow-green.



By the end of this unit, you will know...

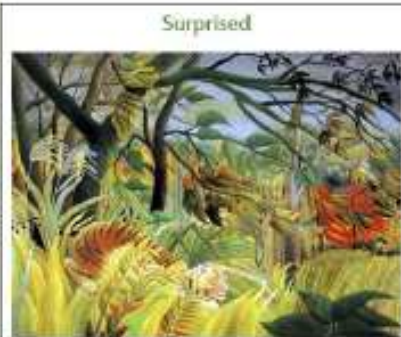
- Who Henri Rousseau was
- The names of some Henri Rousseau paintings
- How to mix colours
- How to make tints and shades
- How to sketch plants and animals
- How to paint a jungle landscape

## Key Vocabulary

Primary colours  
Secondary colours  
Tertiary colours  
Tints  
Shades  
Hue  
Colour  
Line  
Shape  
Texture  
Pattern  
Background  
Middle ground  
Foreground

## Henri Rousseau, 1844-1910

Rousseau was known for painting the jungle, though he never actually stepped foot in a jungle!



The Merry Jesters



Some people criticised Rousseau's work and described it as 'child-like', though Picasso was an admirer!

Rousseau did not start painting until he was in his forties.

Tropical Forest with monkeys



Rousseau was a self-taught artist.

Rousseau lived and worked in France.



## Oil Pastel techniques

### General Tips:

- Always create with intention, understand to which conceptual bases.
- Try layering techniques for endless possibilities.
- Keep a clean hand to avoid oil bleed on artwork or paper.

### Light Pressure Blending

- Lightly add pastel in one direction to create a smooth blend.
- Layer colors to achieve various tones.



### Heavy Pressure Blending

- Saturate the oil pastel in one direction on paper.
- Layer colors to achieve a blended and rich look.



### Scumbling

- Apply unblended, textured strokes of oil pastel to create a rough and tactile look.



### Color Mixing

- Apply a base of oil pastel and layer with contrasting colors.
- Continue to layer until additional colors are achieved.



### Stippling

- Use small, sharp strokes to create a stippled effect on paper. Layer with additional colors for depth.



### Sgraffito

- Cover the base layer of oil pastel with a layer of white or light-colored pastel.
- Use a sharp object to scratch away the top layer, revealing the colors underneath.



### Oil

- Use a brush to apply oil pastel to paper. Layer with additional colors for depth.



Image: Museum of Modern Art, New York City, New York, USA

By the end of this unit, you will know...

- Who Arcimboldo was and what he did
- What surrealism is
- How to use oil pastels
- How to draw fruit
- How to draw portraits
- How to create a surrealist portrait in the style of Arcimboldo
- How to curate an art display

## Key Vocabulary

Line  
Shape  
Colour  
Blend  
Shade  
Tint

Heavy pressure blend  
Light pressure blend  
Scumbling  
Sgraffito  
Stippling  
Arcimboldo  
Surrealism  
Portraiture  
Still Life  
Observe  
Curate

Who is  
*Giuseppe  
Arcimboldo?*

Born: 1527, Milan, Duchy of Milan

Died: 11 July 1593 (aged 66–67), Milan, Duchy of Milan

Nationality: Italian

Known for: Painting

The work of Giuseppe Arcimboldo influenced the work of the surrealist painters, such as Salvador Dalí.

Surrealism depicts dream like images in a realistic way.

Arcimboldo was a painter best known for his portraits made from objects such as fruits and vegetables!

Giuseppe Arcimboldo produced many works of art on religious subjects, but he is most well-known for his portraits of people made up of fruit!

Today his work can be seen in several different museums and galleries, including: the Louvre in Paris, Uffizi Gallery in Florence and the Denver Art Museum in Denver, Colorado.



Vetumnus



Fruit basket



Four Seasons in One Head



The Greengrocer

What is a portrait?

A portrait is a painting, photograph, sculpture, or other artistic representation of a person, in which the face is predominant.

### How to draw a portrait:

1. Draw an egg-like shape to create a face shape
2. Draw a vertical line down the middle of the face
3. Draw a horizontal line across the middle of the face
4. Draw a further two horizontal lines half way between the central line and the bottom edge
5. Add the features, positioning them as shown on the diagram
6. Add the hair and neck

