

## Art and Design Knowledge Organiser

### Year 6 – Collage (Richard Hamilton)

#### What is 'collage'?

Collage is a piece of art made by sticking various different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric on to a backing.

Paper collage is where the artwork is created using an assemblage of different forms and shapes using paper. These forms and shapes eventually create a whole image.

Papers and materials used for collaging are either **ripped** or **cut**.

**Ripped**-the technique of **ripping paper before gluing it into an interesting composition**.

**Cut**-The technique of **cutting paper before gluing it into an interesting composition**.

**Are there any famous collage artists?**

**Yes!**  
**Richard Hamilton...**



#### Richard Hamilton

**Born** 24 February 1922, Pimlico, London, England

**Died** 13 September 2011 (aged 89), London, England

**Movement** Pop Art

**Field** Collage, painting, graphics

**Famous work**  
Interior  
1964-65



#### Pop Art

- Pop Art is an Art Movement that began in the 1950s.
- Pop Art often utilises humour.
- The movement focused on imagery from popular culture, such as advertising, comic books, celebrities and mundane mass-produced cultural objects.
- Pop Art is often recognised by its use of bright, bold and block colours.
- Richard Hamilton is a famous Pop Artist

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

- What collage is
- That collage can include mixed media e.g. paper cut images, drawings, paintings, photography, and a variety of materials
- Who Richard Hamilton is and what he did
- What pop art is
- How to use photography to capture popular culture and the modern world
- How to use a variety of collage techniques
- How to create a 2D collage inspired by Richard Hamilton

#### Key Vocabulary

Richard Hamilton  
Pop Art  
Popular culture  
Technology  
Digital media  
Imagery  
Found Imagery  
Collage  
Photography  
Rip  
Tear  
Perspective  
Layers  
Background  
Foreground

#### The Formal elements of art:

Line	This is the path left by a moving point. For example, wavy, straight, parallel etc
Colour	This is what we see when light bounces off objects. For example, red, yellow and blue.
Pattern	This is a design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours
Shape	This is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline or it could be shaded in. For example circle, square etc
Form	This refers to a <b>three dimensional shape</b> , such as a cube, sphere or cone.
Texture	This is the way something feels or looks like it feels.
Tone	This refers to how light or dark something is.



#### Top Tips for Collage

**Think carefully about the materials/patterns/textures you choose and whether those go together.**

**Think carefully about your composition when putting your piece together – position papers purposefully and don't overfill the space.**

**Don't use cut and ripped edges in the same layer as this might be confusing.**

**Arrange your pieces before you glue it down.**

**Keep the background layer simple (not too many patterns) so as not to confuse the eye of the viewer.**

#### Top Tips for Photography

Try holding the camera/ ipad landscape and portrait to see which works better

Think carefully about the background – what is behind the object you are photographing? Do you want it in your photo?

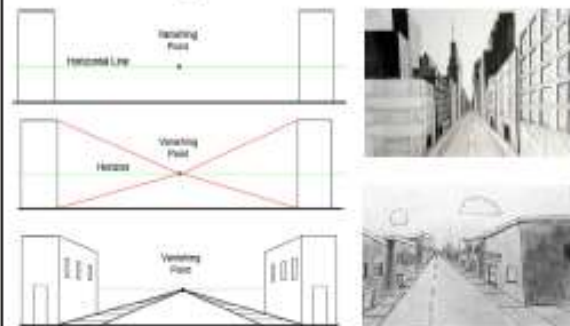
Stand with the light behind you, not in front of you

Keep the camera as still as you can

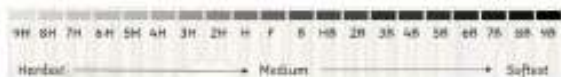
Try different angles – high, low, close up and far away



### One Point Perspective

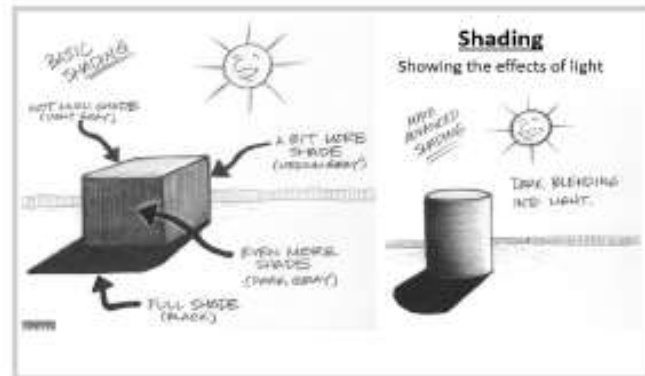


### Pencil Grades



Drawing is usually done using a 2B (or softer) graded pencil. Softer pencils are easy to rub out than harder pencils.

### Pencil Techniques



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

- Who Stephen Wiltshire is and what he is well known for
- How to make a variety of different pencil marks
- How to create the effect of light using pencil shading
- How to make drawings appear 3D
- How to draw in one point perspective
- What a cityscape is
- How to draw a cityscape in one point perspective



### Key Vocabulary

**Cityscape** – An urban landscape

**One-point perspective** – A drawing containing one vanishing point on the horizon line

**Two-point perspective** – A drawing containing two vanishing points

**Vanishing point** – The point at which all lines meet in a perspective drawing

**Horizon** – A horizontal line that runs across a drawing that represents a viewer's eye line or where the land meets the sky

**Orthogonal** – orthogonal lines are the diagonal lines that can be drawn along receding parallel lines to the vanishing point

**Stippling** – A mark making technique

**Cross hatching** – A mark making technique (See next page)

**Contour hatching** – A mark making technique (See next page)

**Hatching** – A mark making technique (See next page)

**Light side** – The face/faces of an object that the light hits

**Shadow side** – The face/faces of an object where the light does not reach

### Our focus artist is Stephen Wiltshire

Stephen Wiltshire was born in London, United Kingdom to West Indian parents on 24th April, 1974. As a child he was mute and did not relate to other people. Aged three, he was diagnosed as autistic. Wiltshire learnt to communicate through his drawings. Stephen Wiltshire is an artist who draws detailed cityscapes. He has a particular talent for drawing lifelike, accurate impressions of cities, skylines and street scenes after having only observed them briefly. He is sometimes referred to as an Architectural Artist.



5th Avenue street scene on a rainy day (2000)



Chrysler Building from 42nd street, New York (2019)



Piccadilly Circus, London (2019)



### Previous learning

**DRAWING-** How to use a viewfinder to select a view and visual clues in an image- record what is in the frame./ Draw from observation add light/dark tone, colour and features to create more realist quick studies from observation.

**Range of lines-** hatching, cross hatching, blending - create different effects

**Wider range of pencil grades;** HB to 8B - create different effects - select grade based on intended outcome

**Shading** -create light and dark tones and develop the idea of shadow.

**Composition-** foreground and background

**SCULPTURE-** Make Sculptures following a basic plan using sculptures by known artists/ from cultures/ history as a starting point

Make solid armatures/ frameworks using cardboard, balloons, scrunched newspaper etc

Cover using papier-mâché.

### Essential Knowledge

**DRAWING-** Build up drawings of whole or parts of images- extend use of viewfinders.

Draw realist quick studies from observation. Develop by returning to each study to improve the accuracy/detail.

**Range of lines** -contour, descriptive, expressive, geometric, organic- use to demonstrate texture, shading and detail such as a facial expression, folds on clothing and proportion.

**More defined tonal qualities** - take into account the direction of light.

**Composition-** foreground/ middle ground/ background- scale and proportion.

**Simple perspective-** single focal point and horizon.

**SCULPTURE-** Make Sculptures following a basic plan using sculptures by known artists/ from cultures/ history as a starting point with a particular focus on form, shape, pattern, texture, colour, emotion or mood.

Make solid or malleable armatures using balloons, clay, wire,

Cover using Modroc proportion sculptures to represent real life.

Build upon using discarded, recycled objects, newspaper, Modroc etc

### Drawing and Sculpture

#### UKS2

#### Mayan Masks



Painted Modroc Mask KS2



Death Mask of  
Pakal the Great



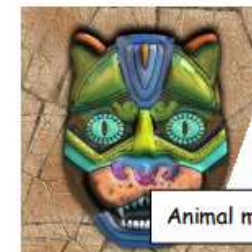
Mayan god of  
the sun

### Vocabulary

Shading	Colouring lighter or darker areas to create depth.
Hatching	Shading effect using parallel lines. Lines drawn at angles= crosshatching.
Blending	Softening lines between colours
Tonal contrast	Using dark to light of a colour.
Form	Creating 3D using drawing techniques
Texture	Surface quality- properties
Sculpture	3D art- by a <b>sculptor</b>
Materials	What something is made of
Modelling	Activity of making 3D objects
Layering	Placing materials on top of one another for effect or purpose
Malleable	A material that can be shaped
Modroc	Plaster of Paris bandage rolls- can be used for modelling.



Mayan Battle masks



Animal masks

