

# Artists of the future

## The artist

## Antony Gormley



Antony Gormley was born on 30th August 1950 in London, England.

Most of his sculpture work is based around the form of the human body, using his own body to cast.

Sculpture is a way of expressing emotions, opinions and experiences.

Some sculptures have been considered very controversial.

## Key learning

Research and learn about Antony Gormley. Using inspiration from Antony Gormley's sculptures, create an appropriate back wash to showcase AG's sculpture.

Research and paint an Antony Gormley sculpture using colour mixing skills and carefully chosen brushes. Using photos of sculpture, use line, tone and shape to sketch the sculptures from different viewpoint.

Develop an understanding of how Gormley created some of his different sculptures. (The 'bed' sculpture). Recreate and take photos of the Broadoak interpretation.

Research and sketch 'Another Place' sculptures on Crosby beach. Design and make a collagraph to print own scene of 'Another Place'

## Discovering Art & Artists

Research the design and the craft skills in the 'Field' Design and create own version of 'Field'

Display, analyse and evaluate art work.

## Key techniques

**Sculpture:** Three dimensional representation of art. Clay sculpture: To carve, pinch and join clay to create desired effect.

**Backwash:** Using two different colours to create a background for a painting.

**Decoration:** The process or art of decorating (making item more attractive by adding items to it) something.

**Collage:** A piece of art made by sticking various different materials on to a backing

**Collagraph:** Combination of relief and print made on any flat surface using different textures

**Sketch:** rough or unfinished drawing or painting, often made to assist in making a more finished picture

## Useful Vocabulary

**Technique:** A way of carrying out a particular task.

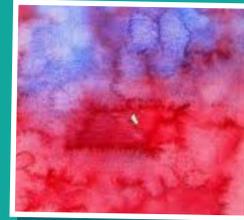
**Viewpoint:** The position of the subject to the artist.

**Texture:** Feel, appearance, consistency.

**Iron:** a strong, hard magnetic silvery-grey metal

**Process:** Series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a particular end

**Two/three dimension art:** Geometric setting  
2D: flat 3D: solid



## Sculptures



**Name:** Field  
**Constructed:** 1991  
**Displayed:** Various



**Name:** Angel of the North  
**Constructed:** 1994-1998  
**Displayed:** Gateshead, Newcastle upon Tyne



**Name:** Bed  
**Constructed:** 1980-1981  
**Displayed:** Tate, London

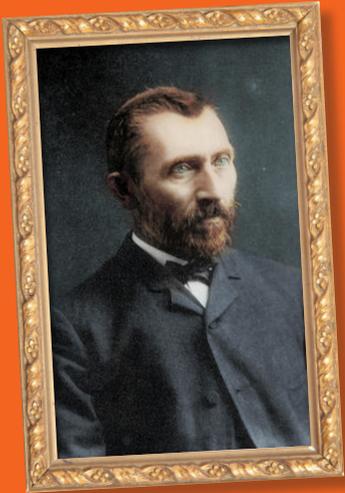


**Name:** Another Place  
**Constructed:** 1997  
**Displayed:** Crosby Beach, Liverpool

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### Vincent Van Gogh



Dutch post-impressionist painter who is among the most famous and influential figures in the history of Western art.

Van Gogh was born 30th March 1853 in Zundert, Netherlands and was named after his grandfather.

He was the eldest of 6 children, but built a special bond with his brother Theo and his wife Joanna, who shared his work after he died.

In just over a decade (10 years) he created about 2100 pieces of art including 860 oil paintings, but only sold 1 painting whilst he was alive.

Van Gogh died 29th July 1890 in Auvers-sur-Oise, France. He was only 37 year old when he died.

## Key learning

Learn about Van Gogh, sketch, describe and compare his pictures. Investigate the landscapes that Van Gogh painted and learn how to recreate parts of the painting, using different brushes to recreate effects.

Investigate the cityscapes by Van Gogh and recreate parts of the painting, mix and use tints and tones by adding black and white. Investigate, mix and apply colour to represent a mood or a place.

Plan own version of a city or landscape using brush strokes, colour and texture purposefully. Create painting using techniques to create texture and mood. Evaluate.

Explore light and dark tones in drawings using different grades of pencil. Based on Van Gogh's the sunflowers, create an observational drawing using techniques to show texture, line and shape.

## Discovering Art & Artists

Explore the use of clay as a craft material. Learn to manipulate clay, to smooth and to join pieces together. Use joining techniques to create a vase based on that in Van Gogh's the Sunflowers.

Use inspiration from The Sunflowers to paint the pot. Display, analyse and evaluate art work.

## Key techniques

**Tones:** the degree of lightness or darkness.

**Tints:** created when white is added to a colour to lighten it.

**Texture:** the way the surface of an object looks or feels.

**Relief print:** a way of printing using an object with raised parts like a stamp.

**Viewfinder:** a small window to zoom in on a particular area of a picture.

**Patterns:** a repeated design.

**Materials:** the items needed to create a piece of art.

**Observational drawing:** drawing from what you see.

**Techniques:** a way of carrying out a skill.

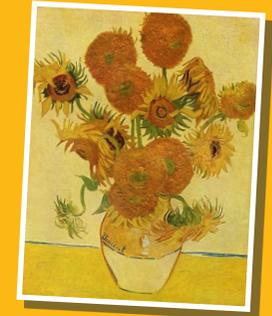
**Positioning:** to put or arrange something in a particular way.



## Famous artwork



The Starry Night



Sunflowers



Bedroom in Arles

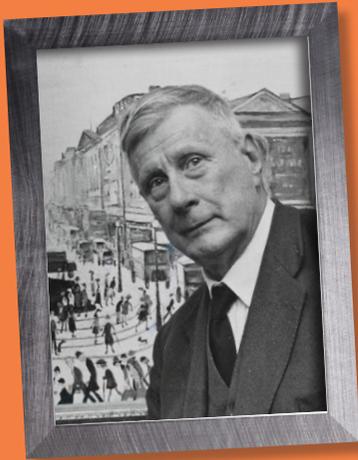


Café Terrace at Night

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### L S Lowry



Laurence Stephen Lowry (1 November 1887 – 23 February 1976) was an English artist.

Lowry was a local artist who lived, and based his art work on the North West of England. He even painted the fair at Daisy Nook.

He developed a distinctive style of painting and is best known for his urban landscapes peopled with human figures, often referred to as "matchstick men".

L.S Lowry's most expensive piece 'The Football Match' sold for £5.6million!



## Key learning

Learn about LS Lowry & discuss similarities and differences in his work. Use different grades of pencil to draw a range of match stick figures.

Replicate a range of buildings using water colour and texture.

Understand and use perspective to create a street scene.

Understand and use scale to design a Lowry setting.

## Discovering Art & Artists

Research and create figurines using mod roc and papier mache.

Create, analyse and evaluate a 3D piece of art.

## Key techniques

**Backwash:** Using water colours, the background of a painting is created by the paint on your brush being wetter than the paint on the paper.

**Perspective:** A drawing method that shows how things appear to get smaller as they get further away.

**Scale:** Enlarging or reducing the size of a drawing whilst keeping the proportions the same.

**Using different pencil grades:** Pencils are graded depending on their hardness and their darkness. Using different pencil grades will enable an artist to draw with depth and detail.

**Using water colour:** Water based paints are used on paper. They are usually translucent. The amount of paint and water can increase the quality and the density of the covering.

**Hatching:** Closely spaced parallel lines.

**Cross hatching:** When the parallel lines are spaces at angles to each other.

**Mod Roc:** Gauze (or a bandage) covered in plaster. Perfect to mould into different shapes that sets hard.

**Papier Mache:** A paper based mixture that is sculpted into different shapes.

## Useful Vocabulary

**Industrial:** Designed or suitable for use in industry

**Urban:** Characteristic of a town or city

**landscape:** All the visible features of an area of land

**Architecture:** The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.



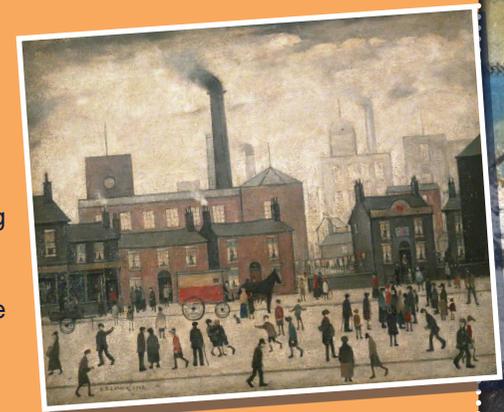
## Famous artwork



**Street Scene (1935)**  
A piece to inspire and teach perspective.

### Coming home from the mill (1928)

Inspiration for backwashes, using different depths of water colour to create layers of the background and the foreground.



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## The artists

### William Morris



Born in Walthamstow in March 1834, William Morris founded the Arts and Crafts Movement in Britain and designed some of the most recognisable textile patterns of the nineteenth century.

William, and his wife Jane, designed all of the interiors and decoration of their home themselves.

In 1861 their company, called Morris, Marshall, Faulkner and Co., started to make furniture, tableware, soft furnishings and wallpaper. All of the items produced were handcrafted.

### Ruth Moilliet

Ruth Moilliet produces metal and glass sculptures inspired by the plant kingdom. In her work she aims to draw the viewer's attention to both the overall spectacle and individual beauty of a flower.



## Key learning

Know who William Morris was. Identify and sketch patterns from nature.

Draw objects from nature that might be used to create a piece of art inspired by William Morris.

Create a printing block based on the aspects of nature already sketched.

Print repeating patterns, half drop, full drop or random to create wallpaper.

Evaluate finished piece.

Research the work of Ruth Moilliet.

Sketch work created by Ruth Moilliet.

Begin to learn basic wire work skills.

## Discovering Art & Artists

Design and create a wire work sculpture inspired by Ruth Moilliet.

Display, analyse and evaluate art work.

## Key techniques

**Printmaking process:** Woodblock printing on textiles is the process of printing patterns on textiles, usually of linen, cotton or silk, by means of incised wooden blocks. It is the earliest, simplest and slowest of all methods of textile printing. Block printing by hand is a slow process.

**Metal sculpting:** Metal is a material that can be melted and cast. Softer metals can be hammered into shape by artists. Metal can also be shaped and then soldered together to form a sculpture.

**Symmetrical:** Having two parts that match exactly, either when one half is like an image of the other half in a mirror, or when one part can take the place of another if it is turned 90° or 180°

**Repeated Patterns:** Repeated patterns are created in a half drop, full drop or random print to make a wallpaper pattern.

**Rotational:** Using or relating to a circular movement about an axis or centre.

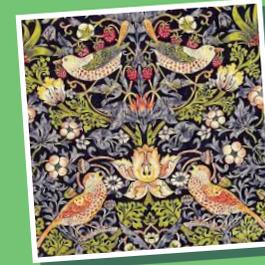
**Environment:** The air, water, and land in or on which people, animals, and plants live.

**Blending:** The action of mixing or combining things together.

**Sketching:** Using hatching, cross hatching, stippling and scribbling to sketch patterns in nature.



## Famous artwork



**Strawberry Thief**  
William Morris



**Peacock and Dragon**  
William Morris



**Pollination Sphere**  
Ruth Moilliet



**Allium Stems**  
Ruth Moilliet

# Artists of the future

## The artists

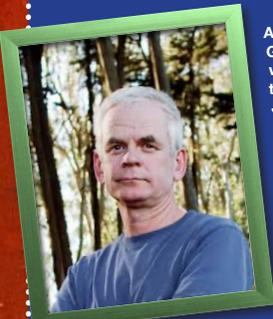
### Wassily Kandinsky



Kandinsky was born on December 4th 1866. He was born in Moscow in Russia.

He was one of the first creators of abstract art. Kandinsky enjoyed travelling to different places.

### Andy Goldsworthy



Andy Goldsworthy was born the 26th of July 1956, in Cheshire, England. Andy Goldsworthy produces artwork using natural materials.

## Key learning

Explore Kandinsky's artwork and create lines of different thickness in my work.

Describe and recreate Kandinsky's abstract art practicing using different brush strokes and thicknesses.

Create a background using brushes and other tools.

Create a piece of art using natural resources.

## Discovering Art & Artists

Print with a purpose using a variety of different printing blocks.

Display and evaluate my own piece of work.

## Key techniques

**Primary Colours:** Primary colours are colours that are mixed to make other colours.

**Secondary Colours:** Secondary colours are colours that are created using the three primary colours.

**Thickness:** Thickness is the size of a line used to create a more detailed drawing.

**Pattern:** A pattern is a repeated decorative design.

**Texture:** Texture is changed by the different materials used.

**Abstract:** The use of art to express your imagination.

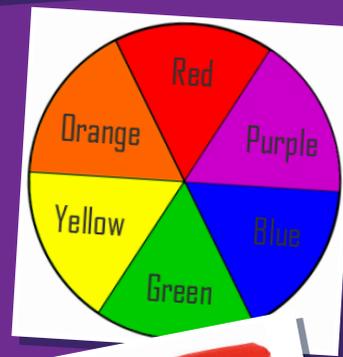
**Sketch:** A drawing using a range of different pencil strokes and thickness. Different grades of pencil create lines of different thickness.

**Print & Stamp:** Using materials to transfer colours, pictures or patterns from one place to another.

**Roll:** A movement to turn something over.

**Rub:** Using a repeated back and forth motion.

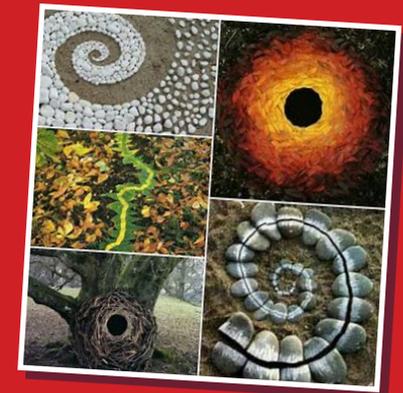
**Painting:** Move the brush from left to right. Move it quickly. Use a sweeping motion from the shoulder. Decide on the starting and finishing point.



## Famous artwork



Concentric Circles  
Wassily Kandinsky



Andy Goldsworthy's  
natural art work

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### Andy Warhol



Andy Warhol was an US painter, film-maker and author, and a leading figure in the Pop Art movement.

He was born on 6th August 1928 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and was named Andrew Warhola. (He changed his name to Warhol in 1949 when he moved to New York.) Warhol had a successful career as a commercial illustrator. After exhibiting his work in several galleries in the late 1950s, he began to receive recognition as an influential and controversial artist.

### Roy Lichtenstein

October 27, 1923 – September 29, 1997) was an American pop artist. During the 1960s, along with Andy Warhol, he became a leading figure in the new art movement. Inspired by the comic strip, Lichtenstein produced precise compositions of bright, bold pop art.



## Key learning

To know what pop art is and to research two main artists – Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein.

Create a repeated pattern art piece using tracing paper in sketch books and ICT.

Plan, design and produce a screen printed piece with a repeated pattern.

Create and evaluate a screen printed piece with a repeated pattern.

## Discovering Art & Artists

Identify, sketch and replicate other styles of pop art using various techniques.

Replicate a pop art piece using a 'view' to create a collaborative art piece.

## Key techniques

**Pop art:** Pop art is an art movement that emerged in the mid 1950s in Britain and in the late 1950s in the United States. Pop art presented a challenge to traditions of fine art by including imagery from popular culture such as advertising, news, etc.

**Screen Printing process:** Screen printing is the process of transferring a stencilled design onto a flat surface using a mesh screen, ink and a squeegee. Fabric and paper are the most commonly screen-printed surfaces. The basic method involves creating a stencil on a fine mesh screen, and then pushing ink (or paint, in the case of artwork and posters) through to create an imprint of your design on the surface beneath.

**Ben Day Dots:** A technique originally used by illustrator Benjamin Day. He filled spaces by either printed spots, parallel or waded lines that were always equal size and of an equal distribution.

**Realism:** Showing objects as they are seen

**Composition:** An arrangement of objects

**Repetition:** Parts used over and over again, in a regular planned way

**Contour:** Lines that surround and defines edges of an object

**Radial:** A type of balance where lines or shapes are spread out from the center point

**Halation:** A complimentary colour that outlines an object

**Shadow:** A dark area cast from an object that is hit with light

**Recognisable images:** Uses pictures and images of famous people and objects – e.g. Campbell's soup tins)



## Famous artwork



Campbell's soup  
Andy Warhol



Marilyn Monroe  
Andy Warhol



Girl with hair ribbon  
Roy Lichtenstein

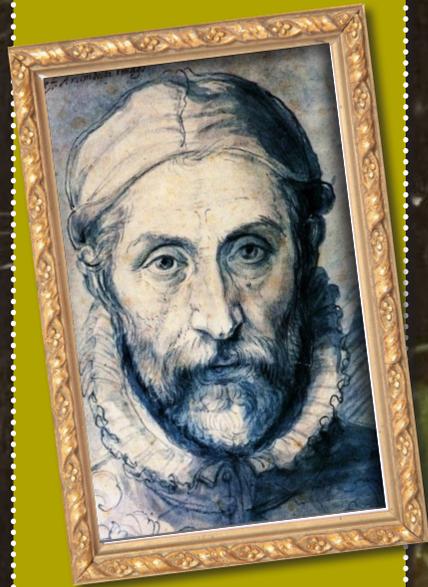


Sunset  
Roy Lichtenstein

# Artists of the future

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### Giuseppe Arcimboldo



Giuseppe Arcimboldo was an Italian artist.

He used to paint portraits of people made out of different types of fruits, vegetables, meat and fish.



## Key learning

Explore Giuseppe Arcimboldo's artwork & create a simple representation of a face

Explore texture.

Compare similarities and differences in art pieces.

Learn to print. Recreate a piece of Art based on work by Giuseppe Arcimboldo by printing with fruit.

Recreate a piece of Art based on work by Giuseppe Arcimboldo by arranging food. Share opinions about a piece of art

## Discovering Art & Artists

Use chalks, pencils and pastels to draw a face.

Recreate a piece of Art based on work by Giuseppe Arcimboldo. Evaluate my own piece of work and improve it.

## Technical Information

**Artist:** is a person who creates paintings or drawings as part of their job or because they like to.

**Collage:** A piece of art that may include magazine, newspaper, leaves, ribbons or other found objects that are stuck to a piece of paper or canvas.

**Painting:** Applying paint onto a surface using a range of brushes. Learning top to bottom strokes, bottom to top, left to right and curved lines. Holding the brush with confidence and deciding on a starting and finishing point of the line.

**Portrait:** is a painting, drawing, photograph of a person, showing only the face or head and shoulders.

**Texture:** is how something feels in your hand. It could be smooth, rough, fuzzy or slimy.

**Printing:** Using different materials such as; hands, fruit, vegetables and leaves to create printing blocks

**Gallery:** A room or building to display works of art.



## Famous artwork



Roya Art-Vertumno

The Vegetable Gardener

