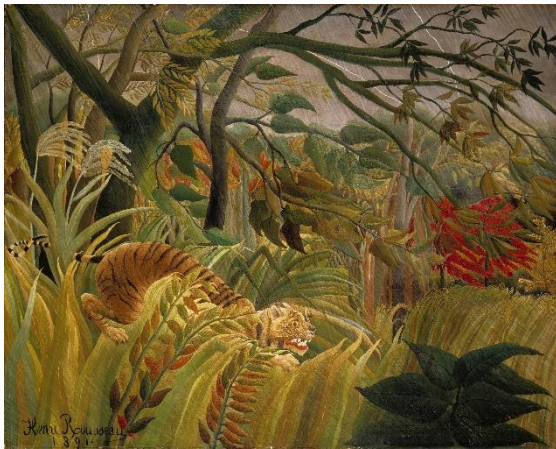


Art & Design – Using a range of media

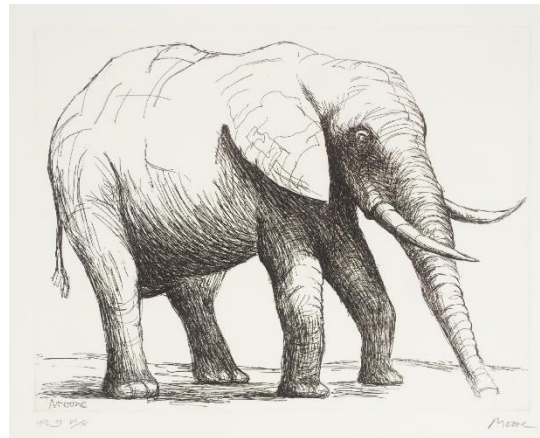
<p>Impressionism</p> <p>developed in France in the late 1800s that uses colour to show the effects of light on things and to suggest an atmosphere rather than showing exact details. Impressionists painted outside and did not worry about sharp single lines but short flowing brushstrokes</p>	<p>Expressionism</p> <p>the artist tries to show how people feel and their emotions rather than just real life. The artist does this by distortion (changing the shape of people/objects), exaggeration and fantasy. The artist often uses sharp and violent colours</p>	<p>Cubism</p> <p>Cubism takes real life, breaks it up and draws it from different angles. It does not look like real life (it is abstract). In short, cubism takes the 3D world and tries to make it 2D on canvas.</p>	<p>Surrealism</p> <p>Surrealist artists like Salvador Dali and Michael Cheval try to explore the unconscious mind as a way of creating art. Their art is dreamlike (random) and sometimes bizarre – it certainly isn't realistic!</p>	<p>Pop Art</p> <p>Pop Art emerged from 1950s America. It was inspired by popular culture and to fight back against traditional forms of art. Pop artists felt that art exhibited in museums or taught at schools did not represent all of real life and so looked to modern pop culture for inspiration</p>	<p>Abstract</p> <p>Abstract art is art that does not attempt to show reality in any way. It uses shapes, colours, forms and marks to achieve its effect.</p>
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'Surprised!'
Henri Rousseau
1891



- Rousseau painted in the post-impressionism era.
- He used layers of different plants made up of lots of different greens.
- Rousseau didn't go to the jungle and see this scene, he used his imagination.
- As Rousseau used his imagination not everything in the picture is life-like such as the tiger, it could never really be floating.

'Elephant'
Henry Moore
1981



- Henry Moore was a British artist and sculptor.
- Moore used to go to the local zoo and sketch the animals using only a ball-point pen.
- All of Moore's animal sketches are made up of lots of small lines. He used lots of line techniques like cross-hatching to create light and shade in his drawings.

Techniques & Key Vocabulary

Layering – Placing one layer of colour over another

Inspiration – feeling of enthusiasm you get from someone or something

Foreground – The part of the view that is nearest to the observer

Background – The part of the image that appears furthest from the observer

Composition – The way objects have been arranged in art work

Tint – the mixture of a colour with white to lighten the colour

Shade – the mixture of a colour with black which darkens the colour

Observational Drawings – Drawing exactly what you see

Proportion – The relationships between height, width and depth

Subject – The main idea in the drawing

Line Drawing – A drawing done using only narrow lines without blocks of shading

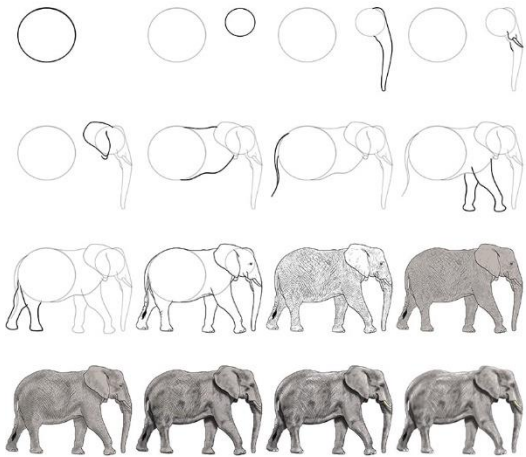
Mixed-Media - Using lots of different art materials in one piece of artwork

Guidelines – A lightly marked line used as a guide when drawing

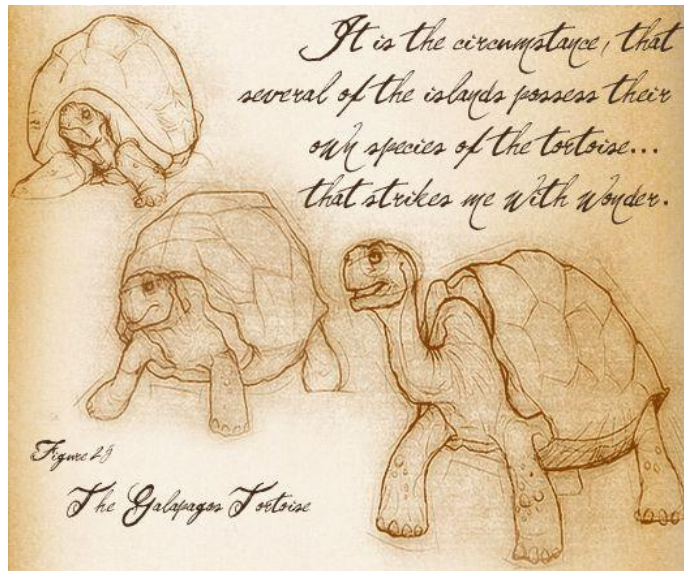
Texture – What the surface of something looks like e.g. bumpy, furry, smooth

Art & Design – Using a range of media

Realistic Drawings



- You have to start with vague shapes of different parts of the animal to ensure they are all in proportion.
- You then add the detail such as the texture in later



These are sketches from Darwin's sketchbook he took on the Galapagos mission aboard HMS Beagle.

'Australian Cattle Dog' Heather Galler 21st Century

- Galler is a folk artist which means she has no formal training.
- Folk artists create art based on what is important to them.
- Galler uses contrasting colours in a Pop Art style to highlight different areas of the animal.
- She also uses patterns to add in more colour and to add detail.



Mixed Media Collage

- A collage is made up of lots of different things which all come together to make one big piece of artwork.
- A mixed-media collage is made up of lots of different art materials. It could be as simple as oil pastels and ink, or a bigger combination such as paper clippings from magazines and material.



Name: _____

Year: _____

Assessment mark: (1-9) _____

Assessment Questions: To be completed at the start of the unit and then repeated at the end of the topic

1. What was Rousseau's famous painting called and what are some key features?

Beginning of the Unit	End of the Unit

2. How did Henry Moore create his animal sketches?

Beginning of the Unit	End of the Unit

3. What are some different techniques used in line drawing?

Beginning of the Unit	End of the Unit

4. What is the difference between Rousseau's animal painting and Heather Galler's?

Beginning of the Unit	End of the Unit

5. Which art style does Galler's dog fit into and why?

Beginning of the Unit	End of the Unit

6. What are proportions and why are they important in observational drawings?

Beginning of the Unit	End of the Unit