

Protest Posters and Pop Art

Knowledge Organiser

Year 5, Autumn 1

Whole School Topic: Who is the Bravest?

Key Vocabulary

Elements	These are stylistic features that are included within an art piece to help the artist communicate.
Focal point	The area in the composition to which the viewer's eye is naturally drawn.
Foreground	The area of the picture space nearest to the viewer, immediately behind the picture plane.
Pop culture	Modern popular culture transmitted via the mass media and aimed particularly at younger people.
Vibrant colours	Colours that are very bright and clear.
Visual art	Creative art whose products are to be appreciated by sight, such as painting, sculpture, and film-making.

What will I know about Pop Art by the end of this topic?

- I will be able to develop and imaginatively extend ideas from starting points.
- I will comment on artwork with fluent grasp of visual language.
- I will sketch (lightly) before painting to combine line and colour.
- I will combine colours, tones and tints to enhance the mood of a piece.
- I will be able to create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles.
- I will explore Jean-Michel Basquiat's use of colour, simple images and words to share messages.

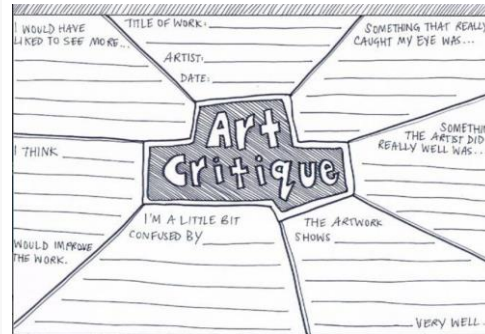
Famous artists known for creating Pop Art



Jean-Michel Basquiat American, 1960–1988
Untitled, 1981



Following Marilyn Monroe's death in August 1962, Warhol created this masterpiece which consists of 50 images of Marilyn



Art History

Miranda Henderson

<p>Renaissance 1500's It was started to move away from the religion dominated middle ages and turn to show the individual man. Defining Characteristics: political stability, economic growth and cosmopolitanism</p> <p>1478 Primavera Sandro Botticelli</p>	<p>Impressionism 1867-1886 Started when a change of methodology. Applying small strokes of pure color. Usually has a lot of light and vibrant colors. Usually outdoor scenes. These artists like to capture their images with very little detail.</p> <p>1897-1899 Claude Monet Water Lily Pond</p>	<p>Expressionism 1905-1925 This movement was used to show the emotion and response that the subject gives the artist instead of the light of the impressionistic style. Characteristics: distortion, exaggeration, primitivism, and fantasy</p> <p>1947 Marc Chagall The Blue Violinist</p>	<p>Cubism 1908-1914 broke traditional painting by rejecting a single viewpoint. Fewer and simpler forms, in brighter colors.</p> <p>1913-1914 Georges Braque Popover: Two Figures</p>	<p>Pop Art 1950-1960's Reflected the affluence in post-war society, and celebrated everyday objects. Simple, bright, everyday objects.</p> <p>1961 Roy Lichtenstein The Kiss</p>
<p>Ancient Art 15000 B.C. Favors drawing over colors. Very little is left.</p> <p>Around 15000 B.C.</p>	<p>Baroque 1600's Began as a reaction against the intricate mannerist style. Characteristics: more realistic and emotionally affecting.</p>	<p>Post-Impressionism 1880-1920 This movement rejected the limitations of light and nature of impressionism. The characteristics were still vibrant colors, but they had more freedom and defined forms with short brush strokes of color.</p> <p>1912 Piet Mondrian Broadway Boogie Woogie</p>	<p>Der Stijl 1917-1931 This movement shows pure abstraction and simplicity. Characteristics: geometric shapes, and primary colors.</p>	<p>Dada 1916-1920 Emphasised the role of the unpredictable in art. Characterised by a spirit of anarchic revolt.</p>