

WATERVILLE PRIMARY SCHOOL FOCUS ARTISTS, MEDIUMS AND ARTWORKS FOR 2022/23. THERE ARE FOLDERS FULL OF LESSON PLANS, IDEAS AND INFO ON THE SERVER ON EACH ARTIST.

<u>YEAR GROUP</u>	<u>AUTUMN TERM</u>	<u>SPRING TERM</u>	<u>SUMMER TERM</u>
<u>NURSERY</u>	JOSEF ALBER'S SHAPE PAINTINGS. DRAWING AND PAINTING.	THE GEES BEND QUILT MAKERS. <b>TEXTILES AND COLLAGE</b>	JUNK MODELLING <b>SCULPTURE.</b>
<u>RECEPTION</u>	PIERRE MONDRIAN. DRAWING AND PAINTING.	HENRY MATISSE. <b>COLLAGE AND CUT-OUTS.</b>	VEGETABLE AND OTHER <b>PRINT MAKING.</b>
<u>YEAR 1.</u>	WASSILY KANDINSKY DRAWING AND PAINTING.	HENRY MOORE (INSPIRED BY TRADITIONAL AFRICAN SOAP STONE <b>SCULPTURES</b> )	JM TURNER AND HIS COASTLINE AND SEA-SCAPES. DRAWING AND PAINTING.
<u>YEAR 2.</u>	ANDY GOLDSWORTHY <b>PRINT MAKING</b> USING NATURAL MATERIALS	GEORGES SEURAT. DRAWING AND PAINTING	<b>RAY LONSDALE.</b> <b>SCULPTURE</b>
<u>YEAR 3</u>	VINCENT VAN GOGH OR PABLO PICASSO. INSPIRED <b>COLLAGE /</b> <b>TEXTILES</b>	GEORGIA O KEEFE'S FLOWER DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS	<b>CLARICE CLIFF</b> <b>CERAMICS AND DESIGN.</b>
<u>YEAR 4</u>	(SPACE) INVADER – <b>GRAFFITI AND</b> <b>STREET ARTIST</b> USING MOSAIC <b>COLLAGE</b> METHOD.	ANDY WARHOL. <b>PRINT MAKING AND PHOTOGRAPHY.</b>	CHRIS KILLIP'S SHIPYARD PHOTOS. <b>PHOTOGRAPHY AS PRIMARY/SECONDARY</b> <b>SOURCES (HISTORY).</b>
<u>YEAR 5.</u>	JEAN MICHELE BASQUIAT BLACK HISTORY MONTH DRAWING, PAINTING AND <b>STREET</b> <b>ART.</b>	GRAYSON PERRY. <b>SCULPTURE, CERAMICS, COLLAGE /</b> <b>TEXTILES AND DIGITAL ART.</b>	SIRKKA-LIISA KONTINEN'S BYKER AND TISH MURTHA'S WEST END SERIES. <b>PHOTOGRAPHY AS PRIMARY/SECONDARY</b> <b>SOURCES (HISTORY).</b> LS LOWERY DRAWING AND PAINTING
<u>YEAR 6.</u>	PAUL NASH'S WAR PAINTINGS. DRAWING AND PAINTING	FRIDA KAHLO'S SELF PORTRAITS. <b>PHOTOGRAPHY, DRAWING AND</b> <b>PAINTING</b>	<b>PETER BLAKE' AND RICHARD HAMILTON'S</b> <b>PHOTO-MONTAGE/DIGITAL COLLAGE.</b> <b>COLLAGE AND DIGITAL ART.</b>

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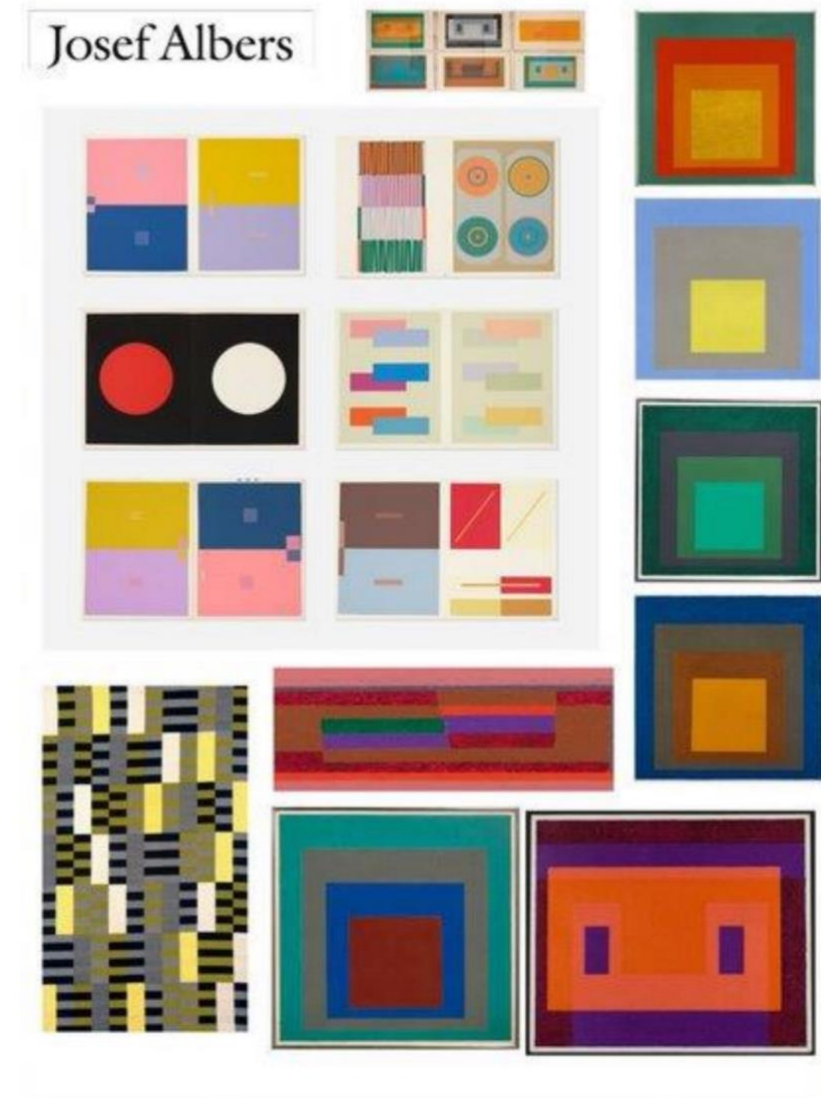
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NURSERY – JOSEF ALBERS.

Bauhaus pioneer and post painterly abstractist Josef Albers is widely renowned for his experiments with and theories of colour, but what is less known is his ongoing exploration into black. A new exhibition at Waddington Custot Galleries is the first to shed light on this section of Albers' output, considering how – through a number of paintings, works on paper, glass works, photographs and engravings on vinylite – his monochrome experimentations in various media helped to inform his knowledge and understanding of colour. Here, in celebration of the show's opening, we present our favourite facts about the German-born American artist alongside a brilliant selection of works from the display.

1. Although Albers disavowed style category labels, he is credited with influencing the movements of Geometric Abstraction and Minimalism.
2. He was one of the first modern artists to explore the psychological effects of colour and space, and to question the nature of perception.
3. His self-imposed restriction to monochrome allowed him to approach the full spectrum with remarkable confidence. It was a similar approach to that of other great colourists: Georges Seurat restricted his palette to monochrome for two or three years in the 1880s and Henri Matisse focused on using black around 1918.
4. Albers spent many years of his life teaching, alongside his work as an artist. He famously taught at the Bauhaus, then Black Mountain College, North Carolina, and finally at Yale University. He said of the vocation, "It was my family that wanted me to be a teacher. That was safe, you see. To be a painter was terrible."
5. Albers's appreciation of complex tonal contrasts as a draughtsman, printmaker and photographer would go on to influence his own pupils including Robert Rauschenberg, Cy Twombly and Kenneth Noland. It also informed his ground-breaking and influential book *Interaction of Colour*.
6. When teaching at Yale, Albers made sure that his students would concentrate on the drawings they made by forcing them to draw on paper that cost over three dollars (a lot of money for students in those days). And, when critiquing a student's painting, he would ask them what it was they were trying to do in it. If they responded in terms of abstract form, shape and colour he would engage them in meaningful discussion but if they responded in terms of feeling or emotion he would exclaim, "Gotten Himmel! Don't show me your intestines!" and avoid that student for several days.
7. Albers was best known for his "Homage's to Squares" pieces. The square was the ideal shape for the series – they are mathematically related to each other in size, perfect for superimposition, and shapes that never occur in nature, thus reaffirming their man-made quality.
8. In addition to painting, printmaking, and executing murals and architectural commissions, Albers published poetry, articles, and books on art. Thus, as a theoretician, as well as a teacher, he was an important influence on generations of young artists.
9. Albers was notoriously fiery and formidable, once quoted as saying, "If you don't do it my way, I suggest you commit suicide." Apparently, whenever he would storm into the dean's office at Yale to complain, the dean would hide behind his desk. This story is unsubstantiated but widely told.
10. He was the first living artist to have a solo exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

NURSERY – JOSEF ALBERS.



NURSERY – THE GEES BEND QUILT MAKERS.

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A BRIEF HISTORY

The quilts of Gee's Bend are quilts created by a group of women and their ancestors who live or have lived in the isolated African-American hamlet of Gee's Bend, Alabama along the Alabama River. The quilts of Gee's Bend are among the most important African-American visual and cultural contributions to the history of art within the United States. Arlonzia Pettway, Annie Mae Young and Mary Lee Bendolph are among some of the most notable quilters from Gee's Bend. Many of the residents in the community can trace their ancestry back to enslaved people from the Pettway Plantation

The quilting tradition in Gee's Bend goes back beyond the 19th century and may have been influenced in part by patterned Native American textiles and African textiles. African-American women pieced together strips of cloth to make bedcovers. Throughout the post-bellum years and into the 20th century, Gee's Bend women made quilts to keep themselves and their children warm in unheated shacks that lacked running water, telephones and electricity. Along the way they developed a distinctive style, noted for its lively improvisations and geometric simplicity.<sup>121</sup> Many of the quilts are a departure from classical quilt making, bringing to mind a minimalist quality. This could also have been influenced by the isolation of their location, which necessitated using whatever materials were on hand, often recycling from old clothing and textiles.<sup>122</sup>

In 2003, 50 quilt makers founded the Gee's Bend Collective, which is owned and operated by the women of Gee's Bend.<sup>123</sup> Every quilt sold by the Gee's Bend Quilt Collective is unique and individually produced. In recent years, members of the Collective have traveled nationwide to talk about Gee's Bend's history and their art. Many of the ladies have become well known for their wit, engaging personality and, in some cases, singing abilities.

QUICK ACTIVITY SUGGESTION / IDEA.

For this project, we will make paper quilts inspired by the Gee's Bend quilters. Each child can have fun creating a pattern of their very own, then you can hang, or even sew, them together for a brilliant display! I love craft projects based on Black history. This is also a great project for using up scrap paper.

First, you will need to glue your beginning strips of paper. There are many possibilities and it's almost impossible to get it wrong.

Next, children can choose a different paper and begin creating their pattern. In order to avoid lumpy corners, it is important to cut each strip to fit the space where it will be glued.

Although there is really no wrong way to do this, encourage children to try a paper that really helps give life to their quilt square. You can talk about how you can see pieces of old jeans and even sacks with writing on them. Each of those bits add something interesting!

Children should keep adding to their pattern until the whole piece is covered. Here, you can see that the white peaking through has become a part of the work. Also, you can talk about how the curves and other imperfections of the paper add to the beauty.

If you do not want any white paper remaining, this is a chance to make your quilt piece even more interesting! Encourage children to select a paper that is different from what they already have. Pictured is a paper quilt where a piece of an encyclopedia page that was cut into thin strips to fill in the white space.

This is such a fun project and lesson! Since there is no wrong way to do it, children can feel confident in their end product. If you have a child who finishes quickly, rather than pushing to add more detail, give them another page to make another one. Let them enjoy the process, their style, and their pace!



QUILTS OF GEE'S BEND

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## RECEPTION – YAYOI KUSAMA

Who is she?

Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese artist who is sometimes called 'the princess of polka dots'. Although she makes lots of different types of art – paintings, sculptures, performances and installations – they have one thing in common, DOTS!

What's with all the dots?

Yayoi Kusama tells the story of how when she was a little girl she had a hallucination that freaked her out. She was in a field of flowers when they all started talking to her! The heads of flowers were like dots that went on as far as she could see, and she felt as if she was disappearing or as she calls it 'self-obliterating' – into this field of endless dots. This weird experience influenced most of her later work.

By adding all-over marks and dots to her paintings, drawings, objects and clothes she feels as if she is making them (and herself) melt into, and become part of, the bigger universe. She said:

'Our earth is only one polka dot among a million stars in the cosmos. Polka dots are a way to infinity. When we obliterate nature and our bodies with polka dots, we become part of the unity of our environment'.

Yayoi Kusama (くさま やよい; Kusama Yayoi) is a Japanese artist who has been called the 'princess of polka dots'.

Throughout her many different types of artworks, from paintings to installations to sculptures, the one element in common is the use of dots.

Yayoi was born in the Nagano prefecture (長野県) in 1929. Her parents managed many plant nurseries and Yayoi loved to spend time in the fields of flowers with her sketchbook. One day she had a funny dream while she was in the field that the flowers started talking to her and she could see all the flower heads as "dots that went on as far as she could see". Yayoi's use of dots was heavily influenced by this dream.

Yayoi's parents didn't want her to be an artist but she kept drawing and drawing and convinced them to let her go to art school. After moving to New York in the late 1950s, Yayoi held her first exhibition of her artworks in 1959. Since then, she has created many large pieces that have become famous around the world.

Yayoi's 'Infinity Rooms' make you feel as if you are in an endless space of dots. They are created using mirrors and hundreds of flashing coloured LED lights. In 1994, Yayoi started to create open-air sculptures in places in Japan such as the Fukuoka Municipal Museum of Art and in front of Matsudai Station in Niigata, and even in a park in Beverly Hills, U.S.A. and a railway station in France.

People love to take photos with Yayoi's sculptures and other artworks. Did you know...? Japanese names are written with the surname first so in Japan the artist's name would be Kusama Yayoi.

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## RECEPTION – YAYOI KUSA



RECEPTION – PIET MONDRIAN.

Piet Mondrian is a Dutch artist best known for his abstract paintings. Art that is abstract does not show things that are recognisable such as people, objects or landscapes. Instead artists use colours, shapes and textures to achieve their effect

As well as abstract art Mondrian was also passionate about dancing! Apparently he didn't like slow traditional dances like waltzes or tango, but enjoyed high energy, fast dancing styles! He even called one of his abstract paintings *Broodway Boogie Woogie* after a popular dance of the time.

When Mondrian made his paintings, he would always mix his own colours, never using the paint directly out of a tube. He often used primary colours – red yellow and blue – as in this painting.

Mondrian did not use a ruler to measure out his lines! He thought carefully about where to place the lines, like those that you see in this painting. Notice how the red, yellow and blue are placed to the side and the centre of painting doesn't have any colour. Mondrian often used colour and composition in this way. (A composition is the arrangement of shapes and images in a picture).

Although he is best known for his abstract paintings made from squares and rectangles, Piet Mondrian started out painting realistic scenes. He especially liked painting trees.

In the early 20th century, Paris was the place where all the exciting new art was happening and Mondrian felt he had to go there. He took a big risk for his art. He left behind his home in the Netherlands in 1911 and the woman he was going to marry, to pursue his career as an artist in Paris.

The risk paid off. Mondrian became an important artist whose ideas and work influenced lots of later artists. In fact it wasn't just art that Mondrian inspired. The influence of his paintings can be seen in lots of other things – from furniture to fashion!

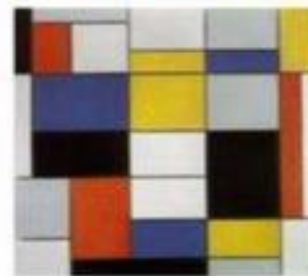
**Piet Mondrian** (7 March 1872 – 1 February 1944) was a Dutch modern artist of the De stijl group. His early paintings show abstract landscapes in post-impressionist and cubist style. He painted in an increasingly abstract style, until he finally achieved the style which made him famous. By 1920, he adopts a totally abstract motif, with an irregular checkerboard drawn with black lines, and with the spaces painted mostly white or sometimes in the primary colors of blue, red and yellow. This style is geometric abstraction with primary color.

Mondrian painted about 250 of these geometric abstracts, from 1917 to 1944. Mondrian called his style "neoplasticism".

"I wish to approach truth as closely as is possible, and therefore I abstract everything until I arrive at the fundamental quality of objects." – Piet Mondrian  
Dutch modern painter Piet Mondrian is best known for his 1920's works of art that feature only horizontal and vertical lines along with black, white and primary colors. These pieces reflect his belief that objects must be simplified down to their basic elements to reveal their energy and balance. Though he began his artistic career as a traditional landscape painter, his artistic work evolved and progressed until they were purely abstract versions of modern reality.

With bold outlines, high contrast, and bright colors, Mondrian's artwork is usually well received by children, and creating student artwork inspired by Mondrian is simple and fun!

RECEPTION – PIET MONDRIAN.



## RECEPTION – HENRI MATISSE.

- **Occupation:** Artist, Painter
- **Born:** December 31, 1869 in Le Cateau-Cambrésis, France
- **Died:** November 3, 1954 in Nice, France
- **Famous works:** *The Dinner Table*, *Woman with a Hat*, *The Desert: Harmony in Red*, *Le Rifain assis*, *The Red Studio*
- **Style/Period:** Fauvism, Modern Art

**Biography:** Henri Matisse grew up in the northern part of France. His father was a grain merchant and strict with Henri. He went to school in Paris and studied law. In 1888 he passed the bar and took a job as a law clerk.

In 1889 Henri came down with appendicitis. During his recovery his mother got him some art supplies for something to do. He fell in love with painting and art. He decided he wanted to become an artist. His father was very disappointed.

Henri began to explore painting. His mother encouraged him not to follow the normal rules of art, but to try out new things and to paint his emotions. He spent a year studying art at the Academie Julian in Paris, but left to train under the artist Gustave Moreau, where he could explore more modern styles of painting.

In 1897, Matisse met painter John Peter Russell. Russell introduced him to impressionism and to the work of van Gogh. It opened up a new world to Matisse.

Matisse painted his first masterpiece in 1897. It was called *The Dinner Table*. He continued to paint being influenced by artists such as van Gogh and Cezanne. He studied the works of J.M.W. Turner as well and even took on some of the style of Pointillism from Seurat.

**Fauvism** - In the early 1900s Matisse developed a new style. He began to paint with bright masses of colors that were freely applied. He used the colors to express emotion often using colors that had nothing to do with the natural colors of the subject. In 1905 Matisse, together with fellow artists Maurice de Vlaminck and Andre Derain, exhibited their new style to the world. One critic called them "fauves", which meant "wild beasts". The name stuck and their style of art was called Fauvism.

**Cutouts** - In his later years, Matisse began to experiment with cutouts. He would cut out colored paper and make collages. He released a book of these cutouts called *Jazz* that was very popular. Some of his cutouts have become famous pieces of artwork including *The Blue Nude*, *The Knife Thrower*, and *Icarus*.

**Legacy** - Matisse is considered one of the founders of Fauvism art. He is also considered one of the leading figures of modern art as his paintings and art influenced many artists throughout the 20th century.

## Interesting Facts about Henri Matisse

- He was good friends with artist Pablo Picasso. They later became rivals.
- Major patrons of Matisse included Americans Gertrude Stein and the Cone Sisters. They purchased a number of his paintings. He also introduced them to Picasso, whose paintings they also purchased.
- He ran a small art school called Academie Matisse in Paris between 1908 and 1911.
- Some of his paintings have sold for over \$20 million.
- Movie star Al Pacino is set to play the role of Henri Matisse in a movie called *Masterpiece*.

## RECEPTION – HENRI MATISSE.



YEAR 1 – WASSILY KANDINSKY.

**Wassily Kandinsky** (16 December [O.S. 4 December] 1866 – 13 December 1944) was a Russian painter, printmaker and art theorist.

He was one of the most important 20th-century artists. He was a major figure in modern art and painted some of the first modern abstract works. His art changed several times during his life. It was fauvist, abstract, expressionist and constructivist in turn.  
Life

Born in Moscow, Kandinsky spent his childhood in Odessa. He enrolled at the University of Moscow and chose to study law and economics. Quite successful in his profession—he was offered a professorship (chair of Roman Law) at the University of Dorpat—he started painting studies (life-drawing, sketching and anatomy) at the age of 30.

In 1896 he settled in Munich and studied first in a private school, then at the Academy of Fine Arts, Munich. He went back to Moscow in 1914 after World War I started. He was unsympathetic to the official theories on art in Moscow and returned to Germany in 1921. There he taught at the Bauhaus school of art and architecture from 1922 until the Nazis closed it in 1933. He then moved to France where he lived the rest of his life, and became a French citizen in 1939. He died at Neuilly-sur-Seine in 1944.

Influences

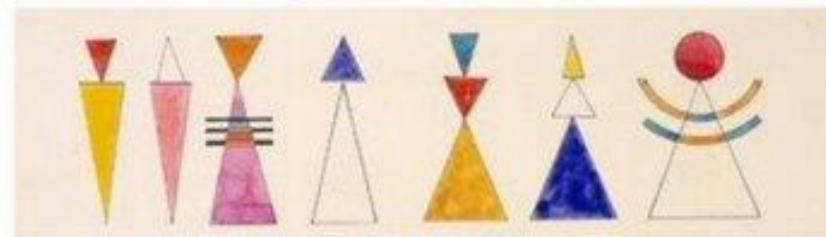
Later in life he would recall being fascinated and stimulated by colour as a child. His fascination with colour symbolism and psychology continued as he grew. In 1889, he was part of an ethnographic research group which travelled to the Vologda region north of Moscow. In *Looks on the Past*, he tells how the houses and churches were decorated with such shimmering colours that, on entering them, he felt he was moving into a painting. This experience, and his study of the region's folk art (particularly the use of bright colours on a dark background), can be seen in much of his early work.

He was interested in geometry in art and philosophy. The creative aspect of the form is expressed by a descending series of circles, triangles and squares.

KANDINSKY FACTS -

- Wassily Kandinsky was born on 16th December 1866 in Moscow, Russia. His father was a tea merchant
- At the age of 30, Kandinsky decided to go to Munich and attend art school. He turned his back on a career teaching law and economics.
- He was inspired by Claude Monet's *Haystacks* painting, particularly the artist's use of colour.
- At art school Kandinsky began to shape and form his own painting style. He started to use colours to express his reaction to a subject. He believed that colour could have be both pleasing to the eye in a physical way, and pleasing to the soul in a deeper, emotional way.
- From 1922 to 1933 Kandinsky taught design classes at the Bauhaus art school in Germany. He continued to produce his own works, and he became increasingly interested in geometrical elements (such as circles, half-circles, straight lines and curves).
- In 1923 Kandinsky teamed up with Paul Klee, Lyonel Charles Feininger and Alexej Georjewitsch von Jawlensky to form Die Blaue Vier (the Blue Four). They toured the United States in 1924, lecturing about art and exhibiting their work

YEAR 1 – WASSILY KANDINSKY.





## YEAR 1 – HENRY MOORE.

Henry Moore is famous for his sculptures of people with bumpy forms and hollow spaces in their bodies. His sculptures also sometimes have holes right through them! As well as bumps and hollows he used flowing, abstract shapes in his sculptures.

Most of his sculptures are female figures, some are families and some just faces.

Henry Moore was born in Castleford, Yorkshire, England in 1898. He was a teacher and was in the army before going to Leeds School of Art to learn to become a sculptor.

He was inspired by nature. He sketched the hills near where he grew up and collected interesting stones, animal bones and tree roots on his regular walks in the countryside. He used these bumpy, twisted natural forms to inspire his sculptures. Can you see the inspiration of nature in his sculptures?

Henry Moore was a British artist known for his sculptures, most of which were made from bronze. Moore was born in Castleford, Yorkshire. He was the seventh of eight children and his family often struggled for money. Moore won a place at a grammar school, where he developed an interest in art and sculpture in particular.

He trained to be a teacher and returned to his own school as a teacher. Moore volunteered to serve in the army and was injured at the Battle of Cambrai during the First World War. After the war, Moore studied at the Leeds School of Art. While there, Moore became friends with Barbara Hepworth, who would also become a famous sculptor. In 1921, Moore won a scholarship to the Royal College of Art in London.

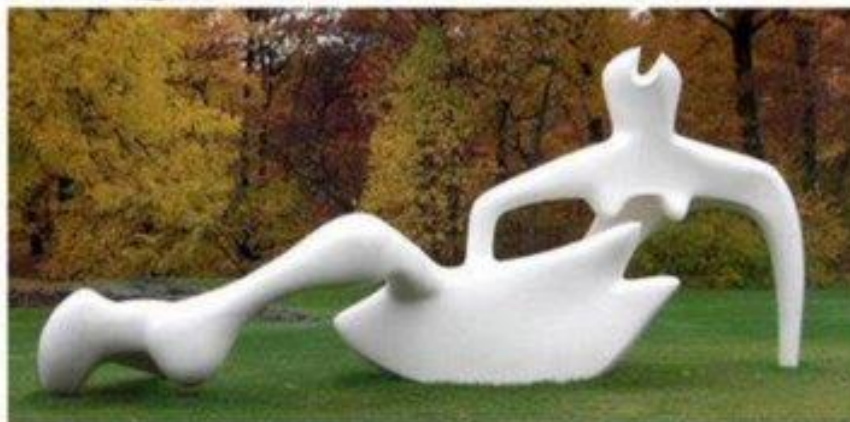
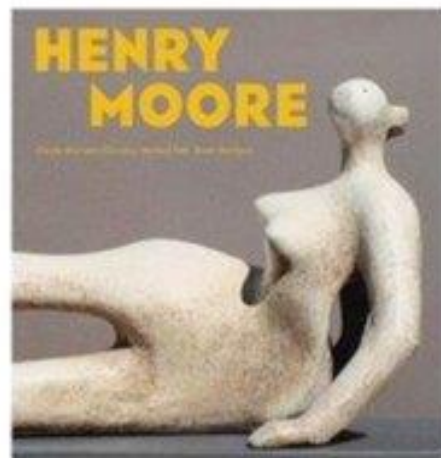
After art college, Moore won a scholarship. This enabled him to travel around Europe, studying the work of different artists. While travelling, he saw a sculpture from the Mayan civilisation of a figure lying down. This would greatly influence his own work. Moore began to create semi-abstract figures of humans, particularly of them lying down. Semi-abstract means that although the artist may use shapes or colours that don't physically represent the subject, it is still possible to easily recognise what the art is portraying.

Moore studied the work of artists, such as Rodin, as well as sculpture from ancient Egypt, the Etruscan civilisation, Africa and South America. He became interested in a method of sculpting called direct carving, where the artist worked straight on material without using moulds. Marks left from carving tools can be seen on the material.

During the Second World War, Moore created many sculptures. These included 'Women and Children in the Tube', showing people taking shelter during an air raid and 'At the Coal Face: A Miner Pushing a Tub', showing the vital work of miners during the war. Moore worked in stone, bronze and other materials. Moore married an artist called Irina Radetsky in 1929 and in 1946, Irina had a baby. They named her Mary. The birth of his daughter led Moore to create many sculptures based on a mother and baby.

Moore's work was shown at the Festival of Britain in 1951. This was a celebration of British achievement in different areas. In 1958, he sculpted a work called Reclining Figure that was displayed at the United Nations building in Paris. At 4.9 metres wide and 2.4 metres high, it was the largest sculpture he ever made. Another of his sculptures, Two Large Forms, was put in the West German parliament building in 1979.

## YEAR 1 – HENRY MOORE.



## YEAR 1 – JM TURNER.

Turner was a landscape painter, traveller, poet and teacher. Many people consider him the first modern painter! The art critic John Ruskin said he was 'the greatest of the age'.

J.M.W Turner (the J.M.W stands for Joseph Mallord William by the way), was born in London in 1775. His dad was a barber, but Turner always knew he wanted to be an artist. When he was just 14 years old he became a student at the Royal Academy of Art in London.

One of the reasons that Turner was so extraordinary was because he liked to draw and paint 'en plein air', which means out in the open. This was unusual in Turner's day as most artists painted in their studios. Turner took his sketchbooks, canvases and his paints out with him every day and painted what he saw. (He got through hundreds of sketchbooks – and created over 30,000 artworks altogether!!). The picture above is a page from one of his sketchbooks. It is a painting of London Bridge...do you think it looks like that now?

Turner drew and painted at different times of the day and in all weathers. He painted sunrises, sunsets, mist, rain and snow; which is why he is sometimes called 'the painter of light'.

He sometimes went to crazy extremes to capture what nature looks and feels like. There is a famous story about Turner, that he once had himself tied to the mast of a ship during a very bad storm so that he could experience what it was like to have the waves crashing about him! No one really knows if this is true, but we like the story because Turner was such an extraordinary artist it sounds just the sort of thing he would do.

Turner is known as a Romantic artist. Romantic artists wanted to experience the terrible beauty of nature.

Turner also painted great moments in history and fantastic stories, which often challenged the styles of older painters.

Although lots of his paintings are full of light and look dream-like, he also made dark, epic paintings, which had great atmosphere, like the Snow Storm: Hannibal and his Army Crossing the Alps. Do you prefer his light or dark paintings?

Even when he was older, Turner was a radical artist. He was interested in new technology – like steam ships and trains (which were exciting and new in the middle of the nineteenth century). What do you think he would paint today to show new technology?

People call Turner the first modern artist because his messy, expressive style and bright colours influenced lots of modern artists. Many of his later artworks look like impressionist paintings. This was a style of painting that happened in France many years after Turner was working. Compare Turner's painting above of the sea, to the impressionist painting of a river. Can you see how they are similar?

Turner still inspires modern artists. Artist Olafur Eliasson's Turner Colour Experiments look at the colour and atmosphere in Turner's paintings. This one is inspired by one of Turner's first oil paintings, Fishermen at Sea. Can you see the similar colours in both of them? Which one do you prefer? Do both artworks make you feel the same?

What do you think of Turner? Do you agree that he was ahead of his time and was one of the first modern artists?

## YEAR 1 – JM TURNER.



## YEAR 2 – ANDY GOLDSWORTHY.

**Andy Goldsworthy**, (born July 26, 1956, [Cheshire](#), England), British sculptor, land artist, and photographer known for [ephemeral](#) works created outdoors from natural materials found on-site.  
Early life and work

As an adolescent growing up in [Yorkshire](#), [England](#), Goldsworthy worked as a farm labourer when not in school. That work fostered an interest in nature, the cycles of the seasons, and the outdoors. He studied art at Bradford School of Art (1974–75) in [Bradford](#), [West Yorkshire](#), and at [Preston Polytechnic](#) (now University of Central Lancashire) in [Lancashire](#) (B.A., 1978). While in school he discovered his preference for creating art outdoors rather than in the studio. He began to make temporary site-specific works with stones, leaves, sticks, snow, ice, and any other natural materials available to him. Some of his earliest works were rock sculptures at a beach near his school. He also established the practice of photographing his works once he had completed his art and before the materials and structure—typically arches, cones, stars, spheres, or [serpentine](#) lines—succumbed to the elements.

Art from the 1980s to the 2000s

Goldsworthy viewed his artistic process as a “collaboration with nature,” in which he was uncovering the essence of his materials and determining what they were capable of. His process required patience and flexibility; when sculpting with ice, for example, he would have to wait for the temperature to drop low enough. His *Rain Shadows* (1984–) involved lying down on the ground just before a rainfall and remaining in that spot until the rain stopped, thereby creating a “shadow” in the shape of his body, which he then photographed. In the 1980s Goldsworthy worked often with snow and ice and created works such as *Ice Arch* (1982, in [Brough](#), [Cumbria](#); 1985, in Hampstead Heath, London), *Ice Ball* (1985, Hampstead Heath, London), *Ice Star* (1987, Penpont, Dumfriesshire, Scotland), and *Touching North* (1989, [North Pole](#)).

In the late 1990s he made a series called *Sheep Paintings*, for which he placed a large canvas on the ground in a sheep pasture with a sheep lick placed in the middle of the canvas. The finished works had a white circle in the center (where the lick had been) surrounded by the smears and splatters of sheep dung and urine and mud. He also began *Sheepfolds* in 1996, which entailed restoring sheepfold structures (four-walled sheep enclosures usually made of stone) and adding a sculpture to many of the sites throughout Cumbria county in northwestern England.

In 2000 Goldsworthy created *Midsummer Snowballs*, which relocated 13 enormous snowballs from the Scottish countryside to London streets in the middle of June. Each of the snowballs had what he called “hidden treasures”—odds and ends that were rolled up into the snowballs, such as twigs, chalk, stones, animal hair—things that might remind the urbanite of country life. For Goldsworthy the project was realized through the unexpected [encounters](#) London residents experienced with snow in summer as well as with the natural transformation of the snowballs when exposed to the heat.

Permanent artworks

In addition to his ephemeral works, Goldsworthy created permanent indoor and outdoor works. With the help of a team of masons from England, he built an extensive dry stone wall (1997–98) for the Storm King Art Center, Mountainville, New York. The work winds through a row of trees, dips toward a nearby pond, pauses, and emerges on the other side. For *Garden of Stones* (2003)—a Holocaust memorial for the Museum of Jewish Heritage in [New York City](#)—Goldsworthy planted dwarf [oak tree](#) saplings in 18 boulders. He also created a major installation called *Roof* (2004–05) for the [National Gallery of Art](#) in [Washington, D.C.](#), which consists of nine [hollow](#) domes (27 feet [8.3 metres] in diameter), each with a hole at the top made of stacked slabs of [slate](#) rock. The installation is in a ground-level gallery that can be viewed from above, offering a new perspective on an ancient architectural form.

## YEAR 2 – ANDY GOLDSWORTHY.



## YEAR 2 – GEORGES SEURAT.

- **Occupation:** Artist, Painter
- **Born:** December 2, 1859 in Paris, France
- **Died:** March 29, 1891 (age 31) in Paris, France
- **Famous works:** *Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte*, *Bathers at Asnières*, *The Circus*
- **Style/Period:** Pointillism, Neoimpressionist

**Biography:** Georges Seurat grew up in Paris, France. His parents were wealthy allowing him to focus on his art. He was a quiet and intelligent child who kept to himself. Georges attended the School of Fine Arts in Paris starting in 1878. He also had to serve a year in the military. Upon his return to Paris he continued to refine his art skills. He spent the next two years drawing in black and white.

**Bathers at Asnières** - With the help of his parents, Georges set up his own art studio not far from their house. Because his parents supported him, George was able to paint and explore any areas of art he chose. Most of the poor artists at the time had to sell their paintings to survive.

Georges first major painting was *Bathers at Asnières*. It was a large painting of people relaxing near the water at Asnières. He was proud of the painting and submitted it to the official French art exhibition, the Salon. The Salon, however, rejected his work. He joined the Society of Independent Artists and presented his art at their exhibition.

**Pointillism** - Seurat began to explore the science of optics and color. He found that, rather than mixing the colors of paint on a palette, he could place tiny dots of different colors next to each other on the canvas and the eye would mix the colors. He called this way of painting Divisionism. Today we call it Pointillism. Seurat felt that this new way of painting would make the colors appear more brilliant to the viewer.

**Paul Signac** - Paul Signac was a good friend of Seurat's. He began to paint using the same method of Pointillism. Together they pioneered a new way of painting and a new style of art.

Seurat continued to paint using the pointillism style. He also experimented with lines. He felt that different types of lines could express different types of emotions. He also grew to be friends with other Post-impressionist artists of the time including Vincent van Gogh and Edgar Degas.

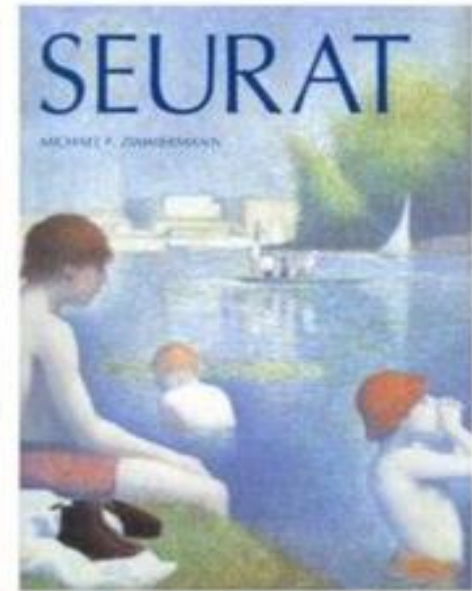
**Early Death** - When Georges was just 31 years old he became very sick and died. He likely died from meningitis.

**Legacy** - Seurat gave the world of art new ideas and concepts in color and how the eye works together with color.

### Interesting Facts about Georges Seurat

- He had a wife and child that he kept secret from his mother. His son died at the same time he did of the same disease.
- He must have had a great amount of patience to paint such large complex paintings using only small dots of color.
- His paintings worked a lot like computer monitors work today. His dots were like the pixels on a computer screen.
- A lot of what we know about Seurat today comes from the diary of Paul Signac who liked to write.
- His final painting was *The Circus*.

## YEAR 2 – GEORGES SEURAT.



## YEAR 2 – RAY LONSDALE.

Ray Lonsdale is a steel fabricator from Durham. Sculpture has always been Ray's passion. Following the achievement of winning The People's Award within the Hanging Jury Competition 2003 in Newcastle, Ray is now receiving increasing acclaim and attention for his distinctive and thought provoking work.

His collections to date show the sculptor's fascination with the human form. Built from steel, his work conveys incredible sensitivity and emotion. Lonsdale has received nationwide media attention in recent years for his large scale works including installations at Gretna Green and others around the North of England which have received public appreciation.

In a modest workshop on an industrial estate on the outskirts of South Hetton, a County Durham artist is adding the finishing touches to his latest masterpiece.

Flashes of blue light flicker and molten hot sparks fly as he effortlessly fuses together piece after piece of ordinary steel.

Over time they take on a human form, with a personality and life of their own.

The master at work is local sculptor, steel fabricator, artist and poet Ray Lonsdale.

Sculpture is Ray's passion, driven by a desire to create for emotion rather than function.

Ray is now receiving increasing acclaim and attention for his highly distinctive work, with his collections to date showing the sculptor's fascination with the human form.

He learned his fabrication skills from his father, who was one of the last of a generation of men to build ships on the River Wear.

Ray has since gone on to master his own distinctive technique, his work conveys incredible sensitivity and emotion, often providing deep moments of reflection.

He has been working on his most recent project 'Gan Canny' for more than a year and it is now nearing completion.

Commissioned by [Sunderland City Council](#), the ambitious piece depicts two dray men and two dray horses pulling a wagon full of beer bottles and barrels which will eventually stand at the location of the former Vaux Brewery in Sunderland city centre.

Ray works with corten steel, also known as weathering steel, which forms a thin layer of oxide on its outside surface when exposed to the elements, giving it an attractive burnt orange colour of rust which allows his pieces to blend in with the surrounding environment.

Ray's art is prolific, particularly in County Durham, an area where the decline of mining and other heavy industries have inspired him to create numerous works that capture the spirit of the past.

Ray is also has a fascination with World War One which is echoed in 'The Ball and the Bradford Boy' in Witton Park, 'Not Much to Ask' at Tursdale and his most famous work 'Eleven O One' in Seaham.

'Tommy' as he is known locally is a 2.5x life sculpture of a World War One soldier caught in the first minute of peace in 1918, which was a huge gamble for Ray to create without a prospective buyer lined up.

## YEAR 2 – RAY LONSDALE.



### YEAR 3 – PABLO PICASSO

Pablo Picasso is one of the most famous artists of the twentieth-century. Why? Because he was brilliant at drawing. People really loved his doodles. What do you think of the drawing above? Look at how he has used colour...how many colours can you see? What objects are in the picture?

Even as a child he was better at drawing than many adults. He could draw and paint just about anything, and in any style. He liked to experiment and try out new ideas, which is important if you are an artist, because the world is always changing. Picasso helped us see the world in new ways

Picasso was so experimental, and created so many different kinds of art that historians have divided his life and the art he made into stages. The Blue Period and the Rose Period came first (when he used lots of blue and pink to make paintings). These were followed by primitivism, cubism, classicism (when he created more traditional or classic artworks), surrealism, wartime and Late Works.

One of his most famous periods is the cubist period. The painting below is one of his cubist pictures. Cubism is when the artist paints an object, like a bottle, from lots of different angles all in the same picture. So you see the front, the back and the sides of the bottle at the same time. In a way, it's a bit like having x-ray eyes!

Picasso was born in Malaga in Spain in 1881, but in 1904 when he was 23 he moved to Paris. This is because Paris was the capital of the avant-garde, which means cutting-edge and very cool. Picasso became friends with lots of artists and writers, like Georges Braque who he invented cubism with; and a writer called Gertrude Stein who collected art wrote a cubist book. He became interested in art from other continents too. You can see some of these influences in his paintings.

In 1937 the Spanish Civil War broke out. The picture below is called The Weeping Woman, and it was painted in protest to the bombing of a town called Guernica in Spain. The woman is crying but her face is all mixed up. This is because it is a cubist painting. If you look closely you can see that Picasso has painted both the front of the woman's face and the side of her face. Hold your hand up to the picture and cover the left side of her face. Can you see that she is now in profile? Picasso was trying to show us what pain and unhappiness looks like. What do you feel when you look at this painting?

### YEAR 3 – PABLO PICASSO



## YEAR 3 – VINCENT VAN GOGH

Vincent van Gogh is one of the world's most famous painters. When you start school, one of the first artworks that you will ever look at is probably Van Gogh's Sunflowers. This painting is very famous. Look at its bright yellows and the way each of the fourteen sunflowers are painted differently. Van Gogh painted Sunflowers for the room in the yellow house he was renting in Arles, France. His friend, the painter Paul Gauguin, was coming to visit and Van Gogh wanted to redecorate.

Today, most people know the name Vincent van Gogh. However, when he was alive, he was not very famous at all. Since his death, he has become one of the most successful painters in history. People across the world have admired his unique style. If you look closely at his paintings, the brushstrokes are broken up. It is as if you can see each time Van Gogh put his brush on the canvas. Do you like this style?

In total, Van Gogh made around 2,100 artworks. So, if you only know Sunflowers, there are many more paintings by him to discover.

Van Gogh was born in the Netherlands, but travelled across Europe. He went to France, Belgium and England. When he was in London, he was inspired by all the art he saw in galleries. Van Gogh's brother, Theo, worked in an art gallery and introduced Van Gogh to many artworks. Van Gogh was interested in painters who were painting everyday life.

When he was 27, he decided to become an artist. Up until then, he had been a teacher, a shop assistant and had dreams of working for the Church. All of these experiences inspired his art.

It is a really sad story. Van Gogh struggled with mental health problems. This meant that he sometimes felt very angry or sad and was not able to control his emotions. Sometimes, he would harm himself and have blackouts. Van Gogh used painting as a way to express his emotions and way to help with his illness.

Van Gogh's did not get the help he needed and there was not the same understanding of mental health as there is today. Van Gogh felt alone and was not able to handle the pressure of his emotions. He died by suicide. He was only 37. It is sad to think of all the wonderful artworks he could have painted had he gotten better.

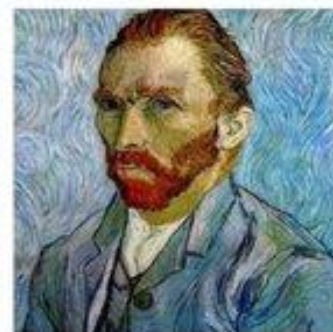
Van Gogh liked to paint the places he visited. When you look at his paintings, you can almost imagine you are there with him. In *Farms near Anvers*, the bright greens make you feel like you are standing in the French countryside. This painting was made towards the end of Van Gogh's career. Earlier, he had used darker colours. As he grew older, he liked using lighter colours.

Van Gogh also liked painting portraits. He said that portraits were

'the only thing in painting that moves me deeply'

Van Gogh painted portraits of many different people he met, but he really liked painting portraits of himself. He made over 30 self-portraits. You can also try and paint your own self-portrait. Try looking at yourself in the mirror or in a photograph to get you inspired.

## YEAR 3 – VINCENT VAN GOGH



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### YEAR 3 – CLARICE CLIFF.

If you like bright colors and geometric shapes, you'll love the work of artist Clarice Cliff. In this lesson, you'll learn about Clarice Cliff's life, her famous pottery, and her art career.

**Clarice Cliff** was a very famous designer of dishes and decorative household items from the early part of the 20th century. She came from a working-class family; her parents both worked in the pottery factories that were all around her hometown of Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, England. She was born in 1899 into a large family, and had seven brothers and sisters.

Clarice went to school when she was young, but left school at the age of 13 to begin working in a pottery factory. In an interview she gave when she was older, she said that because of where she was born, in a city that was filled with potteries, "there is little to do on leaving school except to work in a factory."

Starting From the Bottom - Clarice was lucky and was hired to be a pottery decorator, which was one of the less messy and better-paying jobs in the factories. To become a decorator, she had to agree to work for seven years as an apprentice, learning how to do the different types of decorations.

Apprentices weren't paid very much; because they were just learning and ruined some of the pottery, they only got a little pay for each piece of pottery they decorated. It wasn't until they finished their seven years of training, at about the age of 21, that they would finally be paid the full amount for each piece of pottery they decorated.

Clarice started as a glilder, which meant she added gold paint to the designs on plates and other pottery. She later became an enameler; she painted a special type of paint onto the pottery that, when baked at high temperatures, would become shiny and glass-like.

Clarice's beautiful work was noticed, and she was sent to get more schooling at the Royal College of Art. When she came back to the factory, they gave her a studio and assistants, and she could begin to use her own designs for the pottery.

Bizarre - In 1927, Clarice developed a new design for pottery that was unique and unlike anything that had been made before. The pottery was called "Bizarre," and it featured bright colors and modern shapes. When the pottery was put up for sale the next year, it became extremely popular. Eventually, over 8.5 million pieces of Bizarre pottery were sold!

#### Facts About Clarice Cliff

- Clarice Cliff was born in Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, England in 1899.
- Her father was a worker in an iron foundry and her mother looked after the family's seven children and did washing for people to bring in some extra money.
- Clarice Cliff went to a different school than her six siblings. At the end of the school day, she used to visit her aunt, a painter at a pottery company.
- Clarice Cliff started working in the pottery industry at the age of just 13. She began as a glilder (adding gold lines to pottery designs) and then became a freehand pottery painter.
- Clarice Cliff started working at the A.J. Wilkinson factory at Burslem in 1916.
- Rather than stick with one task or skill, Clarice Cliff wanted to learn about all of the processes associated with pottery manufacture. She learned to model figurines and vases, outline enamel, hand paint pottery, and keep pattern books.
- In 1927, Clarice Cliff was given a studio connected to Newport Pottery. She decorated defective ware with bright triangular glazed enamel colours. This range was called Bizarre and it quickly became popular with the rise of Art Deco style.

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### YEAR 3 – CLARICE CLIFF.





## YEAR 4 – INVADER.

He is the most famous mosaicist in the world. For more than 23 years, the French artist has been infiltrating street corners of cities across the world. Franck Slama, better known as Invader, creates characters from tiles that he sticks everywhere : the Space Invaders. He is a French street artist you need to know. He remains anonymous and nobody has ever seen his face. Just like his colleague Banksy, he decides to maintain his privacy by hiding his face with masks. Artsper introduces this famous street artist to you with 10 facts!

1. His artist name is inspired by the famous video game: Space invaders - During his childhood, Franck played "Space invaders". This video game, published by the Japanese company Taito, was all the rage in the early 80s. Fascinated by the world of technology and pixels, he decided to borrow the video game character and make it a symbol in his art. Wishing to remain anonymous, he adopted the pseudonym of Invader. Tomohiro Nishikado, the Japanese creator of the original game, never gave Invader any trouble as he gradually moved away from the game character and expanded his creations by taking inspiration from pop culture characters.

3. He has created more than 4,000 works in 79 different cities

3. Well-hidden works - Again in Paris, Invader installed one of his works at the top of the Eiffel Tower in 2019. He stuck a small cloud, in addition to his usual figure. It's an artwork that is difficult to see from the ground and is only visible to those visiting the Eiffel Tower.

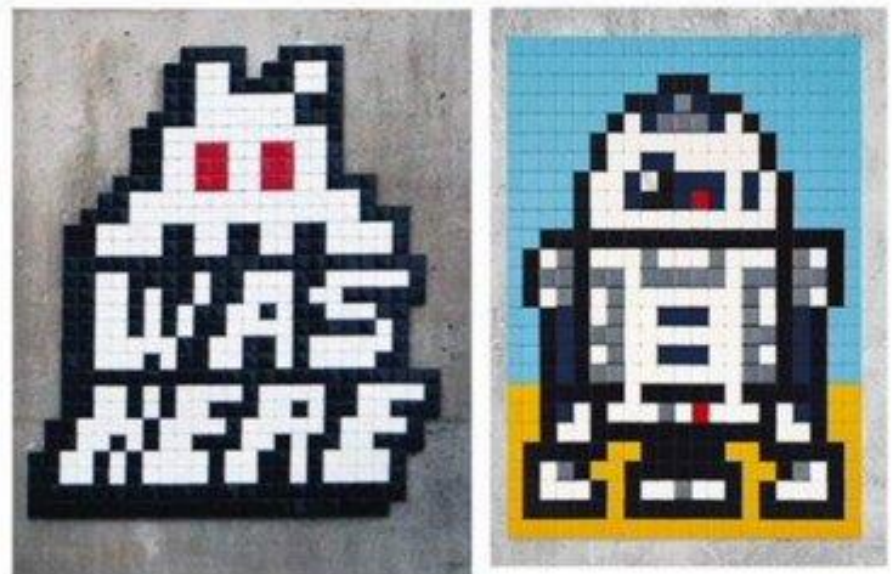
4 - He breaks his own auction record - Invader's Rubik's Mona Lisa, composed of 330 Rubik's Cubes, was bought in Paris for 570 141. 46 \$ at a sale dedicated to urban art. During this sale, in addition to quadrupling his estimated price, Invader broke his own record, which was 264 421. 5 \$ for his work Hong Kong Fou Fou, le roi du Kung Fu sold in 2015. This is one of the [10 art market highlights of 2020](#). The Mona Lisa, made from Rubik's Cubes, remains true to the artist's style featuring his "pixelated" style. Invader then developed two series of works; Rubik Bad Men and Masterpiece. Rubik Mona Lisa was the first work proposed for their launch.

5. He uses glue and tiles - After falling victim to these thefts, Invader decided to make his works with more fragile materials. Therefore, during any attempted thefts the tiles will break instantly. He uses extremely strong glues. Before finding the perfect glue, he needs to carry out many tests. He even uses cement on occasion, which he applies to fix swimming pool tiles, tile mosaics or tesserae. The artist understandably remains very vague on the composition of his products.

6. Equipped even in detention - A night in custody won't even stop him ... or 22 nights for that matter! - In 2012, during one of his many stays in custody, he decided to install his 284th work. Invader sticks his creation in the office of the agent who was taking his statement. It comprises of a red-colored character with white eyes.

Now you know a little more about Invader. This street artist is a significant 21st century artist. Although these characters are recognisable to all, the artist himself remains anonymous. This paradox has led him to persistently remain a leading figure in urban art. A last anecdote for the end? His last mosaic is in the New York subway on the rails of REVS.

## YEAR 4 – INVADER.



## YEAR 4 – CHRIS KILLIP.

**Christopher David Killip** (11 July 1946 – 13 October 2020)<sup>[1][2]</sup> was a Manx photographer who worked at Harvard University from 1991 to 2017, as a Professor of Visual and Environmental Studies. Killip is known for his black and white images of people and places especially of Tyneside during the 1980s.

Killip received the Henri Cartier-Bresson Award <sup>[Wikidata]</sup> (for *In Flagrante*) and was shortlisted for the Deutsche Börse Photography Foundation Prize. He exhibited all over the world, wrote extensively, appeared on radio and television, and curated many exhibitions.<sup>[3]</sup>

Killip was born in Douglas, Isle of Man; his parents ran the Highlander pub.<sup>[4]</sup> He left school at 16 to work as a trainee hotel manager, while also working as a beach photographer.<sup>[5]</sup> In 1964, aged 18, he moved to London where he worked as an assistant to the advertising photographer Adrian Flowers.<sup>[6]</sup> He soon went freelance, along with periods working in his father's pub on the Isle of Man.<sup>[7]</sup> In 1969, Killip ended his commercial work to concentrate on his own photography. The work from this time was eventually published by the Arts Council as *Isle of Man: A Book about the Manx* in 1980 with a text by John Berger. In 1972, he was commissioned by the Arts Council to photograph Bury St Edmunds and Huddersfield,<sup>[8]</sup> and in 1975 he won a two-year fellowship from Northern Arts to photograph the northeast of England.<sup>[9]</sup> He moved to Newcastle-upon-Tyne to pursue this work,<sup>[10]</sup> which *Creative Camera* devoted its entire May 1977 issue to.<sup>[11]</sup>

In 1977, Killip became a co-founder,<sup>[12]</sup> exhibition curator, and advisor at the Side Gallery, Newcastle, and worked as its first director<sup>[13]</sup> for 18 months. He produced a body of work from his photographs in the northeast of England, published in 1988 as *In Flagrante*<sup>[14]</sup> with a text by Berger and Sylvia Grant. These black and white images, "portraits of Tyneside's working class communities amongst the signifiers of the region's declining industrial landscape",<sup>[15]</sup> mostly made on 4x5 film, are now recognised as among the most important visual records of living in 1980s Britain.<sup>[16]</sup> Gerry Badger describes the photographs as "taken from a point of view that opposed everything [Thatcher] stood for", and the book as "about community", "a dark, pessimistic journey".<sup>[17]</sup>

The book *In Flagrante* was well received on its publication in 1988, but Killip's kind of black and white documentation of the underclass was going out of fashion quickly in Britain, as photographers used colour to show consumerism and for consciously and explicitly artistic purposes.<sup>[18]</sup> *In Flagrante* was reproduced in February 2009 within one of Errata Editions' "Books on Books". In a review of this reproduction, Robert Ayers describes the original as "one of the greatest photography books ever published".<sup>[19]</sup>

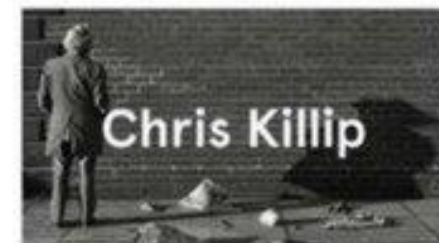
From 1992 until 2004, Killip photographed pilgrimages and other scenes in rural Ireland; the result was published in 2009 by Thames & Hudson as *Here Comes Everybody*.<sup>[20]</sup>

In 1991, he moved to the USA, having been given a post at Harvard University as a visiting lecturer.<sup>[21]</sup> He was made a tenured professor in 1994, and remained as a professor of visual and environmental studies until 2017.<sup>[22][23]</sup>

This is a good moment to look at the work of Chris Killip. The period and places he photographed intensively belong to that most precarious of states, the recent past. They are neither fresh in the mind nor solidified into convenient history. His images can still be measured against living memory and experience, still fought for and fought over as documents, as artworks. For those who were not there – those too young and those to come in twenty, thirty, fifty years' time – this work will be just as compelling, if on different terms.

The facts of Killip's life in photography are straightforward enough. He was born in Douglas on the Isle of Man in 1946. He began to use a camera aged seventeen and moved to London at eighteen to become an assistant to a successful advertising photographer. He worked as a freelance until 1969 when, on a visit to the Museum of Modern Art in New York, he saw the work of modern photographers such as Paul Strand and Walker Evans. Inspired, he left his commercial work to pursue his own path.

## YEAR 4 – CHRIS KILLIP (LOCAL HISTORY PROJECT)



YEAR 4 – ANDY WARHOL

**ARTIST:** ANDY WARHOL

**NATIONALITY:** USA

**DATES:** 1928-1987

**MEDIUMS:** ILLUSTRATION, PHOTOGRAPHY, FILM MAKING, SCREEN PRINTING, DIGITAL MEDIA.

**ART MOVEMENTS:** POP ART.

**FACTS ABOUT THE ARTIST AND THEIR ART:**

1. ANDY WARHOL STARTED HIS CAREER AS AN ILLUSTRATOR FOR ADVERTS AND MAGAZINES IN THE 1950S.
2. HE WAS FASCINATED BY NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, TELEVISION, FILM AND MUSIC STARS AS WELL AS EVERYDAY OBJECTS LIKE COKE BOTTLES, DOLLAR BILLS AND SOUP CANS.
3. HIS MOST CELEBRATED ARTWORKS ARE COLOURFUL SCREENPRINTS OF FAMOUS PEOPLE LIKE ELVIS PRESLEY AND MARILYN MONROE WHICH HE TOOK FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.
4. BY USING SILKSCREEN PRINTING TECHNIQUES, HE COULD MAKE MANY VERSIONS OF THE SAME PAINTINGS IN VARIOUS DIFFERENT COLOURS.
5. WARHOL WORKS IN MANY DIFFERENT MEDIUMS THROUGHOUT HIS LIFETIME INCLUDING FILM, TV, PHOTOGRAPHY AND SCULPTURE. HE ALSO DESIGN RECORD COVERS AND ADVERTS FOR DIFFERENT PRODUCTS.
6. WARHOL LIKED TO COLLECT DIFFERENT THINGS INCLUDING COOKIE JARS. WHEN HE DIED, HIS COLLECTION OF 175 COOKIE JARS SOLD FOR \$250,000.
7. WARHOL'S ART WORK CHRONICLES THE 2<sup>ND</sup> HALF OF THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AND IS CELEBRATED ALL OVER THE WORLD.
8. WARHOL PREDICTED THAT "EVERYONE WOULD BE FAMOUS FOR 15 MINUTES." HE ALSO SAID, "ART IS ANYTHING YOU CAN GET AWAY WITH." "EVERY SONG HAS A MEMORY, EVERY SONG HAS THE ABILITY TO MAKE OR BREAK YOUR HEART, SHUT DOWN THE HEART AND OPEN YOUR EYES."
9. ONE OF HIS SCREENPRINTS OF MARILYN MONROE SOLD FOR \$195 MILLION IN 2022.
10. WARHOL MADE SCREENPRINTS OF ANY IMAGE THAT INTERESTED HIM INCLUDING AN ELECTRIC CHAIR, CRIMINAL MUG SHOTS AND CAR CRASHES.

**ASSOCIATED ARTISTS:** PETER BLAKE, RICHARD HAMILTON, ROY LICHTENSTEIN, JEAN MICHELE BASQUIAT, KEITH HARING, CLAES OLDENBURG, JEFF KOONS.

**FURTHER READING/RESEARCH:**

- THE ANDY WARHOL DIARIES (NETFLIX).
- ANDY WARHOL'S AMERICA (BBC IPLAYER).
- ANDY WARHOL DOCUMENTARY (YOUTUBE) 2 PARTS OVER 4 HOURS.
- THE ANDY WARHOL DIARIES EDITED BY PAT HACKETT.
- ANDY WARHOL'S 15 MINUTES TV SHOW (YOUTUBE).
- SEE YOUTUBE FOR MANY MINI-DOCS.

YEAR 4 – ANDY WARHOL



MARILYN MONROE SCREENPRINTS. 1962-1967



ELVIS 1 AND 2 SCREENPRINTS. 1961.



VARIOUS BRILLO BOX SCULPTURES. SCREENPRINT ON WOOD. 1965.



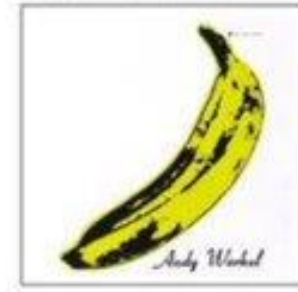
CAMPBELL'S SOUP. SILKSCREEN PRINTS. 1968.



QUEEN ELIZABETH SCREENPRINT. 1965.



FIVE COKE BOTTLES SCREENPRINT. 1962.

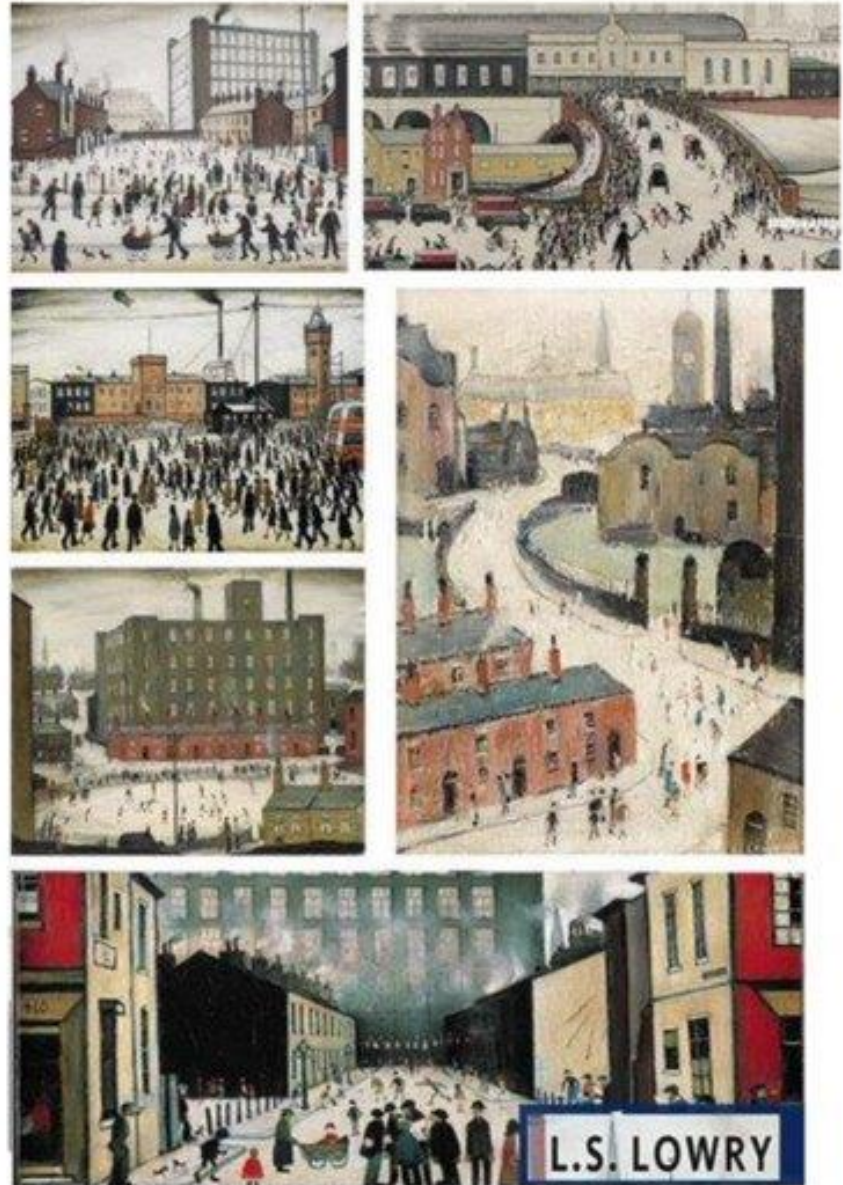


VELVET UNDERGROUND ALBUM COVER. 1967.

YEAR 5 – LS LOWRY.

- L. S. Lowry (Laurence Stephen Lowry) was born on 1st November 1887 in Stretford, Lancashire.
  - Lowry had an unhappy childhood. He wasn't very popular at school, didn't have a very close relationship with his parents, and he had few friends. The Lowry family moved to the industrial town of Pendlebury in 1909. The landscape was dominated by textile mills and the chimneys of factories, and this imagery left its mark on the young L. S. Lowry.
  - Lowry had taken art classes as a child and he went to the Manchester School of Art and then Salford Royal Technical College.
  - In 1932, Lowry's father died and he looked after his mother. After his mother fell asleep, Lowry started to paint, often finishing at 3 a.m.
  - Lowry's paintings often featured industrial Pendlebury and they captured scenes of life in industrial England. His landscapes are often populated by stylised 'matchstick men' figures.
  - Lowry didn't complete many paintings of London. However, his 1960 painting of Piccadilly Circus sold for more than £5 million in 2011.
  - Some of his most famous works include: *Industrial Landscape*, *Going to the Match* and *Coming from the Mill*, *The Viaduct* and *The Football Match*.
  - Lowry was a massive fan of Manchester City Football Club.
  - Lowry died on 23rd February 1976. He was aged 88 and was suffering from pneumonia.
  - Most of his pictures depict Salford, where he lived and worked for over thirty years.
  - Lowry is famous for painting scenes of life in the industrial districts of northern England during the early 20th century. He had a distinctive style of painting and is best known for urban landscapes peopled with many human figures ('matchstick men'). He tended to paint these in drab colours. He also painted mysterious unpeopled landscapes, brooding portraits, and the secret 'marionette' works (the latter only found after his death).
1. His full name was Laurence Stephen Lowry.
  2. In 1978, a song called 'Matchstalk Men and Matchstalk Cats and Dogs' was written as a tribute to Lowry. It made it to Number 1 in the UK charts.
  3. LS Lowry made few paintings of London. However, his painting of Piccadilly Circus sold for more than £5 million in 2011.
  4. He used to say that he had an unhappy childhood as his mum had wanted a girl rather than a boy.
  5. He came from a well-off family, but as his paintings were of working-class people, it's often assumed that he was also working class.
  6. As well as being an artist, LS Lowry spent most of his working life as a rent collector in Manchester until he retired when he was 65.
  7. After his father died, he looked after his mother and would paint after she fell asleep, finishing at about 3 a.m.
  8. The Lowry family moved to the industrial town of Pendlebury in 1909. The textile mills and the chimneys of factories left their mark on the young LS Lowry.
  9. Although famous for his industrial landscapes, he was also a talented portraitist.
  10. In 1969, he was offered a knighthood, which he turned down.

YEAR 5 – LS LOWRY.



## YEAR 5 – DAVID HOCKNEY.

David Hockney is one of the most important painters of the 20th century. If you were to Google, famous British painters, there's a good chance that Hockney's name will appear. Born in Bradford in 1937, Hockney was one of the big artists involved in the pop art movement in the 1960s. Pop art was a style of art that was bright, full of colour. It was made by lots of young artists who felt that the art they saw in galleries was a little bit boring. To find out more about pop art, [watch our handy video](#). It's likely that you'll learn about pop art in school and then you can mention Hockney and impress all your friends and teachers.

Hockney lives in London, but owns two other homes in California. You can imagine then that a lot of his work varies, because California and the UK are very different places. California is usually always sunny, where as in England the weather changes all the time. So, when painting in England, Hockney likes to paint the seasons. In *Going Up Garrowby Hill*, Hockney has painted a canvas of the landscape in Yorkshire, where he was brought up. There are lots of different colours. Why do you think this?

When in California, his paintings are colourful and bold. In *A Bigger Splash*, Hockney paints a swimming pool. It looks like someone has just jumped into the water. The blue is so bright that you want to get on the diving board and jump in too. And look at how tall those palm trees are! You won't find palm trees like that in England.

Yes! Lots of Hockney's work involves painting people he loves. This is usually pairs of people. *My Parents* is a painting of his mum and dad and is probably one of his most famous. Look at how he illustrates their personalities. His mother sits upright and attentive, while his father is absorbed in his paper and seems a little bit on the edge of his seat. It's like Hockney has captured how he feels about his parents in a painting that will last forever.

Hockney wants to capture his relationships with the people he knew. Many of his paintings are of men that he loved and spent time with. Like the painting of his parents, they show a tenderness towards the people who really mattered for Hockney. This includes his friends and other couples Hockney admired. In *George Lawson and Wayne Sleep*, Hockney shows Wayne, a dancer, and his partner George. The way Wayne, who is framed in the doorway, gazes at George shows a look of love that Hockney clearly felt was important to share.

Hockney is still painting and trying lots of new experiments with art. Some of his most recent work includes painting on iPads. The great thing about iPads is that once the work has been complete, you can go back and see how the painting was created. It's like rewinding time. Isn't that incredible?

How do you feel about Hockney's work? Why not try picking up a paintbrush or iPad and start painting like Hockney. Start with bold colours and paint your local swimming pool and your local park. Or, if you like painting people, maybe start by painting your family. Try and show how you feel about them in your painting.

## YEAR 5 – DAVID HOCKNEY.



## YEAR 5 – LOCAL DOCUMENTARY STYLE PHOTOGRAPHY.

SIRKKA-LIISA KONTTINEN (born 1948) is a Finnish photographer who has worked in Britain since the 1960s.<sup>121</sup>

Life and work - Kontinen was born in Myllykoski, municipality of Sippola (from 1975 part of the town of Anjalankoski, from 2009 part of the town of Kouvola), Finland in 1948. Kontinen became interested in photography at the age of 12 and was a member of a photography group in a nearby town. Intending to pursue photography as a career, she was apprenticed to a fashion photographer in Helsinki for a year.<sup>122</sup> Kontinen studied photography in London in the 1960s, and cofounded the Amber collective, which moved to the northeast of England in 1969.<sup>123</sup>

From 1969 Kontinen lived in Byker, and for seven years photographed and interviewed the residents of this area of terraced houses until her own house was demolished.<sup>124</sup> She continued to work there for some time afterwards. This resulted in the book Byker,<sup>125</sup> which in David Alan Mellor's words "bore witness to her intimate embeddedness in the locality"<sup>126</sup> In 1980 she became the first photographer since the Cultural Revolution to have her work exhibited by the British Council in China.<sup>127</sup>

Kontinen's next project was a study of girls attending dance schools in North Shields, their mothers, and the schools. The book Step by Step came from this.<sup>128</sup> The book was an influence for the film Billy Elliot.<sup>129</sup>

Three years of photographing the beach between Seaham and Hartlepool resulted in the series "Coal Coast".<sup>130</sup>

Kontinen later returned to Byker and photographed its new residents in colour.<sup>131</sup>

PATRICIA ANNE "TISH" MURTHA (14 March 1956 – 13 March 2013) was a British social documentary photographer best known for documenting marginalised communities,<sup>132</sup> social realism<sup>133</sup> and working class life<sup>134</sup> in Newcastle upon Tyne and the North East of England.

The posthumously published books of her work are Youth Unemployment (2017), Elswick Kids (2018) and Juvenile Jazz Bands (2020).

Murtha was born on 14 March 1956 in South Shields,<sup>135</sup> North East, England. In 1976, aged 20, she left home to study at the School of Documentary Photography at The University of Wales, Newport, set up by Magnum Photos member David Hurn. After graduating in 1978, she returned to Newcastle and set out to document "marginalized communities from the inside" - unlike other photographers who came to document social poverty in the region at the time Murtha didn't just document it, she actually lived it,<sup>136</sup> as the third of ten children of Irish descent,<sup>137</sup> brought up in a council house in Elswick in Newcastle, she captured the lives of her friends, family and the community around her while she was on a job scheme for the unemployed.<sup>138</sup><sup>139</sup>

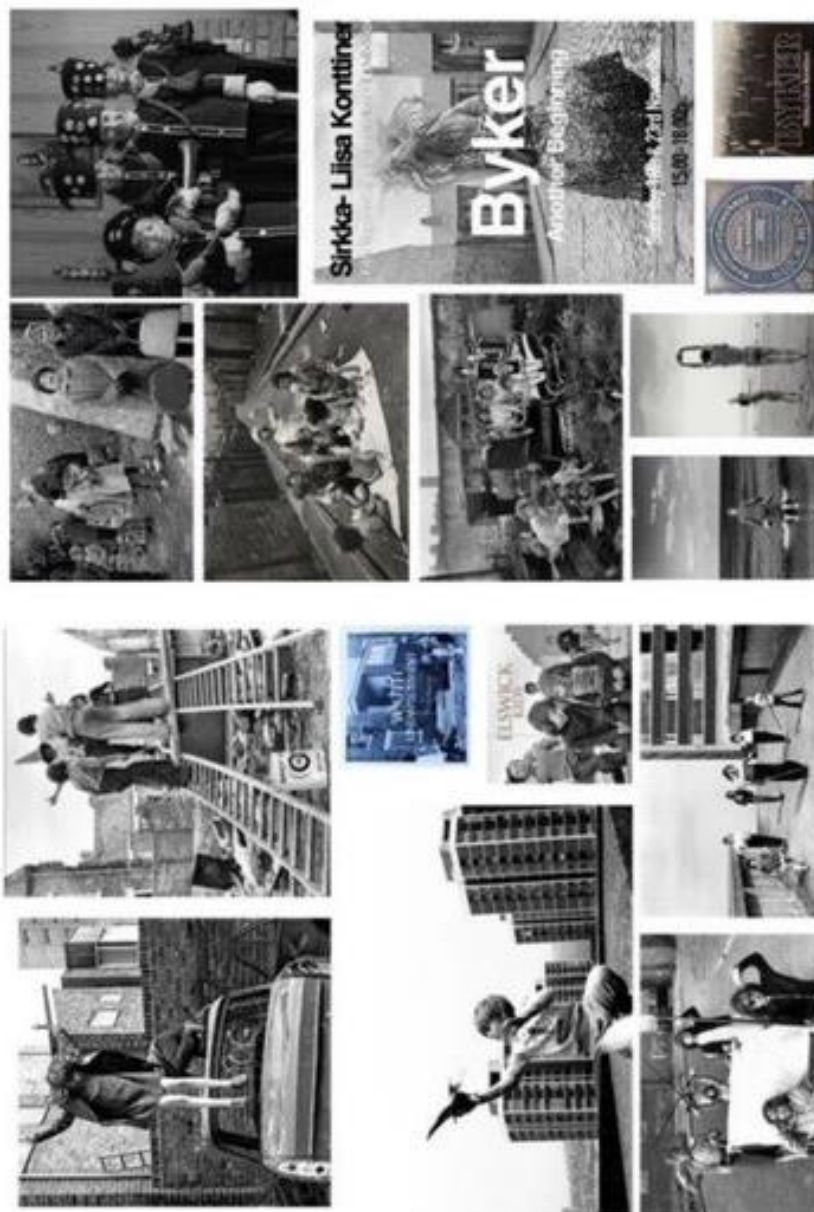
This led to the then controversial exhibitions Juvenile Jazz Bands (1979) and Youth Unemployment (1981),<sup>140</sup><sup>141</sup> which was raised as a subject of debate in the House of Commons.<sup>142</sup> Around this time Murtha was also commissioned to document the campaign Save Scotswood Works (1979)<sup>143</sup> and provided photographs for the THAC (Tyneside Housing Aid Centre) publications Do you know what this is doing to my little girl? - Home Truths in the Year Of The Child (1979) and Burying The Problem (1980), highlighting social poverty on Tyneside.

In 1982, Murtha moved to London, where she worked on London By Night (1983) along with Bill Brandt, Brian Griffin and Peter Marlow. The group exhibition documenting Soho and the commercial sex industry, was exhibited in The Photographers' Gallery, London.<sup>144</sup> Murtha lived in the capital for five years, working on commission for Edward Arnold Publishers. She also photographed emerging celebrities Julian Clary and Philip Herbert and took the first headshots of a young Declan Donnelly upon her return to the north east in 1987.

Between 2008 and 2012, Murtha's work was selected for three Arts Council / British Council Collection exhibitions; No Such Thing as Society: Photography in Britain 1967-1987: From the Arts Council Collection and the British Council Collection<sup>145</sup><sup>146</sup><sup>147</sup> showcased "a radically new picture of these two turbulent decades"; Unpopular Culture - Grayson Perry Selects from the Arts Council Collection<sup>148</sup> examined 70 works by 50 artists Perry describes as belonging to a period "before British art became fashionable"<sup>149</sup>; Observadores - Fotógrafos Da Cena Britânica Desde 1930 Até Hoje (Observers: British Photography and the British Scene) was "the first exhibition ever staged in Brazil to chart a course through British photography in modern times."<sup>150</sup>

In 2011, the group exhibition Paul Graham, Tish Murtha and Markéta Lučkařová

## YEAR 5 – LOCAL HISTORY DOCUMENTARY STYLE PHOTOGRAPHY PROJECT.



## YEAR 5 – GRAYSON PERRY.

**Grayson Perry** (born 24 March 1960) is an English contemporary artist, writer and broadcaster. He is known for his ceramic vases, tapestries and cross-dressing, as well as his observations of the contemporary arts scene, and for dissecting British "prejudices, fashions and foibles".

Perry's vases have classical forms and are decorated in bright colours, depicting subjects at odds with their attractive appearance. There is a strong autobiographical element in his work, in which images of Perry as "Claire", his female alter-ego, and "Alan Measles", his childhood teddy bear, often appear.

He has made a number of documentary television programmes and has curated exhibitions. He has published two autobiographies, *Grayson Perry: Portrait of the Artist as a Young Girl* (2007) and *The Descent of Man* (2016), written and illustrated a graphic novel, *Cycle of Violence* (2012), written a book about art, *Playing to the Gallery* (2014), and published his illustrated *Sketchbooks* (2016). Various books describing his work have been published. In 2013 he delivered the BBC Reith Lectures.

Perry has had solo exhibitions at the Bonnefantenmuseum, Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam, the Barbican Centre, the British Museum and the Serpentine Gallery in London, the Arnolfini in Bristol, The Andy Warhol Museum in Pittsburgh, and the 21st Century Museum of Contemporary Art, Kanazawa, Japan. His work is held in the permanent collections of the British Council and Arts Council, Crafts Council, Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam, Tate and Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

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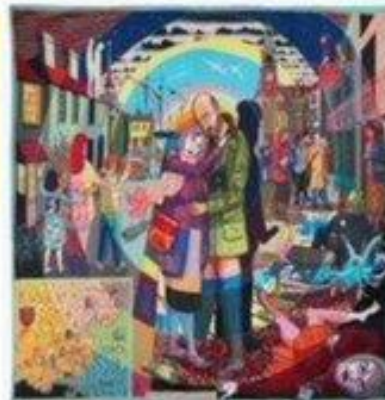
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He was awarded the Turner Prize in 2003. He was interviewed about the win and resulting press in Sarah Thornton's *Seven Days in the Art World*. In 2008 he was ranked number 32 in *The Daily Telegraph's* list of the "100 most powerful people in British culture". In 2012, Perry was among the British cultural icons selected by artist Peter Blake to appear in a new version of his most famous artwork—the Beatles' *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* album cover—to celebrate the British cultural figures of his life.

## YEAR 5 – GRAYSON PERRY.



## YEAR 6 – PAUL NASH.

There were two big things that influenced Paul Nash: abstract art and [surrealism](#).

Abstract art is art that doesn't try to show accurately how something looks. Artists change how things look to create a particular feeling or emotion. Sometimes they do this by using unexpected colours, shapes or messy brush marks or by changing the perspective and adding objects that look odd.

The ideas of the surrealists also influenced Paul Nash's style. The surrealists were a group of artists who, in the 1920s began to make art and creative writing inspired by thoughts that are hidden deep in our brains – that we might not even know we have!

They were interested in the ideas of a famous psychologist called Sigmund Freud. A psychologist is someone who investigates people's minds and tries to understand how they think. Freud called these hidden thoughts 'the subconscious'. Sometimes these hidden thoughts appear in our dreams.

During both the First and Second World Wars Paul Nash was an official war artist. A war artist is someone paid by the government to paint or draw events that were happening in the war.

Paul Nash's paintings didn't just document the war in a straightforward way. In this painting, the huge red wedy sunset adds a powerful feeling of sadness to this scene of a crashed plane.

The picture below shows one of Paul Nash's most famous paintings. It was painted during the Second World War. It looks a bit like the sea with spiky silvery waves doesn't it? He called the painting *Totes Meer* (which is German for Dead Sea). Can you work out what is piled up in this graveyard? Paul Nash called them 'enchanted monsters'.

Look closely, can you see wings and wheels? The 'waves' or 'monsters' are in fact lots of crashed and broken aeroplanes. Look even more closely and you might see a ghostly white bird flying in the sky...

1889–1946). The British artist Paul Nash won recognition for the war landscapes he painted during both world wars. He was also a printmaker, illustrator, and photographer.

Nash was born in London, England, on May 11, 1889, and studied at the city's Slade School of Fine Art. In 1914 he enlisted in the Artists' Rifles regiment to serve in [World War I](#). Appointed an official war artist by the British government in 1917, he created scenes of war such as *The Menin Road* (1919), a shattered landscape painted in a semiabstract style influenced by [cubism](#).

After the war Nash lived in Kent, a county in southeastern England. There he painted seascapes and landscapes in cool yet vibrant colors. In the late 1920s he became interested in the mysterious landscapes of the Italian artist [Giorgio de Chirico](#). He subsequently experimented with [surrealist](#) techniques as well as abstraction. His paintings became increasingly dreamlike, as in *Harbour and Room* (1932–36).

In 1933 Nash was largely responsible for founding Unit One, a group of British artists who wanted to promote avant-garde art in England. Others associated with Unit One included the abstract painter [Ben Nicholson](#) and the sculptors Barbara Hepworth and [Henry Moore](#). Nash was one of the organizers of the International Surrealist Exhibition in London in 1936, and he also exhibited his work there.

One of his best-known paintings of [World War II](#) was *Totes Meer* (1940–41), the title of which is German for "dead sea"; it depicts a field of wrecked warplanes as turbulent ocean waves. In his last paintings, he turned to an imaginative poetic symbolism that included images of flowers and references to [mythology](#) and to the seasons. Nash died in Boscombe, Hampshire, England.

## YEAR 6 – PAUL NASH.





## YEAR 6 – PETER BLAKE / RICHARD HAMILTON.

PETER BLAKE was born in Kent in 1932 and is best known as one of the first pop artists in Britain. In the 1950s he was one of a group of young artists who started to paint pictures and make sculptures about popular culture (or pop culture). They painted things they liked such as films, comic books, and pop music. A lot of these things came from America. (Can you spot an American flag on Peter Blake's jacket?)

Blake was seen as a radical artist who only painted new things. But actually, his paintings are often quite traditional and were inspired by artists such as Samuel Palmer and William Blake who lived in the 1700s. Many of his artworks were based on, or refer to, classical paintings by British artists such as the Georgian painter Thomas Gainsborough.

In the painting above, *On the Balcony* 1955-7, he combined pictures of traditional artworks with contemporary American and British popular culture. This picture includes 27 variations on the theme of 'On the Balcony', from a famous painting by a 19th century artist called Edouard Manet to a newspaper photograph of the royal family.

1. Dazzle camouflage was originally used in World War I to protect ships by confusing enemy radars with bright patterns, but in developing his iconic design for *Everybody Dazzle*, Blake also took inspiration from modern jazz. He says it could have easily been named *The Jazz Ship*.
2. Blake didn't discover his passion for art until the age of 13 when applying to school.
3. The cover of the Beatles' album *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*, which Blake and his then-wife Jann Haworth designed, was in fact a monumental sculpture built on a stage set.
4. Kurt Schwitters inspired Blake's collages, which are a re-current technique in his art. He had a roommate with a connection to Schwitters, and this is where his fascination with collage began. He even curated a show at Tate Liverpool called *About Collage*, where he put together a group of Schwitters' small sculptures that had never been exhibited.
5. In the 1960's Blake moved out of Greater London into the West Country, shifting his interest from Pop art to Ruralism. However, when returning to London, he didn't consider himself to be exclusively a Ruralist artist.
6. He is now a great admirer of Andy Warhol but initially didn't like his work.

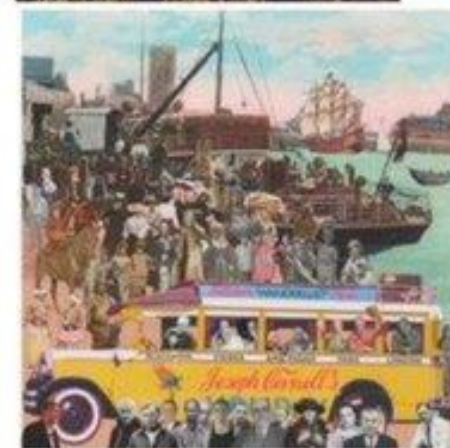
"Most of our meetings were monosyllabic. At first I didn't like his work much, I think he is someone that has grown in stature. He has certainly painted some of the great icons of Pop art like Elvis and Marilyn. I respect the art more and more as time goes on. I think he was a great artist."

**Richard William Hamilton** CBE (24 February 1922 – 13 September 2011) was an English painter and collage artist. His 1955 exhibition *Man, Machine and Motion* (Hutton Gallery, Newcastle upon Tyne) and his 1956 collage *Just what is it that makes today's homes so different, so appealing?*, produced for the *This is Tomorrow* exhibition of the Independent Group in London, are considered by critics and historians to be among the earliest works of **pop art**. A major retrospective of his work was at Tate Modern until May 2014.

Richard Hamilton was the founder of **Pop art** and a visionary who outlined its aims and ideals. A lollipop from one of his early collages furnished the movement with its title. His visual juxtapositions from the 1950s were the first to capture the frenetic energy of television, and remind us of how strange the vacuum, tape recorder, and radio must have seemed for the first generations that experienced them. "Pop art" the British artist declared, would be: "Popular, transient, expendable, low-cost, mass-produced, young, witty, sexy, gimmicky, glamorous, and Big Business." While less of a household name than **Andy Warhol**, it was Hamilton who laid the groundwork for Pop art, and first defined its aims and ideals.

- Hamilton introduced the idea of the artist as an active consumer and contributor to mass culture. Up until then (especially in **Abstract Expressionist** circles) the prevailing view was that art should be separate from commerce. Hamilton gave other artists permission to consider all visual sources, especially those generated by the commercial sector. There is no more influential idea in art to this day.
- For Hamilton, Pop art was not just a movement, but a way of life. It meant total immersion in popular culture: movies, television, magazines and music. As his alignment with the Rolling Stones and the Beatles (for whom he designed *The White Album* cover as a limited-edition print) demonstrates, he succeeded in bridging this gap between high art and consumer culture, paving the way for **Andy Warhol**, **Studio 54**, and the **Velvet Underground**.
- With uncanny accuracy, his work seems to predict that of nearly every other major Pop artist. Details in "Just what is it that makes today's homes so different, so appealing?" in particular, read like a crystal ball containing **Warhol**, **Lichtenstein**, **Wesselmann**, and **Diebenburg**, before these artists' careers had developed. Of course, the reality was that all these artists were looking closely at his work, and used it to come up with their own ideas.
- Hamilton reminds us that Pop art originated in England. He was among a group of young British artists, architects and critics who got together in the 1950s to discuss aspects of visual culture that weren't considered part of a traditional artist's training – cowboy movies, science fiction, billboards, and household appliances. Most of these were imports from America, which made them especially fascinating. Before coming up with Pop, the term they used for the movement was "the new brutalism" – more descriptive of the deliberate assault on general art themes and depictions that one finds in Hamilton's imagery.

## YEAR 6 – PETER BLAKE / RICHARD HAMILTON.



YEAR 6 – FRIDA KAHLO.

Who was Frida Kahlo?

Frida Kahlo was a painter who lived from 1907 to 1954. Born in Mexico, Kahlo's art was inspired by the nature and history of her home country and culture. Her paintings often include bright colours and mix realism with fantasy. Kahlo suffered from polio since childhood, and was also involved in a bus accident. During her recovery, she honed her artistic skills with lots of self-portraits. Between the 1970s and the 1990s, Kahlo's work grew in popularity, and she is now an internationally celebrated artist.

Frida Kahlo is considered to be one of the most important artists of modern times. She was famous for painting self-portraits (pictures of herself) but she was particularly famous for painting women as strong people. Kahlo used lots of bright colours and tropical flowers in her paintings, since it reinforced the vibrancy of her Mexican, Spanish, and Hungarian heritage, of which she was very proud. Alongside exploring the human body in her work, she also liked to use lots of animals, such as dogs, birds, and monkeys.

Frida was born in Coyoacán, Mexico. She had polio that left her disabled when she was 6 years old and some people think that she may have had spina bifida (a birth defect affecting the development of part of the spine) as well.

She studied medicine and planned to become a doctor. However, at age 18, she was in a traffic accident that badly injured her. Because of the severe pain she lived in, she did not continue her medical studies. Frida began painting, using ideas about things that had happened to her. Her paintings are often shocking in the way they show pain and the harsh lives of women, especially her feelings about not being able to have children.

Fifty-five of her 143 paintings are of herself. She was also influenced by native Mexican culture, shown in bright colors, with a mixture of realism and symbolism. Diego Rivera, a famous painter whom she later married, was attracted to her paintings. Her political views were communist. She died of a pulmonary embolism in Coyoacán.

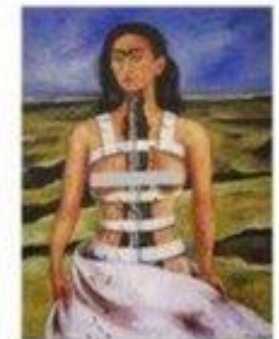
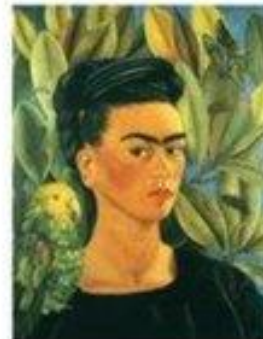
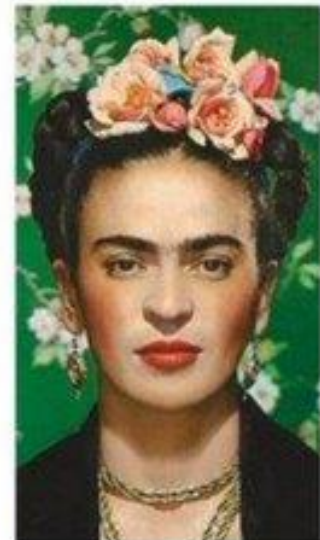
Kahlo's work is sometimes called "surrealist," and although she organized art shows several times with European surrealists, she did not like that label. Her focus on female themes, and the honesty in her painting of them, made her something of a feminist cult figure in the last decades of the 20th century. Some of her work is seen at the Frida Kahlo Museum, found in her birthplace and home in suburban Mexico City. Frida Kahlo quotes

- "They thought I was a Surrealist, but I wasn't. I never painted dreams. I painted my own reality."
- "I paint flowers so they will not die."
- "At the end of the day, we can endure much more than we think we can."
- "Nothing is worth more than laughter."
- "The most important part of the body is the brain. Of my face, I like the eyebrows and eyes."

Interesting facts about Frida Kahlo

- Frida was born in Mexico, but her father was German.
- Her name, which was originally spelled "Frieda" means "peace" in German.
- Frida survived both polio and a bus crash.
- She married a man with a name even longer than hers. Her husband's full name was Diego María de la Concepción Juan Nepomuceno Estanislao de la Rivera y Barrientos Acosta y Rodríguez.
- She exaggerated her facial hair in her self-portraits.
- Because of the bright clothing she wore, she was asked by children, "Where's the circus?"
- She was born and died in the same house, called "La Casa Azul" (The Blue House), which is now known as Frida Kahlo Museum.

YEAR 6 – FRIDA KAHLO.



KS2 – BLACK HISTORY MONTH; JEAN MICHELLE BASQUIAT.

- Jean-Michel Basquiat was born Park Slope, Brooklyn, New York City in 1960.
- His father was from Haiti and his mother was of Puerto Rican descent.
- His mother took Jean-Michel Basquiat to lots of art museums when he was a child, and he was a junior member of the Brooklyn Museum of Art.
- Jean-Michel Basquiat could read and write by the age of four.
- In 1968, when he was seven years old, Jean-Michel Basquiat was hit by a car. He broke his arm and had to have an operation on his spleen.
- Later in 1968, his parents separated. His mother was suffering from mental health issues, and she was committed to a psychiatric hospital. From the age of ten, Jean-Michel Basquiat's father looked after him and his sister.
- Basquiat was fluent in French, Spanish, and English. He could speak and read in all of these languages by the age of eleven.
- Jean-Michel Basquiat struggled at school following his mother's illness and he ran away from home when he was fifteen. Eventually, the police brought him back home.
- In 1978, Jean-Michel Basquiat and one of his school friends, Al Diaz, started to spray paint graffiti in Lower Manhattan. They worked under the name of SAMO.
- He dropped out of school at the age of 17, and his father kicked him out of the house.
- In 1979 he appeared on the TV Party television show.
- He started to create graffiti around the New York School of Visual Art, and he became friends with the artist Keith Haring.
- He formed the Test Pattern noise-rock band with Shannon Dawson. One of the other members of the band was Vincent Gallo, who went on to become a famous actor and director.
- Jean-Michel Basquiat created postcards with his friend Jennifer Stein, and he once sold one to Andy Warhol.
- In 1981, Jean-Michel Basquiat sold his first painting. It was called *Cadillac Moon*, and it was purchased by Debbie Harry (from the group Blondie).
- In 1982, at the age of 21, Jean-Michel Basquiat exhibited his works in Kassel, Germany alongside works by the artists Anselm Kiefer, Cy Twombly, and Andy Warhol.
- Andy Warhol had lunch with Jean-Michel Basquiat in 1982. On the same day, Basquiat created a painting of the two men together and delivered it to Warhol. The work is titled *Das Cabezas*.
- In 1983 he dated Madonna before she became a famous pop star.
- Jean-Michel Basquiat was inspired by the work of Robert Rauschenberg.
- He created the work *Defacement (The Death of Michael Stewart)* in response to the death of the black artist killed by transit police.
- In the mid-1980s, Andy Warhol and Jean-Michel Basquiat collaborated on a number of pieces of work. Some of their joint work includes *Olympics*, *Zenith*, and *Taxi*.
- He often wore paint-splattered suits.
- In 1985, he appeared on the cover of *The New York Times Magazine*.
- Jean-Michel Basquiat became addicted to drugs, and in the last few years of his life, he became very reclusive.
- He died at the age of 27, and is buried in Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn.
- Keith Haring created the painting *A Pile of Crowns for Jean-Michel Basquiat* in honour of his friend.
- His paintings routinely fetch many millions of dollars when they go up for auction. In 2021, for example, his painting called *In This Case*, sold for \$93,100,000.
- Banksy created two pieces of work inspired by Jean-Michel Basquiat on the walls of Londo's Barbican Centre.
- During the 2020-21 NBA season, the Brooklyn Nets basketball team wore Jean-Michel Basquiat-inspired jerseys and had their court designed to resemble his artwork.
- The American band The Strokes used Jean-Michel Basquiat's painting called *Bird on Money* as the cover for their *The New Abnormal* album.

• KS2 – BLACK HISTORY MONTH; JEAN MICHELLE BASQUIAT.

