

Autumn



Lostwithiel Primary
School

Year Six
Conkers Class

Overarching theme for the year -
Political Art

Art Knowledge Organiser

Pop Art - Collage & paint





Prior Learning:

- Children will have studied the work of Clarice Cliff so will have explore art deco but pop art will be a new concept.

Key Art knowledge and skills:

- Pop art was the art of popular culture; the visual art movement that characterised a sense of optimism after WW2.
- It was a major shift for the direction of modernism. The subject matter was far from traditional.
- This movement was a reaction against the traditional art ways. The inclusion of bright colours like red, yellow and blue is an example of the negation.
- Dadaism (Hannah Hock) Propaganda leaflets and newspapers were cut up and re-pasted to turn the influence of such things against the people who printed them (the government & establishment). The art was POLITICAL and not about looking pretty.
- Some people believe that pop art is related to Dadaism which is why the images are created to make fun of traditional art.
- According to the pop artists, the traditional art was for the elite which is why they had to create things for the masses.
- After WW2, people spent a lot of money, which is why the mass-produced items became abundant. Also, television replaced radio as the media outlet. These changes are the case behind the pop movement as people started to put more attention on the store-bought products and the celebrities that were painted. However, the term "pop" was given by Lawrence Alloway, a British museum supervisor.
- He used the term "pop" to represent the new culture of the art that had a modern feel to it. The popularity of this modern art continued to spread all over the world in the 1960s.
- **Andy Warhol**, one of the most famous artists of the 20th Century and a leading figure in the pop art movement from the 1950s to 1960s.
- Pop art is bold, fun, bright and brash. It uses imagery from popular and mass culture (advertising, comic books, the media and mass-produced everyday objects).
- Artists use these items in a number of ways to create art such as repeating the item over and over again changing the colour or texture of the item, and putting different items together to make a picture.
- Most forms are bordered with black lines as in comic books. The objects are often plain like a poster, and without perspective.
- **Roy Lichtenstein** became famous for his bright and bold paintings of comic strip cartoons as well as his paintings of everyday objects. Although best known as a painter, he made different types of art including sculpture, murals, prints and ceramics.
- **Claes Oldenburg**, best known for his giant, soft sculptures of everyday objects, was closely associated with the development of pop art in the United States during the 1960s.

Key Art Vocabulary -		General Terms and Cross Curricular Vocabulary	
Pop Art	A type of modern art that uses images and objects from everyday life.	Traditional	Produced, done, or used in accordance with tradition; long established
Dadaism	A movement in art and literature based on deliberate irrationality and negation of traditional artistic values	Political	Relating to the government or public affairs of a country
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view	Elite	A group or class of people seen as having the most power and influence in a society, especially on account of their wealth or privilege
Modernism	A style or movement in the arts that aims to depart significantly from classical and traditional forms		

Art Outcome	Cross Curricular Links
   <p>Sketches of fruit -</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> History - WW2 propaganda English - Speaking and listening / differing or opposing views on art and issues raised within the topic - showing respect for others

Linked documents: Class Overview, Art Whole School Progression document and Class Medium Term Planning.