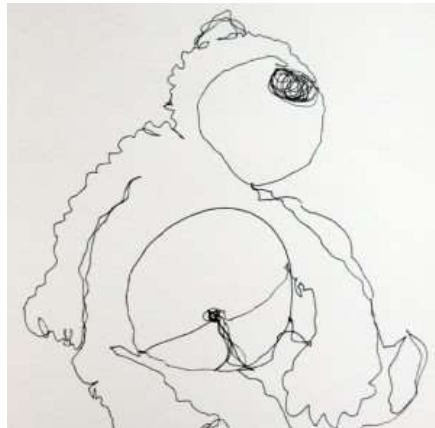


Knowledge Organiser – Year 8 toys and childhood-Cubism

a. Art key words

Formal Elements	The parts used to make a piece of artwork.
Analogous colours	Colour next to each other on the colour wheel.
Mark making	describes the different lines, dots, marks, patterns, and textures we create in an artwork.
Monochrome	Light and dark tones of a singular colour.
Hatching and cross hatching	refers to a shading technique that implies shade, tone, or texture. The technique is done with a series of thin, parallel lines that give the appearance of shadow in varying degrees.
Cubism	Cubism is an early-20th-century avant-garde art movement that revolutionized European painting and sculpture
<u>constructivism</u>	a style or movement in which assorted mechanical objects are combined into abstract mobile structural forms.
Reductive print making	Reductive printmaking, also known as the reduction method, is a printmaking technique where multiple colors are printed from a single block of linoleum or wood.

Skills:
Observational drawing – continuous line



Observational drawing from source.



OBSERVE

DRAW FEINT

OBSERVE

BUILD UP TONE

OBSERVE

ADD

DETAIL/TEXTURE

OBSERVE

REFINE

Artists: Andy Warhol, Roy Lichtenstein, Pablo Picasso, Georges Braque, Michelle Waldele



Georges Braque

Best known as the co-founder of Cubism with Pablo Picasso and as the inventor of the papier collé technique. Together, Braque and Picasso invented a new aesthetic by portraying their subjects from multiple vantage points. They created a new pictorial world in which an object was deconstructed and then reconstructed on the basis of geometric criteria. They used forms that resembled geometric cubes, leading art critic Louis Vauxcelles to assign the name “Cubism” to the new movement.

Reductive print making



Andy Warhol