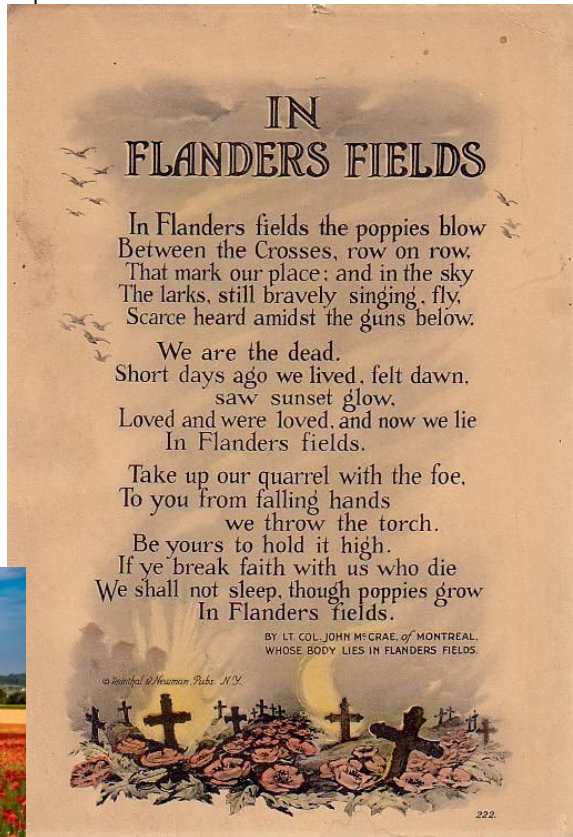


# Knowledge Map: Remembrance

## Poet: John McCrae

On May 2, 1915, McCrae's friend, Lieutenant Alexis Helmer, was killed in action and buried in a makeshift grave. Wild poppies were already beginning to bloom between the crosses marking the many graves and he was inspired to write In Flanders Fields the next day.



Created by artists

**Paul Cummins** and  
**Tom Piper**, 888,246

ceramic  
poppies progressive  
ly filled the Tower's  
famous moat  
between July and  
November 2014.



## Clay slab technique

Slabs can be made in a variety of methods. The most common method is to roll out the slab by hand using a rolling pin. Other methods include using slab rollers, extruders, and hand tossing.



Recycle  
materials



# Knowledge Map: Food Glorious food



Primary Yellow

Permanent Rose

Burnt Sienna

Burnt Umber

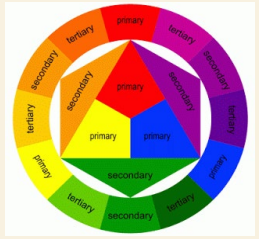
Yellow Ochre

Ultramarine Blue + Burnt Umber = Black

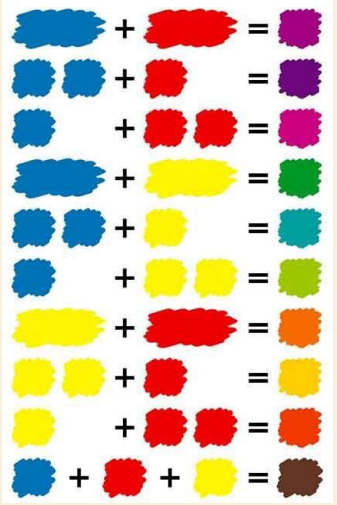
Cadmium Red

White

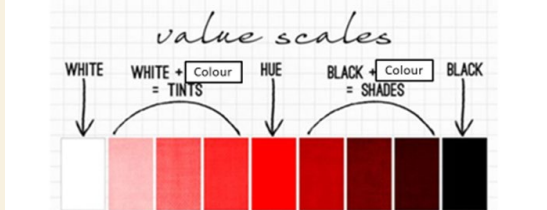
Ultramarine Blue



## Colour Theory



Ultramarine Blue + Burnt Umber = Black



- A **tint** is a colour to which white has been added to make it lighter. Take pink, for instance. Pink is a colour, but it's also a **tint** of red.
- A **shade** is a colour to which black has been added to make it darker.
- A **Hue** is an original colour from the colour wheel.



Boston Cremes' 1962 by Wayne Thiebaud.  
Oil on canvas (35.5 x 45.7 cm)



Still Life with Crystal Bowl' 1972 by Roy Lichtenstein.  
Oil and acrylic on canvas (132 x 106cm).



Sweets For My Sweet' 2008 by Sarah Graham.  
Oil on canvas (80 x 100cm)



'Ice Creams 2' 2015 by Joel Penkman.  
Egg tempera on gesso board (45 x 45cm)

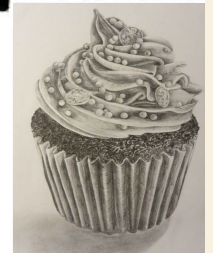


**Mark Making**  
Mark making is a term used to describe the **different lines, patterns, and textures** we create in a piece of art.



Line/Shape + Tone = **FORM**

Applying tone when drawing and tints, shades and hues when paint will create a 3D effect.



# Knowledge Map: STREET ART

## Tag

Tagging is the easiest and simplest style of graffiti; it includes one colour and the artist's name or identifier. It is considered disrespectful to write a tag over another's artists' tag or work.

## Recap: Mark Making

Mark making is a term used to describe the **different lines, patterns, and textures** we create in a piece of art.

## ACTIVIST ART

Activist art is a term used to describe art that is grounded in the act of 'doing' and addresses political or social issues



**Illegal Graffiti** or street art is when permission was not given to draw on the chosen surface.

**Legal Graffiti** or street art is when permission has been given and even possibly commissioned to do so.

## CRAFT KNIFE SAFETY

- Do not move around the room with the blade open.
- Keep the blades down and locked when not in use.
- Do not put the blade up higher than the depth of the surface you are cutting.
- Always use a cutting matt.
- Never cut towards your hand always cut away.
- Jokes about knives are not acceptable in this room!!!!
- Inform a teacher straight away if you cut yourself.

## Negative and positive space

The positive space is space occupied by your subject/shape, and negative space is the space that is not your subject.



Balance of positive and Negative space



mostly negative

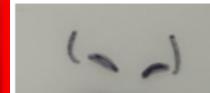


Mostly positive space

## Stencil tips for portraits

### The face

Do not draw out the whole of the face, just sections so it does not fall out when you cut it.



### Nose

Draw out the nostril shape and the lines at the side of the nose

### Closed mouth

Draw out the top lip and the shadow under the bottom lip.



Eyes  
Draw the top of the eye and pupil. The eyes should not join the whole way round there should be a break where the pupils are.

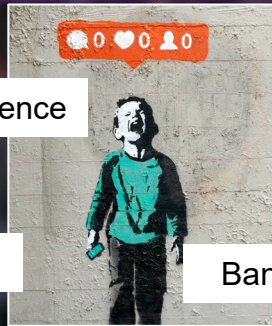


Open mouth  
Draw out both top lip and bottom lip but make sure that the lips do not connect

Challenge: Add as much delicate intricate detail as possible.



Shepard Fairey



Banksy

Artist Influence

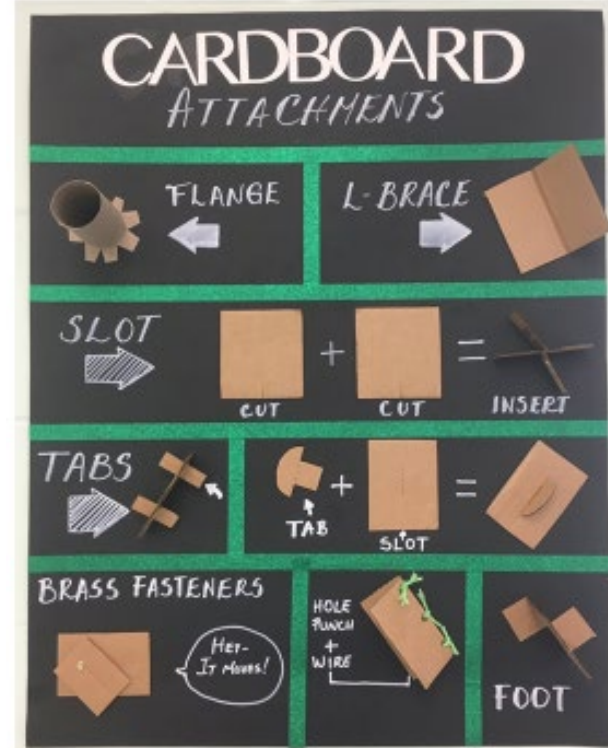
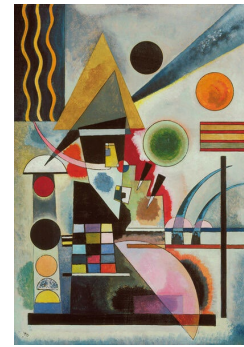
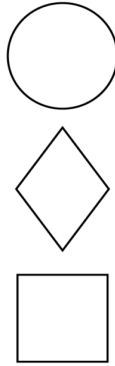
# Knowledge Map: Shape and Form

## Shape

A shape is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline, or it could be filled in.

A shape with no tone is flat.

When we add tone to create a 3D effect, we must follow the direction of line of the object; also known as contouring.



**Wassily Kandinsky** was a Russian painter and art theorist. Kandinsky is generally credited as the pioneer of abstract art. Born in Moscow 1866. He is well known for his abstract marks that were often a response to music he listen to as he painted.

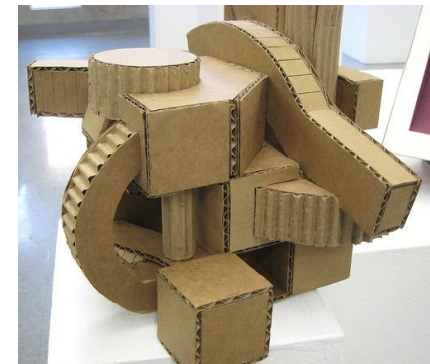


Henri Matisse

**Form** helps artists to produce an illusion of 3D and depth on a two-dimensional surface. Or it is the physical nature of form where you can see and feel the depth and dimensions of an object.



Umberto Boccioni



# Knowledge Map: Analysing Art

How can I demonstrate my ideas and critical understanding?

MAKING WRITING BEAUTIFUL

ARTISTIC LANGUAGE



## Colour

Bright	Dull
Vibrant	Natural
vivid	Neutral
Lively	Subtle
Brilliant	Earthy
Intense	Harmonious
Rich	Inspid
Deep	Pale
Strong	Mellow
Clashing	Muted
Stimulating	Subdued
Garish	Quite weak

## Use of tone

Dark, light, mid, flat, uniform, smooth, plain, varied, broken, consistent, contrasting, linear.

## Descriptive Language

### Composition words

Horizontal, vertical, diagonal, angled  
Foreground, middle ground, background.  
Centred, asymmetrical, symmetrical.  
Balanced, unbalanced, lopsided, focal point.  
Overlapping, cluttered, chaotic.  
Separate spacious, empty.  
Free, flowing, fragmented, formal, rigid, uptight, confined.

### Form and Shape

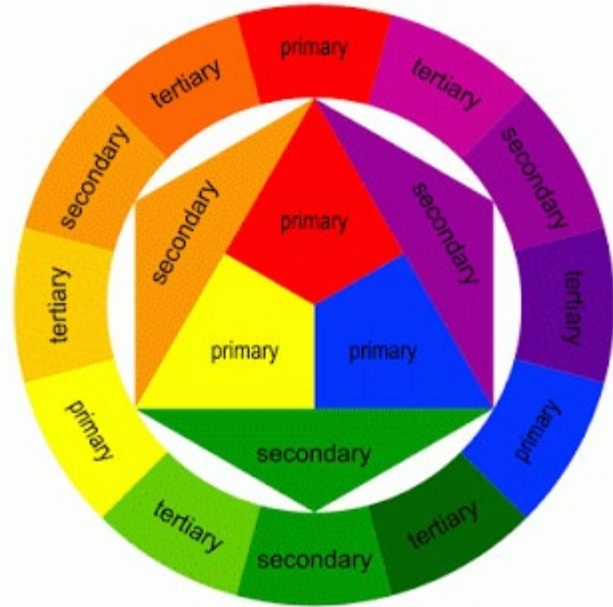
2D, flat, abstract, simplified, stylised.  
3D, form, realistic, natural, sense of depth and space.  
Sharp, detailed.  
Distorted, exaggerated, geometric.  
Linear, long, narrow  
Hard edged, soft edged

### Mark making

Structured, powerful, Haphazard, quick, loose, weak, organised, slow, passionate, sensitive, expressive, angled, whimsical, definite, clear, energetic, ambiguous, layered, messy, thick, thin, rhymetical, variable, delicate, subtle, scruffy, harsh, curved, repetitive, imaginative, clever, thoughtful, fluid.

# Knowledge Map: Colour

## COLOUR WHEEL



Colour can impact the mood and atmosphere of an image.

### Colour Wheel Facts:

- Mixing primary colours together, in different combinations will make all the other colours on the colour wheel.
- Primary colours cannot be made as they are the source of all other colours.
- All 3 primary colours mixed together will make brown.
- Contrasting colours mixed together will also make brown.

2 Primary colours mixed together make secondary colours.

- Yellow + Red = Orange
- Yellow + Blue = Green
- Blue + Red = Purple

A Secondary colour mixed with a Primary colour will make a tertiary colour.

Yellow + Orange = Yellow/Orange  
Yellow + Green = Yellow/Green  
Red + Purple = Red/Purple  
Red + Orange = Red/Orange  
Blue + Green = Blue/Green  
Blue + Purple = Blue/Purple

If you add more of one colour that is the dominant colour in

## Complementary/Contrasting colours



Complementary Colours are colours opposite to each other on the colour wheel?

Placed together in an image they make each other look brighter and more vibrant.

## Harmonious Colours



Harmonious Colours look similar to each other and sit closely to each other on the colour wheel.



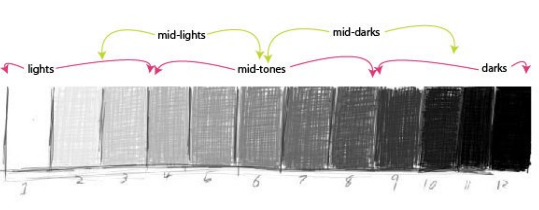
# Knowledge Map: Tone, Tints and Shades



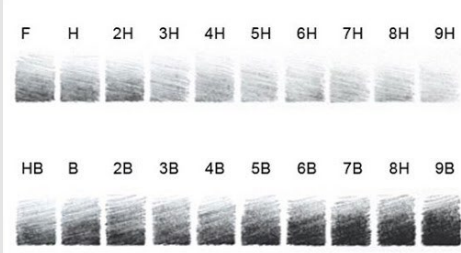
- **Tone**
- This refers to the lightness or darkness of something. This could be a shade or how dark or light a colour appears.
- Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object. The parts of the object on which the light is strongest are called **highlights** and the darker areas are called **shadows**. There will be a range of tones in between the highlights and shadows.

*value scales*

- A **tint** is a colour to which white has been added to make it lighter. Take pink, for instance. Pink is a colour, but it's also a **tint** of red.
- A **shade** is a colour to which black has been added to make it darker.
- A **Hue** is an original colour from the colour wheel.



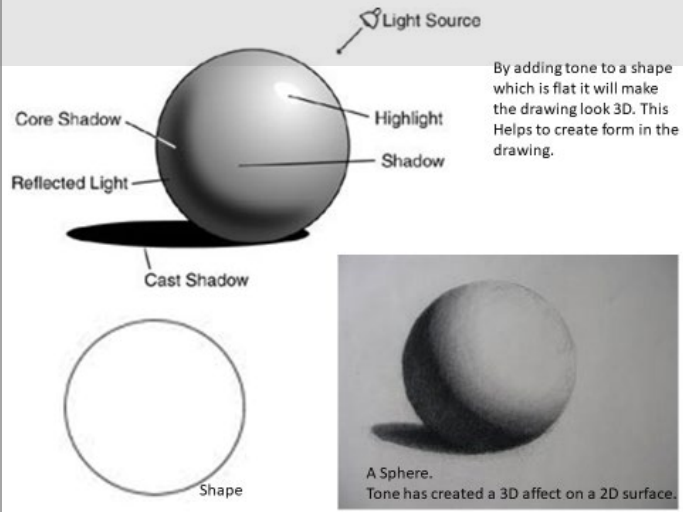
## Pencil grades



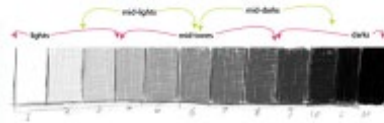
A shape is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline, or it could be filled in.

A shape with no tone is flat.

When we add tone to create a 3D effect, we must follow the direction of line of the object; also known as **contouring**.



## Line/Shape +



Tone

= FORM



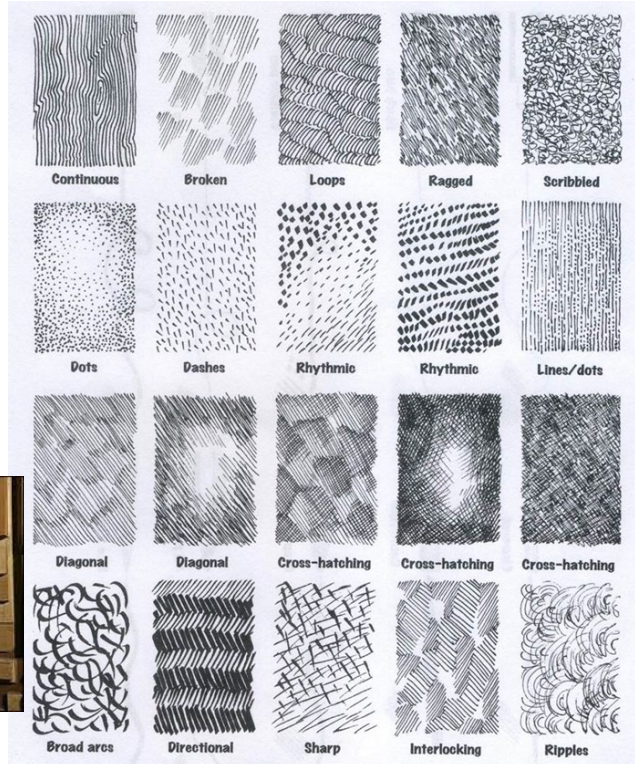
- TINT = pure hue + white
- TONE = pure hue + grey
- SHADE = pure hue + black

# Knowledge Map:

# TEXTURE

## Texture

- This is to do with the **surface quality** of something, the way something feels or looks like it feels. There are two types of texture: actual texture and visual texture.
- Actual texture** really exists, so you can feel it or touch it. You can create actual texture in an artwork by changing the surface, such as sticking different fabrics onto a canvas. Combining different material techniques can create interesting textures.
- Visual texture** is created using marks to represent actual texture. It gives the illusion of a texture or surface but if you touched it, it would be smooth. You can create visual texture by using different lines, shapes, colours or tones. Think about how different marks can be used to show texture



## Mark Making

Mark making is a term used to describe the **different lines, patterns, and textures** we create in a piece of art.

It applies to any art material on any surface, not only paint on canvas or pencil on paper.

## Line

Line is the path left by a moving point. For example, a pencil or a brush dipped in paint.

A line can take many forms. It can be horizontal, diagonal or curved. It can also change over its length, starting off curved and ending up horizontal, for example.

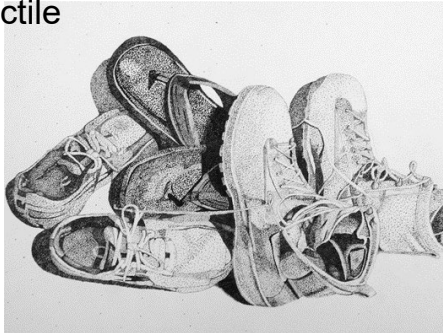
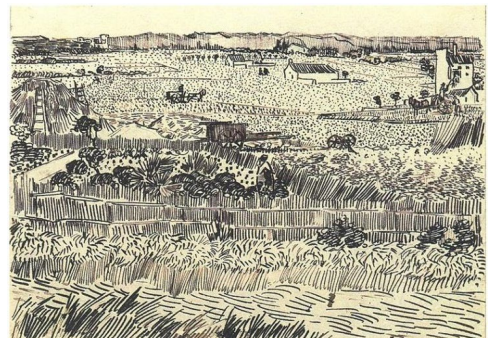


Thick impasto paint has been applied to create actual texture to this painting.



These wood relief panels by Eduardo Paolozzi are tactile to touch.

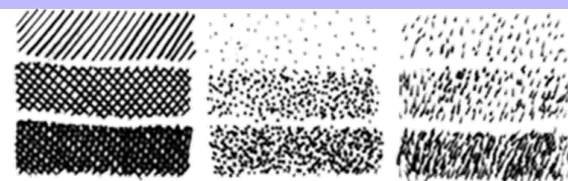
Mark making has created an illusion of texture to this Van Gogh Drawing.



An example of tone with mark making in a drawing.

## Mark Making with Tone

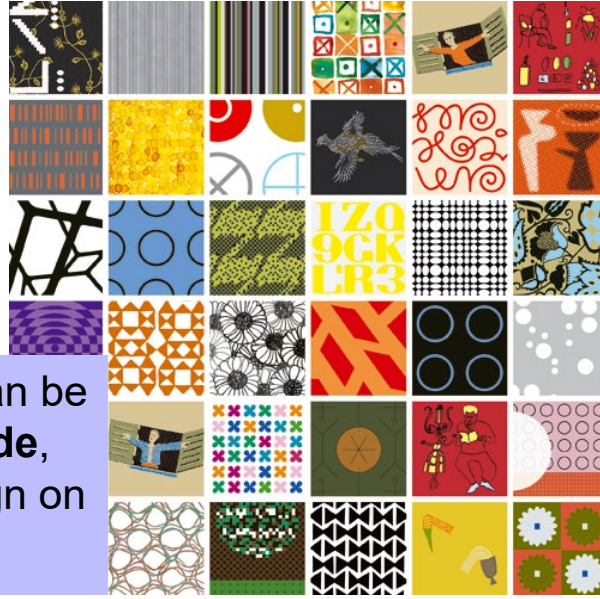
Tone can be created when mark making by placing marks close together to create dark tones, and marks far apart to create light tones.



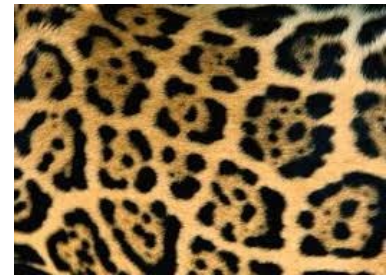
# Pattern

A design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours. The design used to create a pattern is often referred to as a **motif**. Motifs can be simple shapes or complex arrangements.

# Knowledge Map: PATTERN



Patterns can be **natural**, such as the markings on animal fur.



Patterns can be **man-made**, like a design on fabric.

**Embellish** means to make beautiful by **ornamentation**, to **adorn** or to add fanciful details.

**Ornamentation** is decorative elements added to something to enhance its appearance.

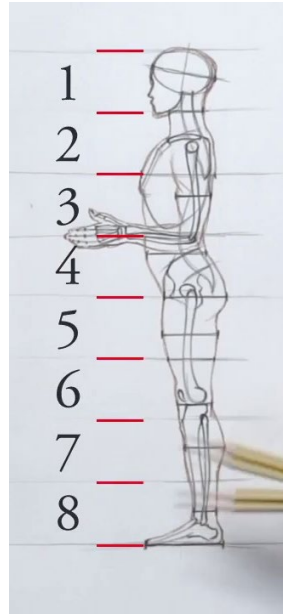
**Adorn** means to make more beautiful or attractive.



World patterns

# Knowledge Map: Proportions, Shape & Scale

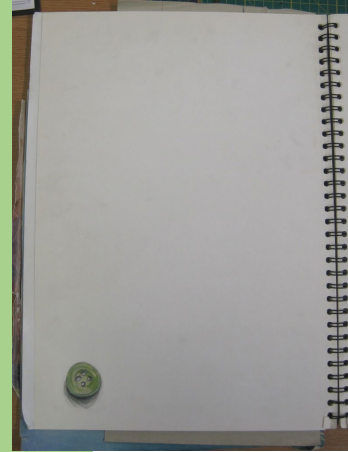
**Proportion** is the relationship of the size of one element when compared to another.



## **Scale**

**To make an object appear small we can...**

- ... make our drawing small
- ... position the object in the bottom corner
- ... leave lots of white space around the object
- ... draw it from a bird's eye viewpoint, if we are looking down at the object that must mean that we are big and the object is small.



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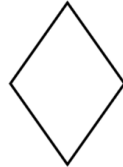
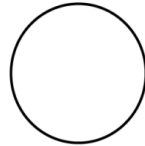


## **Shape**

A shape is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline, or it could be filled in.

A shape with no tone is flat.

When we add tone to create a 3D effect, we must follow the direction of line of the object; also known as contouring.



Changing the scale of an object can help imply the emphasis of its importance.



**Forced perspective** is a technique that employs optical illusion to make an object appear further away, closer, larger or smaller than it actually is.

# Knowledge Map: Composition

**Observational drawing** is drawing what you see in front of you It can be a flower, a person, a still life, a landscape,

A **still life** is a work of art depicting mostly inanimate (not alive) subject matter, typically commonplace objects which are either natural (food, flowers, dead animals, plants, rocks, shells, etc.) or man-made (drinking glasses, books, vases, jewellery, coins, pipes, etc.).

## Composition

The term composition usually refers to the arrangement of the formal elements within a work of art.

An artist arranges the different elements of an artwork to bring them into a relationship satisfactory to them and, it is hoped, the viewer.

The artists thinks about the placement of colour, shape, line, tone, form, scale, texture.



Wassily Kandinsky

Audrey Flack



Background

Arrangement of objects

Pattern

Texture

Proportions

Mid-ground

Scale

Tone

Colour

Form

Complimentary  
Colours

Shape

Orange and Blue



Foreground

## Things to think about when developing a composition:

- Does it tell a story?
- Have you created relationships? (even if just with shapes like Kandinsky's painting above).
- Consider all the formal elements of art. How you will use them in your own composition?
- Use rules of thirds if it feel appropriate to your design.
- Consider the background, mid ground and foreground or maybe your composition will be a close up?
- Design more than one composition before making an outcome.
- How can you make sure the audience looks at the main focal point?
- Could you create drama by using an unusual viewpoint?
- How can colour affect the atmosphere of the piece?
- Consider the balance of the piece.