

Pablo Picasso 1881-1973

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Malaga	City in Spain.
Cubism	One of his most famous periods is the cubist period. 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.
Paris	Capital city of France.
Surrealism	A twentieth-century artistic movement that explored the workings of the mind, championing the irrational, the poetic and the revolutionary.
experimental	Trying out different styles and creating new ones.
Classicism	The term classicism is used to describe art that makes reference to ancient Greek or Roman style
period	An amount of time during a life.
Primitism	The fascination of early modern European artists with what was then called primitive art – including tribal art from Africa, the South Pacific and Indonesia, as well as prehistoric and very early European art, and European folk art. Simple and unsophisticated.
Guernica	Town in Spain that was decimated by a German bombing raid at the beginning of WW2. Picasso created one of his most famous paintings in response to the event.



Sticky Knowledge about Pablo Picasso
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Picasso was born in Malaga in Spain in 1881, but in 1904 when he was 23 he moved to Paris. At the time Paris was the creative capital of the world.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ He is one of the most famous and recognisable artist in the history of art.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ 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. These were followed by primitivism, cubism, classicism, surrealism, wartime and Late Works.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ In 1937 the Spanish Civil War broke out and then in 1939 WW2 began. Picasso was deeply affected by these wars and created many emotional pieces in response such as Guernica and Weeping Woman.

Exciting Books

Orla Kiely 1963-Still working today

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Dublin	Capital city of the Republic of Ireland.
New York	City in USA.
textiles	Woven cloth or fabric. Orla first started designing with cloth that been laminated. She was the first to use this for fashion.
print	A picture or design printed from a block or plate or copied from a painting by photography.
designer	A person who plans the look or workings of something prior to it being made, by preparing drawings or plans.
pattern	A repeated design.
distinctive	Having or showing the style of a person. Orla Kiely's designs are very easy to identify as hers. They are of her own style.
graphic	A clear and striking design.
interpretations	Orla takes an object (usually from nature, such as a flower) and puts her own distinctive style on it.



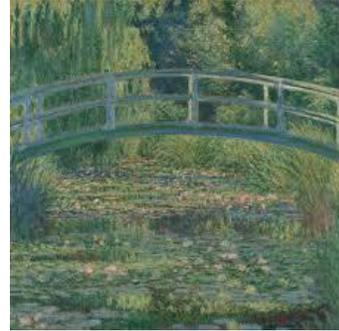
Sticky Knowledge about Orla Kiely

- ❑ Orla Kiely was born in Shankill, County Dublin in 1963. She graduated in print and textile design from the National College of Art and Design in Dublin in 1982.
- ❑ She then worked in New York and London as a textiles and print designer for a wallpaper designer.
- ❑ Her first fashion collection were hats, but soon realised that whilst most women carried handbags, not many wore hats. So she soon began designing handbags, all with her repeat patterns.
- ❑ Her distinctive designs are instantly recognisable and, along with her striking graphic interpretations of nature make her a popular designer.
- ❑ She has been described as the Print Queen and her designs have been used in fashion and on various objects, like furniture, stationery, wallpaper and kitchenware.



Claude Monet 1840-1926

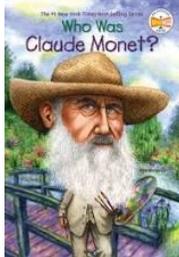
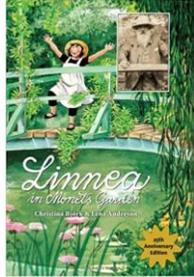
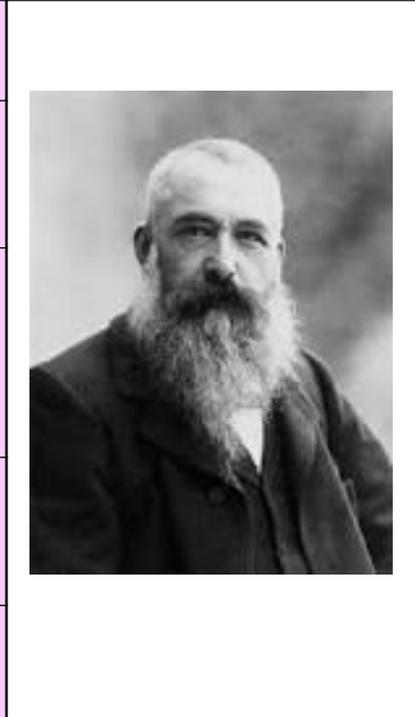
Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Paris	Capital city of France where Monet was born.
Giverny	A village outside of Paris where Monet lived and painted many of his most famous paintings.
John Constable	John Constable, (11 June 1776 – 31 March 1837) was an English landscape painter in the naturalistic tradition. When Monet moved to England he was influenced by Constable.
Impressionism	Impressionist artists were not trying to paint a reflection of real life, but an 'impression' of what the person, light, atmosphere, object or landscape looked like to them. They tried to capture the movement and life of what they saw and show it to us as if it were happening before our eyes.
Realism	Artistic movement characterised by subjects painted from everyday life in a naturalistic manner. The term is also generally used to describe artworks painted in a realistic almost photographic way.
Plein air	Translated from French as Outdoors. At the time most artists painted landscapes from inside their studios. The Impressionists went outside and painted the outside as it actually looked.
Water Lilies	Plants that grow in water with beautiful blooms. Monet had large ponds full of water lilies and painted them often.



Sticky Knowledge about Claude Monet

- ❑ Claude Monet was born on 14th November 1840 in Paris, France.
- ❑ Monet moved to England following the start of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. He was inspired by the work of John Constable.
- ❑ Claude Monet was the founder of the impressionist movement. He was focused on capturing movement and changing light and colour in his paintings, and was less concerned with realism. He wanted to paint how humans look upon a scene, rather than what is actually there.
- ❑ He painted in his gardens at Giverny, a village outside Paris. It was here where he died of lung cancer aged 86 years old.
- ❑ Paintings by Claude Monet now sell for tens of millions of pounds. He produced more than 1000 individual paintings during his career.

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Paul Klee 1879-1940

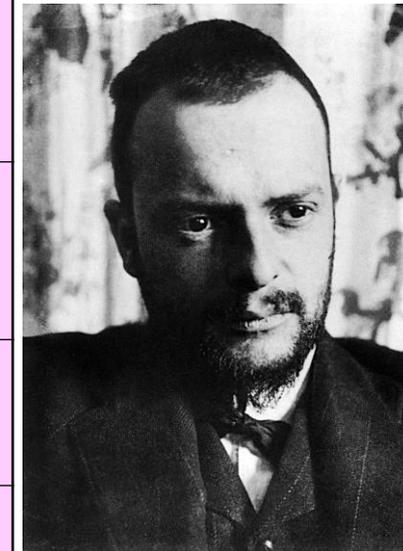
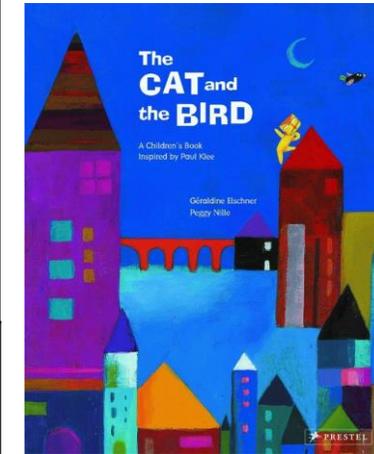
Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Switzerland	Country in central Europe.
Visual artist	An artist who creates art to look at such as paintings and sculptures rather than music, dance or literature.
Wassily Kandinsky	Russian artist who became friends with Paul Klee.
Cubism	Cubism was a revolutionary new approach to representing reality invented in around 1907–08 by artists Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. They brought different views of subjects (usually objects or figures) together in the same picture, resulting in paintings that appear fragmented and abstracted.
Expressionism	Refers to art in which the image of reality is distorted in order to make it expressive of the artist's inner feelings.
Surrealism	A twentieth-century artistic movement that explored the workings of the mind, championing the irrational, the poetic and the revolutionary.
Abstract	Abstract art is modern art which does not represent images of our everyday world. It has colour, lines and shapes (form), but they are not intended to represent objects or living things.



Sticky Knowledge about Paul Klee

- ❑ Paul Klee was born in 1879 in Bern, Switzerland. His father was a German music teacher and his mother was a Swiss singer. As a young boy he started to follow in his parent's footsteps and train as a musician, but by the time he was a teenager, he became inspired by visual art.
- ❑ In 1898, Klee studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Munich. He then went to Italy, visiting Rome, Florence and Naples. In 1911 Paul Klee became friends with Wassily Kandinsky, and in 1912 Klee travelled to Paris and was inspired by Cubism.
- ❑ His style doesn't fall into just one artistic movement. He borrows from Cubism, Surrealism and Expressionism.
- ❑ In 1933 he completed more than 500 pieces of work, and in 1939, he completed 1200. He finished more than 9000 pieces of art in his lifetime.

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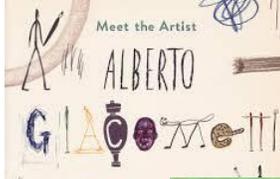


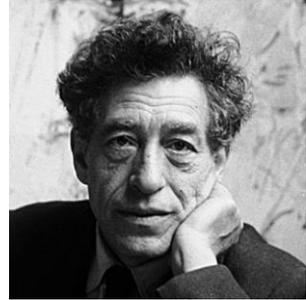
Alberto Giacometti 1901-1966

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Switzerland	European country where Giacometti was born.
Sculptor	An artist who creates 3 dimensional forms.
figures	Giacometti produced sculptures of human and animal forms.
Paris	Capital city of France where he completed much of his work.
elongated	Giacometti stretched out the limbs of his figures to look like the shadows.
bronze	The metal Giacometti used to cast his sculptures.
Cubism	Cubism is a style of art which aims to show all of the possible viewpoints of a person or an object all at once. It is called Cubism because the items represented in the artworks look like they are made out of cubes and other geometrical shapes.
Pablo Picasso	A Spanish artist who was good friends with Giacometti. They lived and worked in Paris at the same time.



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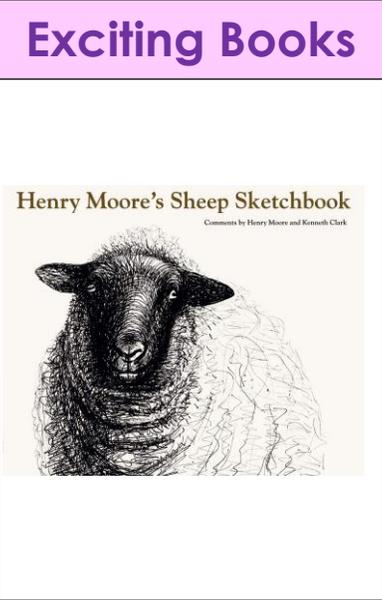
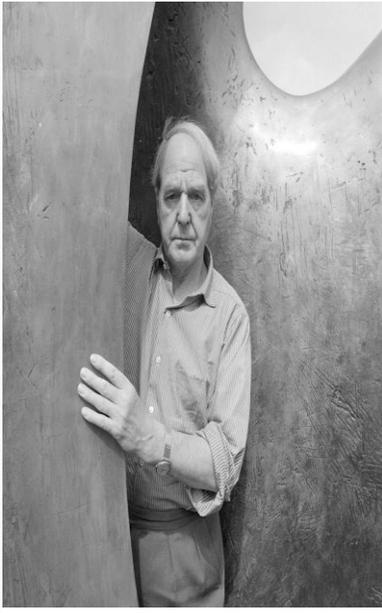





Sticky Knowledge about Alberto Giacometti

- ❑ Alberto Giacometti was born on 10th October 1901 in Borgonovo, Switzerland (near to the Italian border).
- ❑ His father was the painter, Giovanni Giacometti.
- ❑ His sculptures of the human form became larger, thinner and more elongated as the years passed by.
- ❑ He once said that he wasn't sculpting the human body but rather the shadow it cast.
- ❑ In 2000 one of Giacometti's bronze sculptures, the lifesize L'Homme qui marche I, sold for about £65 million.

Henry Moore 1898-1988

Subject Specific Vocabulary				Exciting Books
Yorkshire	County in England where Moore was born.	 		
Sculptor	An artist who creates 3 dimensional forms.		<h2>Sticky Knowledge about Henry Moore</h2>	
bronze	Metal that Moore used to create many of his sculptures.			
Abstract	Abstract art is modern art which does not represent images of our everyday world. It has colour, lines and shapes (form), but they are not intended to represent objects or living things. Often the artists were influenced by ideas and philosophies. Abstract art is found in painting and in sculpture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 a life long friend of fellow sculptor: Barbara Hepworth. 		
hollow	Many of Moore's sculptures contain hollow spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
Public art works	Moore created lots of sculptures to go into public spaces in towns and cities as well as parks,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
Barbara Hepworth	Another sculptor born in Yorkshire whom Moore met whilst at Leeds University.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During World War II, he was commissioned by the War Artists Advisory Committee to make drawings of people in London using underground stations as bomb shelters. The scratchy dark drawings powerfully capture the feelings of anxiety that people must have felt. 		
marble	Stone which he carved to create his sculptures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many of Henry's sculptures are in public spaces. You can see lots of his work at the Yorkshire Sculpture Park. 		
figure	Most of Moore's sculptures were of the human form, mainly women and even family groups.			

Barbara Hepworth 1903-1975

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Wakefield	Town in the county of Yorkshire, England,
Sculptor	An Artist who creates 3 dimensional forms.
Sculpture	Art work which has 3 dimensional form.
Henry Moore	English sculptor, born in Yorkshire, England.
Abstract	Abstract art is modern art which does not represent images of our everyday world. It has colour, lines and shapes (form), but they are not intended to represent objects or living things. Often the artists were influenced by ideas and philosophies. Abstract art is found in painting and in sculpture.
bronze	A type of metal Barbara used to make many of her sculptures.
landscape	The view which we can see around us. Could be, rural or industrial or coastal.
Public artworks	Barbara created lots of sculptures to go into public spaces in towns and cities as well as parks,



Sticky Knowledge about Barbara Hepworth

- ❑ Barbara was born in Wakefield in Yorkshire. Her earliest memories were from driving through the countryside with her family. She never forgot the shapes made by the roads, hills and fields and they inspired her to make some amazing artwork.
- ❑ She studied at Leeds School of Art with Henry Moore, who became a life-long friend.
- ❑ Many of Barbara Hepworth's sculptures were abstract. They were made of wood, stone and bronze. Barbara said her work was a way of 'holding a beautiful thought'.
- ❑ Hepworth wanted to create art that was calm, that people could enjoy looking at and wouldn't make them feel uncomfortable or anxious. She began to make sculptures and drawings that were inspired by the landscape and nature around her.
- ❑ Barbara was asked to make art for public places like outside the United Nations building in New York or on Oxford Street in London.

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Roger Hampson 1925-1996

Subject Specific Vocabulary				
Industrial landscape	Industrial landscapes are typical of those areas where industrial activities are very intense. In Tyldesley the main industries were coal mining and cotton mills.		 	
Collieries	Coal mines were all around Tyldesley at the time of Roger Hampson. He painted them and the miners who worked in them often.	<h2>Sticky Knowledge about Roger Hampson</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Roger Hampson was born in Tyldesley in 1925. He attended Leigh Grammar School (Bedford High School) and Manchester School of Art. 		
Barnfield Mills	Cotton Mills owned by Caleb Wright. They were in the place where B and M Bargains is now. Roger Hampson lived very near and painted them and the workers often.			
Oil paints	Oil paint is a type of slow-drying paint that consists of particles of pigment suspended in a drying oil, commonly linseed oil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Roger Hampson was born in Union Street Tyldesley and moved to Johnson Street when he was three. 		
Printing	A print is an impression made by any method involving transfer from one surface to another.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ He served in the Navy during World War 2. He was also an Art teacher and became the Head of Bolton College of Art. 		
LS Lowry	Salford artist who also used to paint the everyday scenes of life around where he lived. His work is very similar to Roger Hampson's, but LS Lowry went on to receive world wide success and his paintings sell for many thousands of pounds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ He was a painter and printmaker, taking inspiration from everyday surroundings, people and the industries prevalent in the area where he lived and worked. LS Lowry was a big fan of his work. 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ He spent most of his life in Tyldesley, surrounded by collieries and dominated by Caleb Wright's Barnfield Mills. 		

Andy Warhol 1928-1987

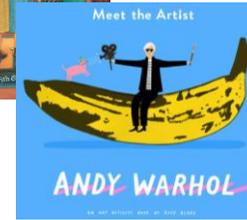
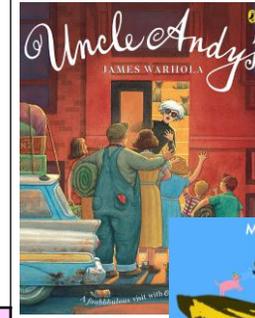
Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Pennsylvania	State in the USA.
Slovakia	Country in Europe, was formerly part of a country called Czechoslovakia.
illustrate	Create pictures or drawings that usually sit along text or tell a story in their own right.
influential	Other artists were encouraged and motivated by Warhol's work.
Pop art	Pop art is an art movement that emerged in the 1950s and flourished in the 1960s in America and Britain, drawing inspiration from sources in popular and commercial culture
Silk screen printing	Screen-printing is a printing process that can create lots of artworks that look the same.
mass produced	Warhol liked making prints because it meant he could create multiples of the same image.
The Factory	The studio where Warhol lived and worked. He called it The Factory because he liked to mass produce his art work.
Popular culture	Culture based on the tastes of ordinary people and what they like. It could refer to music, art, or literature.



Sticky Knowledge about Andy Warhol

- ❑ He was born Andrew Warhola in 1928 in Pennsylvania. His parents were from a part of Europe that is now part of Slovakia. They moved to New York in the 1920s. He started drawing whilst recovering in bed from a long illness.
- ❑ His first job was illustrating adverts in fashion magazines. Now is he known as one of the most influential artists who ever lived!
- ❑ He had a very particular personal style. He had a shock of white hair and was usually seen wearing a lot of black, leather jackets and glasses or sunglasses.
- ❑ Warhol liked to use bright colours and silk screening techniques. He liked using screen printing to mass-produce artworks based on photographs.
- ❑ Warhol hung out with a group of actors, models and artists in New York city in the 1960s. Warhol's studio in New York City was called The Factory.

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Frida Kahlo 1907-1954

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Mexico	Country in Central America next to USA.
Surrealism	A twentieth-century artistic movement that explored the workings of the mind, championing the irrational, the poetic and the revolutionary.
Symbolism	Late nineteenth-century movement that preferred the expression of an idea over the realistic description of the natural world.
portrait	A painting, photograph, sculpture, or other artistic representation of a person, in which the face and its expression is predominant.
self portrait	A portrait completed by the artist of themselves.
Realism	A mid nineteenth century artistic movement characterised by subjects painted from everyday life in a naturalistic manner.
heritage	Features belonging to the culture of a particular society, such as traditions, languages, clothing, animals.
culture	The way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs, of a particular group of people at a particular time.



Sticky Knowledge about Frida Kahlo

- ❑ Magdalena Carmen Frida Kahlo y Calderón (6 July 1907 – 13 July 1954), usually known as Frida Kahlo, was a Mexican painter. She was known for her surreal and very personal works. She was married to Diego Rivera, also a well-known painter.
- ❑ She was training to become a doctor, but a tragic accident meant she was often in pain. She became an artist instead.
- ❑ You can often see signs of pain in her paintings. She often had to paint from her bed and had a special easel made.
- ❑ She is famous for her self portraits. 55 of her 143 paintings were self portraits, rich in symbolism.
- ❑ Frida was very proud of her Mexican heritage and you can see lots of signs of Mexican culture in her paintings.

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