

Year group:
Year 2



Term: Summer

Skill:
Printmaking

National Curriculum: to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination. To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space. To learn about the work of a range of artists, describing the differences and similarities between different practises and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

Pupils will have had some experience recognising and using primary and secondary colours, drawing lines and simple shapes, as well as colouring own work neatly (Y1 Roger Hargreaves, Y2 George Seurat). Pupils will have studied Pointillism and understand dots can create a effect of colour mixing by eye on the page rather than on the palette.

Vocabulary

Relief print	Pattern or a design is carved into a printing block (this could be an everyday object like a potato) that is then covered with a layer of ink and pressed onto paper to make a print.
Repetition	Repeating a single element many times.
Pattern	Design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated. The part that is repeated is called a motif .
Pop art	Art movement based on simple, bold images of everyday items, such as soup cans, painted in bright colours. Pop artists created pictures of consumer product labels and packaging, photos of celebrities, comic strips and animals. https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/what-is/pop-art
Printmaking	A design is made on a surface which can be then transferred using ink. Some types of printmaking techniques are: monoprint, lino print and screen print.
Modern art	Modern artists experimented with new ways of using materials and making images. It is considered to be art made between 1960s and 1970s.

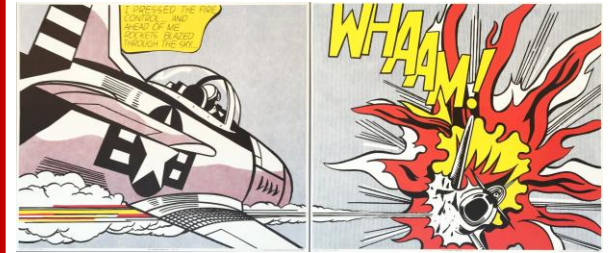
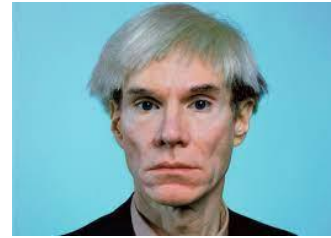
Artist focus:

Andy Warhol

(1928 – 1987) He was an American artist, producer and director. He was a leading artists in the Pop Art movement. He was inspired by popular culture, advertisement and home commodities. Warhol used a range of different art techniques such as photography, film and sculpture. However, his best-known works include silkscreen prints called 'Campbell's Soup Cans' and 'Monroe'.

Roy Lichtenstein

Born in New York in 1923, he became famous for his bright and bold paintings of comic strip cartoons as well as his paintings of everyday objects. He was part a group of Pop artists. He was best known as a painter. He made different types of art including sculpture, murals, prints and ceramics.



Key Knowledge and skills

- To use repeating or overlapping shapes.
- To use objects to create prints (e.g. fruit, vegetables or sponges).
- To use a range of primary and secondary colours of ink within the prints that reflect on the Pop Art style.
- To be able to use techniques such as: press, roll, rub or stamp to make prints with texture and pattern.
- To describe the work of Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein, referring to the printmaking techniques, pattern, colours and repetition, as well as Pop Art.
- To use the ideas from the artists to create a print that is inspired by Pop Art.
- To use sketchbooks to record ideas and supporting research, as well to explore different printing methods and techniques that can be applied within the final piece.

By the end of the project the children will:

- Explore Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein as artists and the characteristics of their work in different formats (books, photographs and online images).
- Create a relief print inspired by the works of artists and Pop Art movement.
- Use a range of everyday materials, such as sponges, vegetables and card to create printing blocks for relief printing.
- Arrange prints into repeated patterns inspired by the artists' work.