

## FITZWILLIAM PRIMARY SCHOOL – ARTIST OVERVIEW TO AID PLANNING AND TEACHING

Artist	Era / Chronology	Famous for ...	Chosen forms of Media	Famous works of Art	Artist Relevant / Suggested Knowledge	Links to Vocabulary Reasons for Study	Resources Available <small>(Powerpoints and Factfiles courtesy of Twinkl)</small>
<p><b>Archimbaldo</b></p> <p><b>Banksy</b></p> <p>YEAR 6 – SPRING</p> 	Modern day	Graffiti	Spray Paint Stencils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Mild Mild West (1997)</i></li> <li>• <i>Shop Till You Drop</i></li> <li>• <i>Sweep It Under The Carpet (Chamber Maid in Hoxton)</i></li> <li>• <i>Flower Thrower</i></li> <li>• <i>There is Always Hope</i></li> <li>• <i>Rat With A Camera</i></li> <li>• <i>Skeleton Rower</i></li>   <li>• <i>ATM Girl</i></li> <li>• <i>Canal Mural</i></li> <li>• <i>Choose Your Weapon</i></li> <li>• <i>Crayon Gun</i></li> <li>• <i>Parking</i></li> <li>• <i>Umbrella Girl</i></li> <li>• <i>Yellow Lines Painter</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No-one really knows who Banksy is.</li> <li>• He is originally from Bristol, England and was part of the Bristol underground art scene.</li> <li>• He was inspired by the graffiti artist called 3D.</li> <li>• He is an anonymous graffiti artist which means he keeps his identity hidden.</li> <li>• He will not do media interviews, he won't release his name and he will not allow photos or copies of his artwork to be made and sold.</li> <li>• He first started working as a freehand graffiti artist in 1990 and continued until 1994.</li> <li>• He uses his art to give his opinion on events that are happening around the world; he is known as a political activist.</li> <li>• The graffiti he paints shows what he thinks; the most common themes are his views on greed, poverty, despair, obsession with celebrities, the government and war.</li> <li>• He uses stencils to create his artwork: he draws an outline onto card or acetate sheets and then cuts the shapes by hand. He then uses spray paint to create the graffiti.</li> <li>• He has said that before he used stencils, he was very slow at painting so he often got caught or didn't finish his art at all.</li> <li>• His first large wall mural was 'Mild Mild West' (1997) in Bristol.</li> <li>• He has now painted on walls all over the country.</li> </ul>	Stencils Outline Shapes	<p>Banksy Powerpoint</p> <p>Banksy Photopack</p> <p>Banksy Factfile</p> <p>Banksy Street Art Worksheet</p> <p>Bank Note Worksheet</p>
							

<p><b>Emma Biggs</b></p> <p>YEAR 4 - AUTUMN</p>	<p>1956 – present day</p>	<p>Mosaic</p>	<p>Marble Smalti Stone glass</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Groucho Club</i></li> <li>• <i>Pigeon Panel</i></li> <li>• <i>Circle Panel</i></li> <li>• <i>New Jersey Kitchen</i></li> <li>• <i>River Fish</i></li> <li>• <i>Scottish Island Panel</i></li> <li>• <i>Wharf Walk</i></li> <li>• <i>Tree of Life</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in Kent, UK</li> <li>• Based in London</li> <li>• Studied Fine Art at Leeds University (1976-80)</li> <li>• Mosaic artist and author of a number of textbooks on contemporary mosaic practice</li> <li>• Work has become increasingly concerned with the ceramic industry and its social history</li> </ul>	<p>Mosaic Colour Pattern</p>	<p><a href="http://www.emmabiggsmosaic.net/07_process/03_materials.html">http://www.emmabiggsmosaic.net/07_process/03_materials.html</a></p>
<p><b>Frank Bowling</b></p>  <p>YEAR 2 - AUTUMN</p>	<p>1934 – present day</p>	<p>Painting Mixing abstract art with personal memories</p>	<p>Painting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Mirror (1964-6)</i></li> <li>• <i>Who's Afraid of Barney Newman (1968)</i></li> <li>• <i>Sacha Jason Guyana Dreams (1989)</i></li> <li>• <i>Spreadout Ron Kitaj (1984-6)</i></li> <li>• <i>Pondlife (2010)</i></li> <li>• <i>Fishes (2011)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in Bartica, Guayana</li> <li>• When he was 19, moved to London to study poetry and art</li> <li>• In 1962, graduated from Royal College of Art</li> <li>• Since mid-60s, he spends half of the year in his studio in London and the other half in New York</li> <li>• Exhibits his work all over the world – some included in important private and public collections such as Metropolitan Museum and Museum of Modern Art in New York and the Tate Gallery in London</li> <li>• Uses free-hand dripping, spilling and pouring techniques to ensure his paintings are unique</li> <li>• In 2008, became the first black British artist to be awarded the Order of the British Empire (OBE) for services to art.</li> </ul>	<p>Painting Vibrant Colourful Experimental Unique Free-hand Dripping Spilling Pouring</p>	<p>Artist Factsheet</p> <p><a href="https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/frank-bowling-792">https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/frank-bowling-792</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.tate.org.uk/whats-on/tate-britain/exhibition/frank-bowling">https://www.tate.org.uk/whats-on/tate-britain/exhibition/frank-bowling</a></p>
<p><b>Gaudi</b></p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>		

<p><b>Keith Haring</b></p>  <p>YEAR 3 - AUTUMN</p>	<p>1958 - 1990</p>	<p>Graffiti artist and activist using bold, bright colours with thick outlines in a cartoon-style</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Untitled' 1982</li> <li>• Mural in Collinwood, Australia (1984)</li> <li>• 'We Are The Youth' Mural in Philadelphia, USA (1987)</li> <li>• 'Red Dog for Landois' sculpture in Munster, Germany (1987)</li> <li>• 'Boxers' Sculpture' (1987)</li> <li>• 'Untitled' (Dance) (1987)</li> <li>• 'Tuttomondo' Mural on Sant' Antonio Church, Pisa, Italy (1989)</li> <li>• 'Together We Can Stop Aids' Wall Mural in Barcelona, Spain (1989)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in Reading, Pennsylvania, USA</li> <li>• Studied at the Ivy School of Professional Art but didn't finish his course. Went to both Pittsburgh Centre for the Arts and School of Visual Arts in New York City.</li> <li>• He worked at Pittsburgh Centre for Arts in maintenance while concentrating on his own artwork and later became a full-time artist.</li> <li>• In 1978, he arrived in New York, where his interest in graffiti art grew.</li> <li>• He was blown away by the graffiti art and saw blank, black areas of space on the subway where he started to make his own, signed graffiti art.</li> <li>• Because graffiti can be vandalism when permission has not been granted, he was arrested a number of times for committing crime.</li> <li>• In the 1980s, he became noticed further afield and travelled to other countries, such as Melbourne in Australia, Rio De Janeiro in Brazil, Berlin in Germany and Paris in France, painting murals.</li> <li>• In 1986, he opened his own art shops in New York City and Tokyo selling his graffiti artwork and some Pop Art pieces.</li> <li>• Sculptures can now be found all over the world – 3D versions of his artwork.</li> <li>• He did a lot of work for the benefit of children, especially those in disadvantaged areas and also work on education on HIV and Aids – he also provided the artwork for the campaigns.</li> <li>• In 1989, he set up the Keith Haring foundation so that after his death, this important work could continue which it still does today.</li> <li>• He was passionate about taking art to the people (all people of all levels) rather than keeping it in galleries.</li> </ul>	<p>Bold Bright Thick outlines Cartoon-like style Graffiti Murals Sculptures</p>	<p>Powerpoint Presentation Photopack Mural Activity</p>
							
<p><b>Barbara Hepworth</b></p> 	<p>1903 – 1975 Modernism</p>	<p>Modern sculpture Drawing Printing - lithography</p>	<p>Stone Wood Bronze Marble</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in Wakefield</li> <li>• Studied at Leeds School of Art</li> <li>• Friends with Henry Moore</li> <li>• Won a scholarship to Royal College of Art</li> <li>• Travelled to Italy and learned how to carve marble from master sculptor, Giovanni Ardini</li> <li>• Travelled to France and visited studios of artists such as Picasso.</li> <li>• Moved to St Ives, Cornwall at the outbreak of the war.</li> <li>• Enjoyed working in open air and space.</li> <li>• Began to work more with bronze and used her garden to view her work outdoors.</li> <li>• Also very skilled at drawing.</li> <li>• Experimented with printing in 1970s.</li> </ul>	<p>Sculpture Experiment Technique Carve</p>	<p>Artist Factsheet</p>
<p><b>David Hockney</b></p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Hokusai</b></p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>		

<p><b>Brendan Jamison</b></p> 	<p>1979 – present day</p>	<p>Sculpture</p>	<p>Sugar Cubes Wax Wool Plastic Wood Bronze</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Tate Modern</i></li> <li>• <i>NEO Bankside</i></li> <li>• <i>10 Downing Street</i></li> <li>• <i>Sugar Metropolis</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in Belfast, Northern Ireland</li> <li>• Studied Fine and Applied Art at the University of Ulster</li> <li>• Exhibited all over the world and awarded residencies in New Delhi and New York</li> <li>• Favourite sculpting material is sugar cubes</li> <li>• In 2012, created a sugar sculpture of 10 Downing Street which is exhibited in the real building</li> <li>• In 2014, created a whole sugar city</li> <li>• Has his own studio in South Belfast</li> </ul>	<p>Sculpture Shape Bind</p>	<p>Artist Factsheet</p>
<p><b>Frida Kahlo</b></p>  <p>YEAR 1 - AUTUMN</p>	<p>1907 - 1954</p>	<p>Painting self-portraits and women as strong people Tropical flowers Animals such as monkeys</p>	<p>Paint</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Self-portrait Along the Border Line Between Mexico and the United States (1932)</i></li> <li>• <i>The Deceased Dimas (1937)</i></li> <li>• <i>Fruits of the Earth (1938)</i></li> <li>• <i>Self-portrait with Monkey (1938)</i></li> <li>• <i>Self-portrait dedicated to Dr. Eloesser (1940)</i></li> <li>• <i>Self-portrait with Thorn Necklace and Hummingbird (1940)</i></li> <li>• <i>Diego in My Thoughts (1943)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in a village just outside Mexico City, Mexico</li> <li>• When a child, loved to draw.</li> <li>• Preferred to spend hours on her own, being creative, rather than playing with her siblings</li> <li>• When 6, contracted polio which left her with a damaged leg.</li> <li>• Whilst recovering, spent a lot of time with her father who taught her about photography</li> <li>• When 18, involved in a traffic accident which left her with many injuries.</li> <li>• She had many operations and spent three months in a full-body cast to help her recover.</li> <li>• During her time in bed when recovering from polio and her accident, she would draw to pass the time.</li> <li>• She couldn't see very much from her bed, so she had a mirror placed on the ceiling so that she could see herself and she drew and painted a lot of self-portraits.</li> <li>• She married successful Mexican artist Diego Rivera.</li> <li>• She was the first Mexican artist to have art purchased by a world-renowned museum (The Louvre – in Paris, France).</li> <li>• She didn't really become famous until after her death.</li> <li>• Today there is a museum dedicated to her at the house where she was born and grew up.</li> </ul>	<p>Self-portraits Bright colours Vibrant colours</p>	<p>Powerpoint Artist Factfile Photopack and Prompt Questions Significant Mexican Fact File Frida Kahlo's Casa Azul (Blue House) fact sheet</p>
							

	1866 - 1944	Painting Use of colour, shape and lines	Paint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Composition IX</i></li> <li>• <i>Composition X</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in Moscow, Russia.</li> <li>• Worked as a law and economics teacher before moving to Munich (Germany) to attend art school.</li> <li>• Inspired by Monet and how he used colour in his paintings.</li> <li>• At art school, started to explore how to use colour to express himself and emotions.</li> <li>• In 1922, he taught at the Bauhaus art school, in Germany, but continued to make his own art.</li> <li>• He started to use geometric shapes in his paintings such as curves, straight lines and circles.</li> <li>• In 1924, toured the United States with other artists, including Paul Klee, exhibiting work and lecturing.</li> <li>• In 1930s, Kandinsky moved to Paris where he made some of his most famous art work.</li> <li>• His paintings now sell for millions of pounds at auctions.</li> </ul>	Colour Shapes Curves Straight lines Circles	Artist Factsheet
	1954-present day	Abstract sculptures that reflect living, natural elements such as plants and the human body.	Stone Aluminium Resin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Marsyas (at Tate Modern) 2002</i></li> <li>• <i>Arcelor Mittal Orbit (London's Olympic Park) 2011</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in Mumbai (Bombay), India</li> <li>• Moved to London in 1973 to study at Hornsey College of Art and Chelsea School of Art</li> <li>• In 1991, awarded Turner Prize (highest award given to a British artist)</li> <li>• Awarded a CBE in 2003</li> </ul>	Rich colours Materials	Artist Factsheet

**Gustav Klimt**



**WHOLE SCHOOL -  
AUTUMN**

1862 – 1918  
Symbolism

Painting  
murals  
Including  
symbolism  
(heroes,  
women,  
animal and  
landscapes)

Paint  
Gold leaf

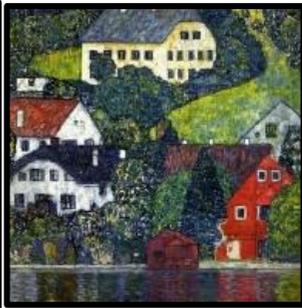
- *The Kiss*
- *Portrait of Adele Bloch-Bauer I*
- *Houses un Unterach on the Attersee*
- *Portrait of Adele Bloch-Bauer II*
- *Tree of Life*
- *A Field of Poppies*
- *Poppy Field*

- Born in Austria
- A talented artist from a young age and attended the Vienna School of Arts and Crafts
- In the 1880's, became famous for his mural painting.
- In 1892, both his brother and father died and his artistic style changed – his work then began to include lots of symbolism.
- His paintings incorporated gold leaf and were very intricate so they took many hours to complete.
- He painted all day, every day.
- In 2006, his 'Adele Bloch-Bauer I' portrait sold at auction for more money than any other painting had before – \$136 million. In the painting, the model is covered in a golden gown, which is elaborately decorated with fancy detail and gold leaf.

Intricate  
Decorated  
Detail

Artist Factsheet

<https://www.klimtgallery.org/the-complete-works.html?page=2>



<p>Roy Lichtenstein</p> 	<p>1923 – Present Day Cubism and Expressionism Abstract Expressionism</p>	<p>Colourful Pop Art paintings and comic book style Few colours Sculpture Focus on household objects</p>	<p>Paintings Oil and acrylic paints Sculpture Clay</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Masterpiece (1962) Whaam! (1963)</i></li> <li>• <i>Drowning Girl (1963)</i></li> <li>• <i>Look Mickey (1961)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in New York, USA.</li> <li>• First became interested in art and design as a hobby, through school.</li> <li>• He was an avid jazz fan, often attending concerts and he frequently drew portraits of the musicians playing their instruments.</li> <li>• In his last year at high school, he enrolled in summer classes at the Art Students League of New York.</li> <li>• He left New York to study at Ohio State University, which offered studio courses and a degree in fine arts.</li> <li>• His studies were interrupted between 1943 and 1946 when he wanted to serve in the Army during and after World War II.</li> <li>• In 1951, he had his first solo exhibition at the Carlebach Gallery in New York and he moved to Cleveland, USA the same year.</li> <li>• After 6 years in Cleveland, he moved back to New York and adopted the Abstract Expressionism style.</li> <li>• In 1958, he began teaching at the State University of New York at Oswego and about this time, he began to incorporate hidden images of cartoon characters, such as Mickey Mouse and Bugs Bunny, into his abstract works.</li> <li>• In 1961, he began his first pop paintings using cartoon images.</li> <li>• A group of paintings produced between 1961-62 focussed on household objects such as sneakers, hot dogs and golf balls.</li> <li>• In 1964, he began experimenting with sculpture, using clay, applying a glaze and then applying black lines and dots to appear to flatten them.</li> <li>• In the early 1960s, he reproduced masterpieces by artists like Cezanne, Mondrian, Picasso, and later, Van Gogh.</li> <li>• During the 1960s, along with fellow artists Andy Warhol, Jasper Johns and James Rosenquist, he became a leading figure in the new art movement.</li> <li>• One of his paintings, Masterpiece, was sold for \$165 million in January 2017.</li> </ul>	<p>Dotting technique Few colours Thick outlines Bold colours Ben-Day dots</p>	<p>Powerpoint <a href="https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/roy-lichtenstein-1508">https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/roy-lichtenstein-1508</a></p>
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**Henri Matisse**



NURSERY / UFS - AUTUMN

1869 – 1954  
Impressionism

Painting  
Collage

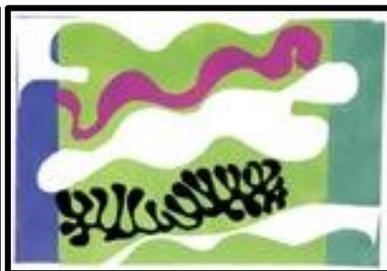
Paint  
Paper collage

- *The Fall of Icarus (1943)*
- *Lagoon (1944)*
- *Polinesia, The Sky (1947)*
- *Algue Blanche sur fond rouge et vert (1947)*
- *The Snail (1953)*
- *The Sheaf (1953)*

- Born in France
- In 1889, he developed appendicitis and while recovering, his mother bought him some art supplies and he began painting.
- His father was very disappointed when he chose to become an artist.
- At first, he painted in a traditional style.
- In 1896, when he visited an artist friend (John Peter Russell) in France, he was introduced to impressionism and the work of Van Gogh; Matisse then changed his style completely.
- Matisse went into debt because he bought lots of works by other artists he admired – this led to the more sombre painting he produced in 1902.
- In 1906, he met Picasso and they became friends.
- In 1941, he had serious surgery and began using a wheelchair. At this time, he began creating large paper collages with some help from assistants – he called this technique ‘painting with scissors’.
- In 1952, he established a museum dedicated to his work.

Paint  
Collage  
Style  
Cut

Artist Factsheet  
<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-henri-matisse>



<p>Joan Miro</p> 	<p>1893 – 1983 Surrealist</p>	<p>Drawing Organic forms Dream-like paintings Collage Printmaking Etching Sculpture</p>	<p>Oil paint Wire Leather Nails String Sandpaper</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Tilled Field (1924)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in Barcelona</li> <li>• Inspired to be an artist by family members and their skills: father (goldsmith), grandfather (blacksmith), grandfather (cabinetmaker).</li> <li>• When 7, attended drawing classes after school</li> <li>• Wanted to be an artist but parents wanted him to get a more reliable job so he studied business and art at the same time.</li> <li>• After trying to be a business clerk and suffering a nervous breakdown and typhoid fever, when he became well again he studied art a different art school.</li> <li>• He learnt lots of skills such as drawing from touch and painting with oils.</li> <li>• He visited exhibitions of Impressionist, Fauvist and Cubist art and met lots of other young artists who became his friends.</li> <li>• In 1919, he travelled to Paris and met Picasso.</li> <li>• By 1920, he was living in Paris and becoming more interested in surreal art.</li> <li>• Inspired by Surrealist poets and enjoyed illustrating poetry in his artist's books.</li> <li>• In 1928, Miro began to experiment with more unusual materials, making simple collages.</li> <li>• He then experimented with printmaking.</li> <li>• In 1929, Miro created his first prints: lithographs made up of big simple shapes and lines.</li> <li>• In 1933, he used etching to create abstract prints.</li> <li>• In 1940, Nazi troops occupied France and Miro moved several times before settling in Majorca where he continued to create artworks.</li> <li>• In the 1960s, Miro began to spend more of his time making sculpture and exploring printmaking. Towards the end of his life, he focussed almost exclusively on printmaking, spending his time etching.</li> </ul>	<p>Shapes Lines</p>	<p>Artist Factsheet</p>
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**Piet Mondrian**

N / UFS – SPRING



1872 –  
Naturalistic  
Impressionism  
Symbolism  
Pointilism  
Cubist  
Abstract

Painting  
Use of lines  
and shapes  
(particularly  
squares and  
rectangles)  
Use of  
primary  
colours  
Liked mixing  
his own  
colours

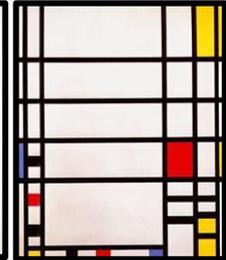
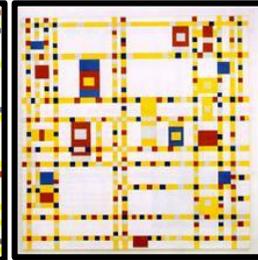
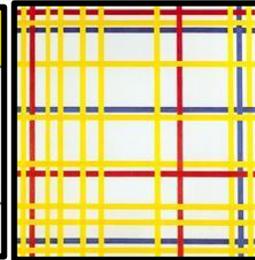
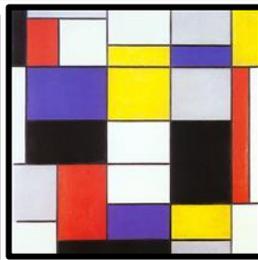
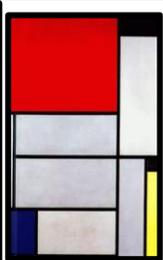
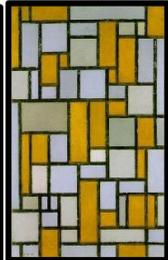
Paint  
Primary  
colours

- *The Gray Tree (1911)*
- *Composition with Gray and Light Brown (1918)*
- *Tableau I (1921)*
- *Composition A (1923)*
- *New York City 1 (1942)*
- *Broadway Boogie Woogie (1942-43)*
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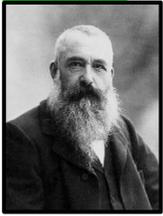
- Born in Amersfoot, Netherlands in 1872
- He studied in Amsterdam from 1892-1897
- In 1909, a major exhibition of his work was held at the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam
- He moved to Paris, France in 1912
- During World War I, he reduced the colours and geometric shapes he used in his art
- World War II forced Mondrian to move to London in 1938
- In 1940, he moved to, and settled in New York, USA
- Mondrian died in New York on February 1<sup>st</sup> 1944
- As well as art Mondrian was also passionate about dancing – one of his paintings is even called *Broadway Boogie Woogie*
- When Mondrian created his paintings, he would always mix his own colours – he often used primary colours – red, yellow and blue.
- He did not use a ruler to measure his lines – he thought carefully where to place them.
- Although best known for his abstract paintings, he began by painting realistic scenes and particularly liked painting trees
- Composition is the arrangements of shapes and images in a picture
- Mondrian is best known for his abstract art paintings
- Art that is abstract does not show things that are recognisable such as people, objects or landscapes. Instead artists use colours, shapes and textures to achieve their effect

Colour  
Lines  
Shapes (squares and rectangles in particular)  
Primary Colours  
Own colour mixing  
Composition

<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-piet-mondrian>



Claude Monet



YEAR 6 - AUTUMN

1840-1926  
Impressionism

Landscapes  
Painting the same image many times to show effects of light  
Added red and blue tones in later life

Oil paint

- *Impression Sunrise (1872)*
- *Poppies (1873)*
- *Woman With A Parasol (1875)*
- *Poppy Fields near Argenteuil (1875)*
- *Poppy Field (1886)*
- *Grainstacks, End of Summer; Bright Sunlight; Sunlight, Morning Effect (1890-91)*
- *The Water Lily Pond (1899)*
- *Water Lilies and Japanese Bridge (1899)*
- *Waterlilies (1916)*
- *San Giorgio Maggiore at Dusk (1908-12)*

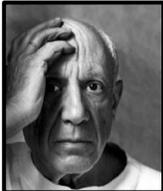
- Born in Paris but grew up in Le Havre, a port in Normandy, France.
- He demonstrated great artistic talent from an early age.
- In 1856, Monet was influenced by a meeting with Eugene Boudin, a French painter noted for his seascapes; he taught Monet how to use oil paints.
- Later, Monet moved back to Paris and met fellow painters, Renoir and Sisley; together, they experimented with painting the effects of light while working outside.
- In the 1860's, the painters exhibited their works and impressionism was born; the name 'impressionism' comes from a painting Monet exhibited called, 'Impression, Sunrise'.
- As well as painting landscapes, they painted everyday scenes. This was considered radical at the time because most artists took inspiration from battle scenes, Bible passages or Greek myths.
- After a few years travelling, Monet settles in Giverny, France. While here, he spent many hours painting the water lilies and the bridge in his water garden.
- He often painted the same scene many times to capture the changing light and seasons.
- Later in life, began to suffer poor eyesight, caused by cataracts. As a result, he added reddish tones to his work. He also repainted some of his works of art, adding blue tones.

Colour  
Thick layers of paint  
Fast brushstrokes  
Red and Blue tones  
Reflections

Monet Powerpoint  
Monet Photopack  
Monet Factfile



<p><b>Henry Moore</b></p> 	<p>1898 0 1986</p>	<p>Sculpture</p>	<p>Bronze sculptures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Large Figure in a Shelter (1985-86)</i></li> <li>• <i>Women and Children in the Tube'</i></li> <li>• <i>At the Coal Face: A Miner Pushing a Tub'</i></li> <li>• <i>Reclining Figure (1958)</i></li> <li>• <i>Two Large Forms</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in Castleford, England.</li> <li>• Won a place at grammar school where he developed an interest in art and sculpture in particular.</li> <li>• He trained to be a teacher and returned to his own school to teach there.</li> <li>• He volunteered to serve in the army and was injured at the Battle of Cambrai during the First World War.</li> <li>• After the war, he studied at Leeds School of Art and became friends with Barbara Hepworth, who also became a famous sculptor.</li> <li>• In 1921, he won a scholarship to the Royal College of Art in London.</li> <li>• He studied the work of artists, such as Rodin, as well as sculpture from Ancient Egypt, the Etruscan civilization, Africa and South America.</li> <li>• He became interested in a method called direct carving, where the artist worked straight on material without using moulds; marks left from carving tools can be seen on the material.</li> <li>• After art college, he won a scholarship that enabled him to travel around Europe, studying the work of different artists; he saw a sculpture from the Mayan civilisation of a figure lying down – it would greatly influence his own work.</li> <li>• He began to create semi-abstract figures of humans, particularly of them lying down.</li> <li>• During the Second World War, he created many sculptures.</li> <li>• He married an artist called Irina Radetsky in 1929 and they had a daughter, Mary, in 1946; this led him to create many sculptures based on a mother and a baby.</li> <li>• 'Reclining Figure' was his largest sculpture, at 4.9m wide and 2.4 metres high.</li> <li>• His sculpture, 'Two Large Forms' was put in the West German parliament building in 1979.</li> </ul>	<p>Sculpture Direct Carving</p>	<p>Artist Factfile</p>
<p><b>William Morris</b></p> 	<p>1834 - 1896</p>	<p>Wallpaper design and print Furniture Stained glass windows Tiles Tapestries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Trellis</i></li> <li>• <i>Daisy</i></li> <li>• <i>Fruit</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the most influential designers of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.</li> <li>• He was also a writer and campaigner for environmental and social change.</li> <li>• Trained as an architect at Oxford University but had early ambitions to become a painter.</li> <li>• Started his own company following the success of furnishing and decorating his own family home with his wife.</li> <li>• His company produced a range of original domestic furnishings, including embroidery, tableware, stained glass and tiles. Wallpaper was also added to the list because he was unable to find any he liked well enough to use in his own home.</li> <li>• As an environmental campaigner, he disliked the machine processes of the industrial revolution and endeavoured to use natural materials in his work.</li> <li>• By the mid-1860s, he worked mainly on his wallpaper designs.</li> <li>• He was unable to draw birds and his friend, Philip Webb, drew them for his trellis design.</li> <li>• In 1875, he started a new company called Morris &amp; Co. which allowed him to take full artistic control; this period was considered Morris' most important and creative as a pattern designer.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>Patterns</p>	<p>Artist Factsheet</p>	

<p><b>Georgia O'Keeffe</b></p>  <p><b>WHOLE SCHOOL - AUTUMN</b></p>	<p>1887 – 1986 American Modernism</p>	<p>Painting Close-up views of flowers Landscapes of Wisconsin</p>	<p>Paint Oil paints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Anything (1916)</i></li> <li>• <i>Blue Flower (1918)</i></li> <li>• <i>Anthurium (1923)</i></li> <li>• <i>Untitled (Purple Petunia) (1925)</i></li> <li>• <i>Black Mesa Landscape, New Mexico / Out Back of Marie's II (1930)</i></li> <li>• <i>Purple Hills Ghost Ranch -2 / Purple Hills No II (1934)</i></li> <li>• <i>Mariposa Lilies and Indian Paintbrush (1941)</i></li> <li>• <i>Rose (1957)</i></li> <li>• <i>Pedernal (1941)</i></li> <li>• <i>Mountains and Lake (1961)</i></li> <li>• <i>Above the Clouds (1962-63)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in Wisconsin, USA</li> <li>• Mother encouraged her interest in art</li> <li>• Studied art the Art Institute of Chicago</li> <li>• In 1929, visited New Mexico and was amazed by: landscape, rock formations, unusual light, bones of animals dried out by sun and Navajo culture</li> <li>• Began to lose eyesight in 1972 and painted her last unassisted painting</li> <li>• Was highly praised for her art, which was unusual for a woman at the time in a male-dominated art world</li> <li>• Georgia O'Keeffe Museum in Santa Fe opened in 1997 and displays over 300 of her artworks</li> </ul>	<p>Experimenting Close-up views Vibrant colours Bold colours</p>	<p>Artist Factsheet</p> <p><a href="https://www.okeeffemuseum.org/">https://www.okeeffemuseum.org/</a></p>
							
<p><b>Pablo Picasso</b></p> 	<p>1881 – 1973 Abstract Cubism</p>	<p>Painting Collage</p>	<p>Paint</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Le Picador</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in Malaga, Spain.</li> <li>• When he was baptised, his name was 23 words long.</li> <li>• His father was an artist and gave him art lessons.</li> <li>• Finished his first painting, <i>Le Picador</i>, when he was 9.</li> <li>• When he was 13, he was admitted to the School of Fine Arts in Barcelona.</li> <li>• At 16, he went to Spain's top art school, Madrid's Royal Academy of San Fernando.</li> <li>• In 1900, he went to Paris and in 1905, some American art collectors bought some of his paintings and he became famous.</li> <li>• He initially painted in a realistic manner but later his work became more abstract.</li> <li>• He co-founded the Cubist movement (painting a person or object from different angles using geometric shapes).</li> <li>• Picasso and other artists later began to add other materials, leading to the invention of collage.</li> <li>• Several of his paintings are amongst the most expensive in the world.</li> <li>• More of his paintings have been stolen than any other artist.</li> </ul>	<p>Shapes Angles</p>	<p>Artist Factsheet</p>

<p><b>Marc Quinn</b></p> 	<p>1964 - present</p>	<p>Sculptures, paintings and drawings that explore the link between art and science</p>	<p>Ice Bread Blood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Self</i></li> <li>• <i>Catman</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in London.</li> <li>• Studied History and History of Art at University of Cambridge.</li> <li>• He is member of the Young British Artists, a group that includes Damien Hirst and Tracey Emin; the group is noted for using shock tactics and unusual materials.</li> <li>• In 1991, became famous when he made a sculpture called 'Self' which was a cast of his head made from 8 pints of his own frozen blood.</li> <li>• He often uses unusual materials in his sculptures, such as ice and bread.</li> <li>• In 2000, he created a whole garden of frozen plants that could never grow.</li> <li>• His work often related to the human body.</li> <li>• He has made lots of sculptures of people with disabilities who have had limbs amputated.</li> <li>• He has exhibited work all over the world.</li> <li>• He has also had his work featured on the catwalk for designer Alexander McQueen during Paris Fashion Week.</li> </ul>		<p>Artist Factsheet</p>
<p><b>Michelle Reader</b></p> <p>YEAR 1 SPRING</p> 	<p>1975 - present</p>	<p>Unique figurative sculptures of people and animals Some moving sculptures</p>	<p>Waste materials (household and industrial) Found objects from charity shops and scrapyards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Big Ben (2007)</i></li> <li>• <i>A380 Airbus for BAA (2011)</i></li> <li>• <i>Junkmail Postmas (2011)</i></li> <li>• <i>Jaguar (2012)</i></li> <li>• <i>Bombus Lucorum (2013)</i></li> <li>• <i>Bellyful of Plastic (2016)</i></li> <li>• <i>Black Cab (2017)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lives and works in London.</li> <li>• Studied Fine Art at De Montfort University in 1997.</li> <li>• Hopes her artwork might make other people think about the environment and encourage them to recycle more and waste less.</li> <li>• Her sculptures sometimes have mechanical elements, using working parts of old toys, clocks or other objects.</li> <li>• She works with schools across London to help children learn about waste, recycling and sculpture.</li> <li>• Has a background in design for performances and she creates props, sculptures and models for theatre, product launches, events and photo shoots.</li> <li>• She has shown her work in solo and group exhibitions across Britain.</li> </ul>	<p>Tactile Colourful</p>	<p>Artist Factsheet</p> <p><a href="https://www.michelle-reader.co.uk/">https://www.michelle-reader.co.uk/</a></p>
							
<p><b>Eva Rothschild</b></p> 	<p>1972 - present</p>	<p>Sculpture (abstract)</p>	<p>Steel Concrete Jesmonite Fibreglass Plexiglass Leather Polystyrene Wood Paper</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Cold Corners (2009)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in Dublin, Ireland</li> <li>• Studied Fine Art at University of Ulster and Goldsmith's College in London</li> <li>• Uses varied materials</li> <li>• In 2009, commissioned to create first large-scale artwork at Tate Britain.</li> <li>• In 2012, made a film for the Tate, exploring how young boys interacted with her artwork.</li> <li>• Has exhibited all over the world.</li> </ul>	<p>Sculpture Varied materials Varied scale Varied colours</p>	<p>Artist Factsheet</p>

Henri Julien  
Rousseau

YEAR 3/5 SPRING



1844 -1910

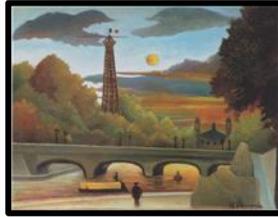
Painting  
Jungle and  
animals

Paint

- *Still Life with Teapot and Fruit (1910)*
- *Tropical Forest with Apes and Snake (1910)*
- *The Seine and Eiffel Tower in Sunset (1910)*
- *Suburban Scene (1896)*
- *Vase of Flowers (1901-02)*
- *Exotic Landscape (1908)*
- *Landscape with Monkeys (1908)*
- *Mandrill in the Jungle (1909)*
- *The Lion Hunter (unknown)*

- Born in Laval in France
- Did particularly well in art and music at school.
- He was a self-taught painter and did not become a full-time artist until he turned 49.
- Some art critics claimed his work was childish and immature but Picasso was a huge fan of his artwork
- Although many of his paintings were jungle scenes, he never actually went to a jungle – he used pictures and illustrations in books as his inspiration instead.

Artist Factsheet



<p><b>Gunta Stolzl</b></p>  <p><b>YEAR 5 – AUTUMN</b></p>	<p>1897 - 1983</p>	<p>Sketching Painting Textiles Weaving Simple functional designs</p>	<p>fabrics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Bahnhof Ponafel (1917)</i></li> <li>• <i>View of a Deserted Station (1917)</i></li> <li>• <i>Design for Printed Paper Bag (1919)</i></li> <li>• <i>Cactus (1919)</i></li> <li>• <i>Blossoming Palm Fronds (1919)</i></li> <li>• <i>Cows in Landscape</i></li> <li>• <i>Knotted Floor Carpet</i></li> <li>• <i>Thistle (1920)</i></li> <li>• <i>Untitled (1922)</i></li> <li>• <i>Colour Study</i></li> <li>• <i>Pot Plant (1919-1920)</i></li> <li>• <i>Design for Knotted Carpet (1923-24)</i></li> <li>• <i>Design for a Carpet</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born in Munich, Germany</li> <li>• Volunteered as a nurse during the First World War</li> <li>• Whilst studying at the Bauhaus art school, she became interested in weaving.</li> <li>• Weaving was not very fashionable at the time but she was passionate about the craft and began to explore new ways of working, encouraging and mentoring other students.</li> <li>• After graduating, she moved to Zurich in Switzerland and taught weaving workshops</li> <li>• In 1925, she returned to the Bauhaus art school and became the weaving studio's technical director.</li> <li>• In 1927, took over the weaving studio on her own and wanted to make weaving more popular, encouraging students to explore and experiment using new materials.</li> <li>• In 1931, she left the Bauhaus art school because the Nazi party did not agree with the ideas and beliefs of the school. Lots of the teachers left for other countries.</li> <li>• She returned to Zurich and started handweaving and fabrics businesses.</li> <li>• Her work has been exhibited in famous museums around the world, such as the Museum of Modern Art in New York.</li> </ul>	<p>Weaving Textiles Simple design</p>	<p>Artist Factsheet</p> <p><a href="https://www.guntastolzl.org/Works">https://www.guntastolzl.org/Works</a></p>
							
<p><b>Jill Townsley</b></p>  <p><b>YEAR 1 - SPRING</b></p>		<p>Sculptures and Installations Drawing Photography Video Animation</p>	<p>Staples Plastic spoons Bristles Plastic balls Brass wire Fishing wire Polystyrene beads</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Bucky</i></li> <li>• <i>Blue Pyramid</i></li> <li>• <i>In Formation</i></li> <li>• <i>Spoons</i></li> <li>• <i>Till Rolls</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Studied embroidery at Manchester Metropolitan University</li> <li>• Her works are very large scale but involve creating the artwork by hand using repetitive movements.</li> <li>• Each element may appear the same while being different from the next due to being made by hand.</li> <li>• She explores repetition through the materials and processes she uses.</li> <li>• She is based in London and regularly exhibits her work in Britain, Europe and the USA</li> </ul>	<p>Sculpture Repetition Element</p>	<p>Artist Factsheet</p> <p><a href="http://jilltownsley.com/">http://jilltownsley.com/</a></p>
							

Vincent Van Gogh

YEAR 4 – SPRING



1853-1890  
Post-  
impressionism

Portraits and  
Landscapes  
using bright  
colours and  
bold  
brushstrokes

Paint  
Watercolours  
and Oil Paints

- *The Potato Eaters (1885)*
- *Three Hands (1884)*
- *The Potato Eaters (1885)*
- *Self-Portrait (1886)*
- *Vase with Red Poppies (1886)*
- *Portrait of Alexander Reid (1887)*
- *Self-Portrait with Felt Hat (1887)*
- *Woman Sitting in the Grass (1887)*
- *Café Terrace at Night (1888)*
- *Landscape Under a Stormy Sky*
- *Vase with Sunflowers (1888)*
- *Portrait of Dr Felix Rey (1889)*
- *Self-Portrait (1889)*
- *Self-Portrait with Bandaged Ear (1889)*
- *Starry Night (1889)*

- Born in the Netherlands.
- His brother suggested he become an artist; he went to art school in Brussels and started to learn about drawing.
- He visited a relative, Anton Mauve, who introduced him to painting with oil.
- In 1886, he moved to Paris, where he discovered the work of some artists called the French Impressionists.
- He struggled with mental health problems which meant he sometimes felt very angry or sad and was unable to control his emotions; sometimes he would harm himself and have blackouts.
- He used painting as a way to express his emotions and as a way to help with his illness.
- He used colours to reflect moods and feelings.

Dark colours  
Bright colours  
Bold brushstrokes  
Swirling brushstrokes

Van Gogh Powerpoint  
Van Gogh Photopack  
Van Gogh Comprehension  
  
<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-vincent-van-gogh>



**Andy Warhol**

**YEAR 2 - SPRING**



1928 - 1985

Pop art  
Paintings and prints of iconic American objects and people

Painting  
Printing  
Screen printing  
Photography  
Drawing  
Sculpture  
Film

- *Campbell's Soup Cans (1962)*
- *Marilyn Monroe (1962)*
- *No Title (1967)*
- *Skulls (1976)*
- *Muhammad Ali (1977)*
- *The Beatles (1980)*
- *Mickey Mouse (1982)*
- *Self-Portrait with Fright Wig (1986)*

- Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA
- As a child, he had a serious illness called Sydenham's chorea.
- He was taught to draw by his mother when recovering from the disease; he also listened to the radio and collected pictures of movie stars.
- He later developed a fear of doctors and hospitals.
- Moved to New York to work as an artist
- Named his studio 'The Factory' and welcomed celebrities and artists to spend time there
- Founded the New York Academy of Art in 1979

Bright and Vivid colour  
Repeated images  
Patterns  
Portraits  
Screen printing

Artist Factsheet  
Powerpoint Presentation

<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/andy-warhol-2121>

