

VISUAL ART VIRTUAL LEARNING ART II: MASTERPIECE MONDAY

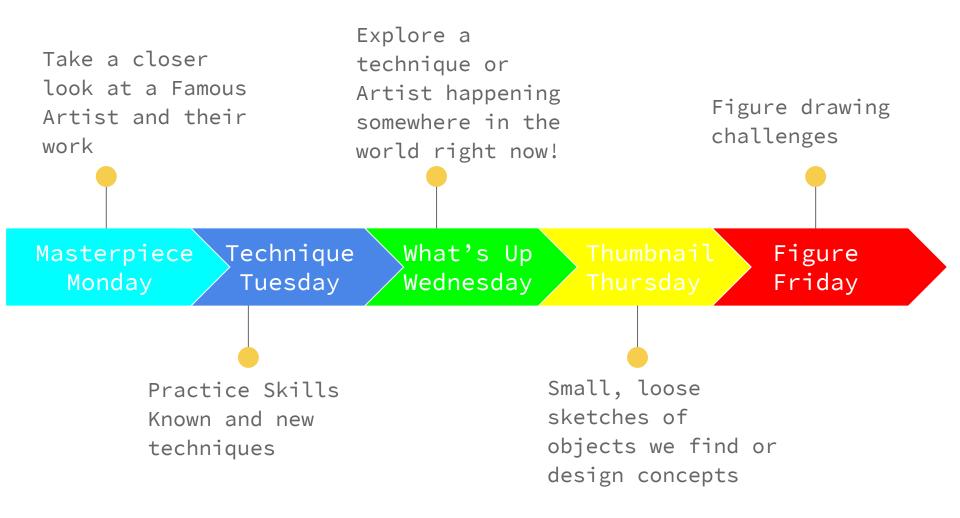
April 27th, 2020



LESSON: 04-27-2020

OBJECTIVE/LEARNING TARGET:

I can reflect on the Pop Art movement in the 1950's-60's and its relevance today.



BEGIN BY VIEWING THIS VIDEO ABOUT POP ART:



https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/what-is/pop-art



"Young artists felt that what they were taught at art school and what they saw in museums did not have anything to do with their lives or the things they saw around them every day. Instead they turned to sources such as Hollywood movies, advertising, product packaging, pop music and comic books for their imagery." Tate. "Pop Art – Art Term." Tate, www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms/p/pop-art.





CENTRAL IDEAS OF POP ART





Mass Production - producing large quantities of standardized products often using assembly lines.

Consumerism- a social and economic order that encourages the acquisition of goods.

Commercialism- combining ideas and practices of both manufacturing and consumption in the interest of making a profit.

Popular Culture - culture based on the tastes of ordinary people rather that the educated elite.

ART AS A REFLECTION







Art is often a reflection of society.

Do you believe that statement to be true in regards to Pop Art? Why or why not?

Are the influences of Pop Art still seen in today's society? If so, where have you seen them?

If you were creating Pop Art for today's society, what key people, products, or ideas would you choose to focus on?

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6qr7cdpGDRo

https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms/p/pop-art



Roy Lichtenstein

POSTERS WE USE TO TEACH YOU...



PATTERN Pattern refers to the repetition or reoccurrence of a design element, exact or varied, which establishes a visual beat.







Shape implies spatial form and is usually perceived as two-dimensional. Form has depth, length, and width and resides in space. It is perceived as three-dimensional.



VALUE Value refers to

relative lightness and darkness and is perceived in terms of varvina levels of contrast.



TEXTURE Texture refers to the tactile aualities of a surface (actual) or to the visual representation of such surface aualities (implied).



SPACE / PERSPECTIVE

Space refers to the area in which art is organized. Perspective is representing a volume of space or a 3-dimensional object on a flat surface.



RHYTHM



refers to the suggestion of motion through the use of various elements.

PROPORTION / SCALE

Proportion is the size relationship of parts to a whole and to one another. Scale refers to relating size to a constant, such as a human body.



BALANCE

Balance is the impression of equilibrium in a pictorial or sculptural composition, Balance is often referred to as symmetrical, asymmetrical, or radial.





project ARTiculate



EMPHASIS Emphasis refers to the created center of interest, the place in an artwork where your eye first lands.



Grant Information, Teaching lessons & Resources: www.projectorticule More Alaska Art Resources: www.akartsed.org - www.akart.org

HOW TO SHOW US Your creations...

