

Name:

Art Class:

Year 7 Cycle 3 : Art & Culture

Art Homework & Knowledge Organiser Booklet

- Refer to Bromcom for HL deadlines.
- Complete the tasks in the booklet and hand in on time for the mid project and end project assessment points.



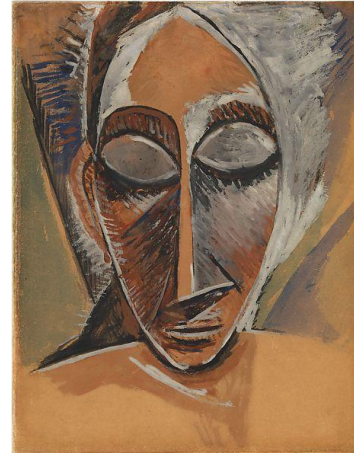
Mexican Day
of The Dead Mask



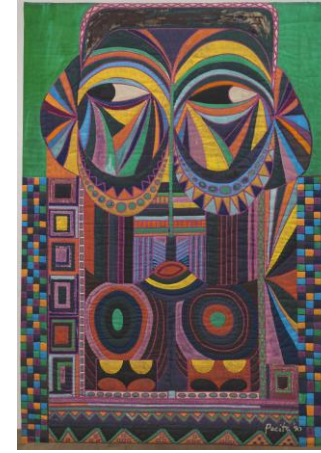
African Festima Mask



African mask



'Head of A
Woman'
by Pablo Picasso,
1907



'European Mask'
by Pacita Abad,
1990



'Guerrilla Girls Talk Back'
by Geurilla Girls, 2005

Yr7 C.3 Art & Culture Knowledge Organiser

Art & culture go hand in hand.
Art is the creative expression of culture, reflecting its customs, beliefs & values

Key terms:

- Culture= the ideas & behaviour shared by a society, or group of people. This includes the food, language, clothes, arts, customs, beliefs & religion.
- Context - When, where, by whom, and why an artwork was made.
- Customs = A way of behaving or a belief that has been around for a long time

Knowledge & Inspiration:

A mask is a covering for all or part of the face that protects, hides or decorates the person wearing it. Masks can represent deities, spirits animals & ancestors.

African tribal artists create masks that celebrate qualities like nobility, beauty, courage and humour. Features are simplified, exaggerated and symmetrical, with angular or curved features. **Picasso's** African Period, which lasted from 1906 to 1909, was the time when Picasso painted in a style which was strongly influenced by African sculpture and masks.

Venetian Carnival Masks



Chinese New Year Masks



Mexican Day of the Dead Masks



African Festima Masks



Ceramic Techniques:

Ceramics is the art of making objects using clay & firing them in an oven called a **kiln** at temperatures around 1200 c.

Modelling in sculpture is working by hand to build up form. In ceramics the artist's hands and metal and wooden tools are used.

Keywords:

Slab= clay rolled into flat sheets

Score & Slip = the method used to join 2 pieces of clay together

Wedging= kneading the clay to remove the air bubbles

Terracotta, Crank, Buff = types of clay

Low Relief = A sculpture where the image is only slightly raised or built out from a flat surface.



Drawing Techniques:

Mark Making: is used to describe the different lines, patterns, and textures we create in art. Keywords: Cross hatching, Stippling

Recording from observation = Looking at & drawing what you see

Primary sources = drawing from something real in front of you.

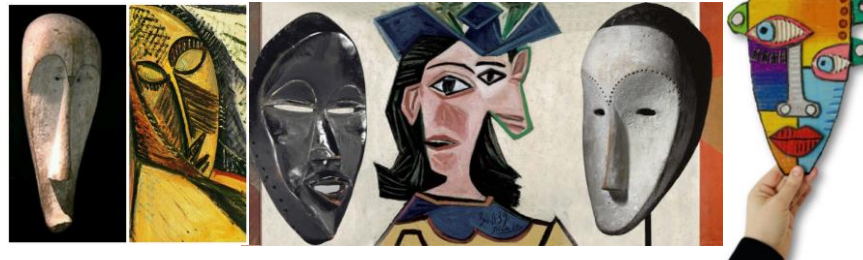
Secondary sources = drawing something from a picture

Drawing mediums

Pencil, Biro, Fine Liner Pen, Chalk & Charcoal & Oil pastel.

Each drawing media will give you a different effect.

For example, charcoal is good for soft expressive marks, whereas pen will create crisp thin lines.



Elements of Art:

Line : A line is a path made by a point moving across a surface. It can go in any direction & be straight, curved, dotted, thick or thin. A continuous line drawing is produced without ever lifting the drawing instrument from the page.

Tone: The lightness or darkness of a surface (you can create different tones by using different grades of pencil /or by creating marks closer together)

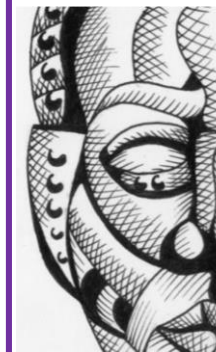
Texture: The feel or appearance of a surface. Texture can be created in ceramics by using clay tools to make marks & patterns in the surface of the clay or by rolling impressed textures in the surface of the clay.

Colour: Colour can be used in art to create mood and expression. Masks are often decorated with contrasting colours to create impact.

Pattern: A pattern is a design in which lines, shapes, or colours are repeated. You will use pattern to add surface decoration to your work.

Shape: In this project you will be working with geometric, curved or angular shapes.

Form: Forms are 3 dimensional. In this project you will be creating a low relief mask with exaggerated curved, angular or elongated forms.



Drawing made using Cross hatching



Ceramic mask



The Guerilla Girls are an anonymous group female Art activists, to remain anonymous, members wear gorilla masks.

What you need . . .

- Creative imagination.
- An understanding of form and materials.
- Physical fitness (if you want to create large-scale work, which can be physically demanding)
- Manual dexterity, to use tools on a small or large scale.
- Self-discipline to meet deadlines.
- The ability to work alone or in a team



Sculptor

‘An artist who makes sculptures’

Modelling – Casting – Carving . . .

- What type of Sculpture are you interested in?
- Sculptures on Relief. - High Relief. - Low Relief. - Bas Relief. - Sunken Relief.
- Carved Sculptures.
- Full Round Sculpting.
- Cast Sculptures.
- Modelling Sculptures.
- Assembled Sculptures.
- Installation Sculptures.
- Kinetic Sculptures.



Salary in the United Kingdom

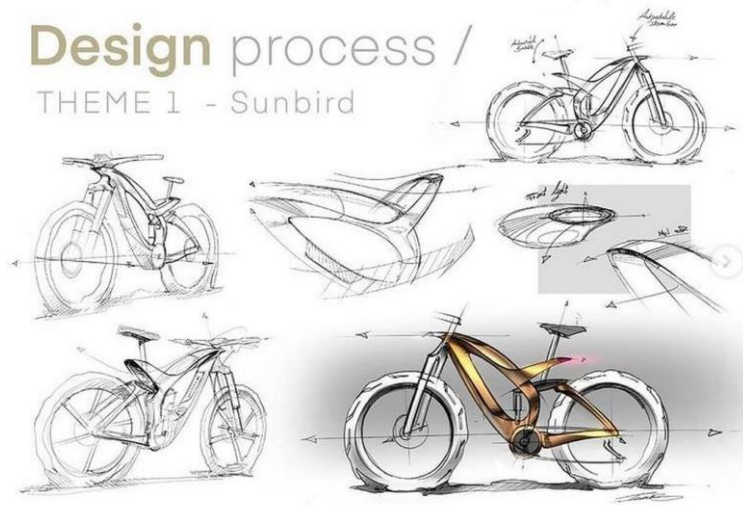
- The average **sculptor** salary is **£27,500** per year.
- Entry level positions start at **£27,000** per year.
- Experienced workers make up to **£38,895** per year.

What skills you need . . .

- A knack for hardware, tools, and machines.
- Practical, yet creative.
- Meticulous attention to detail.
- Able to concisely articulate a concept.
- Good collaboration skills.
- IT skills.
- Original and imaginative.
- Excellent at translating an idea into a design.



Design process / THEME 1 - Sunbird



Industrial Designer

Industrial Design (ID) is the professional practice of designing products, devices, objects, and services used by millions of people around the world every day.

Commercial - Industrial - Domestic . . .



What does an industrial designer do?

Industrial designers typically focus on the physical appearance, functionality and manufacturability of a product. They are often involved in far more during a development cycle.

All of this ultimately extends to the overall lasting value and experience a product or service provides for end-users.



Salary in the United Kingdom

- The average industrial designer salary is £37,500 per year.
- Entry level positions start at £32,125 per year.
- Most experienced workers make up to £50,000 per year.

Yr7 Art & Culture Artist References

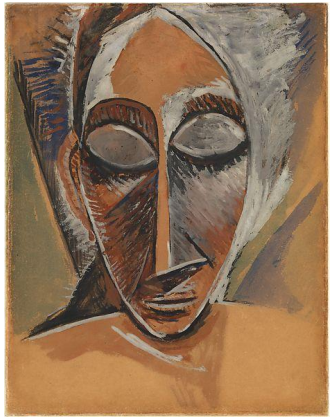


1. Mexican Day of The Dead Mask

Art & Culture go hand in hand. Art is the creative expression of culture, reflecting its customs, beliefs & values.

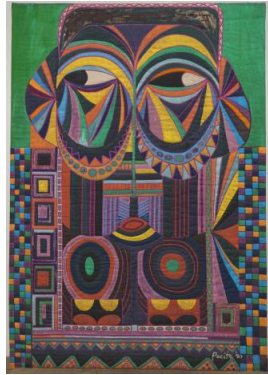


2. African Festima Mask



3. 'Head of A Woman' by Pablo Picasso, 1907

Art empowers us to notice, question, interact and respond. It is a way of understanding and expressing our existence.



4. 'European Mask' by Pacita Abad, 1990



5. 'Guerrilla Girls Talk Back' by Geurilla Girls, 2005

1. Mexican Day of the Dead masks represent skulls. The celebration originated as a way to honor the deceased and acknowledge death as a natural part of the life cycle. The celebrations take part in November throughout Mexico and Latin America.

2. Mask making is an ancient custom in Africa and 'Festima' is celebrated to protect the tradition. Festima masks are made of wood, straw, leaves and textiles and represent animals and ancestral spirits. African people believe that mask wearers embody the subject of the mask.

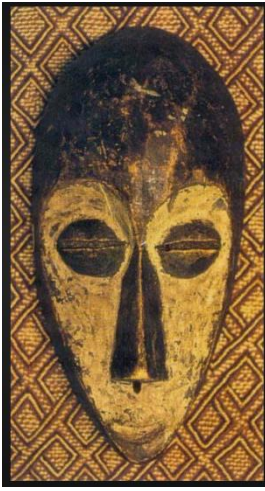
3. The Spanish artist Pablo Picasso was greatly inspired by African sculpture. His interest was sparked by another artist called Matisse who showed him an African mask. Picasso collected African masks. He liked their bold and angular shapes. He saw in them a strong and different beauty which he tried to capture in his own art.

4. This is a large quilted canvas by the Filipino artist Pacita Abad. It was inspired by the cultures that she saw during her travels in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is made using sewing techniques – a traditional part of family education in the Philippines.

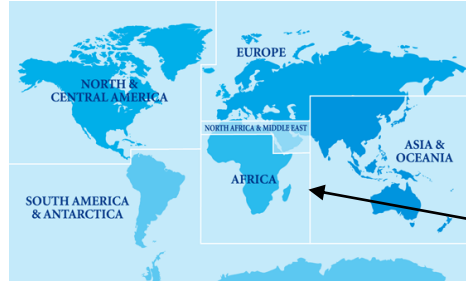
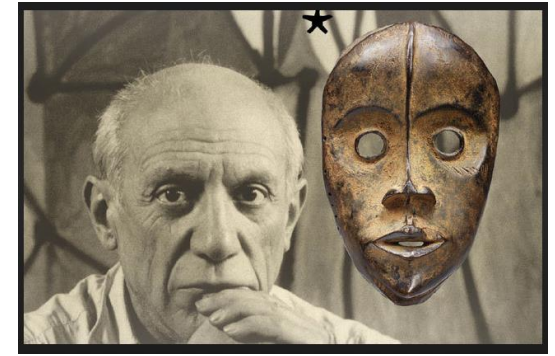
5. The Guerilla Girls are an anonymous group of feminist, female artists devoted to fighting sexism and racism within the art world. The group formed in New York in 1985 with the mission of bringing gender and racial inequality into focus within the arts community. They create posters, billboards, and public appearances to expose discrimination and corruption. To remain anonymous, members wear gorilla masks.

Task (a)

Keywords:
exaggerated
angular
distorted
primitive



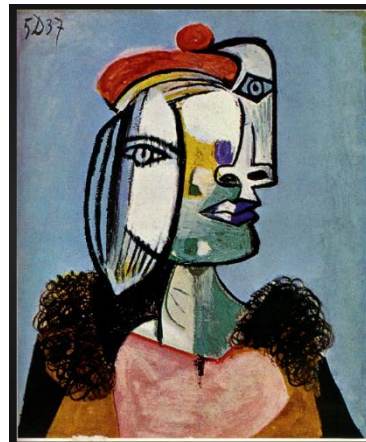
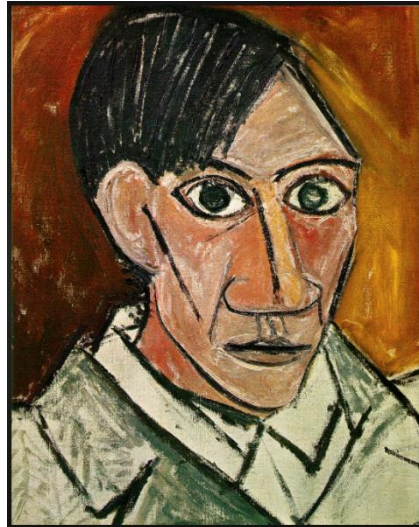
Picasso & African Masks



Africa



Picasso's interest in masks was sparked by another artist called Matisse who showed him an African mask.



- African masks were worn to intimidate a rival tribe during clan wars or, on the lighter side, a mask can be worn in a wedding celebration.
- In Africa, masks represent animals and ancestors, and wearing one, they believe, turns a tribal warrior or leader into an invincible force to reckon with.
- Picasso was a French artist who collected African masks. He liked their exaggerated or distorted forms and the bold and angular shapes. He saw in them a strong and different beauty which he tried to capture in his own art.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0CULAdci5Ig>

Home Learning (a)

Picasso & African Masks



Key terms:
African mask
Pablo Picasso portrait
Angular shapes
Bold lines
Distorted forms
Exaggerated features

Progression Steps:

1. **FIRST** - Read about Picasso & African masks on the previous page.
2. **NEXT** – Write 2-3 sentences to explain how Picasso was inspired by the African masks.
3. **THEN** – Label the Picasso & African mask pictures with the key terms (from the key terms box above).
4. **FINALLY** – Make your own observational drawing of the Picasso portrait OR the African mask in the space provided.

How was Picasso inspired by African masks?

Observational Drawing



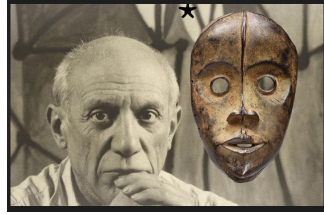
Home Learning (b)

African Masks – Complete the African Masks (draw in pencil using shading to show a full range a tones)

AFRICAN MASKS



Home Learning c) Revise the facts & keywords from the Knowledge Organiser by writing notes in the spaces below. Take the KO Quiz on SMHW. **QUIZ SCORE =**



KNOWLEDGE & INSPIRATION KEY TERMS:

- Culture=
- Context =
- Customs =
- Mask definition =
- World Carnival Masks =
- African Tribal Masks =
- Pablo Picasso :

ELELMENTS OF ART :

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

DRAWING TECHNIQUES:

- Mark Making=
- Primary sources =
- Secondary sources =

C E R A M I C S – Definitions:

- Ceramics =
- Modelling =
- Slab =
- Score & Slip =
- Wedging =
- Terracotta, Crank, Buff=
- Low Relief Sculpture =
- 3 Dimensional =

Carnival Masks from Around the World

1. VENICE : Worn during Carnival in Venice, these world-famous masks date back to the 13th century, some theories suggest that they were created in rebellion to the rigid society of the times. Venetian masks range in quality, size and material, from cheap papier mâché eye masks to porcelain face masks with long noses or elaborate feathers. They were originally made by skilled craftsmen called the *mascherari*. Today they can be purchased at shops throughout Venice to wear during the 11 days of Carnival, which happen in January or February, depending on where Easter falls.

2. MEXICO : Mexican Day of the Dead masks represent skulls. The celebration originated as a way to honor the deceased and acknowledge death as a natural part of life. The festivities are on November 1st and 2nd throughout Mexico and Latin America, with celebrants wearing skull-shaped masks or face paint and colourful costumes and hats.

3. CHINA : On the biggest holiday of the year in the most populous country in the world, various masks are worn during week-long celebrations to ring in the new year. Made from materials including stones, metal and leather, these colourful masks are designed to display the moods and emotions associated with the festival. The masks represent the deities, spirits and fabled animals that [Chinese New Year](#) mythology originated from.

4. AFRICA: Festima is the festival of all festivals for mask lovers. Known as the [International Festival of Masks and Arts](#), Festima is a centuries old tradition celebrated in several West African countries, including the Ivory Coast, Senegal and Burkina Faso. Mask making is an ancient custom in Africa, and Festima is celebrated to protect the tradition. Festima masks made of wood, straw, leaves and textiles represent animals and ancestral spirits. Many locals believe that mask wearers embody the subject of the masks.

Venetian Carnival Masks



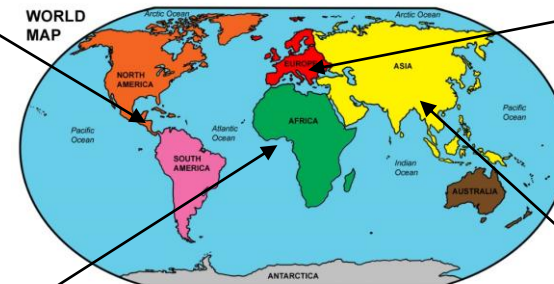
Mexican Day of the Dead Masks



Chinese New Year Masks



African Festima Masks



Home Learning (d)

Research World Carnival Masks using the information on the previous page and the Internet if you wish to find out more.

Choose 1 example and write a paragraph about the mask (where, when, why were they made?)

Add a detailed drawing of the mask you have chosen.



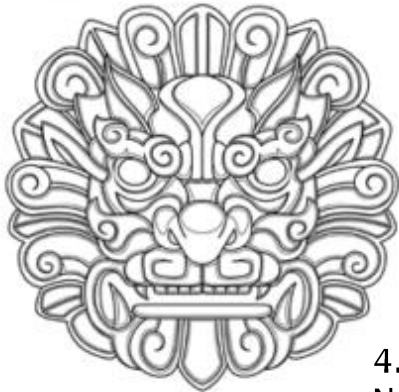
1. Mexican
Day of the
Dead Mask



2. African
Festima Mask



3.Venetian
Carnival
Masks



4. Chinese
New Year
Masks

World Carnival Mask – Background information (context)

Drawing:

Home Learning (e)

Design a protest mask

The Guerilla Girls create posters, books, billboards, and public appearances to protest against discrimination and corruption.

To remain anonymous, members wear gorilla masks.



Your Task:

Design a mask that could be worn as a protest against something you feel strongly about e.g. protecting the environment against climate change OR anti-racism.

Fill the space in the box provided.

Fully colour or shade your mask and write a sentence to explain your design



A large empty rectangular box for designing a protest mask.

Self Reflection Task...

1. Reflect on your progress with home-learning in this project.

- Which task are you most pleased with and why?
- Which task could you improve? How could you improve ?

2. Self assess your progress:

- Circle the description that you feel matches your overall effort :

My best effort 1 2 3 4 Very little effort

Teacher Comment:

ATL Grade: 1 2 3 4

- * Fantastic work & progress with your skills
- * Some good effort – especially task:
- * Spend more time on your art home-learning to refine your skills