

Year 8 Learn sheet – Pop Art



• **Pop art** is an art movement that emerged in the mid 1950s in Britain and in the late 1950s in the United States.

• In reference to its intended popular appeal and its engagement with popular culture, it was **called Pop art**. **Pop** artists strove for straightforwardness in their work, using bold lines and primary colours, often straight from the can or tube of paint.

• Pop art presented a challenge to traditions of fine art by including imagery from popular culture such as advertising, news, etc.

• Pop art often takes imagery that is currently in use in advertising. Product labelling and logos figure prominently in the imagery chosen by pop artists, seen in the labels of *Campbell's Soup Cans*, by Andy Warhol. The concept of pop art refers not as much to the art itself as to the attitudes that led to it

• **Benday Dot Technique**. The Ben-Day **Dots** printing process, named after illustrator and printer Benjamin Day, is similar to Pointillism.

• **Warhol's** artwork ranged in many forms of media that include hand drawing, painting, printmaking, photography, silk screening, sculpture, film, and music. His specialty was screen printing.

• **Roy Lichtenstein** became a leading figure in the new art movement. His work defined the basic premise of pop art better than any other through parody. He favoured the comic strip as his subject matter.

• Black bold outlines and solid, bold colours are all things that are used in pop art work. The work is often bright and colourful but will now show and tone and will never be overly detailed.

• **David Hockney** (born 9 July 1937) is a British painter, draftsman, printmaker, stage designer, and photographer from Bradford. He was an important contributor to the pop art movement of the 1960s

• Known for his photo collages and paintings of Los Angeles swimming pools, **David Hockney** is considered one of the most influential British artists of the 20th century.