



ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

YEAR 10
GCSE Art
Term 1

Topic: Project 1: Sweets and Treats Term 1

History/Context:

From da Vinci's late 15th century "Last Supper" to Dana Sherwood's contemporary videos of cakes being devoured by baboons, the tradition of food in art remains vibrant and endlessly flexible. Food looks, tastes, and smells good. Food defines ordinary life and many artists have been inspired by food, in particular sweets, cakes and sweet wrappers etc, to create artwork. Food has always played a significant part in our social and cultural lifestyles. It is no wonder that the depiction of food in art spans across cultures and all of recorded human history.

In the fifteenth century, artists took increasing inspiration from the natural world and began depicting a variety of still life objects. Food was the primary source of inspiration at this time.

By the seventeenth century, still-life painting flourished as an independent genre, particularly in the Netherlands, Italy, and Spain. As one of the most popular subjects, food was depicted with realism and detail. In the forefront were the Dutch and Flemish masters who depicted abundant and lavish food displays such as game, fowl, lobster, shellfish, exotic citruses or precious grapes. With the economic development and the arrival of consumerism in the mid-twentieth century, pop artists started introducing regular everyday objects into high art. Images featuring mass-produced food have been a mainstay of contemporary artists all around the world. Warhol criticized the rise of a homogeneous society through his 32 Campbell's Soup Cans from 1962 placed next to each other in a linear, monotonous continuity. Lichtenstein's Still Life with Crystal Bowl from 1973 appears surreal, as if the fruits in the bowl were cut from a magazine or a comic book, completely fake and unsubstantial.

Artists/Craftspeople/Designers:

Sarah Graham



British painter Sarah Graham was born in Hitchin in 1977, and works almost exclusively in oil on canvas. Her work is a vivid exploration of still life, using subjects that allow me to satisfy my obsession with colour. Imagery is often borrowed from childhood: sweet things, toys, stuff that might evoke a sense of wonderment, and ultimately nostalgia.



Wayne Thiebaud

Wayne Thiebaud is an American painter best known for his still life paintings of edible treats and everyday objects in an illustrative style. His most popular subject matter includes colourful cakes, slices of pie and candy pieces. He is associated with the Pop art movement because of his interest in objects of mass culture. Thiebaud uses heavy pigment and exaggerated colours to create his paintings and well-defined shadows are prominent in his work.



Key Literacy Vocabulary:

Mind map: Diagram in which information is represented visually, usually with a central idea placed in the middle and associated ideas arranged around it.

Collecting and recording: When you begin to explore a theme or subject in your work you need to record your first impressions through drawings, photographs etc.

Primary sources: Where you study directly from first-hand experience. Primary sources can be natural objects, artefacts, places, people or events.

Secondary sources: Material produced by others. Secondary sources can be reproductions of images and artefacts, photographs, film, video or web-based material.

Experiment with materials: Artists and designers use a variety of materials and techniques for different purposes and to create different effects.

Development of ideas: Development is about creativity and exploring ideas in different ways. When you develop your work you select ideas, visual elements, compositions and techniques from this initial work and using them in new ways.

Personal Response: No two people have the same answer. Your perspectives, opinions and feelings all play apart in your interpretation of artwork and a project you may do.

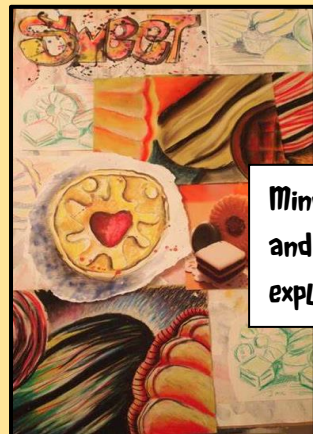
Outcome: The way a thing turns out at the end. The end result from research which demonstrates your Personal Response.

Analysis of artwork: A formal analysis of a work of art describes how the elements and principles of artwork together independent of their meaning and the feelings or thoughts they may evoke in the viewer.

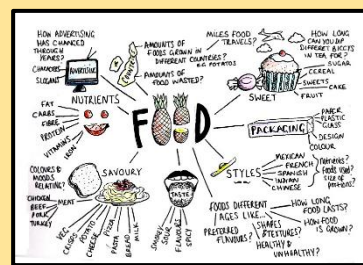
Still Life: A still life artwork is a piece that features an arrangement of objects as its subject. Usually, these items are set on a table and often include organic objects like fruit, food and flowers, even household items like glassware and textiles.

Pop Art: Art based on modern popular culture and the mass media, especially as a critical or ironic comment on traditional fine art values.

Relevant Images:



Mind maps, collage and initial drawings exploring the theme



Artist Research



Developing ideas



Drawing from observation

Inspiration for graphics and greetings cards



Exploring Mixed Media

