

UNIT OVERVIEW

Year 8 Terms 3,4,5,6

Unit Title: Pop Art		Guideline Time:
Assessments:	4 key pieces of Class work and Homework	<p>VIPS (Very Important Points):</p> <p>Pop Art (Popular): A form of art that depicts objects or scenes from everyday life and employs techniques of commercial art and popular illustration.</p> <p>A visual art movement that emerged in the 1950s and was popular in the 1960s in the United States.</p> <p>Characterized by themes and techniques drawn from popular mass culture, such as television, movies, advertising and comic books.</p> <p>Food was a common theme, but so were household objects. Pop artists liked to satirize or ridicule objects, sometimes enlarging those objects to gigantic proportions. These objects reflected mass culture and consumerism.</p> <p>The movement was marked by clear lines, sharp paintwork and clear representations of symbols, objects and people commonly found in popular culture.</p> <p>https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms/p/pop-art</p>
Links to prior learning:	Students will have been introduced to a variety of artist's work and will have discussed the style, content, process and mood of the works of Art. Students will now study the art movement 'Pop Art'. Exploring a range of techniques and artists styles associated with the movement. Key concepts and ideas will be developed around brand names and products, iconic figures, common everyday household items and current events of the time. The Pop art movement aimed to solidify the idea that art can draw from any source, and there is no hierarchy of culture to disrupt this.	
Link across units:	"Pop art is: Popular (designed for a mass audience), Transient (short-term solution), Expendable (easily forgotten), Low cost, Mass produced, Young (aimed at youth), Witty, Gimmicky, Glamorous, Big business." After the movement burst onto the scene in the United States, it quickly spread across the globe and continues to influence fine art and popular culture today. We will discuss the characteristics and long lasting influence Pop Art has.	
Character/Wider Development:	Today, the mantle of Pop art is being taken up by artists like Japanese Phenom Takashi Murakami. Murakami coined the term "Superflat" to describe his art, which refers to its graphic nature inspired by anime, pop culture, and consumerism. In addition, Street artists like Banksy have been influenced by the legacy of Pop art, using stencils and graphic design to achieve a similar aesthetic in their works. Because Pop art near perfectly mimics the aspects of society that it reacts to, its impact on culture in the United States and beyond is, at this point, immeasurable.	

OVERVIEW OF TEACHING SEQUENCE

Sequence	Learning Focus or Key Question	Learning Outcomes	Key Words	Depth of Learning	Misconceptions	Activities
Explore the Pop Art movement Identify the themes Research the key artists and create a personalised response Understanding the Pop Art theme through object drawing with Pop Art characteristics Animation Graffiti Explosion words Roy Lichtenstein ‘Screaming girl’ Still life Caricature	What is the Pop art movement? Who are the most famous Pop artists? Who is Andy Warhol? Who is Roy Lichtenstein? Discuss the key characteristics observed in Pop Art style Where did Pop Art draw its influence from? What subject matter is evident in the movement? What stimulus could you use today, to influence a current Pop art style of work?	I can... Produce your own creative work Explore ideas and record your imaginative work through drawing Become proficient in design, pop art drawing styles, use of black fibre nib and colour tone Refer to the themes of Pop Art to help develop your creative work Understand the basics of Pop Art – The artists, style and history	Pop Art Theme Commercial Advertising Mass produced Icon Symbol Outline Kitsch Comic Celebrity Character Print	Confidently show your understanding of pop art themes through your own style of drawing Identify ideas of pop art style which lead you to a creative, imaginative drawing of your own The quality of your drawing expresses originality and thoughtful ideas You can interpret pop art ideas and recognise their influence on your work Consistent effort, the ability to describe and explain your ideas Technical understanding of media used and proficient handling of chosen media	The emergence of Pop Art was one of the most liberating moments in the history of art. Its explicit endorsement of the new culture of technology and consumerism demolished the heroic, subjectivist aspirations of previous avant-garde movements and reintegrated art and the real world. Pop Art brought an end to the division between “high” and “low” culture and opened up a new debate over the relationship between the aesthetic and the anti-aesthetic. For Pop Art, any image was recyclable, and every object could become art. Its true objective was to offer a new interpretation of the image in contemporary culture. And yet Pop Art conceals a fascinating paradox: On the one hand, it was an innovative movement that broke new ground in the path towards postmodernity; but at the same time it was clearly oriented towards the past. Pop Art’s eagerness to connect with tradition using new artistic means derived from television, advertising, or comics focused above all on a re-evaluation of artistic styles and genres and on the reinterpretation of the works of Old Masters to whom Pop artists would pay homage or whom they would subject to irreverent parody.	Graphic drawing style using black outlines Graffiti and caricature Collage and Montage Cartoon Still life drawing Creative work – expanding a picture through personal expression Use of stylised Pop Art themes and bright Pop Art Colours The use of Pop Art drawing references in personal work