

Milestone 2 Art Learn Its

Cycle A Autumn – All work and no play

Artists have shown people at work in various different ways. Some of these are negative and focus on a feeling of boredom and repetition. Other artists have attempted to show the variety of different and interesting jobs that people do and show people looking happier. Art that shows people at work can tell us about social history and the everyday lives of people.

Famous Artists – Pieter Brueghel (1525-1569) Dutch painter, Gabriel Metsu (1629-1667) Dutch painter, Joseph Wright (1734-1797) English painter, L.S. Lowry (1887-1978) English painter.

Artists think carefully about body language to show emotion as well as facial expressions. A frown or smile can show how a person is feeling and a gesture can also be a clue e.g. slumped shoulders.

A 19th century by Ford Madox Brown called work shows a Victorian London street scene during a time of massive change. It shows people of different classes, including an orange seller, a vicar, an MP and some navvies. Some of these characters worked in order to flourish and some just to survive.

Genre painting refers to paintings showing scenes of everyday life, this style became popular in 17th century Holland. Genre painting was also popular in the Victorian era.

Vocabulary

Social	Classes
Peasant	Navvies
Bustling	Flourish
Genre	Precise Gesture

Cycle A Spring – Family life

The experience of family life and how this impacts on our lives has provided inspiration for artists for centuries. From the formal, realistic portraits by Thomas Gainsborough to the impressionist paintings of Edgar Degas, through to modern photography, artists have used their family members as either a convenient subject or to depict a particular occasion.

Styles and periods – Victorian families were typically seen in an indoor setting and without smiles. Instead a loving connection could be spotted by a hand on a shoulder. In more modern times, particularly with digital photography, the family is often shown outside, caught in a movement with big smiles. Modern families are shown as much more affectionate than the past.

Effects – Effects can be low key in paintings of families. By using colours that are not vivid and bold in a plain room it creates a view of a normal family that doesn't see themselves as superior.

Henry Walton (1746-1813) The English artist mainly painted portraits which were mainly miniatures. Little is known of his early life but in 1770 he started to study art and developed a talent for oil painting. His later work consisted of painting important families and dealing art.

Vocabulary

Convenient	Superior
Motionless	Rustic
Low Key	Resin
Uninspiringly	Cast

Cycle A Summer – Myths and Legends

Myths and legends have been used to inspire works of art for hundreds of years. From depicting scenes from Ancient Greek mythology to representing the mystery of folk tales or even creating their own characters, artists have used these stories to produce exciting artwork.

Famous Artists – Allesandro Botticelli (1445-1510) Italian painter, Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640) Flemish artist, George Frederic Watts (1817-1904) British painter and sculptor, Dante Gabriel Rossetti (1828-1882) British poet and painter, Edward Burne-Jones (1833-1898) British artist and designer, Joan Jonas (1936-) American sculptor and visual artist.

Joan Jonas is fascinated by myths and legends and she created *The Juniper Tree*, inspired by a story by the Brothers Grimm, using a combination of 24 props, paintings, drawings, garments, video and relics. It is presented like a stage and is regarded as an important piece of art.

Pre-Raphaelite artists did not like the art of the Renaissance period. They were inspired to create art based on fantasy and stories but tried to make them look real. E.g. Burne-Jones painted fairy tales like *Sleeping Beauty* while Rossetti painted figures from Greek myths

Vocabulary

Myths	Frustrated
Legends	Props
Moral	Relics
Pre-Raphaelite	

Cycle A Spring – A Journey into Space

Space art, also known as Astronomical art, has become an increasingly popular genre as more scientific discoveries relating to the universe have emerged. Some people believe it is important to link scientific discoveries with artistic expression to connect technology and human life. From the invention of the telescope in the 17th century through to space travel, technological developments have enabled artists to recreate the universe more accurately, including landscapes of other planets.

Since the early 20th century, space art has flourished, with artists attempting to be as realistic as possible. This is very different to artists who work in science fiction and fantasy and use an imaginative approach.

David A Hardy (1936) is well known for using scientific knowledge to create his art. His inspiration from a young boy was observing the moon and stars through a telescope. He believes that to be a good space artist you need to spend time researching how to depict objects.

Lucien Rudaux (1874-1947) was well known for his accurate representations of lunar landscapes. Chesley Bonestell (1888-1986) paintings of the moon landing were known to be incredible.

Vocabulary

Astronomical	
Emerged	Technical
Lunar	Compositional
Flourished	