

The Friary Sixth Form



Art Bridging Pack 2023

Course Expectations



A Level Fine Art is a fantastic, eye-opening and wide-ranging course that will shape how you see and experience the world around you. In order to succeed on the course, you will need to be resilient, motivated and engaged. Here are some of the expectations you can expect your teachers to talk to you about; bear in mind, we are there to help you with each of these to help you with the move from GCSE to A Level.

In class you will need to:

- Bring your sketchbook and assessment booklet to every session.
- You will have access to materials in the art room. However, you will need purchase materials especially as you develop more independent and personal work. You should bring all required materials to your lesson. In the past students have purchased tool boxes to keep their materials organised.
- Listen carefully and take notes – you never know when you will need an idea later on, so ensuring your notes and annotations are detailed will only benefit you in the long term. There will be lots of opportunities to practise these skills.
- Be open to differing opinions – you will need to listen and debate ideas about a wide range of topics.

Outside of the classroom, you will need to:

- Read and research around your topic. You will need to find out information on external influences to your ideas.
- Analyse the work of others. This will allow you to create ideas for your own project in response.
- Plan and practise drawing regularly. Practice makes perfect.
- Take lots of photographs. Working from original images will make your work personal and individual.
- Develop independent work in your sketchbook. You can access the art rooms and materials in your study time.
- Keep organised and plan your working outside of lessons. You will need to annotate and present development work in your sketchbook. Doing this will ensure you meet deadlines and achieve the course requirements.

Assessment:

- You will be given an assessment booklet for each project. This will contain key information, checklists and provide you with feedback with instructions for you to complete to develop your project.
- Large work will be stored in the art studios, you will be allocated storage that you can access. This will help you to manage and organise your portfolio.

Course Overview



During this course you will be introduced to a variety of experiences that explore a range of fine art media, processes and techniques. Within this you will:

- Explore the use of drawing for different purposes, using a variety of methods and media on a variety of scales.
- Explore a variety of influences on your project including images, artefacts and resources relating to a range of art, craft and design, from the past and from recent times.
- Produce your own work in a range of areas of fine art, such as drawing and painting, mixed-media, sculpture, ceramics, printmaking and photography.
- Develop an understanding of different approaches to recording images, such as observation, analysis, and expression.
- Explore the conventions of figurative, representational, abstract and non-representational art.

Our course has 3 distinct stages:

September – January	Workshops	During the first part of the course you will complete smaller, short term projects and one-off pieces of work. The intention here is to allow you to experiment with a wide range of materials and techniques that are not covered within our KS3 and 4 curriculum and to challenge your understanding of what art is.
February - January	Personal Investigation	This is a practical investigation supported by written material. You are required to conduct a practical investigation, into an idea, issue, concept or theme, supported by written material. The focus of the investigation must be identified independently by you and must lead to a finished outcome or a series of related finished outcomes. During your personal investigation you will be assessed on your ability to analyse the work of others, draw and photograph around your chosen theme, experiment with materials and create a final outcome.
February - May	AQA Externally Set Assignment	Students will be provided with examination papers from AQA. The question paper will consist of a choice of eight questions to be used as starting points. You are required to select one and have 12 weeks of preparatory to complete artist analysis, experimentation and all drawings and photography. This element of the course will conclude with 15 hours of supervised time (usually over 3 school days) during which you will complete your final piece.

Tasks



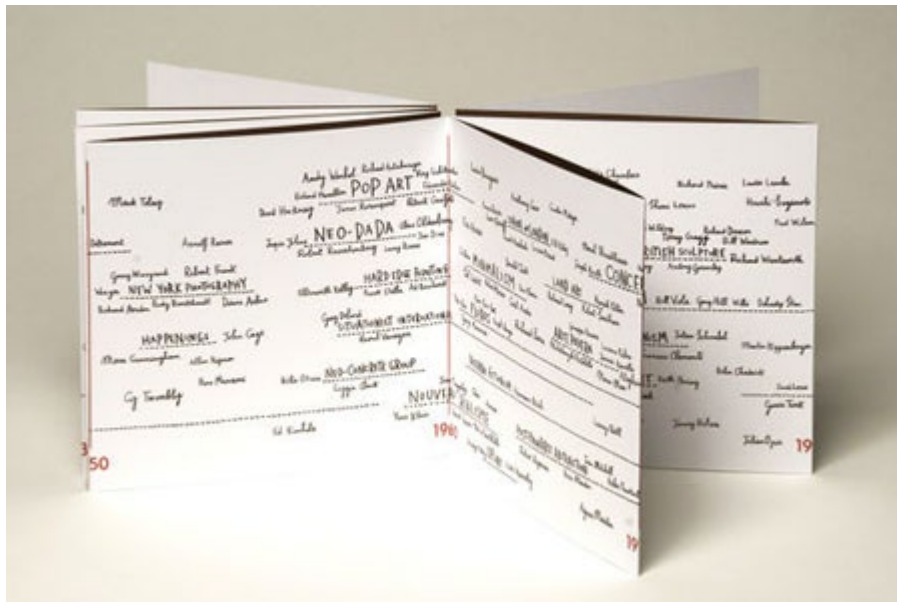
An art movement is a style in art with a specific common philosophy, goal or appearance. This is followed by a group of artists during a specific period of time.

Task 1

Produce an illustrated timeline of selected Western Art Movements.

This should be:

- Created physically and creatively. You could create a design sheet, a handmade sketchbook or essay. This is a design challenge, and it should be something that you can both present in September and mount into a sketchbook. The aim is to make it as interesting and colourful.



- Above is an example of Sara Fanelli's timeline at the Tate Modern Art Gallery in London. This is a book version of her large wall piece that spans over 100m long.
- Look at the timeline and look at how many there are http://fau4943.pbworks.com/f/Tate_Mod_chart.html
- Pick three movements from 1900-2000 to research and investigate. Some major art movements from the 20th Century are Impressionism, Expressionism, Fauvism, Cubism, Dadaism, Surrealism, Abstract Expressionism, Pop Art, and Post-Modernism.

- Present your research including the following information:
 - Include key dates
 - Movements and artists names
 - Graphics (photos, decorative titles, drawings)
 - Ideas and reactions to the movement. Write a short paragraph for each.
 (What did people said about the artwork and what you think about it?)

Task 2

Take inspiration from one particular Art Movement and create your own work in homage to this.

You should:

- Select one artist from your researched art movements that particularly interests you from the timeline that you created in task 1.
- Create a piece of work in Homage. To “pay homage” means to create artwork that honours the work of somebody else. It can be in any material e.g. drawing, painting, sculpture, or textiles. It must be no smaller than A4 and no larger than A3 in size.
- Your homage should be your own idea inspired by the artwork and artist. It should not be a copy. If you can work from your own image to make it. Try and make something that shows what you can do be ambitious.
- You will present your work during your first lesson in September. It should be ambitious and show others what you are all about. Make sure you bring it with you and show the group what you can do.
- Be ready to explain your work to the group. How does it honour your chosen artist and art movement?

All work created for task 1 and 2 will be assessed.

Success criteria:

- ✓ Show skilful use of materials (using the visual elements tone, texture, colour)
- ✓ Work from your own image (what image did you worked from? What is it, and why?)
- ✓ Link clearly to the artist and movement (what style have you used? How has the artist inspired you?)
- ✓ Have a meaning behind it (what does it mean to you? What do you want the viewer to think when they see your work?)

Glossary



1. Abstract art - Art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality, but instead uses shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect.
2. Abstract expressionism - A development of abstract art which originated in New York in the 1940s and 1950s aimed at subjective emotional expression with particular emphasis on the spontaneous creative act.
3. Ancient - Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.
4. Art deco - Decorative art style of the 1920s and 1930s, characterised by precise and boldly delineated geometric shapes and strong colours, used most notably in household objects and in architecture.
5. Assemblage - Art that is made by assembling disparate elements which are often scavenged by the artist, or sometimes bought specially.
6. Avant-garde - Avant-garde ideas, styles, and methods are very original or modern in comparison to the period in which they happen.
7. Brief - A designer's brief, or creative brief, is what a client will give to a designer to help them come up with a creative solution or set of concepts.
8. Chiaroscuro - An Italian term which refers to the use of the dramatic contrast of light and dark in a painting.
9. Close-up - A picture of a subject taken with the subject close to the camera.
10. Collage - Describes both the technique and the resulting work of art in which pieces of paper, photographs, fabric and other materials are arranged and stuck down onto a supporting surface.
11. Commercial - The art of creative services, referring to art created for commercial purposes, primarily advertising. Commercial art traditionally includes designing books, advertisements of different products, signs, posters, and other displays to promote sale or acceptance of products, services, or ideas.
12. Composition - The arrangement of elements within a work of art.
13. Conceptual - An art form in which the underlying idea or concept and the process by which it is achieved are more important than any tangible product.
14. Contemporary - The term contemporary art is loosely used to refer to art of the present day and of the relatively recent past, of an innovative or avant-garde nature.
15. Context - The setting for an event, statement, or idea.
16. Cross hatching - Mark making technique using crisscrossed lines which are used to build up shadow and tone. They can be created using crisscrossed hand or machine stitches as well as 2D media.
17. Cubism - A movement in modern art that emphasised the geometrical depiction of natural forms.
18. Culture - The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
19. Dadaism - An art movement formed during the First World War in reaction to the horrors and folly of the war, in which the work produced is often satirical and nonsensical.
20. Digital art - Refers to art made or presented using digital technology.
21. Diptych - An artwork made in the form of two painted or carved panels.
22. Drawing - A technique in which images are created on a surface using lines and other marks. Drawings may also consist of areas of tone, washes and other non-linear marks.
23. Environmental art - Art that is large enough for viewers to enter and move about in.

24. Expressive - Effectively conveying thoughts or feelings. Where the process and style of creation is emphasised rather than the final product. Expression in art might be seen in bold colour, or gestural mark making.
25. Futurism - An artistic and social movement that originated in Italy in the early twentieth century. It emphasised speed, technology, youth, and violence, and objects such as the car, the aeroplane, and the industrial city.
26. Impasto - The process or technique of laying on paint or pigment thickly so that it stands out from a surface.
27. Impressionism - A style of painting associated mainly with French artists of the late nineteenth century, such as Edgar Degas, Edouard Manet, Claude Monet, and Pierre-Auguste Renoir. Impressionist painting seeks to re-create the artist's or viewer's general impression of a scene.
28. Installation art - A term used to describe large scale assemblages or constructions of mixed media, often designed for a specific site or space.
29. Landscape - One of the principal types or genres of subject in Western art. It can be rural or urban.
30. Medium - Can refer to both to the type of art (painting, sculpture, printmaking) as well as the materials an artwork is made from.
31. Minimalism - A style that uses pared-down design elements (uncomplicated, kept purposefully simple).
32. Mixed media- A term used to describe artworks composed from a combination of different media or materials.
33. Modern - Modernism refers to the broad movement in Western arts and literature that gathered pace from around 1850. It is characterised by a deliberate rejection of the styles of the past, emphasising instead innovation and experimentation in forms, materials and techniques to create artworks that better reflected modern society.
34. Narrative art - A form of art that tells a story.
35. Oil paint - Slow drying paint in which the pigment is mixed with an oil such as linseed or poppy that forms a hard coloured surface when dry.
36. Op art - A major development of painting in the 1960s that used geometric forms to create optical effects.
37. Personal response - Belonging to or affecting you rather than anyone else. How you feel about your artwork.
38. Photorealism - A genre of art that encompasses painting, drawing and other graphic media, in which an artist studies a photograph and then attempts to reproduce the image as realistically as possible in another medium.
39. Pop Art - An art movement that emerged in the 1950s in response to advertising and popular culture and flourished in the 1960s in America and Britain, drawing inspiration from sources in popular and commercial culture such as advertising, Hollywood movies and pop music.
40. Still life - One of the principal genres (subject types) of Western art – essentially, the subject matter of a still life painting or sculpture is anything that does not move or is dead.
41. Street art - Related to graffiti art in that it is created in public locations and is usually unsanctioned, but it covers a wider range of media and is more connected with graphic design.
42. Stylised - To conform you're working process to a particular style. To work only in a manner that has a particular identity.
43. Surrealism - A movement in art and literature that flourished in the early twentieth century. Surrealism aimed at expressing imaginative dreams and visions free from conscious rational control.
44. Triptych - An artwork made in the form of three painted or carved panels.
45. Young British Artists (YBA) - A group of British artists who began to exhibit together in 1988 work that often used an experimental approach to materials and shock tactics.

Additional Reading



<p>Non-Fiction</p> <p>(Read about the history of art and how to interpret it.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art: The Whole Story, Stephen Farthing • Story of Art, E.H Gombrich - Phaidon • The Shock of the New: Art and the Century of Change, Robert Hughes • The 20th Century Art book, Phaidon Press Ltd • The Art Book, Phaidon • The Paintings That Revolutionised Art, Claudia Stauble • Ways of Seeing, John Berger
<p>Film Resources</p> <p>(Watch and learn about key artists and ideas behind the artwork)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basquiat (1996) • Big Eyes (2014) • Exit Through the Gift Shop (2010) • Frida (2002) • Girl with a Pearl Earring (2003) • Loving Vincent (2017) • Midnight In Paris (2011) • Mr. Turner (2014) • Pollock (2000) • Renoir (2012) • Woman In Gold (2015)
<p>Documentaries</p> <p>(Watch and learn about the context and creation of artwork)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/categories/documentaries-arts/featured • http://www.channel4.com/programmes/grayson-perry-divided-britain • http://www.channel4.com/programmes/turner-prize-at-30 • Fake or Fortune – https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b01mxxz6
<p>Websites</p> <p>(Research about art in galleries and museums)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/entertainment_and_arts • https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign • http://www.independent.co.uk/arts-entertainment • https://www.royalacademy.org.uk/ • http://www.tate.org.uk/ • https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2020/mar/23/10-of-the-worlds-best-virtual-museum-and-art-gallery-tours

Supporting Resources



Links to help you specifically with the tasks in your Bridging Unit are below:

<https://www.identifythisart.com/timeline-of-art-history/>

<https://artsandculture.google.com/category/art-movement>

<https://www.invaluable.com/blog/art-history-timeline/>