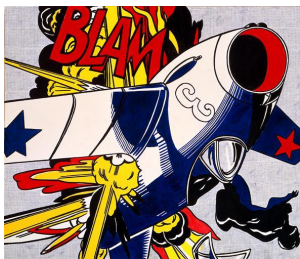


POP ART - what you need to know

1950s & 1960's
In Britain & America

Pop Art is about:

- **Popular Culture:** Art inspired by things everyone knows and sees, like comics, TV, music, and advertising.
- **Consumerism:** The idea of society being focused on buying things (consumer goods) and how this is shown in art.
- **Mass Production:** Making many copies of something, often using machines—a key theme, as Pop Art often looks mass-produced.
- **Everyday Objects:** Using common, ordinary items (like soup cans, hamburgers, flags) as the subject for fine art.
- **Iconic:** Images, people, or objects that are instantly recognisable and represent a particular culture (e.g., a **celebrity** like Marilyn Monroe).
- **Commercial Art:** Art used in advertising or design

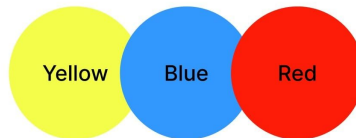


Peter Anton – outsized, hyper-realistic sculptures of sweets including **ice cream cones**, cakes and sweets.

Sculpture is making art that is three-dimensional, meaning it has length, width, and height, and can be seen from all sides.



Primary colours =



Bold outlines

Techniques used by Pop artists

- **Vibrant/Bright Colours:** Using strong, eye-catching colours, often **Primary** (Red, Yellow, Blue).
- **Block Colour:** Using large areas of one solid, flat colour, with no shading or graduation.
- **Bold Outline:** Thick, dark lines, often black, used to separate areas of colour, similar to a comic book.
- **Screen Printing (or Silk Screen):** A technique used to mass-produce images, allowing for quick repetition and a flat, commercial look.
- **Mixed Media:** Using different materials in the same artwork, like paint, paper cut-outs, and photographs.
- **Enlargement:** Making a small image (like a comic panel or photograph) much bigger.
- **Cropping:** Cutting an image to focus on a particular section.