

# GALLERY REBELS

- Primary and secondary colours
- Awareness of colours that contrast and compliment one another
- 6 figure grid references
- 8 point compass
- Identifying human and physical features with similarities and differences

## BANKSY



**Banksy is a famous - but anonymous - British graffiti artist. He keeps his identity a secret.**

He produces pieces of work which pop up in public places, such as on the walls of buildings.

A lot of his art is done in a particular style which people can easily recognise.

Banksy was heavily influenced in his early days by a French graffiti artist called Blek le Rat. Not only did this artist inspire Banksy politically, but Banksy was also inspired by his use of stencils.

Banksy took on this visual style for himself and, to this day, uses stencils to do a lot of his work.

His artwork can be rebellious and is known for delivering political messages.

There are lots of people who love what he does, paying many thousands of pounds for it and considering it to be incredible art.

But there are others who don't support what he does and consider it to be vandalism.

Some of his graffiti has been painted over soon after it appears.

There is a debate about why Banksy's work can be protected as 'art' when other graffiti artists are prosecuted and sometimes even put in prison for doing the same thing.

Without Banksy, other urban artists might have sold their pieces and might have had their work make it to galleries, but **his movement brought rapid attention to street art, thus heightening the success of other artists in street art media.** Banksy created a new brainwave of artistic creation. 5 Aug 2020

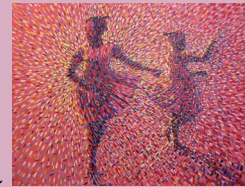
## Expressionism

A style of painting, music or drama in which the artist seeks to express emotion through their art,



## Pointillism

Tiny dots of various colours to compose images, that become blended in the viewer's eye.



## Impressionism

A French movement originating in the 1860s, using light and colour to give visual 'impressions', focusing on light and colour.



## Pop art

Colourful block art based on modern popular culture and the mass media, focusing on light and colour.



## Cubism

Different views of subjects (usually objects or figures) together in the same picture, resulting in paintings that appear fragmented and abstracted.



## Surrealism

A style in art and literature in which ideas, images, and objects are combined in a strange way, like in a dream.

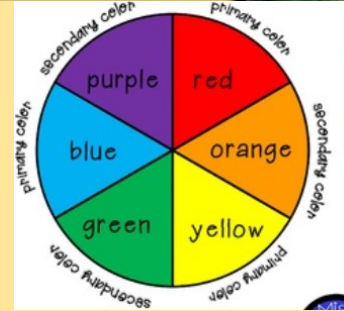


## Abstract

Art that uses shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect.



## Art Vocabulary



**Primary colour** - any group of colours that can be used to mix all other colours.

**Secondary colour** - colours made by mixed 2 primary colours.

**Portraiture** - the art of painting or taking portraits (usually head and shoulders)

**Elements of arts** - the different aspects that make up most pieces of artwork: **line, colour, shape, form, value, space and texture.**

**Artistic movement** - a style of art with particular inspiration, object or philosophy/ideas behind it.

**Relief printing** - printing shapes from raised images.

## History and Geography Vocabulary

**6 figure grid reference** - a short sequence of letters or numbers, used to locate smaller, more precise locations.

**Chronological** - following a record of events in the order that they happened.

**Economic activity** - the process that leads to the making and manufacture of goods or service.

**Trade links** - a system of exchanging goods between two places, in order to keep a fair trading balance.

**Land use** - the human use of physical land e.g. farming, living, industry, mining, recreational)

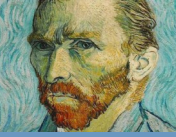
**Human geography** - humans and their relationships with communities, cultures, economies, and interactions with the environment e.g. buildings, monuments, transport.



## Six figure grid references to locate art galleries around the globe

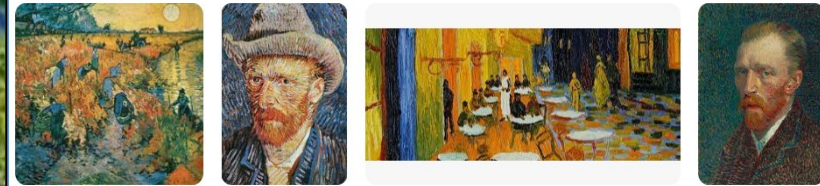
## Art galleries around the globe

## Vincent Van Gogh



**Vincent Willem van Gogh** (30 March 1853–29 July 1890) was a Dutch post-impressionist painter. His work had a great influence on modern art because of its striking colours and emotional power. He suffered from anxiety and fits of mental illness. When he was 37, he died from shooting himself in the chest.

When he was a young man, Van Gogh worked for a company of art dealers. He traveled between The Hague, London and Paris. After that, he taught in England. He then wanted to become a pastor and spread the Gospel, and from 1879 he worked as a missionary in a mining place in Belgium. He began drawing the people there, and in 1885, he painted his first important work, *The Potato Eaters*. He usually painted in dark colors at this time. In March 1886, he moved to Paris and found out about the French impressionists. Later, he moved to the south of France, and the colors in his art became brighter. His special style of art was developed and later fully grown during the time he stayed in Arles in 1888.



The Louvre, France



The Tate, England



Eastside Gallery, Germany



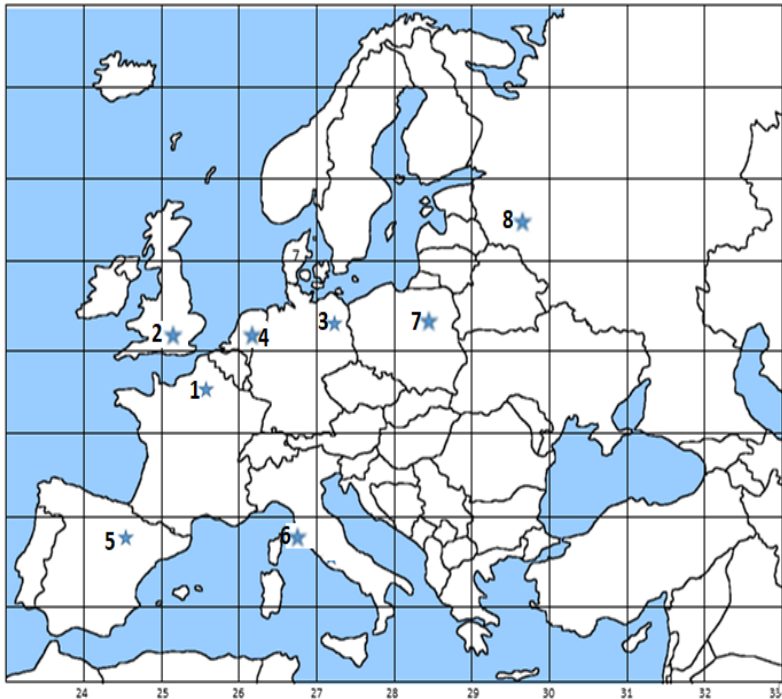
Museo Nacional Centro, Spain



Uffizi Gallery, Italy



Museum of Modern Art, Poland



Grid references are used to locate a particular square on a map. This is important as it is a universal way for us to describe where things are on a map. The horizontal lines are called eastings as they increase as you move eastwards. The vertical lines are called northings as they increase as you move northwards.



## Gallery Rebels mood board

