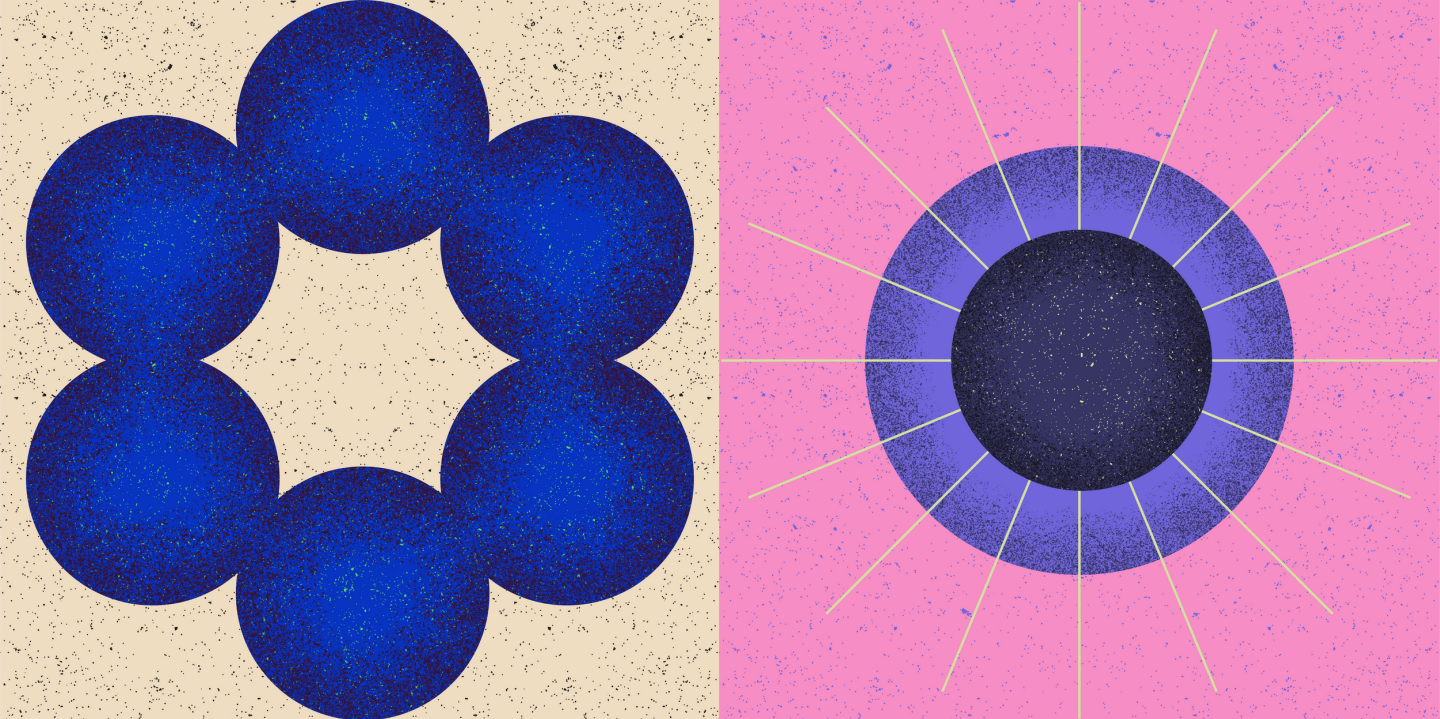


# INTRODUCTION TO POST 1960'S ART

5TH YEARS - VISUAL STUDIES

MS. ROURKE





# INTRODUCTIONS

## ABOUT ME

What you have covered so far  
with Ms. Hatch ?

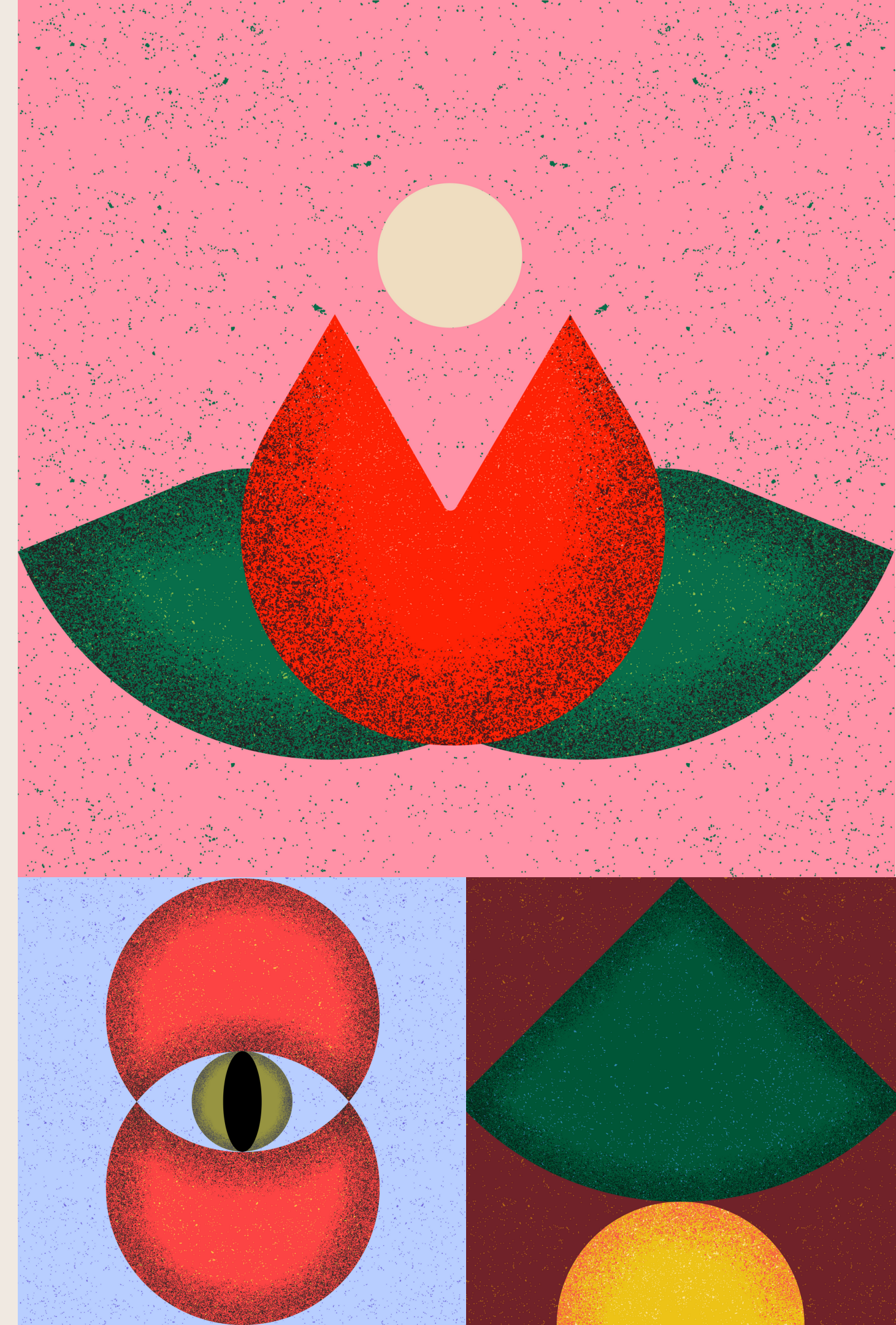




# TODAY'S LESSON

## BRIEF INTRODUCTION

- Art movements that happened before 1960's
  - Modernism in Europe
  - American Regionalism
  - Abstract Expressionism
- Context - Looking at Historical events from 1960 - Present
- Pop Art - Looking at Andy Warhol and his work







# WHAT ART MOVEMENTS COME BEFORE POST 1960'S ART

Modernism , American Regionalism , Abstract Expressionism



# BEFORE 1960

## MODERNISM (C. 1900 - 1960S )

- MODERNISM REFERS TO A GLOBAL MOVEMENT IN SOCIETY AND CULTURE THAT FROM THE EARLY DECADES OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY SOUGHT A NEW ALIGNMENT WITH THE EXPERIENCE AND VALUES OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL LIFE
- USED **NEW IMAGERY**, **MATERIALS** AND **TECHNIQUES** TO CREATE ARTWORKS THAT THEY FELT BETTER REFLECTED THE REALITIES AND HOPES OF MODERN SOCIETIES

PABLO PICASSO  
LES DEMOISELLES D'AVIGNON  
PARIS, JUNE-JULY 1907





# BEFORE 1960

## AMERICAN REGIONALISM (C. 20TH CENTURY )

- MODERNISTS ART IN AMERICA IN THE **EARLY 20TH CENTURY** HAVE BEEN DOMINATED BY EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENTS WHICH CENTRED IN PARIS FRANCE
- PAINTER DELIBERATELY TURNED THEIR ATTENTION BACK HOME TOWARDS THE HARD-WORKING RURAL POPULATION OF AMERICA DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION
- GRANT WOOD, AMERICAN GOTHIC, 1930





# BEFORE 1960

## ABSTRACT EXPRESSIONISM (C. 1952 )

- AMERICAN ABSTRACT EXPRESSIONISM BECAME AN INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNISED MOVEMENT IN 1952
- COMPOSITION - THERE IS NOT ONE FOCAL POINT. INSTEAD, A VIEWER'S EYES MIGHT BE DIRECTED “ALL OVER” THE CANVAS BY THE COLOURS OF PAINT, BRUSHSTROKES, AND THE ARTIST'S TECHNIQUE
- JACKSON POLLOCK, NUMBER 1 (LAVENDER MIST), 1950



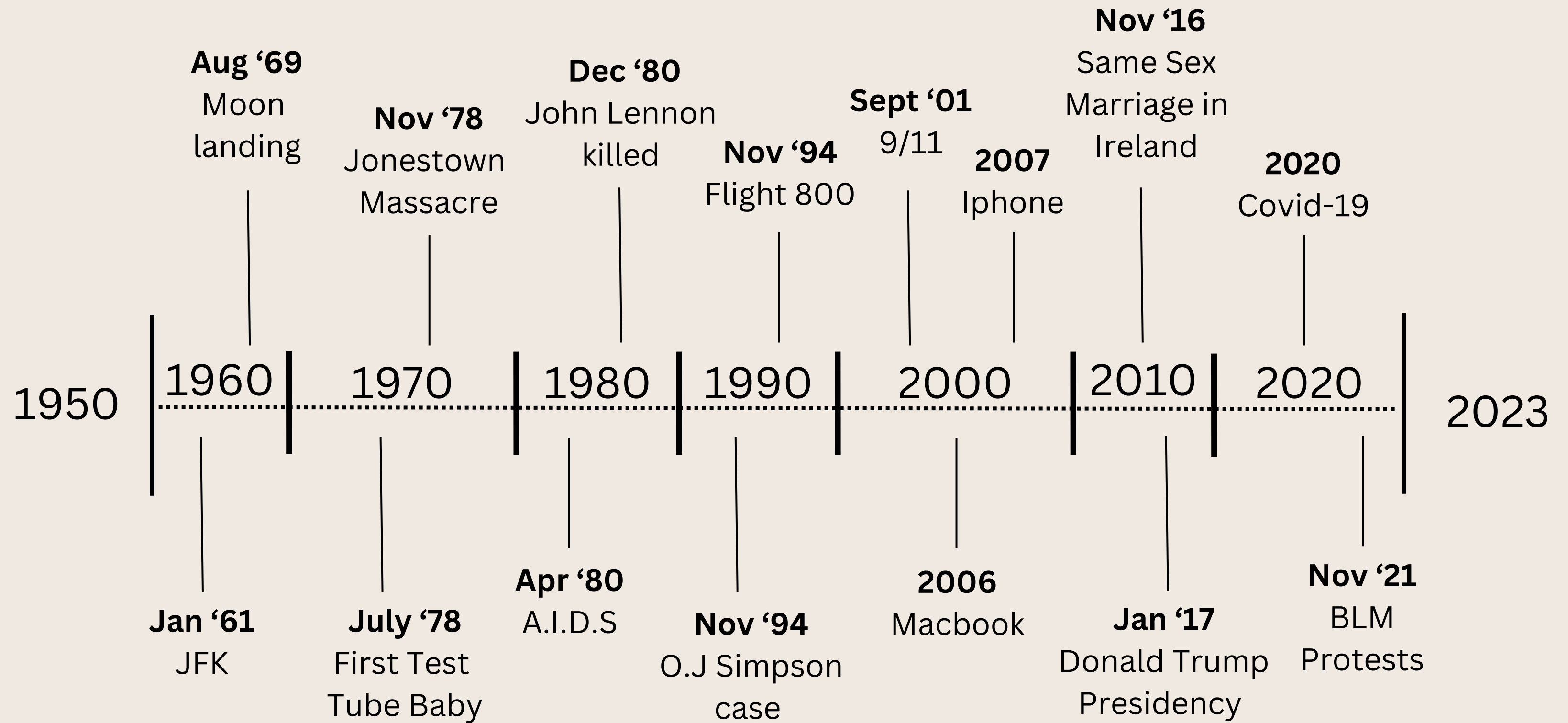


The background of the entire slide is a vibrant blue field filled with a repeating pattern of large, stylized circles. Each circle is divided vertically: the left half is a bright orange and the right half is a solid black. The circles are arranged in a staggered grid, creating a dynamic, mid-century modern aesthetic.

# POST 1960'S

**TIMELINE OF HISTORICAL EVENTS**  
**POP ART - ANDY WARHOL**





# TIMELINE



# POST 1960'S

ARTISTIC PROCESSES -

**Pop Art (1960s)**

**Conceptual Art (1960s-1970s)**

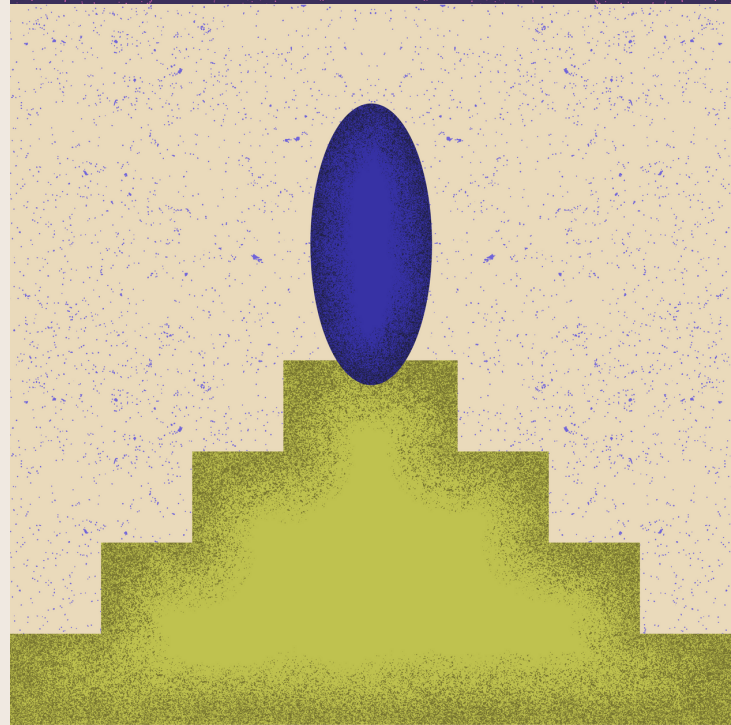
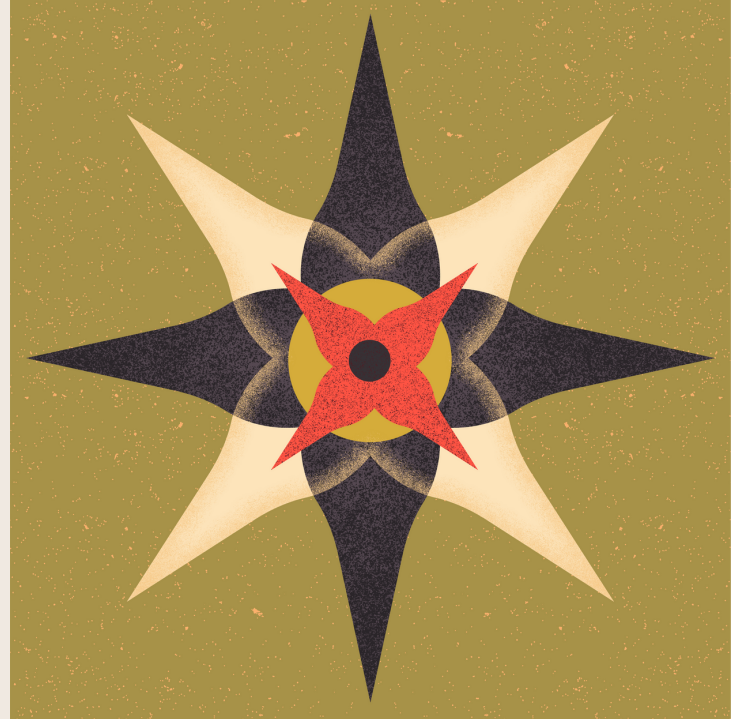
**Land Art (1960s-1970s)**

**Post-Minimalism (1970s)**

**Neo-Expressionism (late 20th century)**

**Installation Art (1980s onwards)**

**Street Art (1980s onwards)**





# POST 1960'S - POP ART

Pop art is an art movement that emerged in the 1950s and flourished in the 1960s in America and Britain, drawing inspiration from sources in **popular and commercial culture**





# **POP ART - ARTISTS**

**Andy Warhol - 1928 - 1987**

**Jasper Jones - 1930 - Present**

**Robert Rauschenberg - 1925 - 2008**

**Roy Lichtenstein - 1923 - 1997**

**Claes Oldenburg - 1929 - 2022**





# ANDY WARHOL

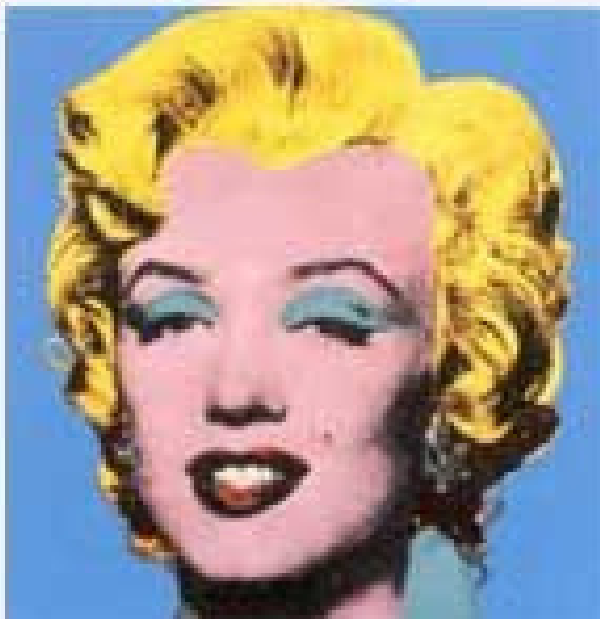
**Andy Warhol** was an American visual artist, film director, producer, and leading figure in the pop art movement.

**Born:** August 6, 1928,  
Pennsylvania, United States  
**Died:** February 22, 1987, New  
York, United States

**Periods:** Pop art, Modern art



# ANDY WARHOL'S WORK





# WERE WE SUCCESSFUL TODAY ?

How what art movements were before Modernism ?

Create a historical event timeline in the notes

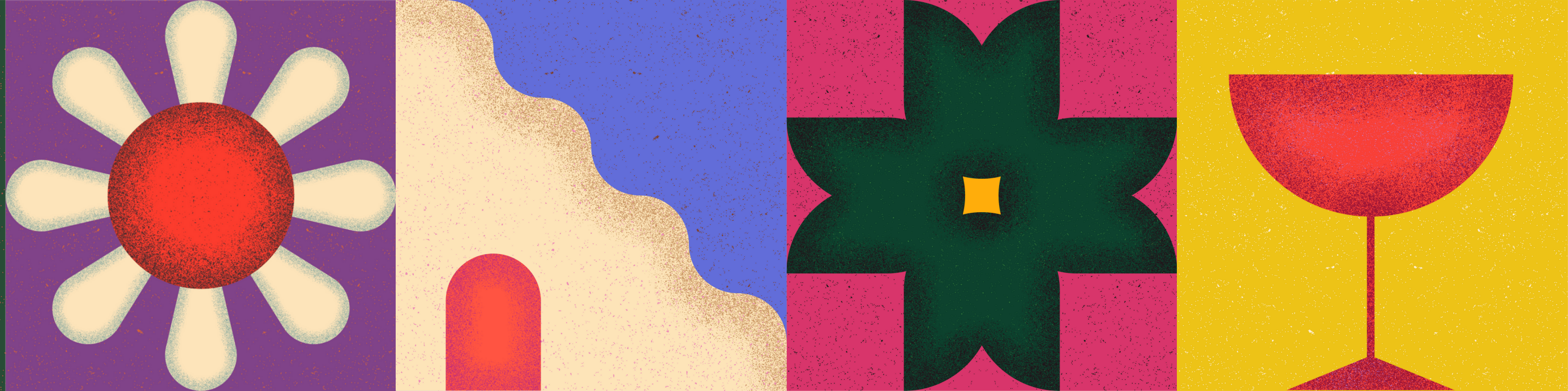
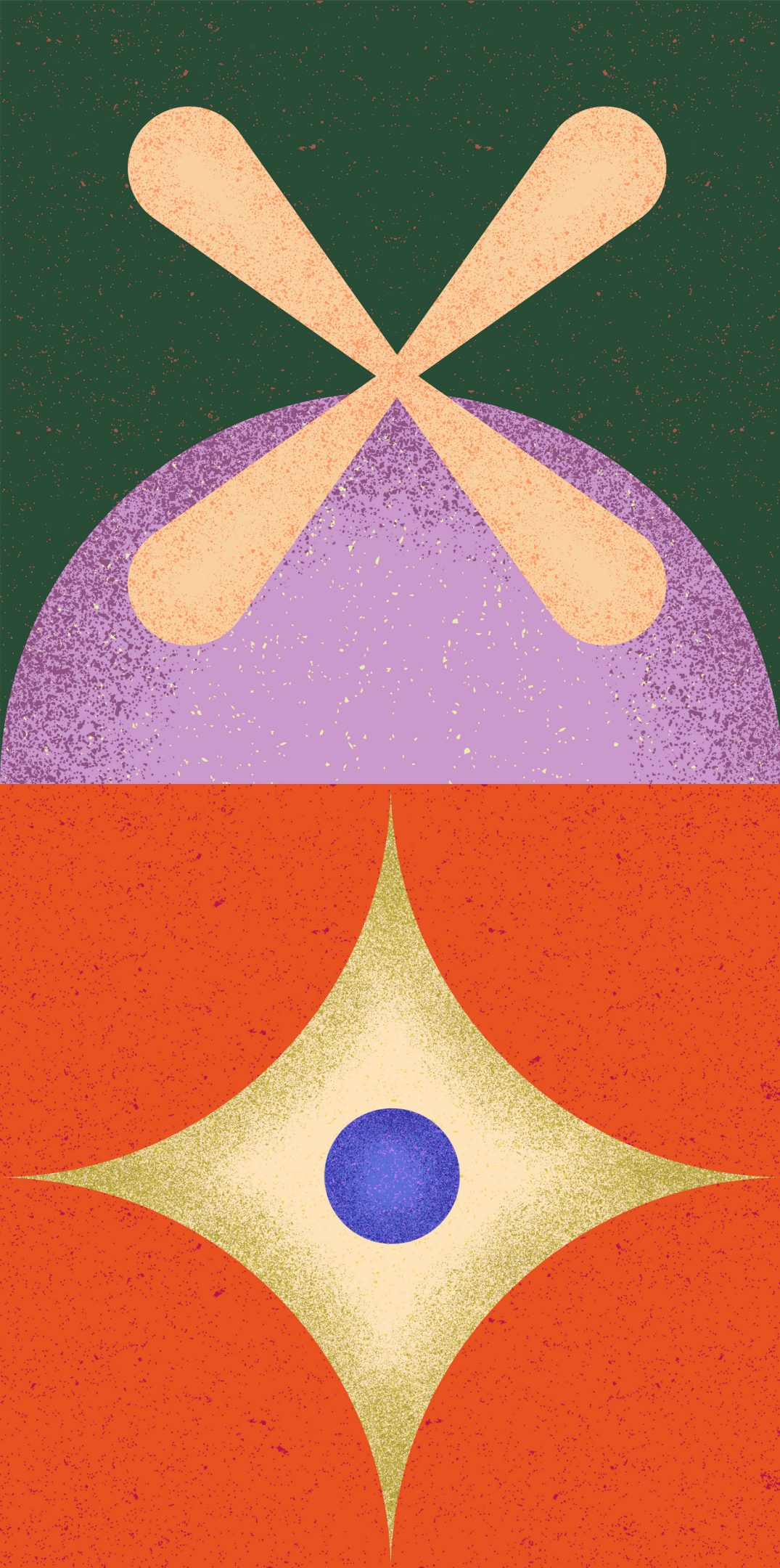
Discuss the artist we looked at today and his work











# POST 1960'S ART

## ART IN AMERICA

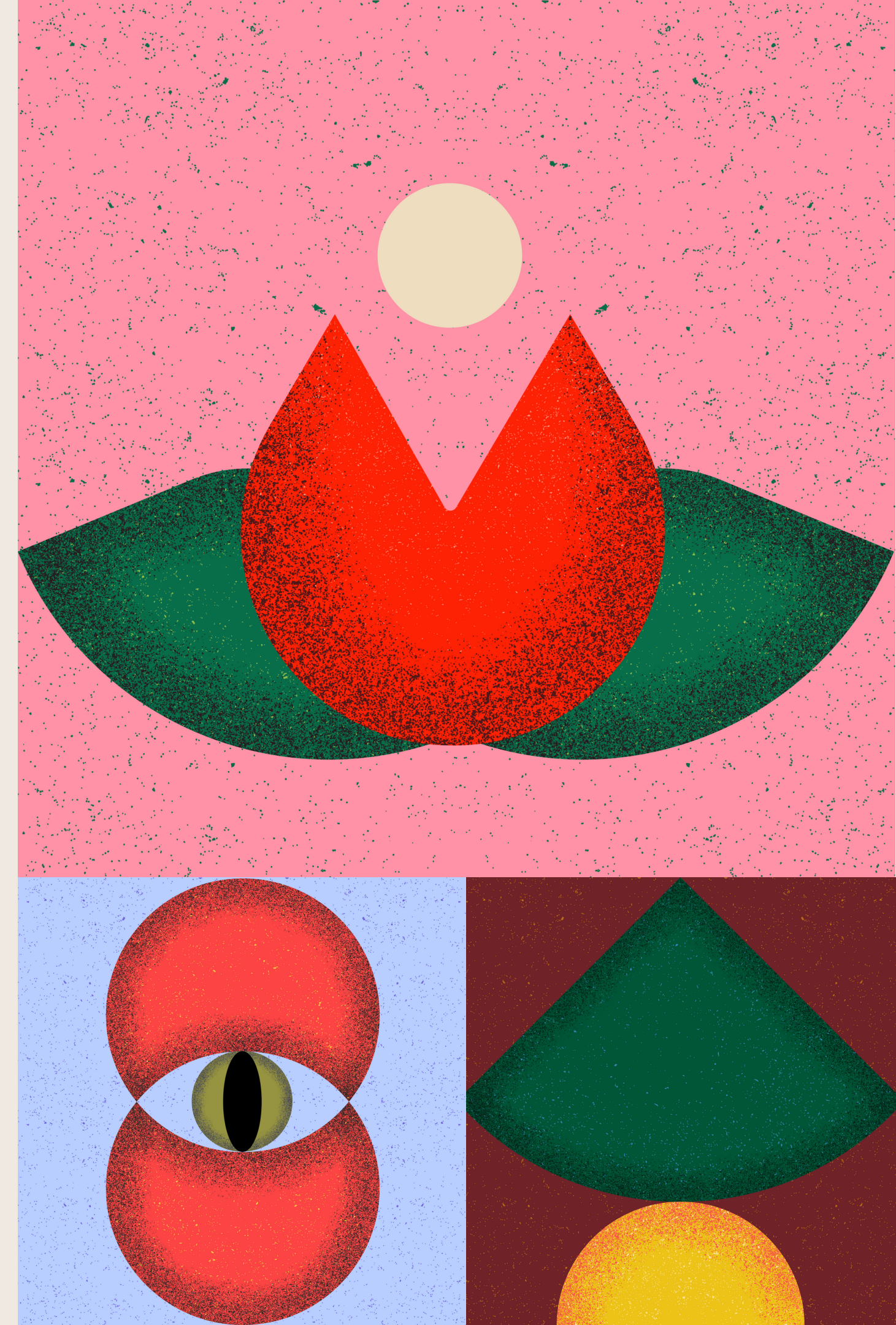
5TH YEARS - VISUAL STUDIES

MS. ROURKE



# TODAY'S LESSON

- Looking at Art in America - Abstract Expressionism - Pop Art
- Learning about Andy Warhol and his work
- Looking at Roy Lichtenstien and his work





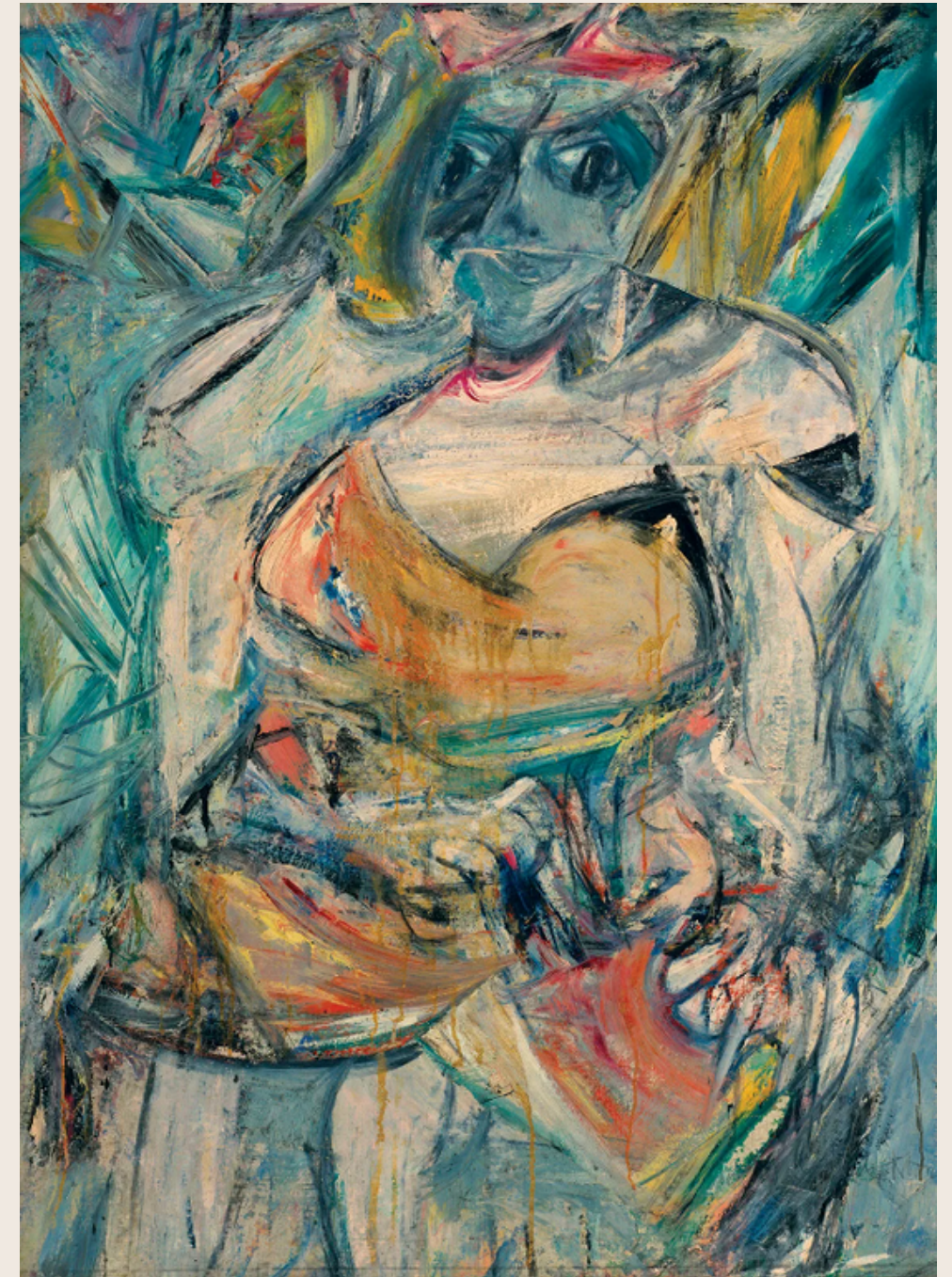
# ABSTRACT EXPRESSIONISM

## AMERICAN ABSTRACT EXPRESSIONISM

By the time the Second World War ended, in 1945, where millions of people had died, and cities across Europe and Asia were left in ruins. Economies were destroyed in countries around the world, with one huge exception: the United States

Out of this transformation came America's first truly homegrown art movement: **Abstract Expressionism**

Aimed at subjective emotional expression with particular emphasis on the spontaneous creative act



Woman II, 1952, Willem de Kooning

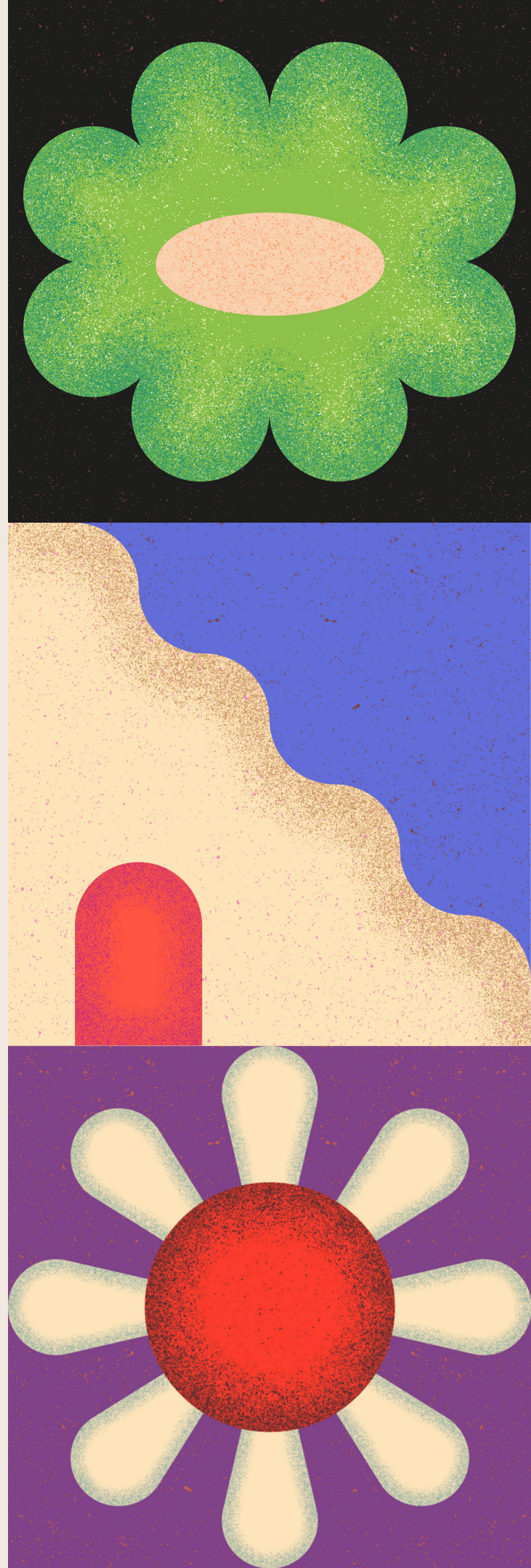


# POP ART

## WHAT IS POP ART ?

**Pop art** is an art movement that emerged in the United Kingdom and the United States during the mid- to late-1950s.

The movement presented a challenge to traditions of fine art by including imagery from popular and mass culture, such as advertising, comic books and mundane mass-produced objects

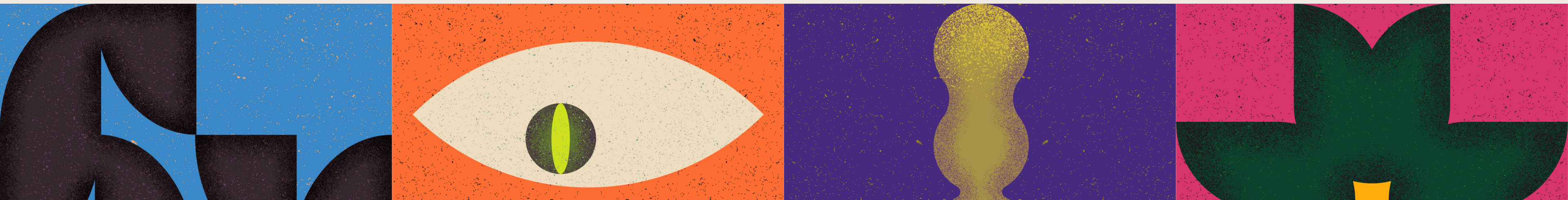




# Pop Art - Context

After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union were the world's superpowers. Although they never declared war on each other, they fought a war of ideas called The Cold War throughout the 1950's and the 1960's.

The 1960's was one of the most turbulent decades in world history. A generation gap developed between young and old, and unrest came with civil rights demands for African Americans, anti-war protests and the political assassinations of JFK, Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr.





The background of the entire image is a vibrant blue field filled with a repeating pattern of large, stylized circles. These circles are colored in a bright orange and a deep black, creating a high-contrast, graphic effect. The circles are arranged in a staggered grid, with some partially visible at the edges of the frame.

# LOOKING AT ARTISTS

ANDY WARHOL & ROY LICHTENSTEIN





# ANDY WARHOL

**Andy Warhol** was an American visual artist, film director, producer, and leading figure in the pop art movement.

**Born:** August 6, 1928,  
Pennsylvania, U.S.

**Died:** February 22, 1987, New  
York, U.S.

**Periods:** Pop art, Modern art



Andy Warhol is undoubtedly Pop Arts most famous artist.

He had worked as a commercial artist, and, as a result, popular imagery of the advertising industry fascinated him.

Over-exposure made it a void of emotion, but this made it even more interesting for him.

Andy Warhol was shot (and nearly killed) on 3rd June 1968.



Coca-Cola, 1962, Andy Warhol





# Style and technique

Warhol was completely against the idea of skill and craftsmanship.

Around 1962, Warhol began to produce photo-silkscreen works, which involved transferring a photographic image on the porous silkscreens

In 1964, Warhol moved to a studio and called it 'The factory'. This marked a turning point in his career. He could now create films and even more receptive, mass-produced and meaningless images.



Liz Taylor, 1964, Andy Warhol



# His work

Warhol had a lifelong fascination with Hollywood and especially Marilyn Monroe. ‘**Marilyn Diptych**’ was shown in his first New York exhibition in 1962. Just a few weeks after she passed away.



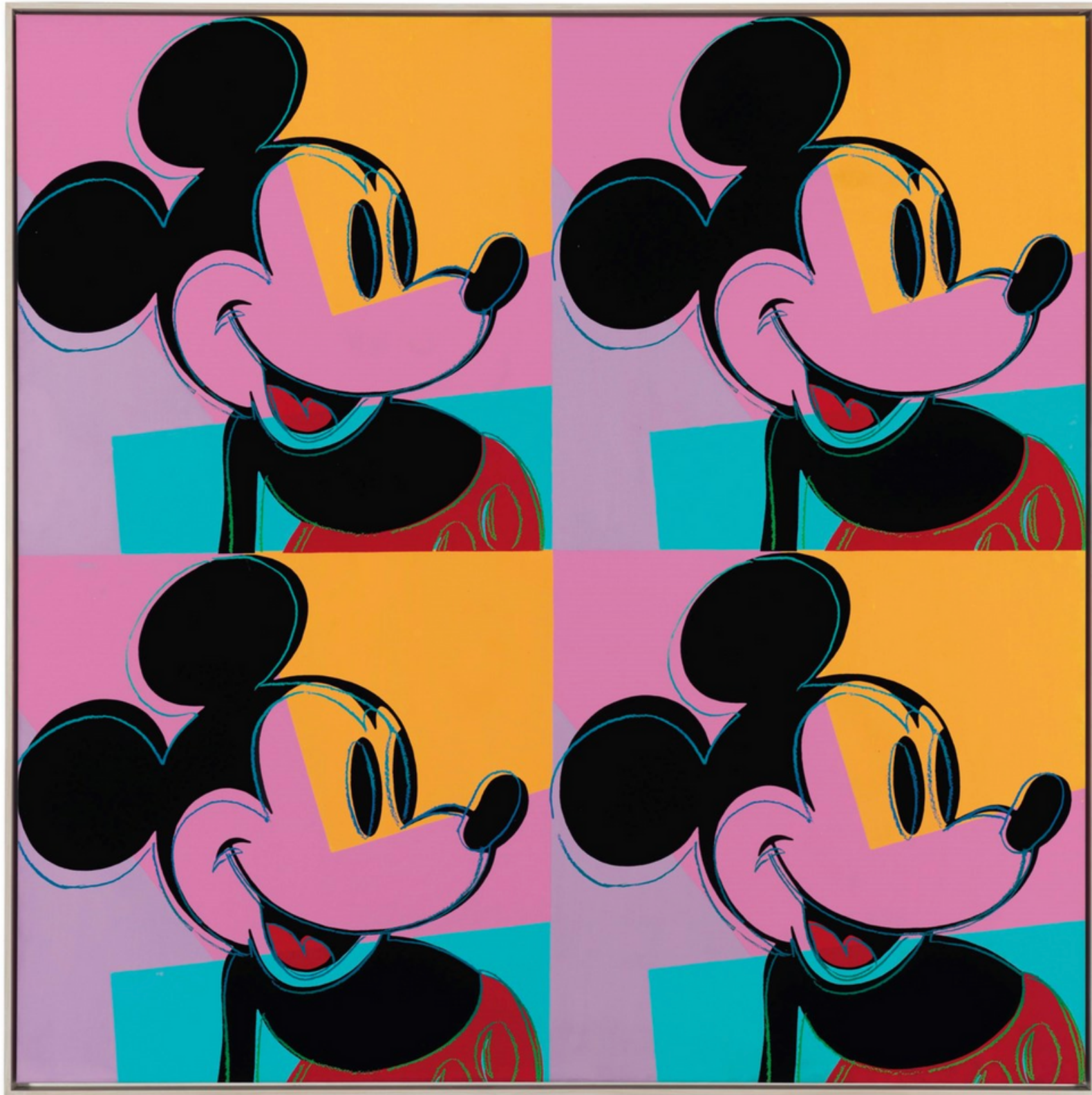
The two silver canvases form a diptych, a format traditionally used in religious painting. This probably reflected his devotion to Marilyn.

**Diptych:** A painting, especially an altarpiece, on two hinged wooden panels that may be closed like a book.

Marilyn Diptych, 1962, Andy Warhol



# His work



Quadrant Mickey Mouse, 1981, Andy Warhol

Again we can see Warhol's interest and fascination with film and pop culture.

The use of bright colours compliment the innocence of the subject 'Mickey Mouse'

Question -

Out of the 2 pieces we looked at which Art work do like more?



# His work

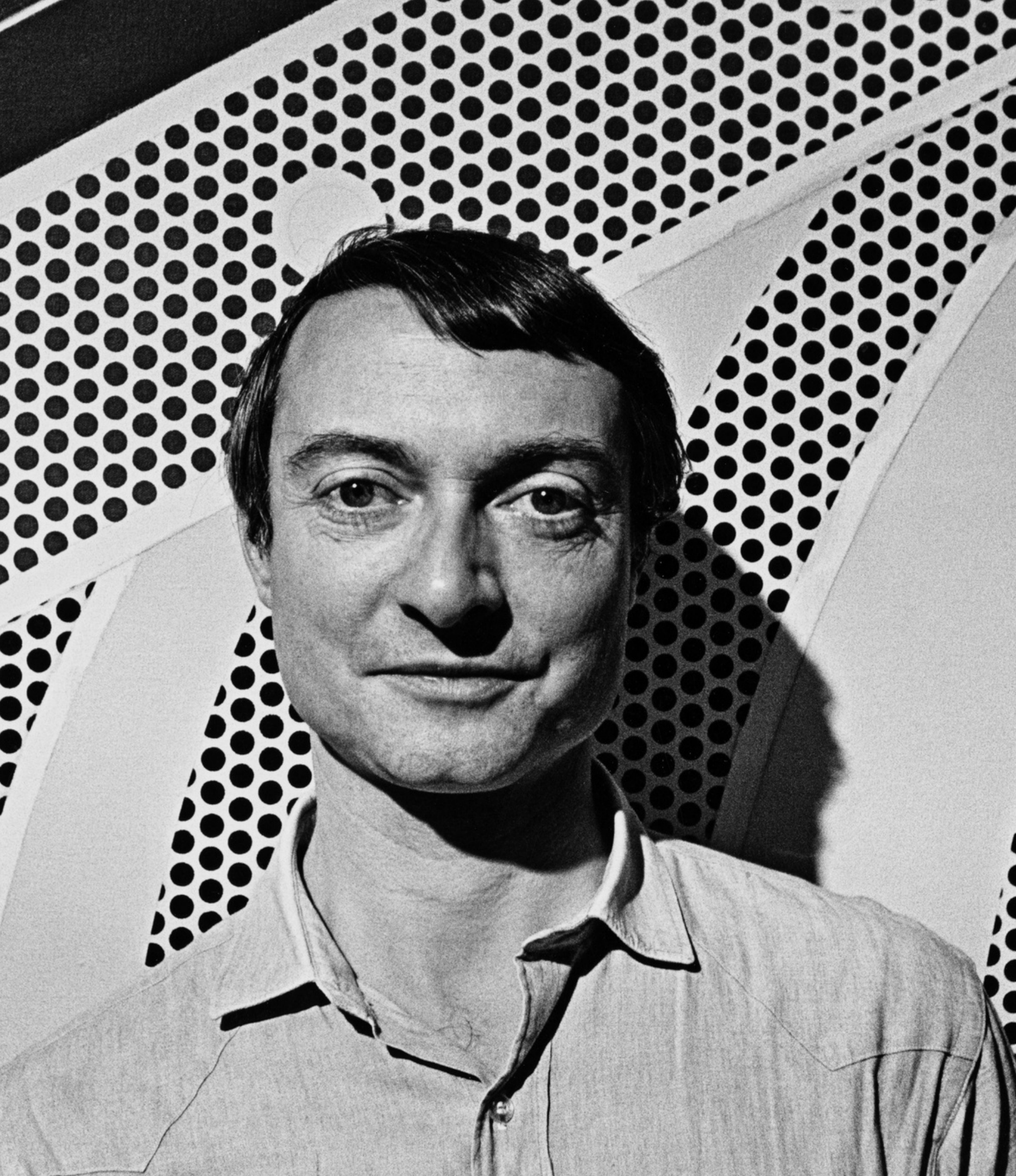


Campbell's Soup I, 1968, Andy Warhol



Flowers, 1964, Andy Warhol





# ROY LICHTENSTEIN

**Roy Lichtenstein** was an American Visual artist and painter. He was a founder and foremost practitioner of Pop Art

**Born:** October 27, 1923, New York, U.S.

**Died:** September 29, 1997, New York, U.S.

**Periods:** Pop art



Early in his career, Roy Lichtenstein developed a style based on the comic strip.

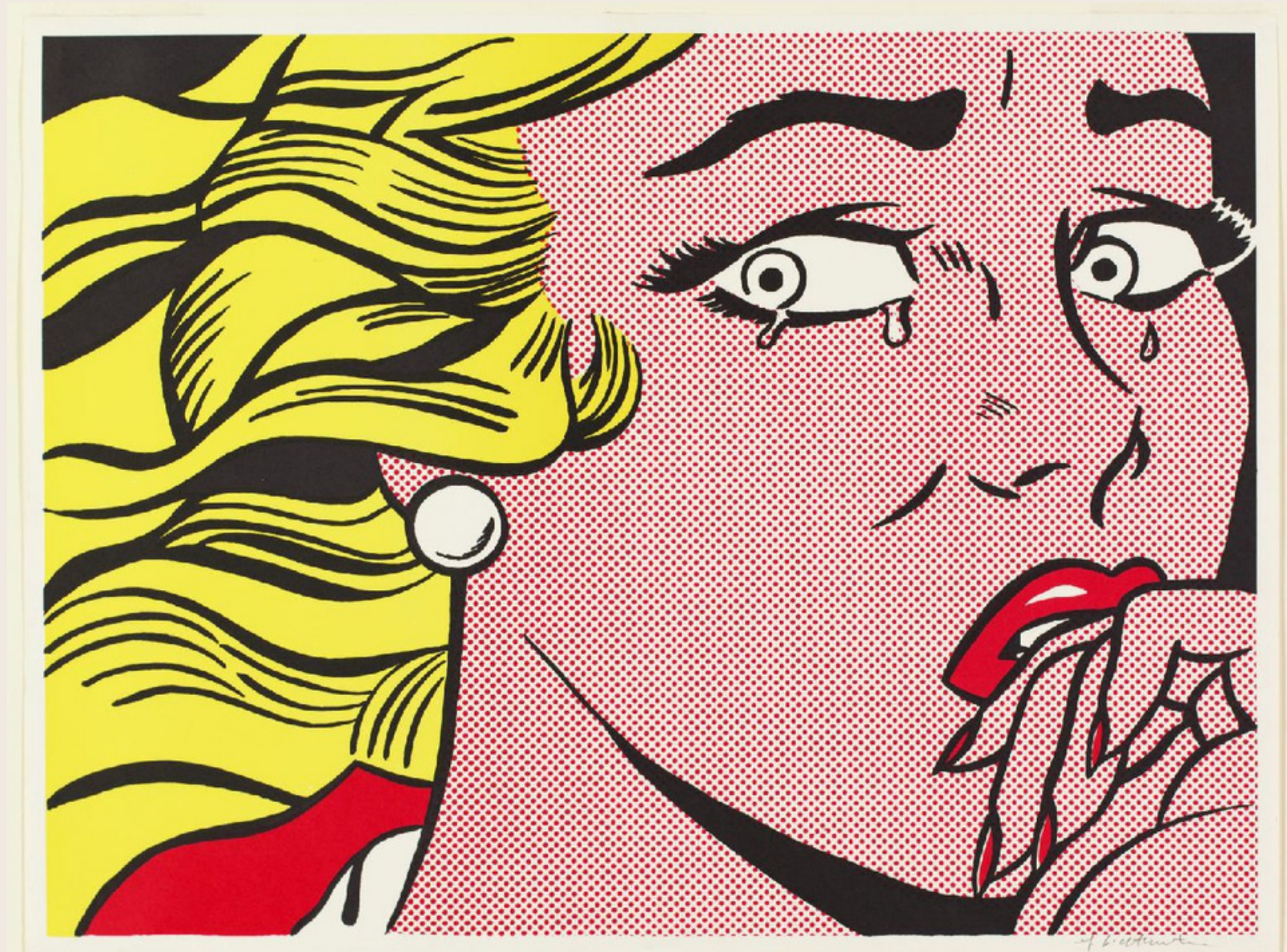
The typical size of comic strips would fit into the size of a book, but he enlarged his paintings to the grand scale of Abstract Expressionism

Lichtenstein copied source photographs or pictures by hand.

He adjusted the composition to suit his ideas.

His use of Ben Day dots, the method used by newspaper and comic strips to denote gradients and texture, became a signature element of his style

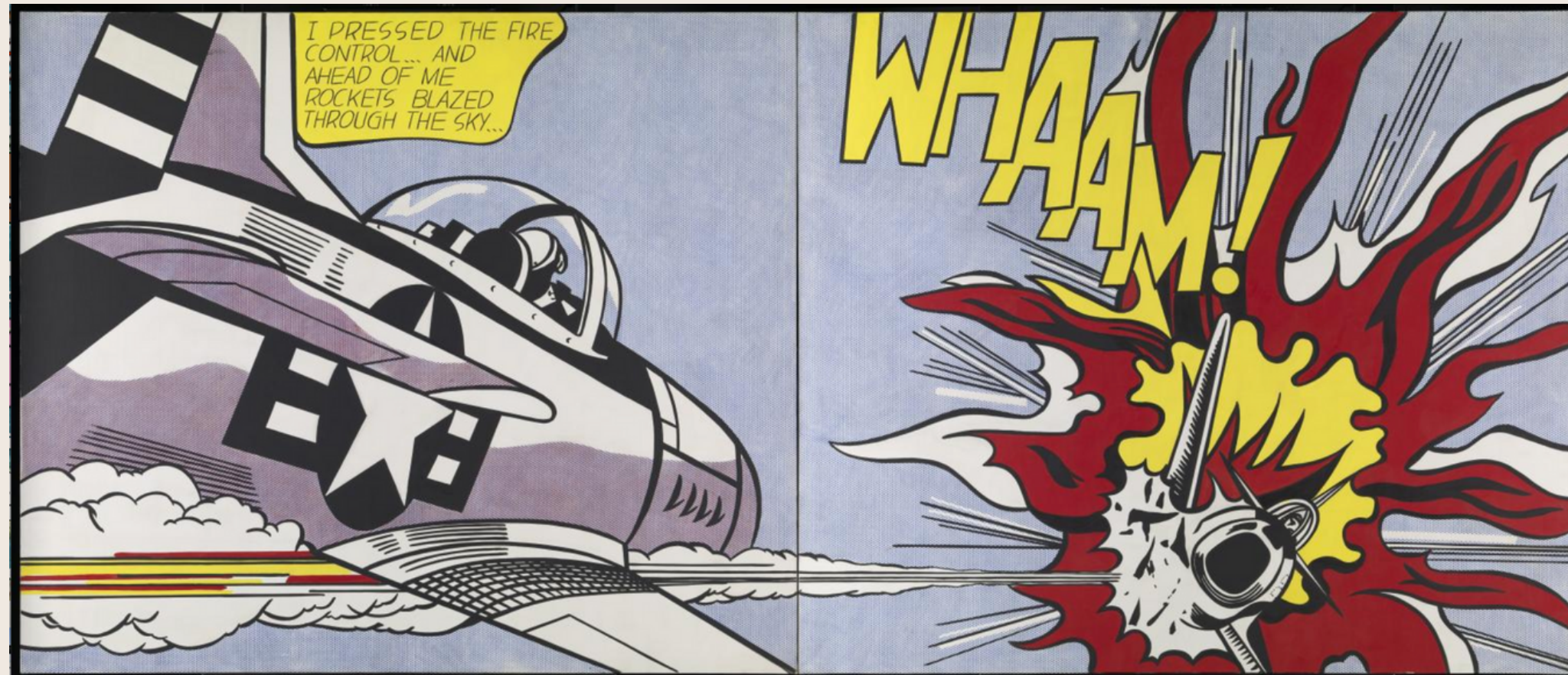
## His work



Crying Girl, 1963, Roy Lichtenstein



# His work



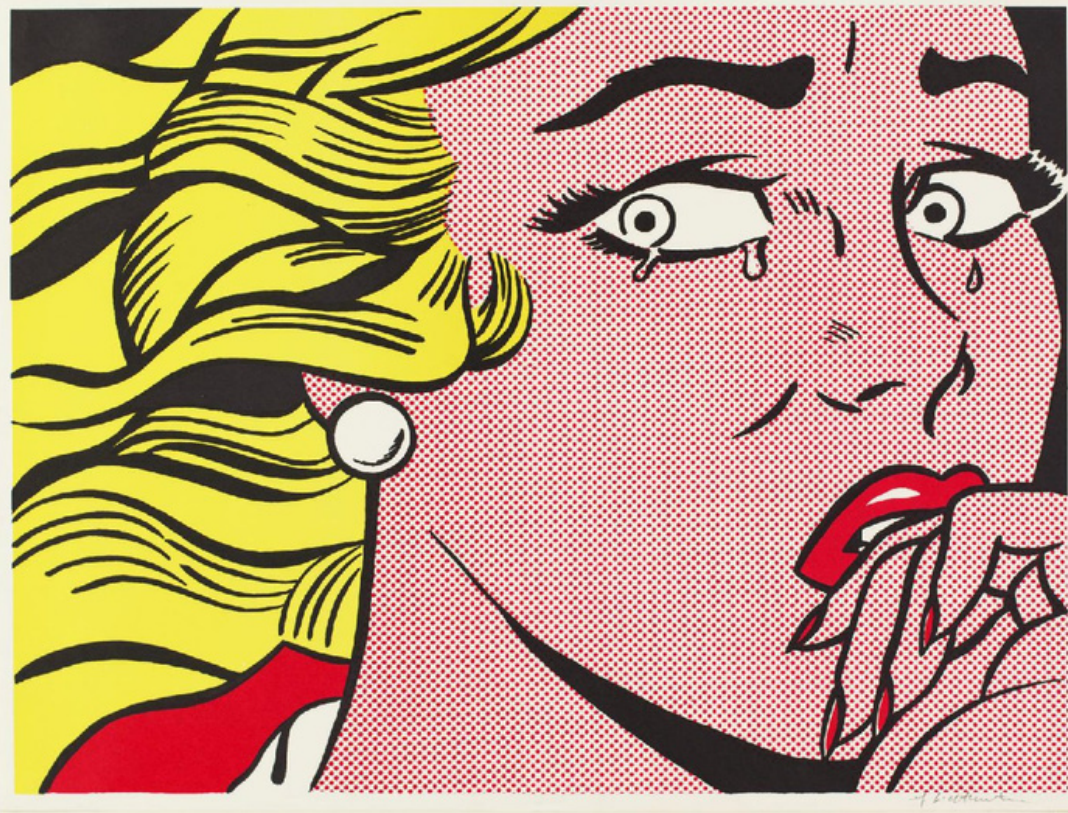
Whaam!, 1963, Roy Lichtenstein



MASTERPIECE, 1963, Roy Lichtenstein



# Activity - Designing a bag inspired by the artists



**Colour, Style,  
Subject Matter**



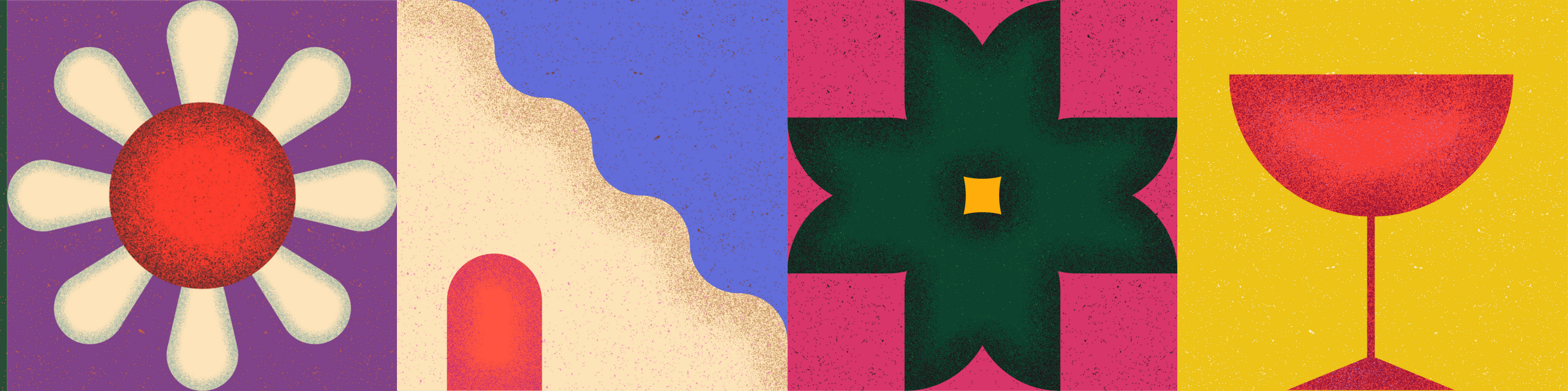
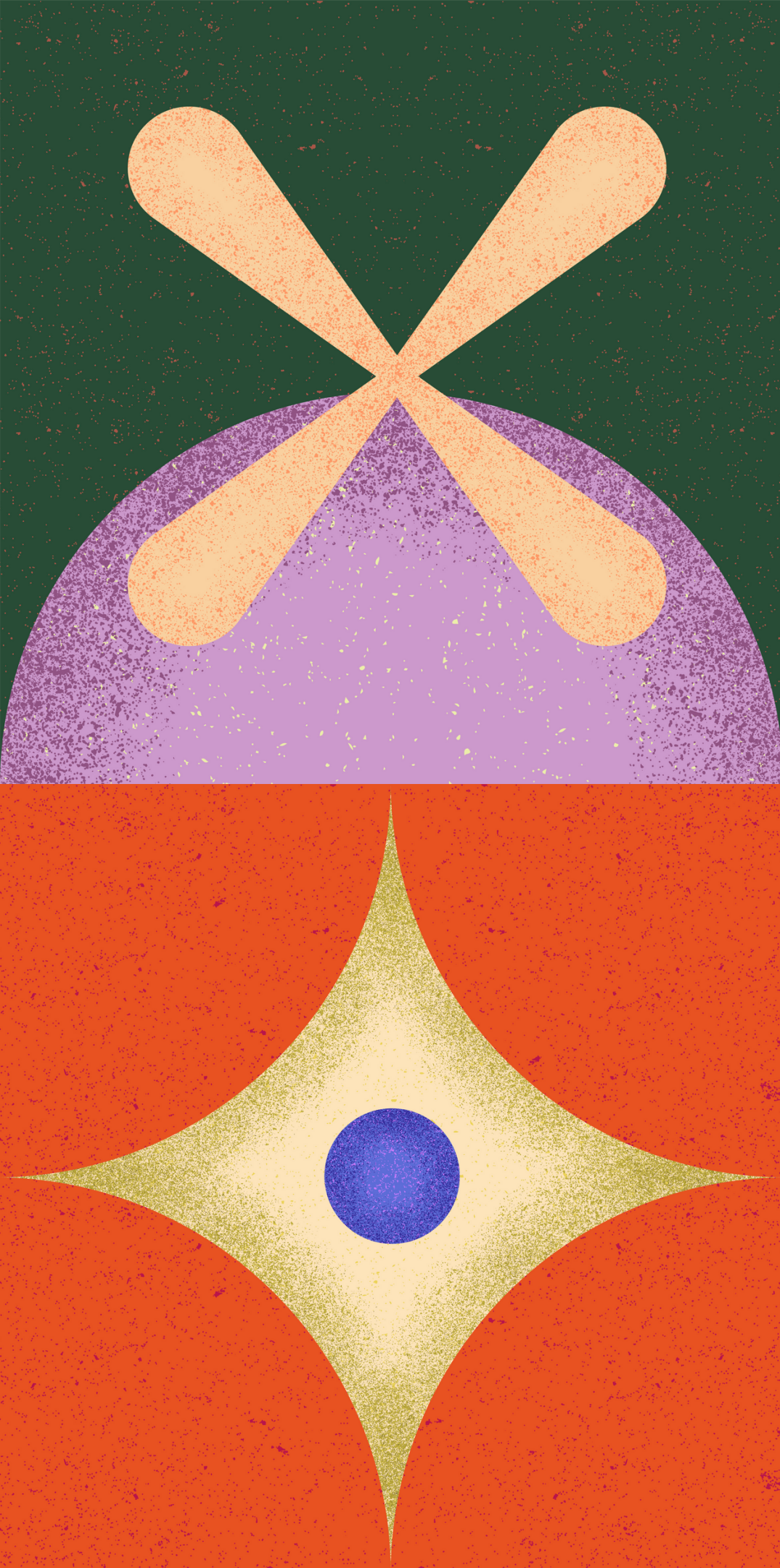


# Homework - Research

Spend **20 mins** to look up either Andy Warhol's or Roy Lichtenstein's work and write a small paragraph about 1 piece of their work -

When was it made, how was it made, what is the context behind the work etc





# **POST 1960'S ART**

## **CONTEMPORARY ART MOVEMENTS**

### **- LAND ART**

**5TH YEARS - VISUAL STUDIES**

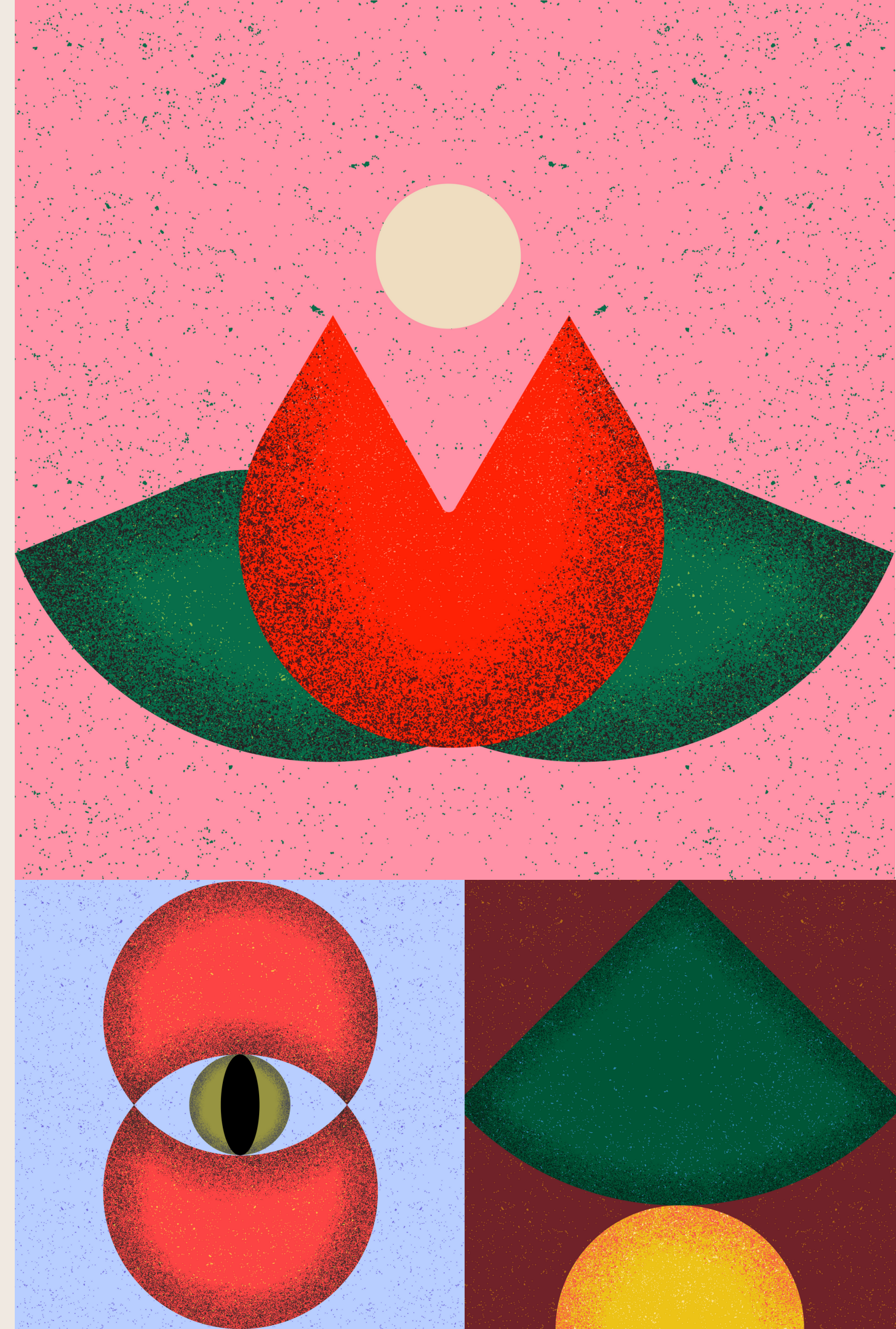
**MS. ROURKE**



# TODAY'S LESSON

Looking at Conceptual Art Movement -  
Land Art

Michael Heizer  
Nancy Holt  
Robert Smithson







# CONCEPTUAL ART MOVEMENT

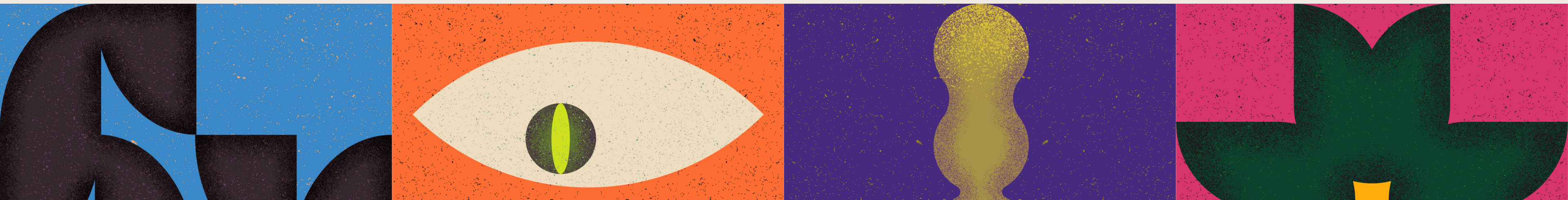
Land Art



# Conceptual Art Movements

**Conceptual Art** - art where the idea behind the work is more important than the actual product.

Conceptual artists of the 1960s had a new notion that ideas in themselves can be works of art, and can look and be almost anything.





The background of the entire slide is a vibrant blue field filled with a repeating pattern of large, stylized circles. Each circle is divided vertically: the left half is a bright orange and the right half is a solid black. The circles are arranged in a staggered grid, creating a dynamic and rhythmic visual texture.

# LAND ART

LAND ART OR EARTH ART

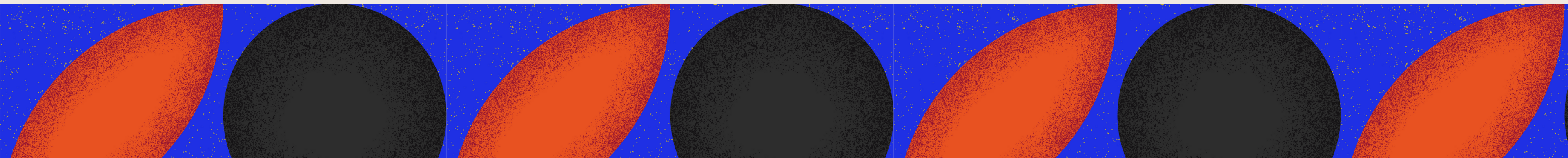


**Land Art** also known as Earth Art  
was part of the wider conceptual art movement in the '60s and  
the '70s.

The Land Art Movement started as a way to explore ideas about  
sculpture and art, looking at space and the way in which art is  
experienced.

Creating site specific art was a very new idea.

**Land Art: Site specific art designs specifically for a particular  
location**

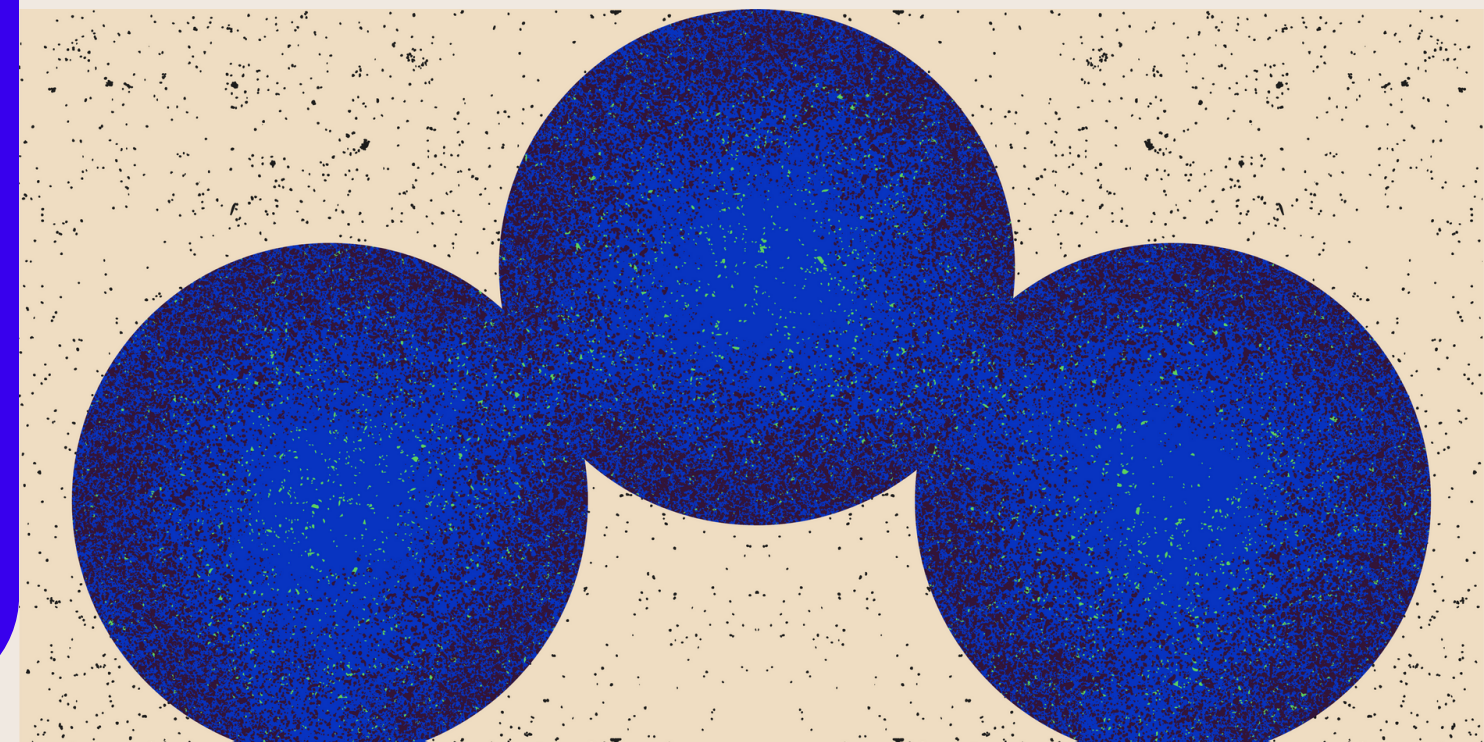




Works were mostly temporary and artist documented the work with photographs and maps exhibited in galleries

The rejection of traditional gallery and museum spaces was one of the defining aspects of a new group of land artists

Their idea of site specific art was very new because the work sometimes required wide open spaces





# ARTISTS

MICHAEL HEIZER, NANCY HOLT,  
ROBERT SMITHSON





# MICHAEL HEIZER

**Michael Heizer** is an American land artist specialising in large-scale and site-specific sculptures

(age 78 years)

**Born:** November 4, 1944  
California, United States

**Periods:** Land art, Modern art



# His work

**Double Negative** was constructed in  
1969

It consists of two trenches, 30 feet  
wide and 50 feet deep, that stretches  
across the top of Mount Mormon Mesa  
in Nevada.

The two trenches create a straight line  
that is broken by an Abyss.

Heizer said, "there is nothing there, yet  
it is still a sculpture."







Double Negative, Michael Heizer, 1969



# His work



City, Michael Heizer, 2022



The Monumental Weight, Michael Heizer, 2017





# NANCY HOLT

**Nancy Holt** was an American artist most known for her public sculpture, installation art, concrete poetry, and land art

**Born:** April 5, 1938,  
Massachusetts, United States

**Died:** February 8, 2014, New  
York, United States

**Periods:** Land art, Modern art



# Her work

In 1976, after 3 years of planning and many visits to the desert, Holt finished

**‘Sun Tunnels’**

It became her most famous work and defined her reputation at a time when it was still overshadowed by her famous husband, Robert  
Smithson





# Sun Tunnels

The four massive, cylindrical, concrete forms are large enough to walk through, just over 9 feet tall.

Arranged on the cracked desert floor in a cross pattern, they align with the sunrise and sunset on the summer and winter solstice and each of the cylinders is also pierced with smaller holes representing the stars.

Holt's design allows for an ever-changing pattern of light on the surfaces. The cylinders act as viewfinders, which in her own words "bring the vast space of the Desert back to Human Scale"

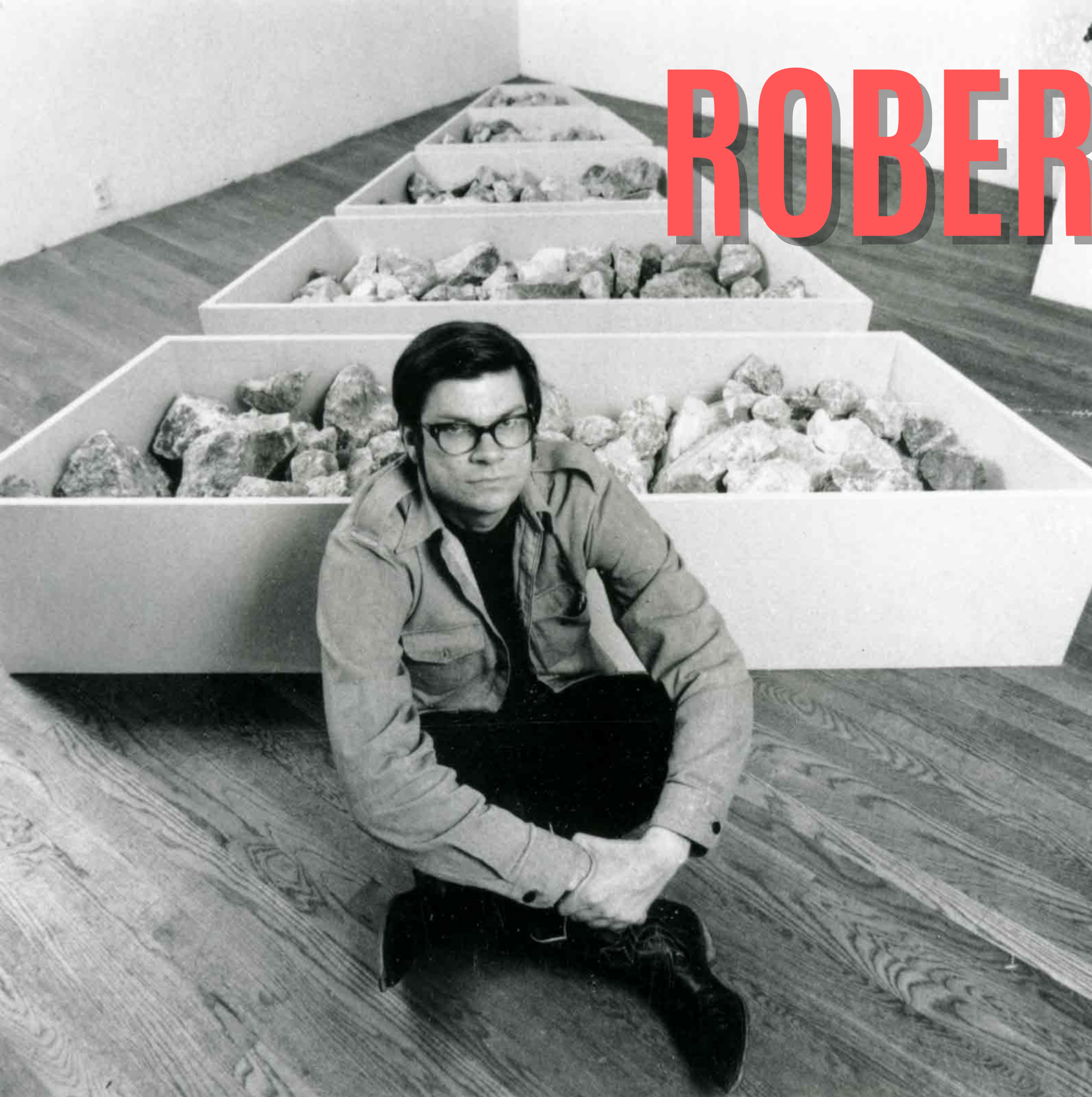






Sun Tunnels, Nancy Holt, 1976





# ROBERT SMITHSON

**Robert Smithson** was an American artist known for sculpture and land art

**Born:** January 2, 1938, New Jersey, United States

**Died:** July 20, 1973, Texas, United States

**Periods:** Land art, Modern art



# His work

The **‘Spiral Jetty’** is 15 feet wide and expands for 1500 feet.

It was constructed in 1970 from 6,650 tons of rock and earth.

Occasionally it becomes partially submerged as it was built on the Great Salt Lake of Utah.

"Spiral Jetty" is over 50 years old.

All of these works will survive, like ancient monuments, possibly for hundreds of years.





# Spiral Jetty

This huge coil winds in a counter-clockwise spiral into the Red Violet Lake.  
The colour of the water is a direct result of the construction of a  
Causeway for the southern Pacific railroad in 1959.

Smithson often picked damaged sites to represent a kind of rebirth, but  
he particularly liked this one because the colours suggested a ruined  
science fiction-style landscape.







Spiral Jetty, Robert Smithson, 1970



# His work

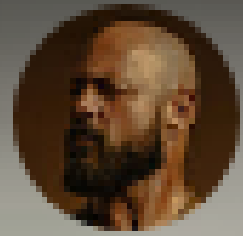


Broken Circle/Spiral Hill, Robert Smithson, 1971



Asphalt Rundown, Robert Smithson, 1969





Three Earthworks - Double Negative, Sun Tunnels, Spiral...



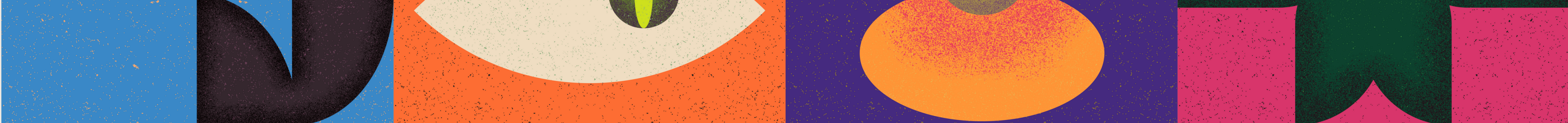
# THREE EARTHWORKS

Double Negative  
Sun Tunnels  
Spiral Jetty



Watch on  YouTube





All three of these works require travelling out into  
‘the middle of nowhere’, far from galleries, where  
‘art’ has traditionally been experienced.

This prompts an adventure that makes  
experiencing the work more memorable.





# Activity - Spiral Jetty



- Taking inspiration from the 3 artists we looked at today
- As a group we will come up with a composition of stone laying
- Come up with a concept for the installation

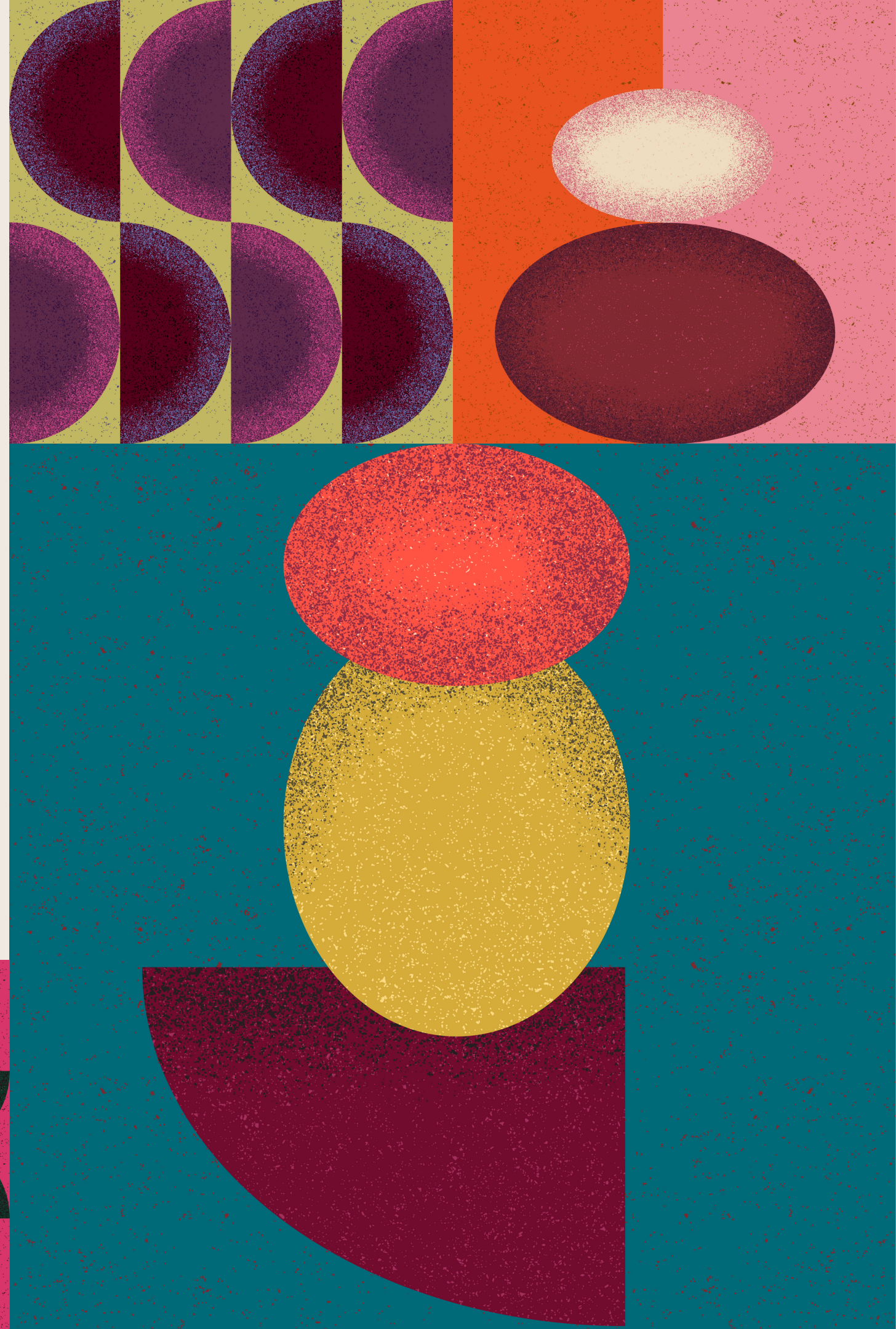
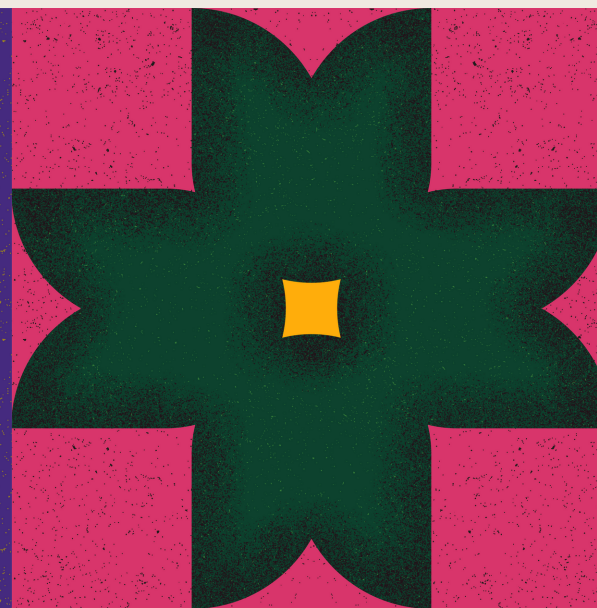
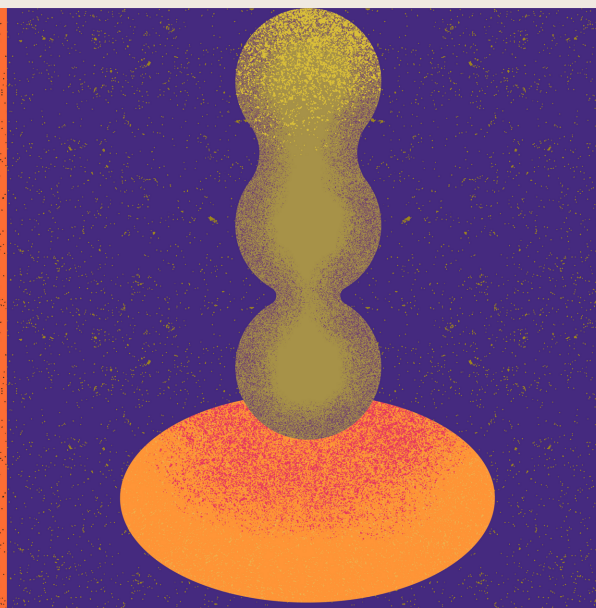
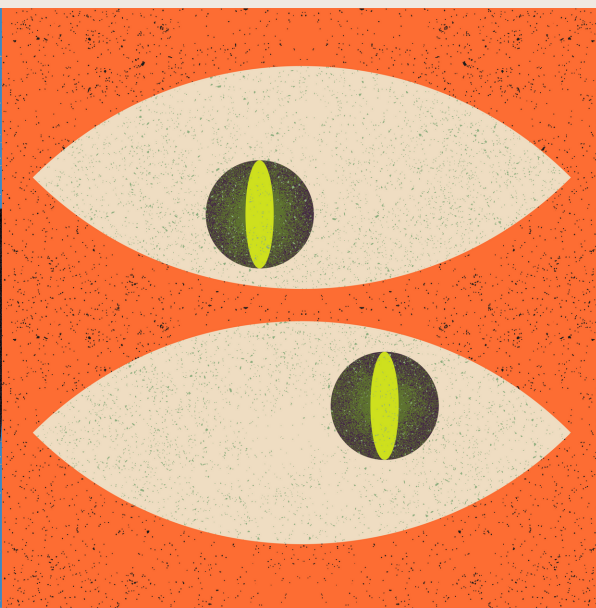
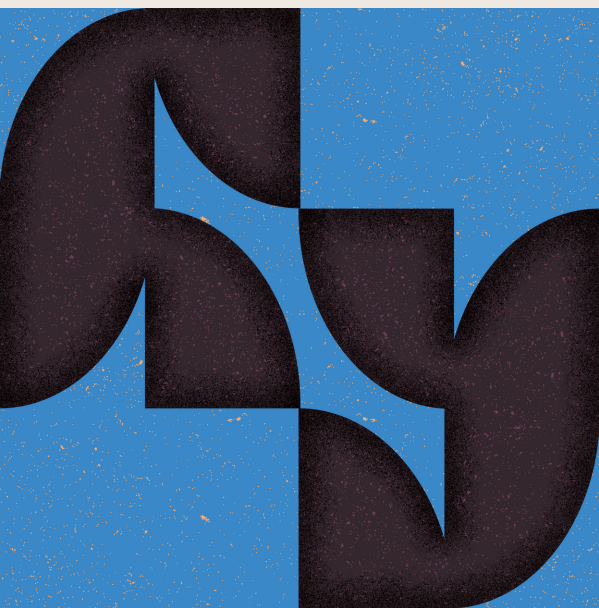


# WERE WE SUCCESSFUL TODAY ?

How what art movements were before Modernism ?

Create a historical event timeline in the notes

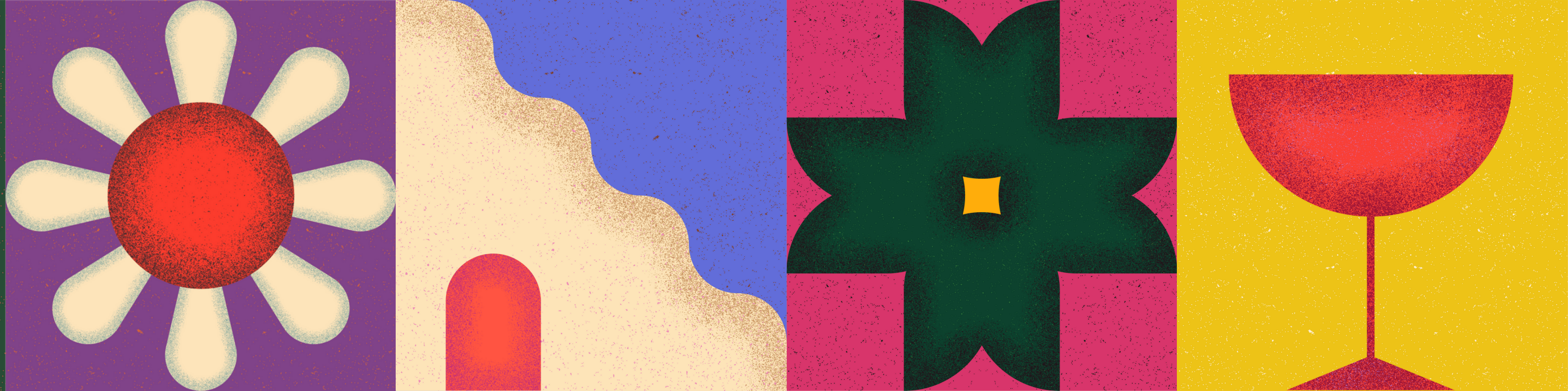
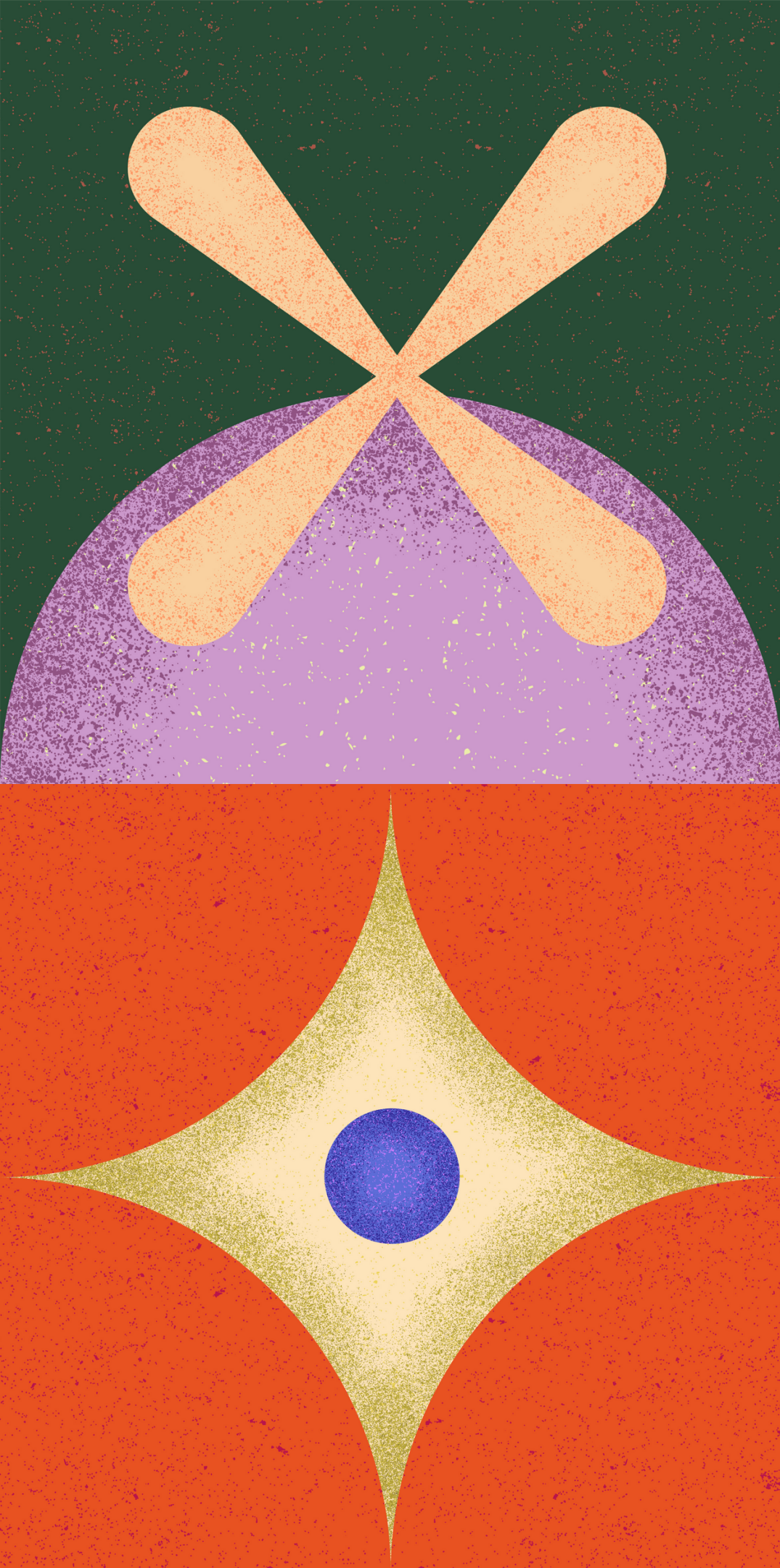
Discuss the artist we looked at today and his work











# POST 1960'S ART

## GALLERY VISIT

5TH YEARS - VISUAL STUDIES

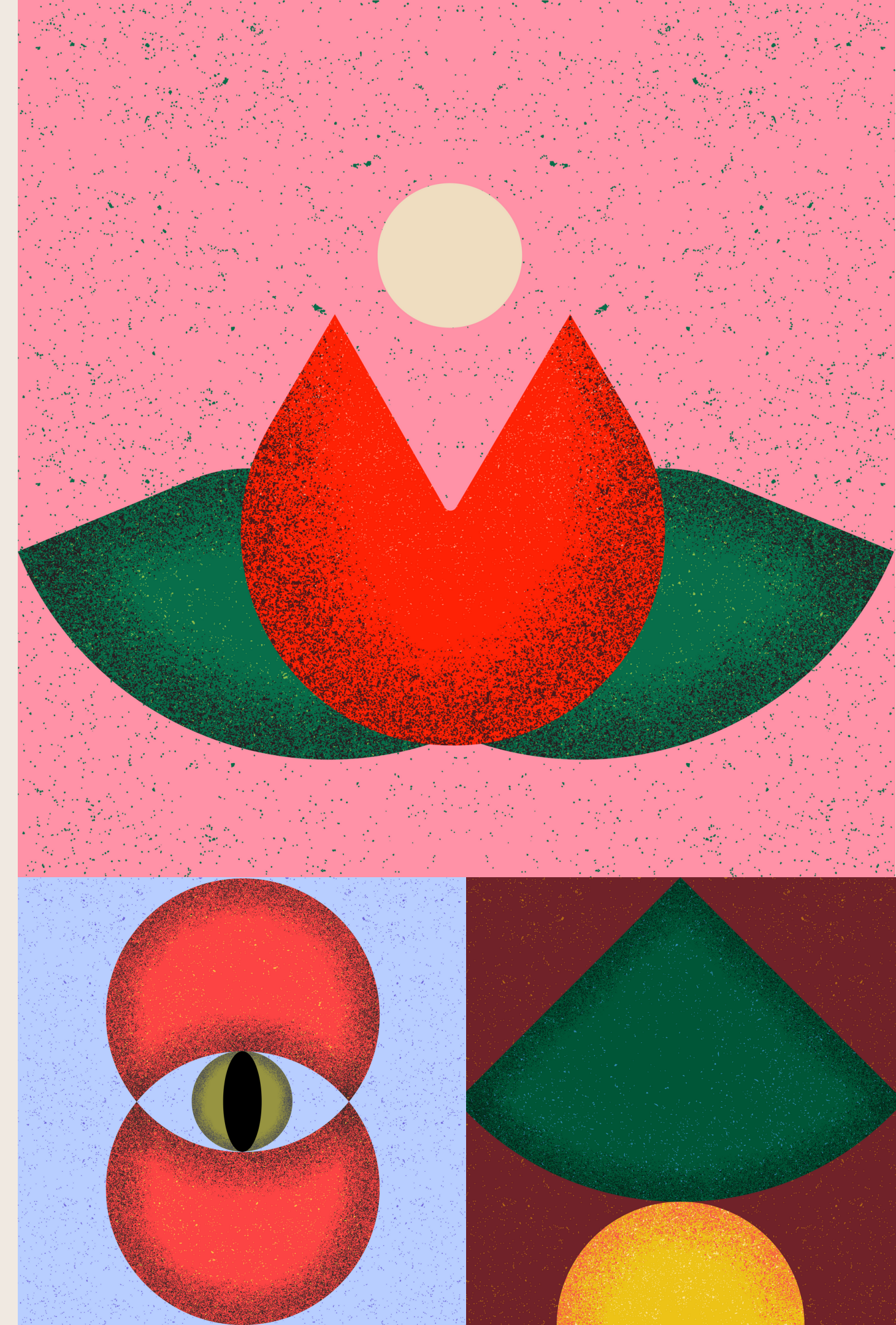
MS. ROURKE



# TODAY'S LESSON

Looking at prep for a gallery visit -  
Andy Warhol Three Times Out

Gallery Visit - Layout, Lighting, Sources  
of Information, The Curator





# Gallery Visit - Information

**16th Nov 2023** - Next Thursday

Price - **€12** per student

**Permission slips** - Will need a parent or guardian's signature, Student will have to sign a code of behaviour

Wearing school uniform

Bring packed Lunch

**Plan -**

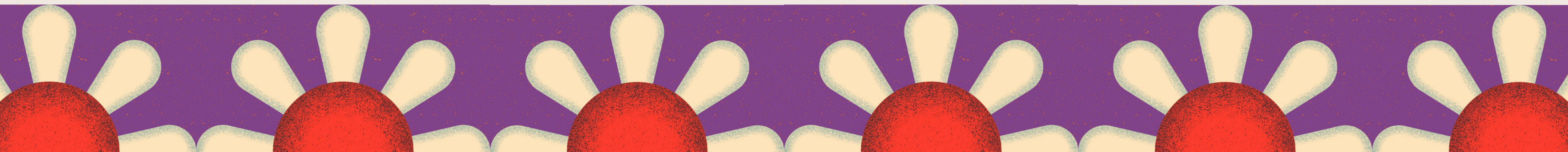
Leaving school at 9.30 am sharp

Going to Hugh Lane Gallery - Andy Warhol Three Times Out Exhibition

Lunch

National Gallery of Ireland visit -  
Looking at Post 1960's art

Back to school for 3.30 pm





**Money and Permission slips are due Tuesday**

**14th Nov -**

**Before 1.44 pm (After lunch)**

**Can be given to myself, Ms.Harrington or Ms.  
Hatch**





# **Recap - Andy Warhol**



A black and white portrait of Andy Warhol, showing him from the chest up. He has long, wavy hair and is wearing round glasses and a patterned jacket. The background is slightly blurred.

# ANDY WARHOL

**Andy Warhol** was an American visual artist, film director, producer, and leading figure in the pop art movement.

**Born:** August 6, 1928,  
Pennsylvania, U.S.

**Died:** February 22, 1987, New  
York, U.S.

**Periods:** Pop art, Modern art



Andy Warhol is undoubtedly Pop Arts most famous artist

He had worked as a commercial artist, popular imagery of the advertising industry fascinated him

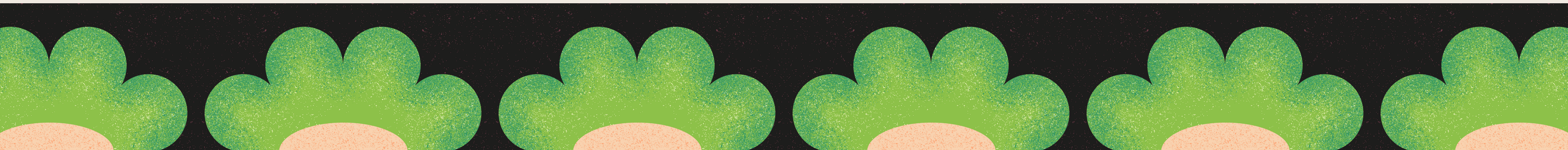
Around 1962, Warhol began to produce photo-silkscreen works

**Photo-silkscreen** - Involved transferring a photographic image on the porous silkscreens

He used repeated images to make patterns



Shot Marilyn's, 1964, Andy Warhol

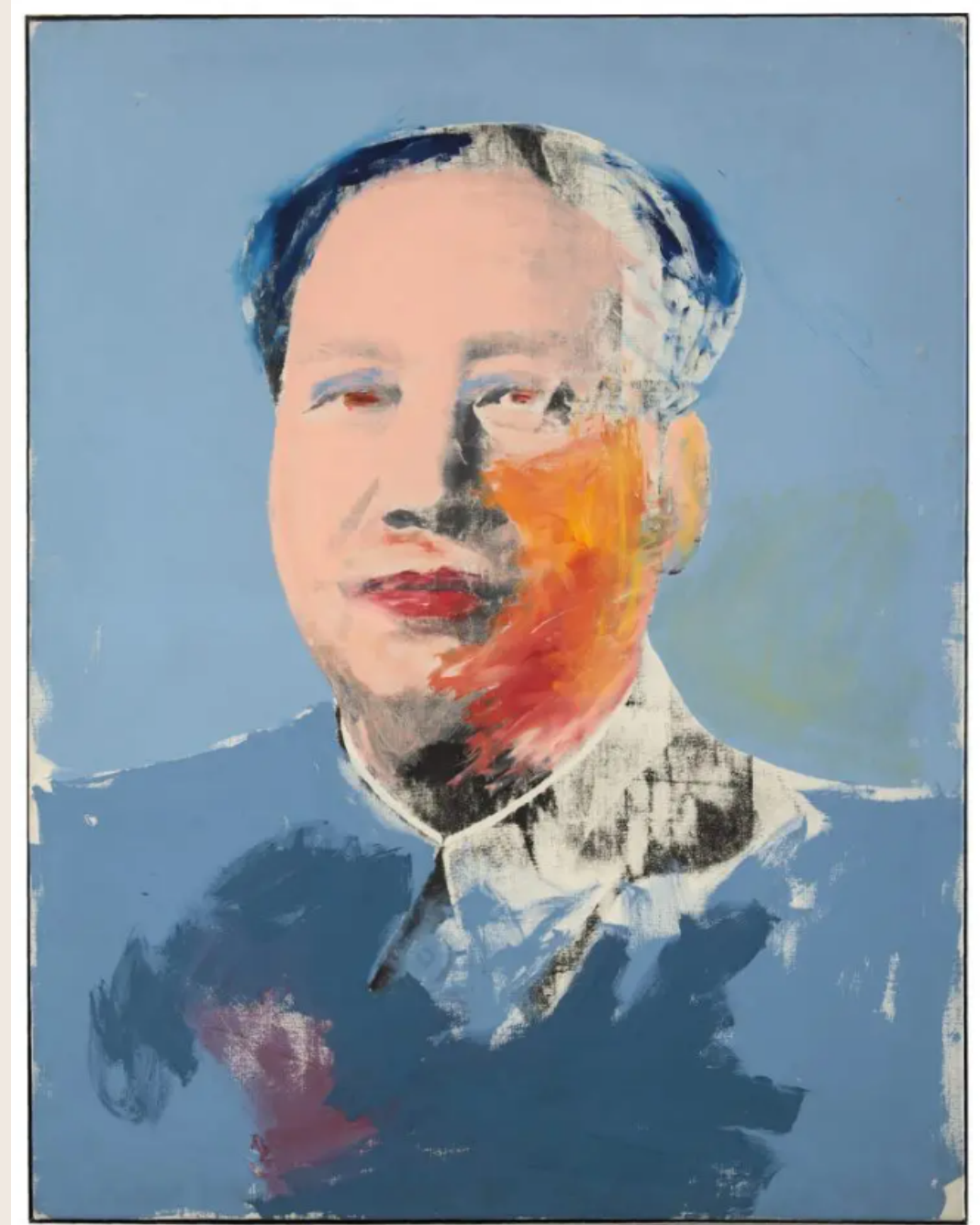




# His Work



Marilyn Monroe (Marilyn), 1967, Andy Warhol



Mao, 1972, Andy Warhol



# Andy Warhol Today

If Andy Warhol was alive today...

Who do you think would be a good famous person for him to make a portrait of?

Why?

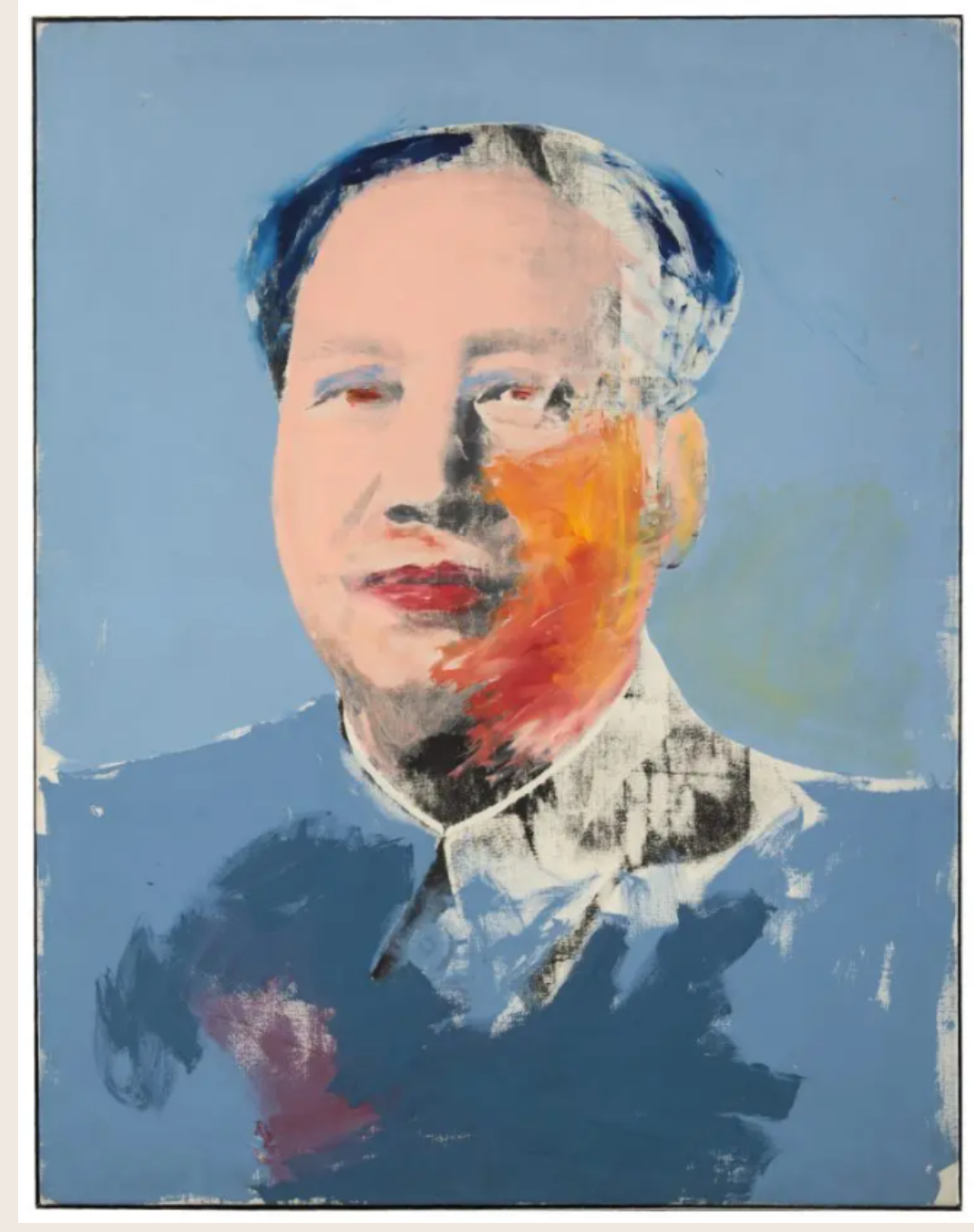




# Activity - Sketch & Annotation



Marilyn Monroe (Marilyn), 1967, Andy Warhol, 36 x 36 in.  
Screenprint



Mao, 1972, Andy Warhol, 208 x 163 cm  
Acrylic, oil and silkscreen on canvas



# Gallery Visit



# Hugh Lane Gallery

The Hugh Lane Gallery, officially Dublin City Gallery The Hugh Lane and originally the Municipal Gallery of Modern Art

It is in Charlemont House on Parnell Square, Dublin, Ireland.

Built in **1763** by the 1st Earl of Charlemont James Caulfeild.

It still retains many of its original architectural features which complement the works on exhibition

It is also the home of Francis Bacon's Studio

The **gallery was founded by Sir Hugh Lane in 1908** as part of the dynamic and pioneering Celtic Revival Movement in Ireland at the turn of the 20th century





# Exhibition - Andy Warhol Three Times Out



The gallery has been working on this unique exhibition for over five years which includes more than 250 works borrowed from museums in North America and Europe.

This exhibition celebrates Andy Warhol's new artistic vision which saw him combine commercial processes with fine art production.

The exhibition is curated by Barbara Dawson, Director of Hugh Lane Gallery and Michael Dempsey, Head of Exhibitions and is funded



# Visiting Galleries -

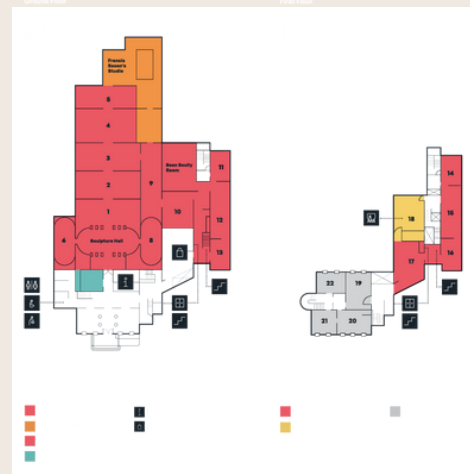
A visit to a gallery or museum is an **opportunity to engage with art directly**. The work can be seen up close and features that might be missed in photographs or on-screen can be noticed.

Important elements to galleries -

The Building



Layout



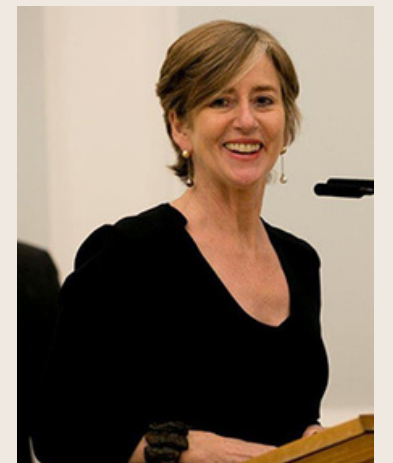
Lighting



Source of Info



Curator





# The Building



## The Building -

The size, shape and style of the building that house an exhibition can be important.

Look at the building and note its architectural style.

See if there is easy access for people with disabilities and what facilities they provide, e.g. toilets, cafe, shop



# Layout

Pay attention to the way the **work is displayed**.

In a large gallery, the work may be divided into large headings like 'European Art' or 'Irish Art' and then further broken down into sub-groups.

In smaller galleries, work could be divided by style, technique or any number of alternative categories.

**See if you can work out reasons for the groupings you see on a gallery visit.**

Note the **arrangement of the work** within the gallery space.

How is art displayed on the walls:

is it in groups or widely spaced? Where are 3D pieces placed?

Is there room to walk around them and see them from all angles? Rooms may be darkened for video or screen displays.

Uirlár na Talún  
Ground Floor

G



Gallery 1 – 13

Francis Bacon's Studio

Sean Scully Room

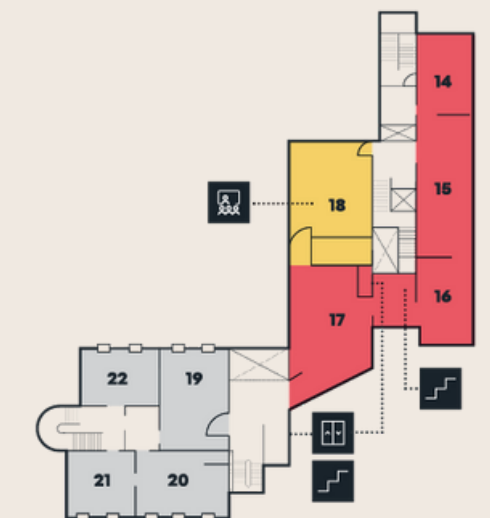
Stained Glass Room

Information

Shop

An Chéad Uirlár  
First Floor

1



Gallery 14 – 17

Lecture Room / Gallery 18

Gallery 19 – 22

(Currently under renovation)



# Layout



Make note of how the paintings are lit.  
When good **natural light** is available, Glass roofs with obscure glass fill the rooms with soft natural light.

Modern **artificial light** can be kept out of sight, throwing gentle light on the exhibits.  
You should try to find out how it is arranged in the exhibition that we visit so you can appreciate what good lighting can bring to a display.



# Source of Information

Large museums and galleries will have a **catalogue** of their permanent collection and maps the layout of the galleries.

Temporary exhibitions may have a smaller catalogue and the work can be identified by a number or an information label beside the work.

Some galleries have **interpretive media and technology** that can interact with, which may provide audio or video information on the exhibition.

Phone apps are available in some galleries to guide you round the exhibits and provide background information.





# The Curator



Barbara Dawson, Director of Hugh Lane Gallery

A Curator is someone employed by a museum or gallery to **manage a collection of artworks or artefacts**.

The Curator brings art to the public.

## **Their Role -**

1. Propose an idea for an exhibition,
2. Research the availability of the artworks,
3. oversee arrangements for loans,
4. Organise the catalogue,
5. Decide on wall colours and texts and decide on the
6. layout and hanging of the work.

Large galleries will have a **curatorial team**, with specialists in historical periods such as the Renaissance or cultural areas like the Middle East.



**Money and Permission slips are due Tuesday**

**14th Nov -**

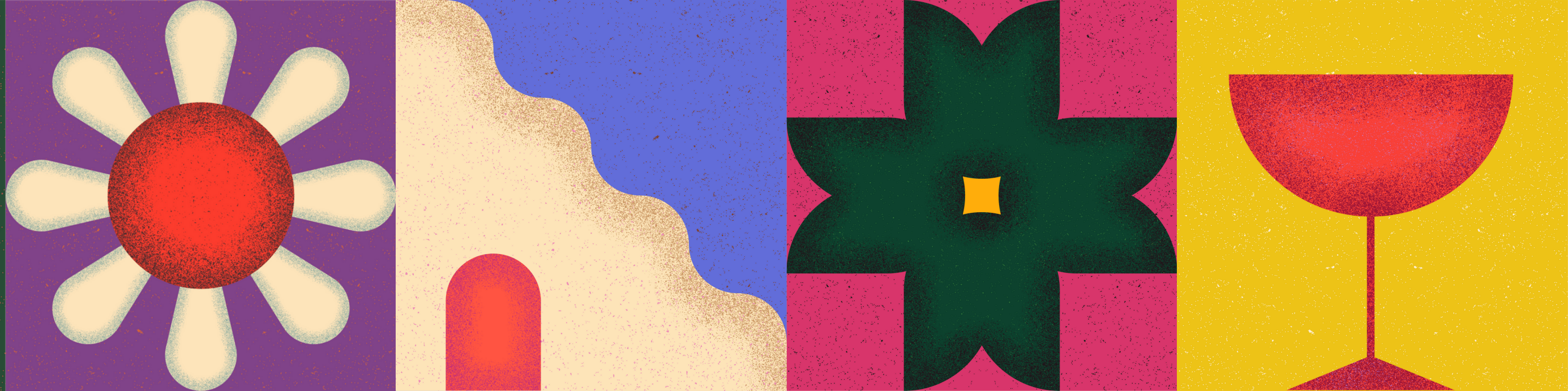
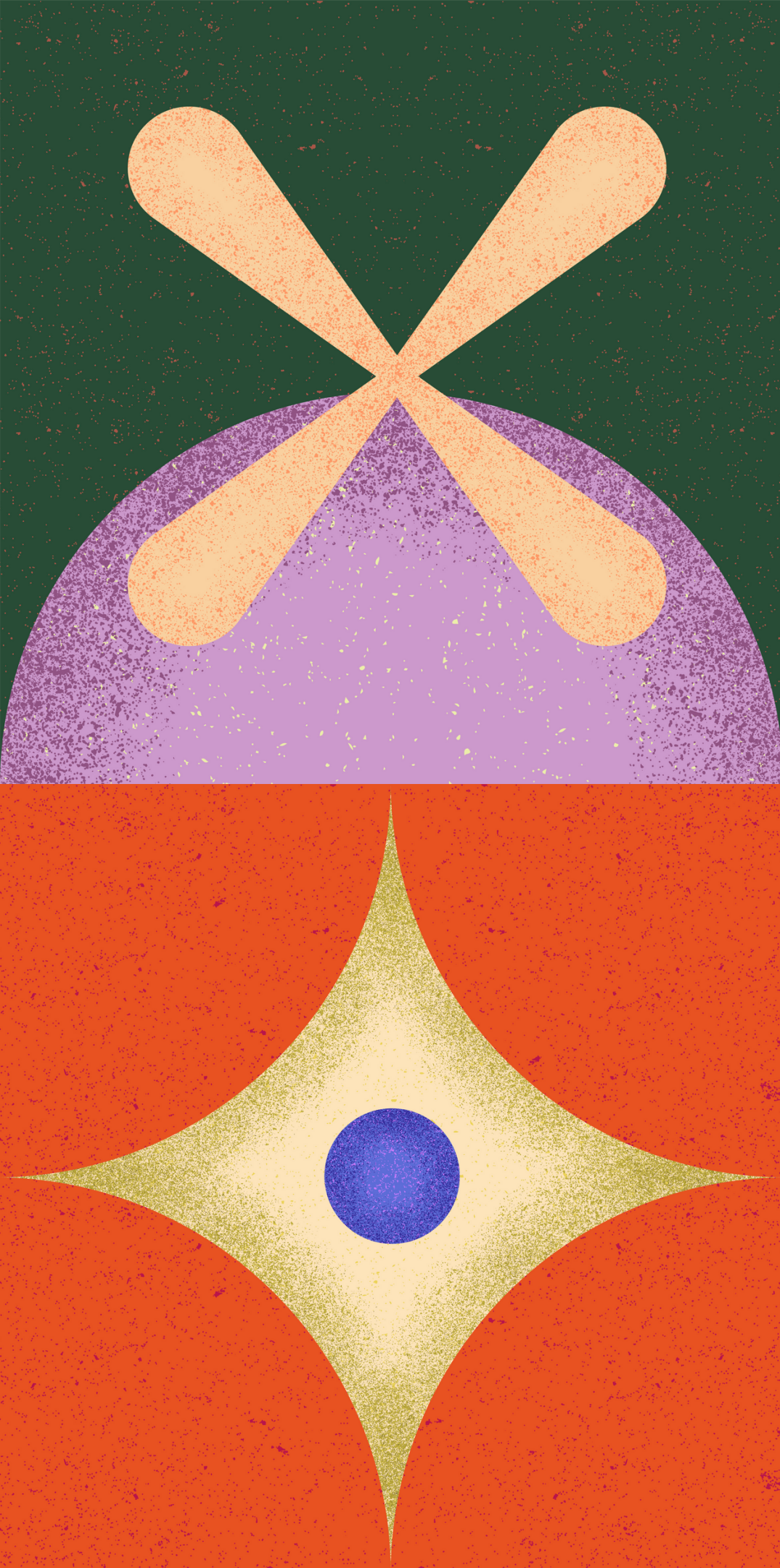
**Before 1.44 pm (After lunch)**

**Can be given to myself, Ms.Harrington or Ms.  
Hatch**









# POST 1960'S ART

## GALLERY VISIT - EVALUATION SCREEN PRINTING

5TH YEARS - VISUAL STUDIES

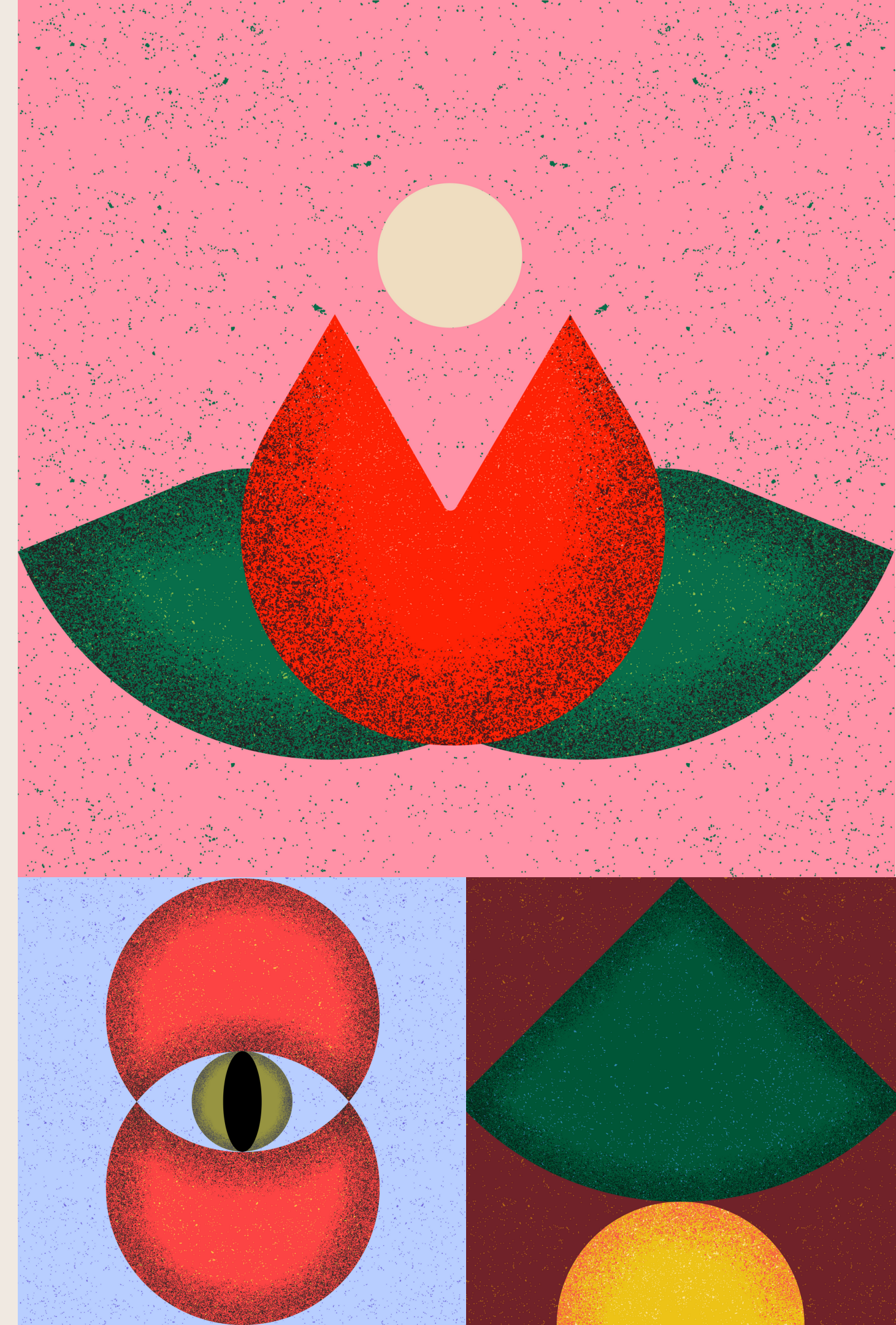
MS. ROURKE



# TODAY'S LESSON

Evaluation of yesterday's gallery visit  
to Andy Warhol Three Times Out

Looking at the artistic process of Screen  
printing and how Warhol used this  
technique to create most of his work





# Gallery Visit Evaluation

Looking at yesterday's  
gallery visits handout





A close-up photograph of a person's hand operating a squeegee on a screen printing frame. The squeegee is pushing a thick layer of white ink across a fine mesh screen. Below the screen, a red garment is visible, which is the surface being printed. The background shows more of the red garments hanging on a rack.

# SCREEN PRINTING

The technique of creating a picture or pattern by forcing ink onto a surface through a screen of fine material



# WARHOL'S SCREEN PRINTING PROCESS

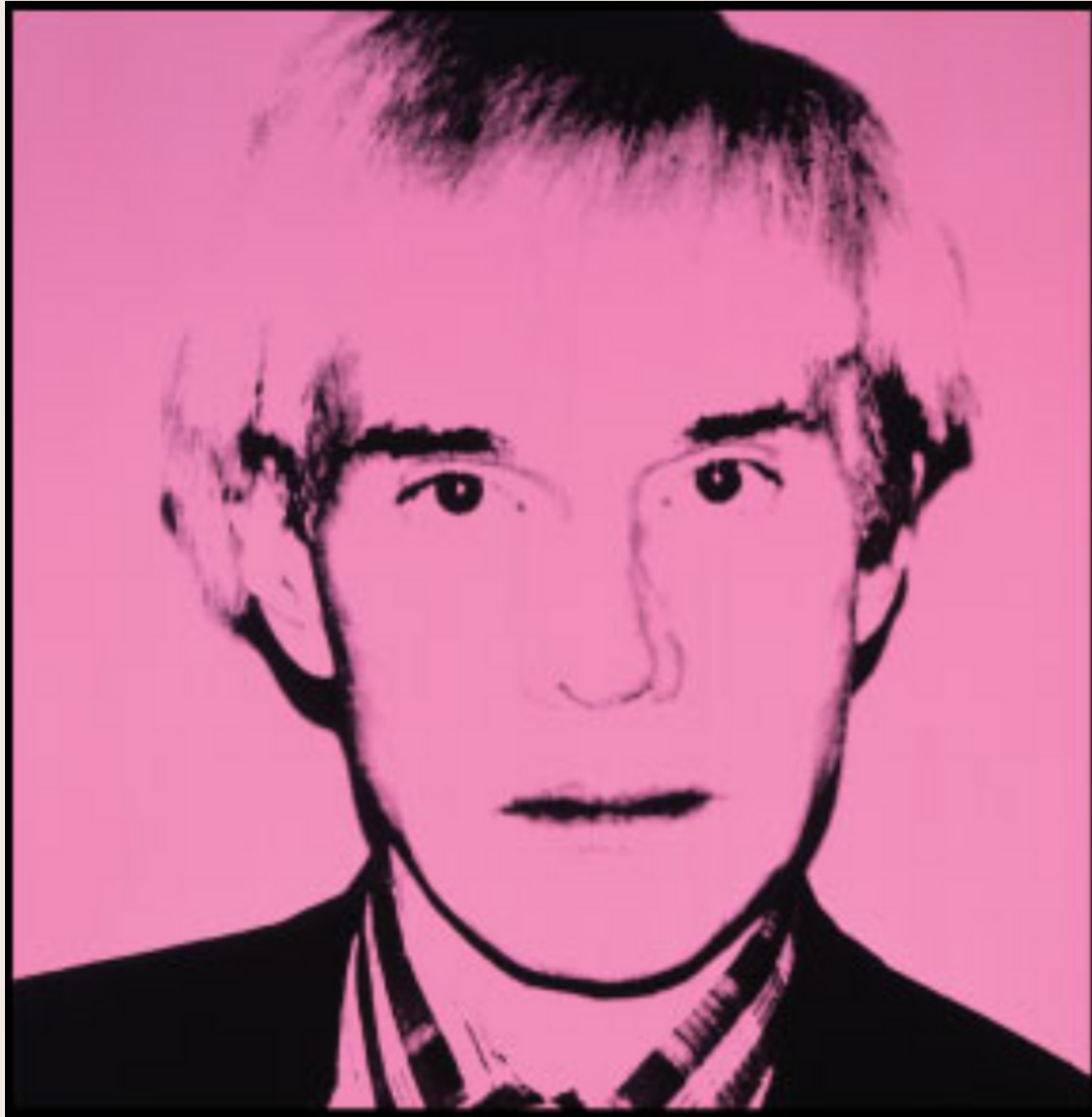
After selecting the image, Warhol sent the image to a commercial silkscreen maker with a note as to the desired dimensions of the screen and the number of colours to be printed

After the image was exposed and the screen was prepared for printing, it was returned to The Factory, and Warhol started to produce his work





# EXAMPLES OF WARHOL'S SCREEN PRINTS



Self-Portrait Unpublished, 1982



Campbell's Soup1: Tomato, 1968



# WHAT IS SCREEN PRINTING ?

Screen printing is the process that involves transferring a stencilled design on a flat surface with ink, a mesh screen, and a squeegee



Screen Printing Ink



Mesh Screen



squeegee



# WHAT IS SCREEN PRINTING ?

Although paper and fabric are the most typical of surfaces that are used in screen printing, it is also possible to print onto metal, plastic, glass, and wood

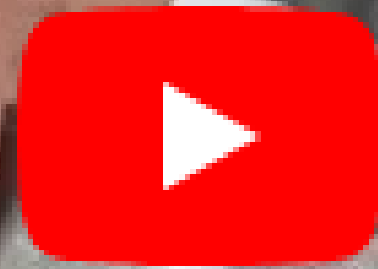




The Basics of Screen Printing | Screen Printing Tutorial

Share

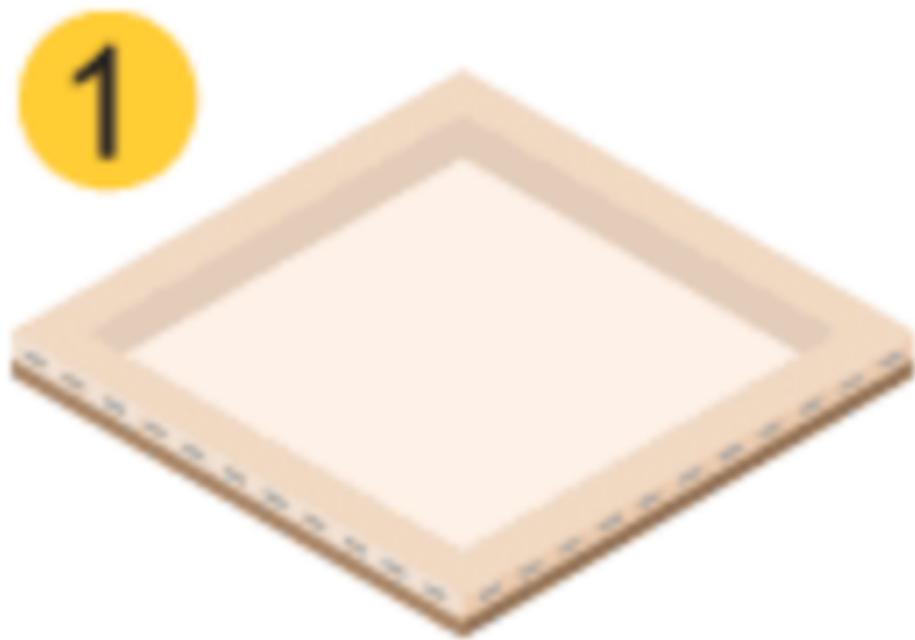
# Screen Printing 101



Watch on  YouTube



# SCREEN PRINTING PROCESS



Step 1 –  
Getting materials ready



Step 2 -  
Placing our page under  
the screen



Step 3 -  
Using our pre-made  
stencils



# SCREEN PRINTING PROCESS



Step 4 -  
Placing stencil under the  
screen and above the page



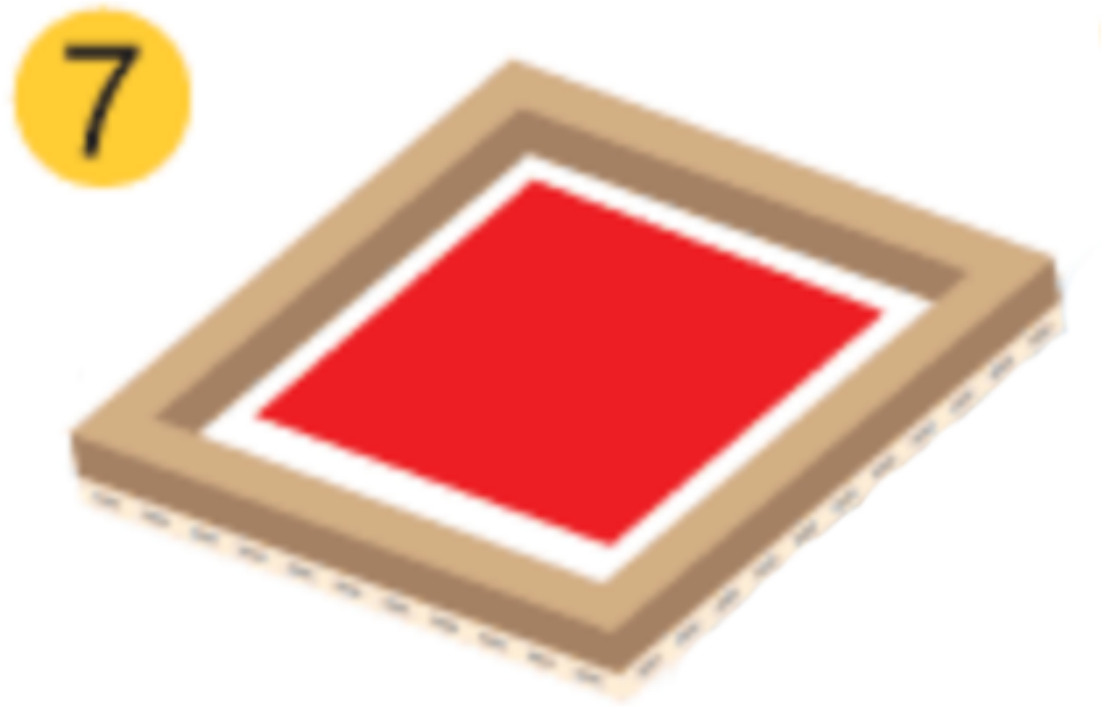
Step 5 -  
Adding a line of Ink along  
the edge of the screen  
(not too much ink)



Step 6 –  
At a 45° angle using the  
squeegee passing the ink  
through the screen



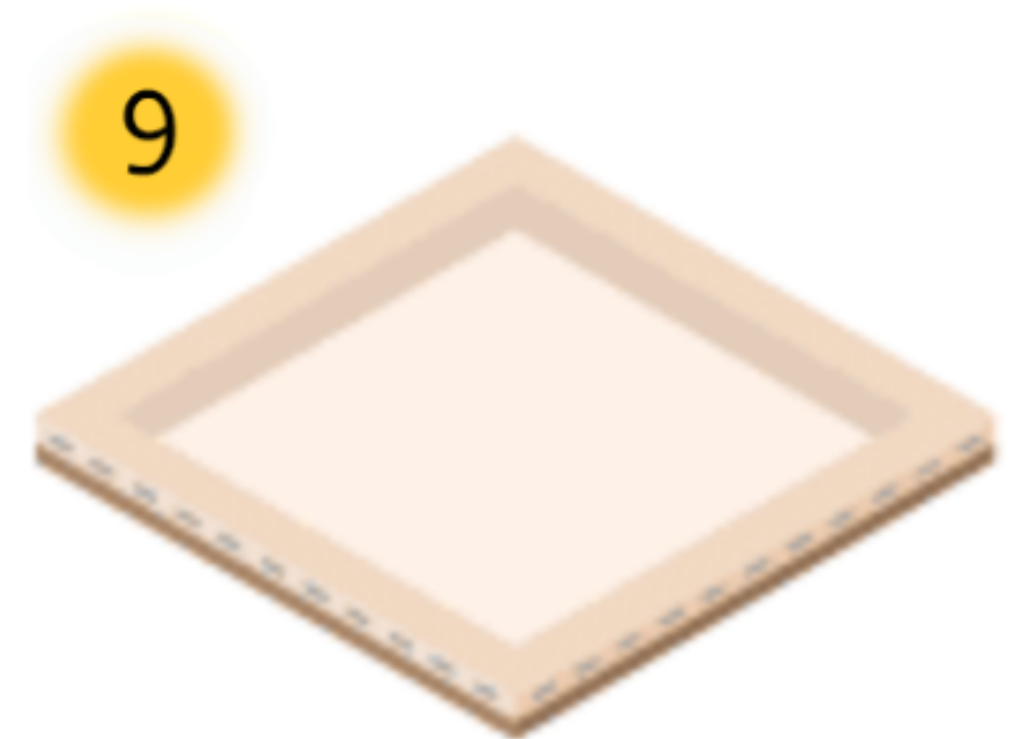
# SCREEN PRINTING PROCESS



Step 7 -  
1 to 2 passes of ink should  
create a clean print

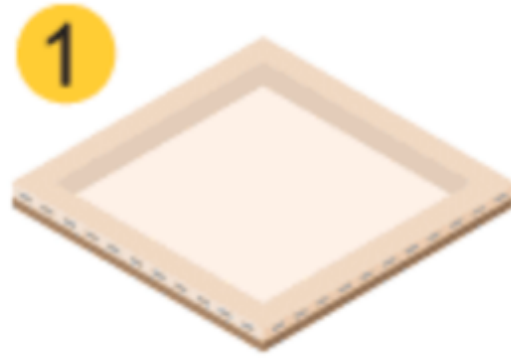


Step 8 -  
Remove the screen and  
stencil from the page

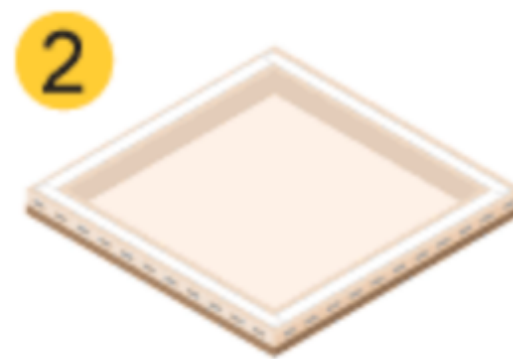


Step 9 –  
Clean screen thoroughly  
and allow to dry





Step 1 –  
Getting materials ready



Step 2 -  
Placing our page under  
the screen



Step 3 -  
Using our pre-made  
stencils



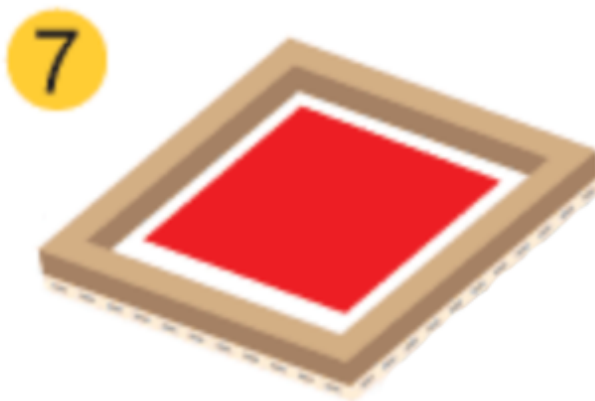
Step 4 -  
Placing stencil under the  
screen and above the page



Step 5 -  
Adding a line of Ink along  
the edge of the screen  
(not too much ink)



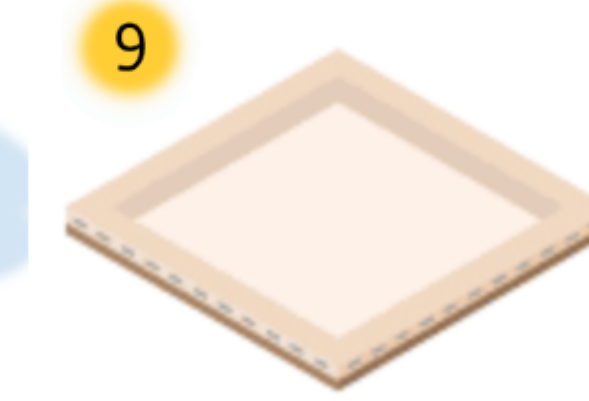
Step 6 –  
At a 45° angle using the  
squeegee passing the ink  
through the screen



Step 7 -  
1 to 2 passes of ink should  
create a clean print



Step 8 -  
Remove the screen and  
stencil from the page



Step 9 –  
Clean screen thoroughly  
and allow to dry

# TRYING THE SCREEN PRINTING PROCESS



# ACTIVITY - DESIGNING A SCREEN PRINT



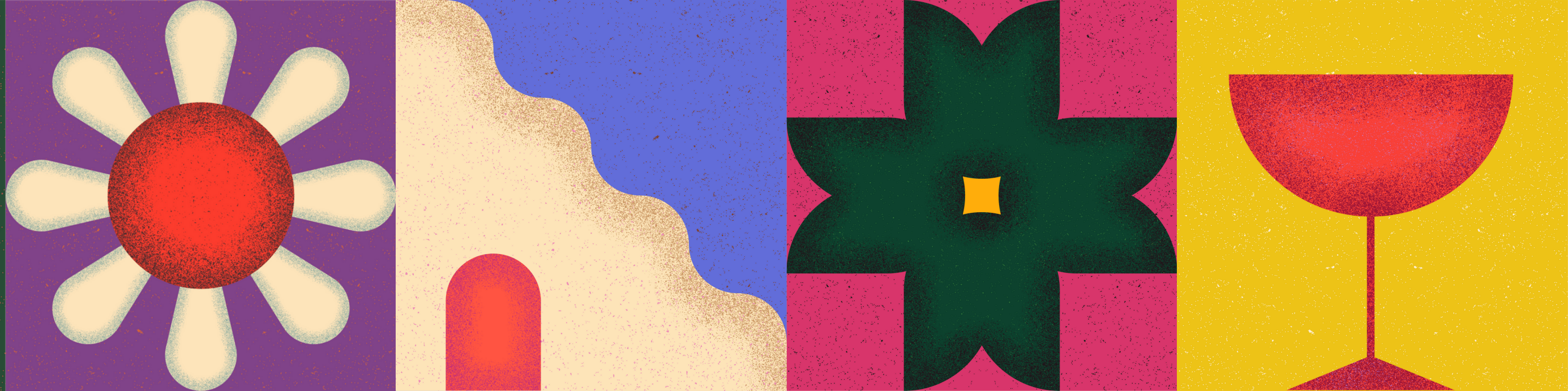
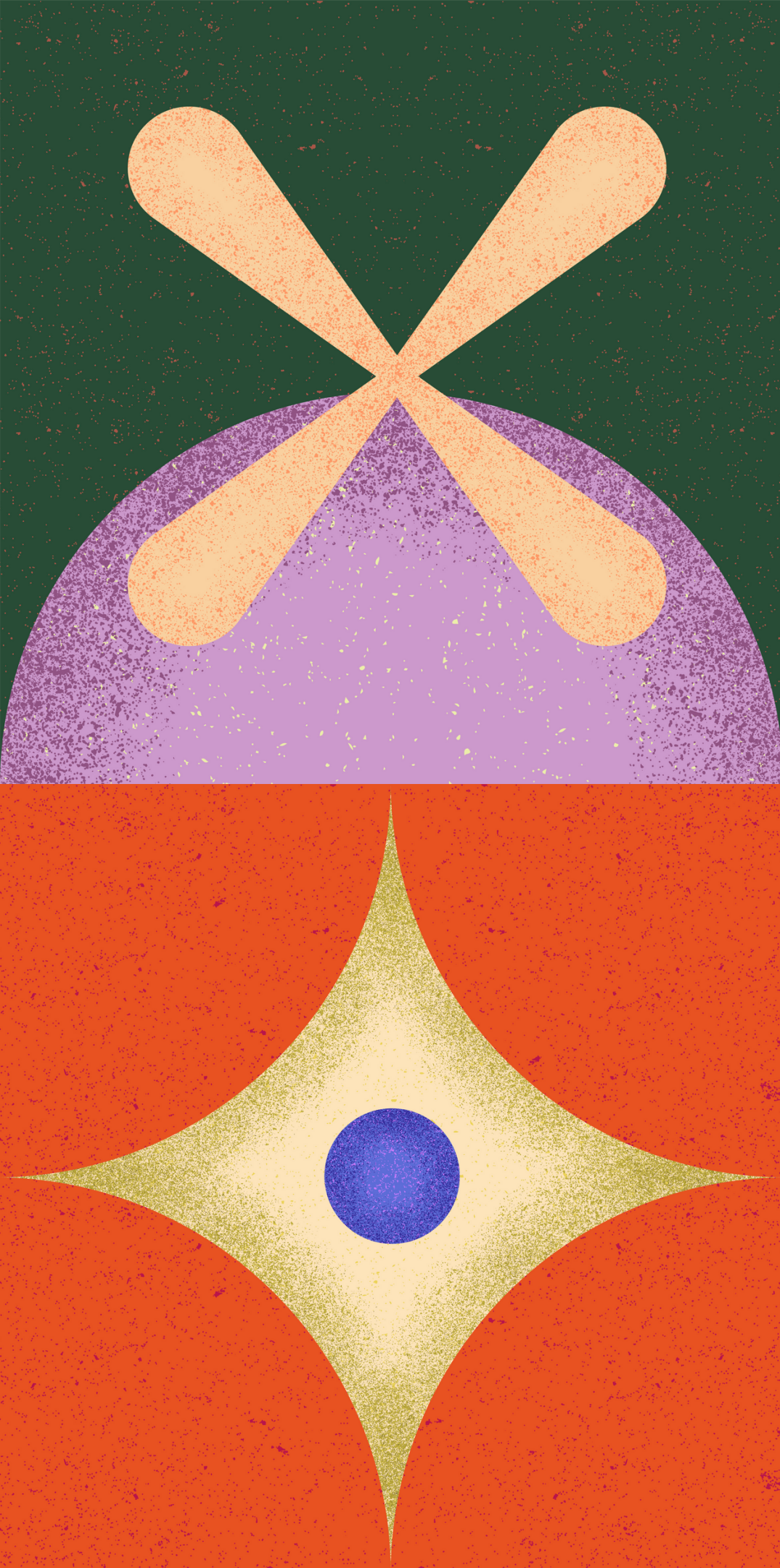
After Looking at the screen printing process design a possible stencil for a print that is inspired by the work of Andy Warhol

- Add shape (simple)
- Add colour (only 3 colours)
- Be able to justify your reason as to why you created the design (Theme)









# POST 1960'S ART

## 21ST CENTURY ART - INTERACTIVE ART

5TH YEARS - VISUAL STUDIES

MS. ROURKE

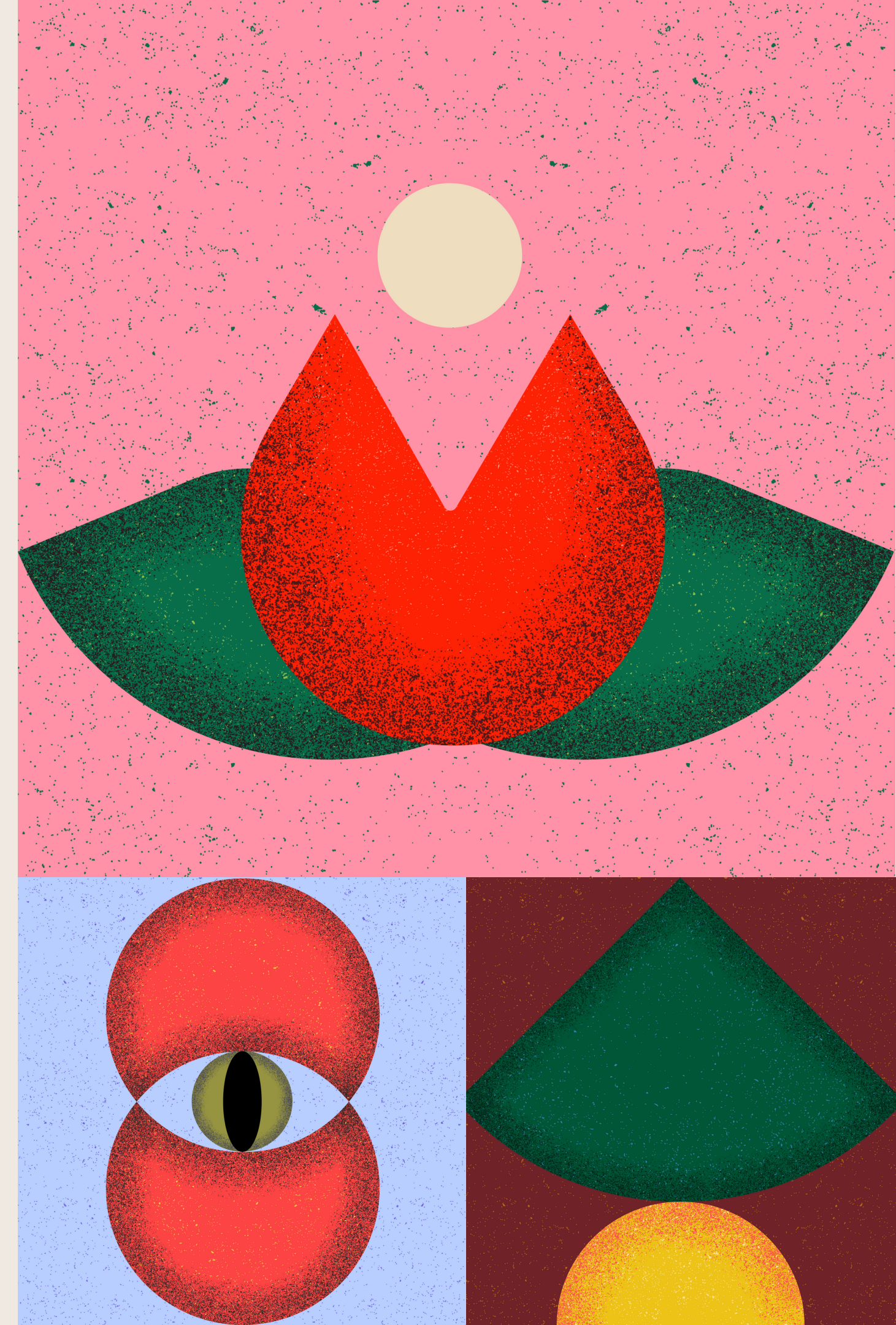


# TODAY'S LESSON

Looking at 21st Century Art -

Interactive Art

Learning about Yayoi Kusama and her  
work





# 21st Century Art

The 21st century is in its early years, but already art has taken an incredible **variety of forms**.

There are now more artistic tools, techniques, opportunities and ideas than ever before.

The spectrum of art is so diverse that it is difficult to find a single movement that defines the current era of artistic production.



Rabbit, 1980 by Jeff Koons





**What is Interactive Art ?**





# Interactive Art

Interactive art is a form of art that **involves the spectator** in a way that allows the art to achieve its purpose.

Some interactive art installations achieve this by letting the observer walk through, over or around them; others ask the artist or the spectators to become part of the artwork in some way.

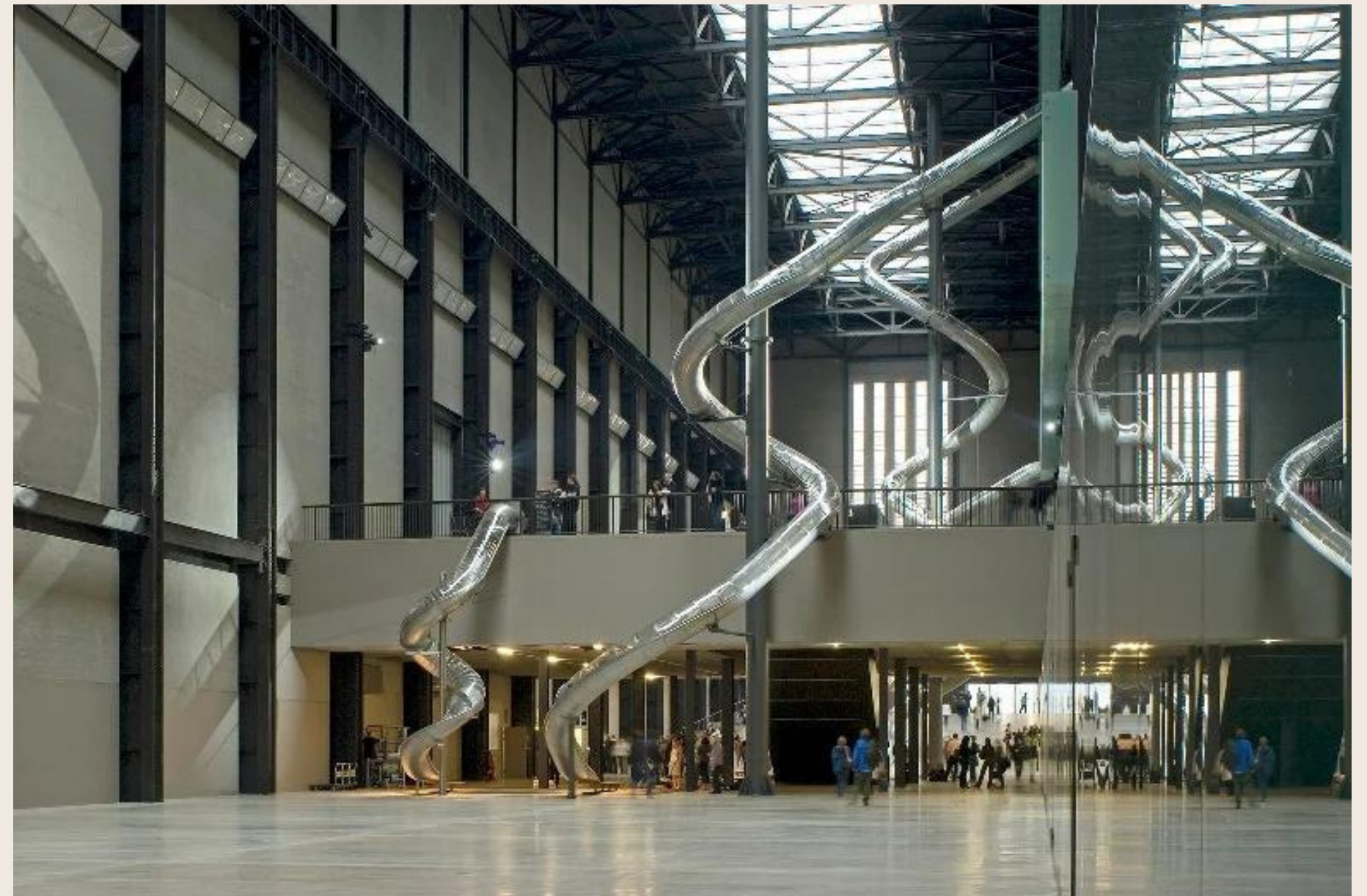


# Interactive Art

A form of art that encourages **participation** from the viewer

It allows the viewer to **explore and interact** with the artwork in unique ways.

Interactive art can be found in a **variety of mediums**, from sculptures and installations to digital and performance art.



Test Site by Carsten Holler (2006)



**Can you remember an interactive  
piece of art you have experienced ?**







# Andy Warhol's Silver Clouds Installation

The floating metallic pillows that hover in a space allow the viewer to become **physically trapped and hypnotised** by the installation.

Silver Clouds represents **Density**







# Silver Clouds

Because of density, **humans have become accustomed** to thinking that all things that go up must naturally fall down.

However, the case is different from the Silver Clouds. Rather than falling to the floor, they manage to float, which comes as a pleasant surprise to many.





# YAYOI KUSAMA

**Yayoi Kusama** is a Japanese contemporary artist who works primarily in sculpture and installation, and is also active in painting, performance, video art, fashion, poetry and fiction

**Born:** March 22, 1929 (age 94 years),  
Matsumoto, Japan

**Periods:** Contemporary art, Pop art,  
Feminist art



TATE

# Yayoi Kusama – Obsessed with Polka Dots | Tate

Share



Watch on  YouTube



The background is a solid red color. It is decorated with numerous white circles of varying sizes. Some circles are solid, while others are outlined. Some circles are accompanied by thin white rings, creating a pattern reminiscent of Yayoi Kusama's polka dots and infinity nets.

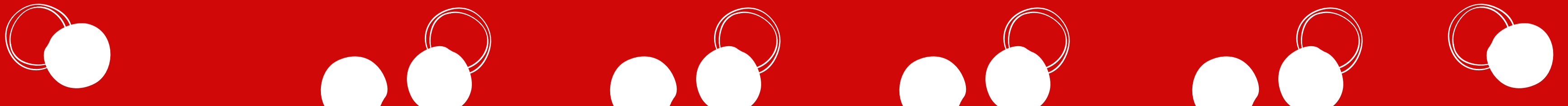
# **Kusama's Work**





An entirely white space,  
furnished as a  
monochrome living  
room, is '**obliterated**'  
with multi-coloured  
stickers

Yayoi Kusama's Obliteration Room, 2002





Yayoi Kusama's interactive Obliteration Room begins as a white space which **visitors are invited to cover with stickers.**

Over the course of a few weeks the **room is transformed** from a blank canvas into an explosion of colour, with thousands of spots stuck over every available surface.

It was conceived as a project for children, and was first staged at the **Queensland Art Gallery** in 2002.




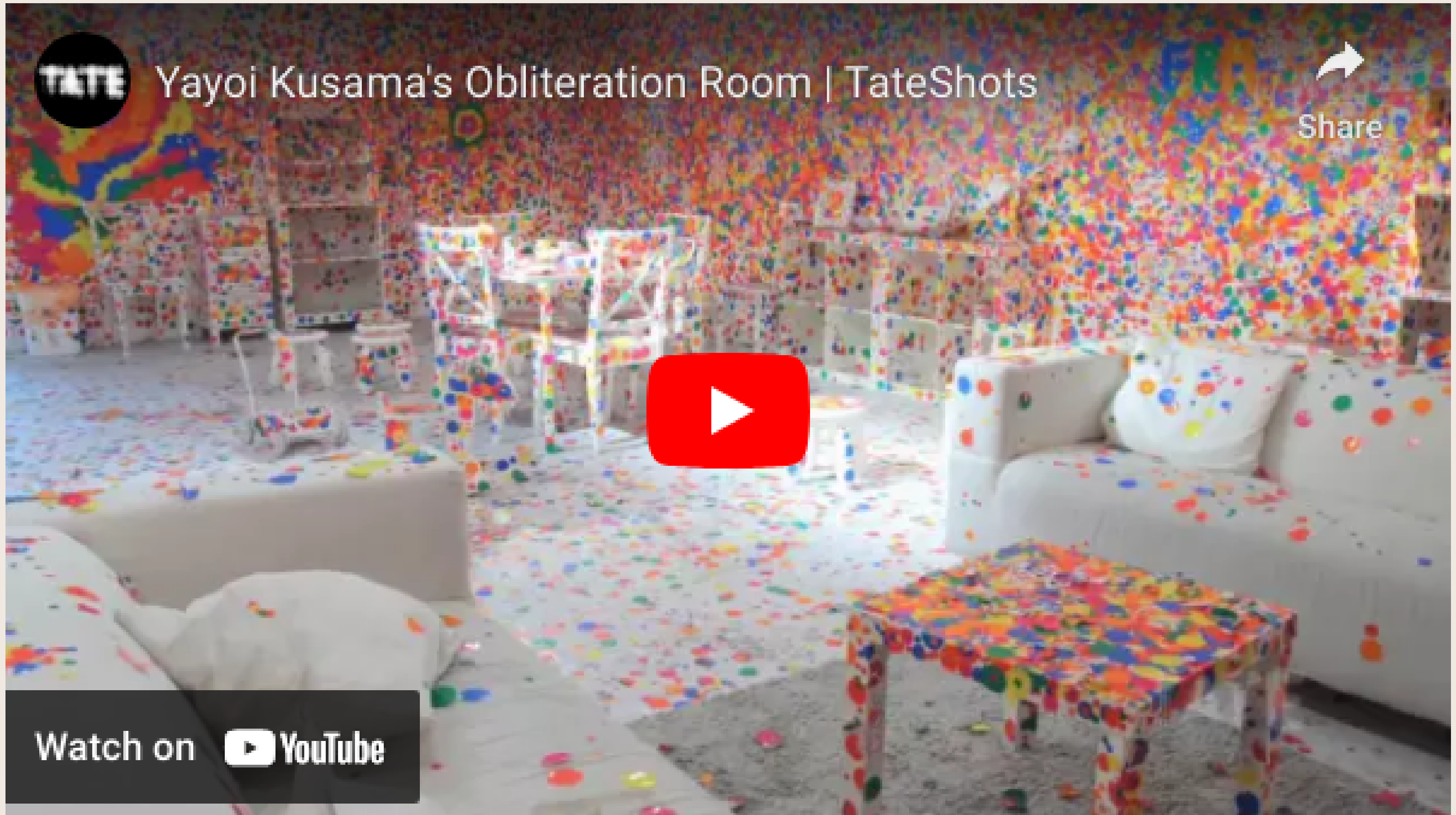




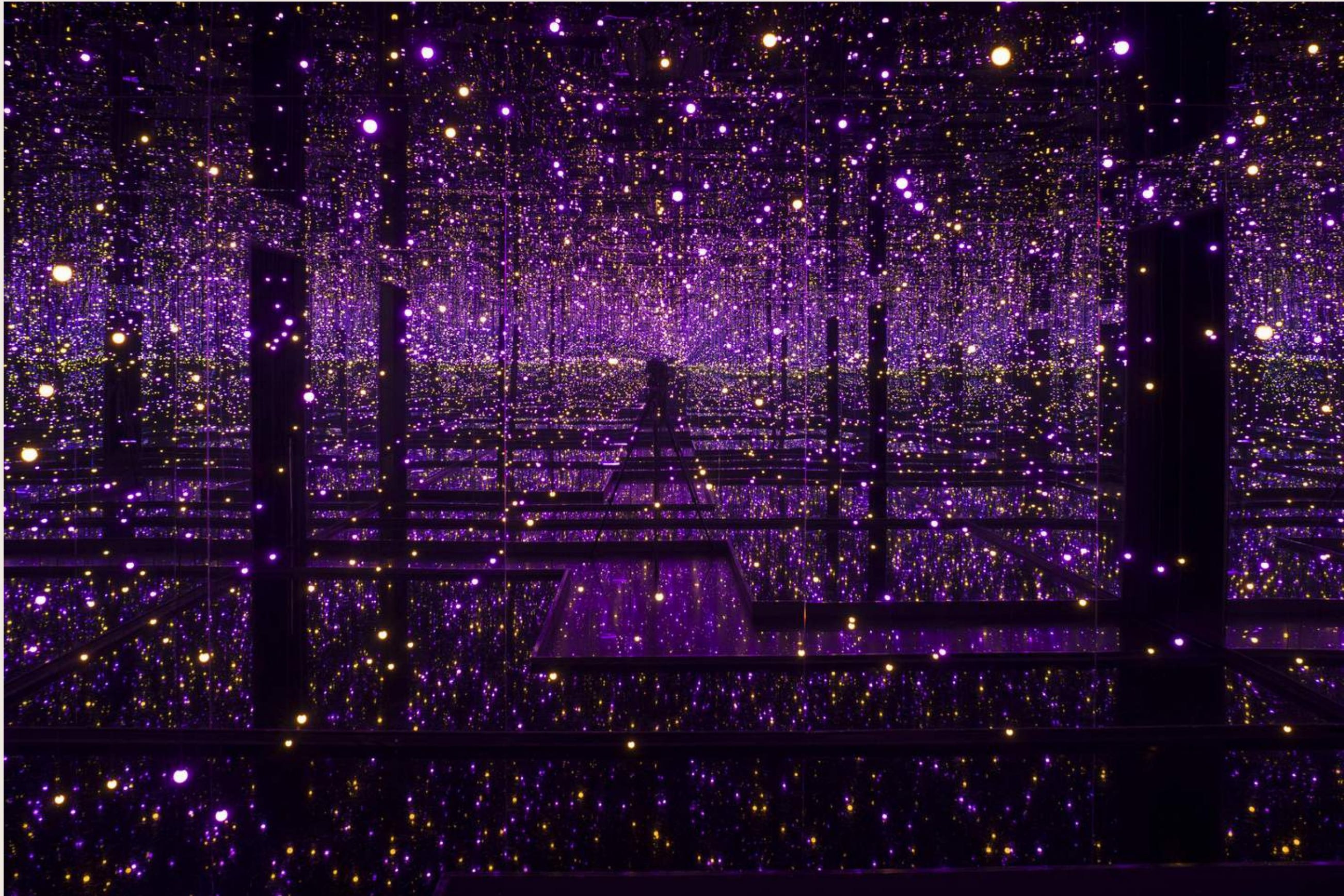
# Yayoi Kusama's Obliteration Room | TateShots



Watch on  YouTube







Yayoi Kusama, Infinity Mirrored Room - Filled with the Brilliance of Life 2011/2017



## ‘Infinity Mirrored Room – Filled with the Brilliance of Life’

is one of Kusama’s **largest installations** to date and was made for her 2012 retrospective at Tate Modern.

A room through which visitors pass on a walkway made of **mirrored tiles**.

The walls and ceiling of the room are also mirrored, and the floor surrounding the walkway is covered with a shallow pool of water.





Kusama has been fascinated with ideas of endlessness  
in space.

From childhood, Kusama suffered from anxiety and  
hallucinatory episodes, often in the form of nets or  
spots multiplying.

While the interactive character of the room is it  
engages the viewer directly, breaking down boundaries  
between subject and object.



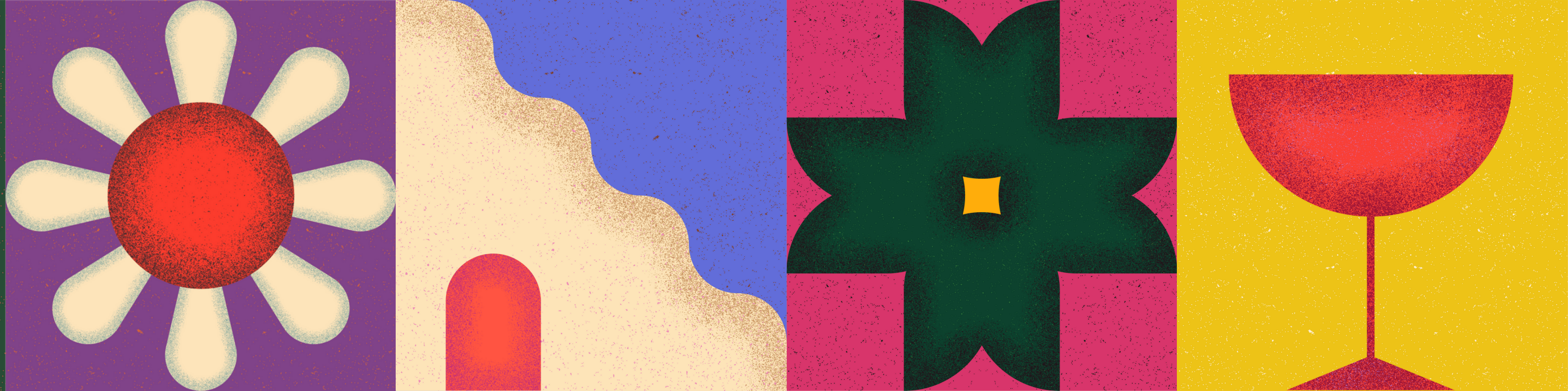
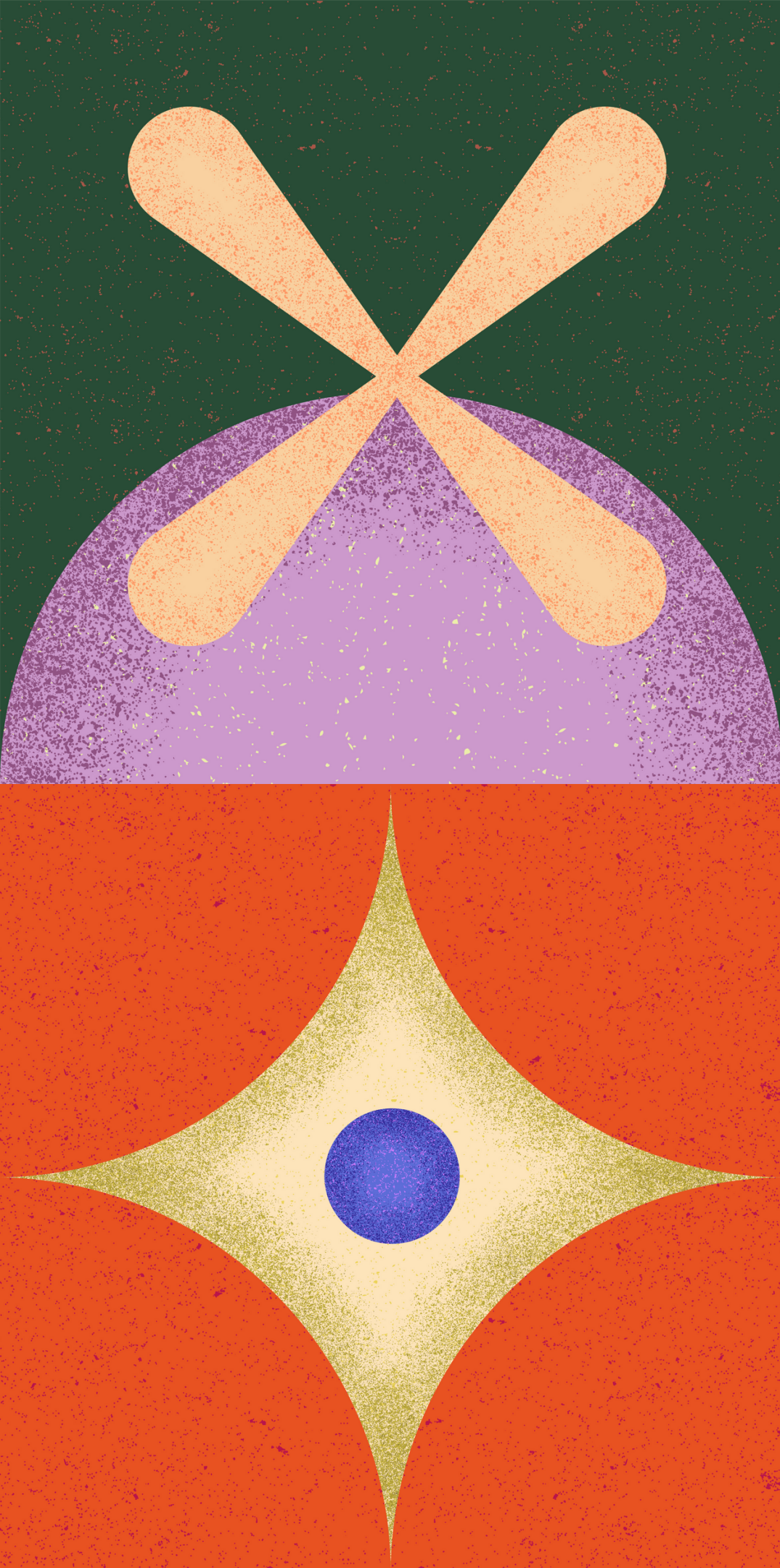


# ACTIVITY - INTERACTIVE DOTS

After looking at Yayoi Kusama and her work, we will work together to transform a white sheet into a **coloured dot explosion**

- Using paint
- Painting different size dots
- Using different colours
- Working together to create a piece of work
- Coming up with a title of the artwork





# POST 1960'S ART

## POST 1960'S ART IN IRELAND

### THE SECONDARY GENERATION OF MODERN ARTISTS

5TH YEARS - VISUAL STUDIES

MS. ROURKE

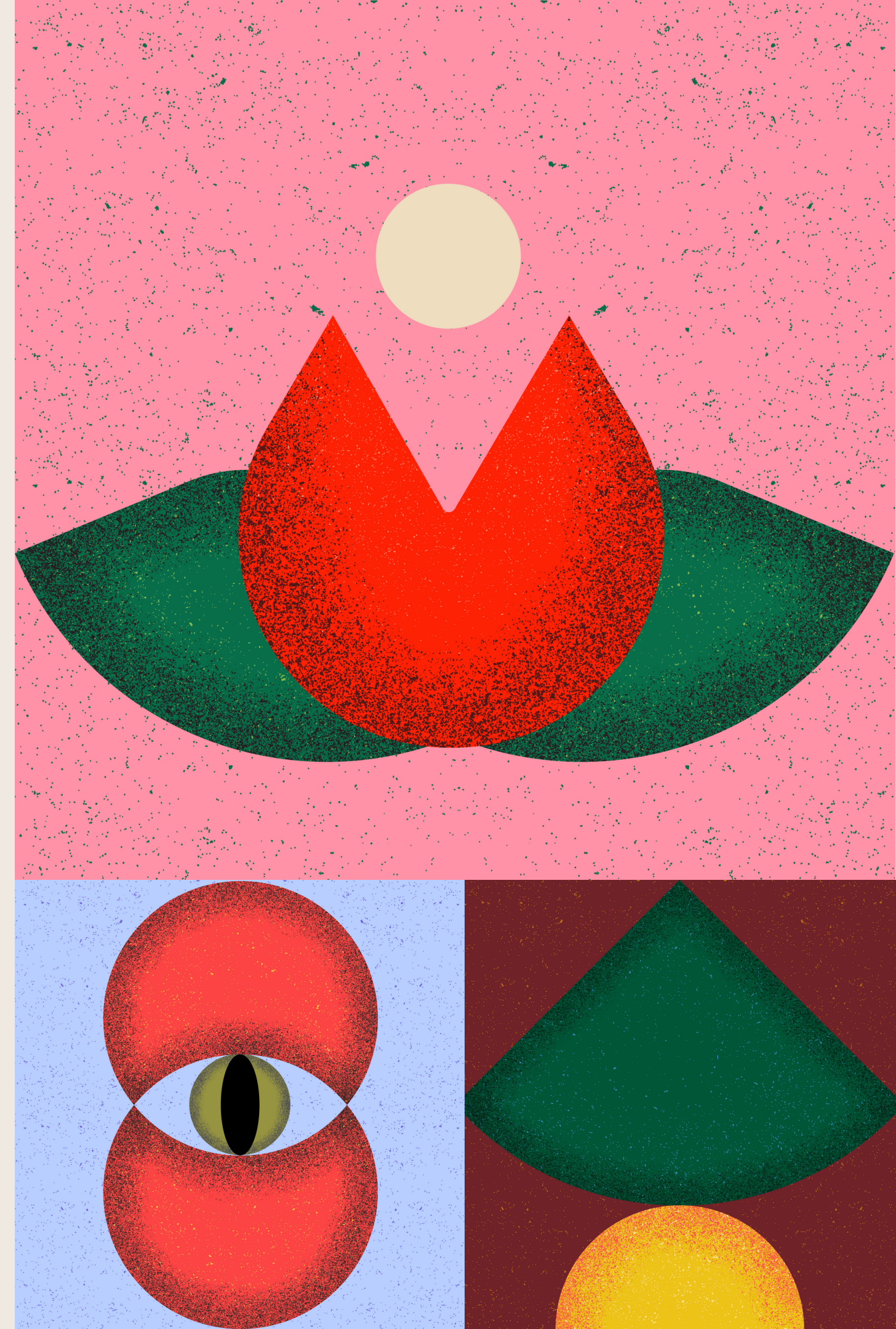


# TODAY'S LESSON

Looking at Irish Post 1960's Art and  
Artist -

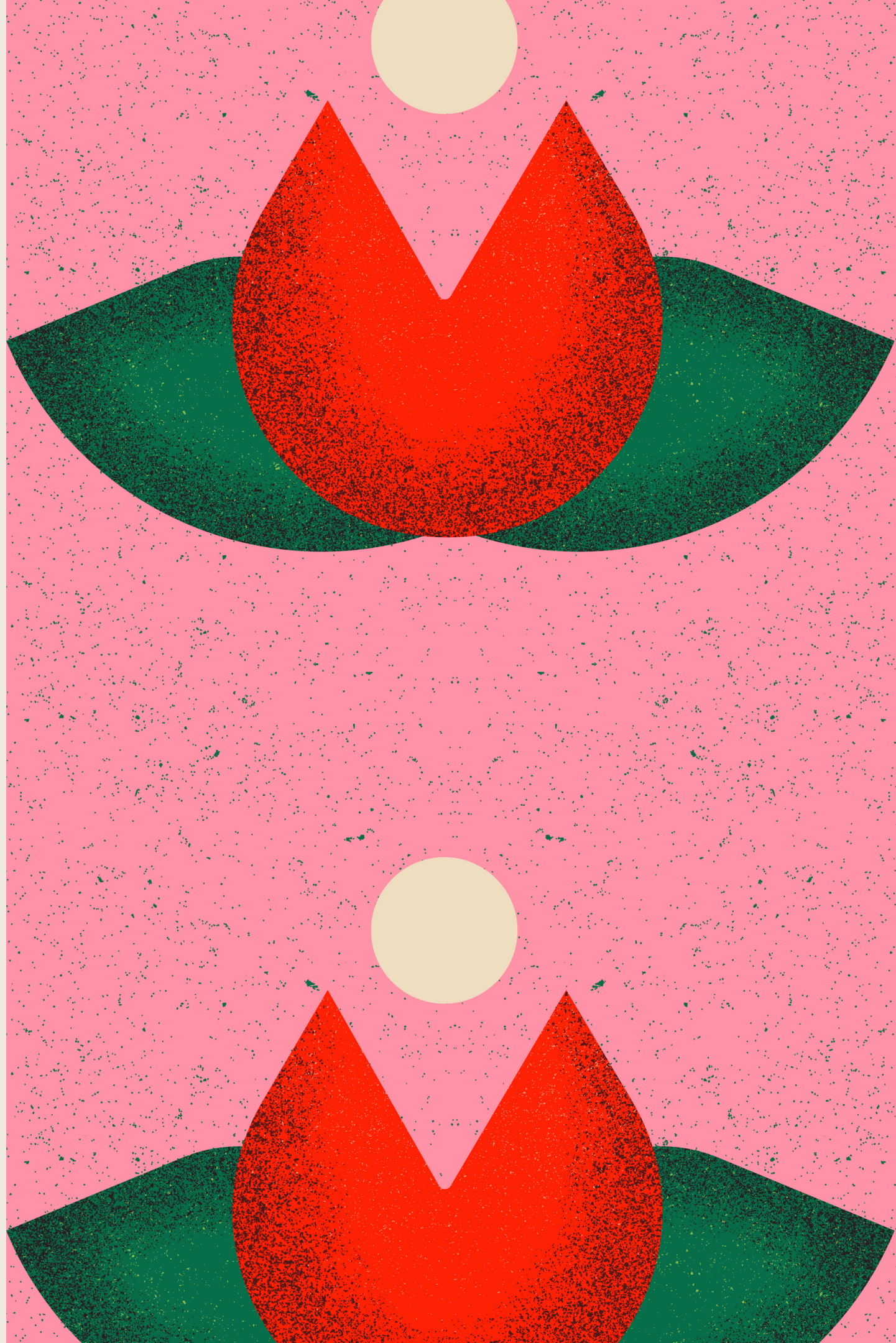
Tony O'Malley & Louis Le Brocquy

Comparing & Contrasting artworks





# POST 1960'S ART IN IRELAND





# POST 1960'S ART IN IRELAND

## CONTEXT

**1961** - The newly founded television station, Raidió Teilifís Éireann (RTE), began creating a forum for new ideas and debate. Worldwide entertainment was replacing the conservatism and censorship of the previous generation.

**1967** - Free secondary education was made available, creating new possibilities for people who did not have these opportunities before.

**1967** - The Civil Rights Movement, was followed by The Troubles in Northern Ireland, were overshadowing all political and social development.

**1999** - The currency changing from Pounds Sterling to Euro







# ARTISTS





# LOUIS LE BROCCQUY

**Louis le Brocqy** was an Irish painter born in Dublin. He is considered one of Ireland's foremost painters.

**Born:** November 10, 1916, Dublin

**Died:** April 25, 2012, Dublin

**Periods:** Contemporary Art, Modern Art



One of the **leading figures** in 20th-century Irish art.

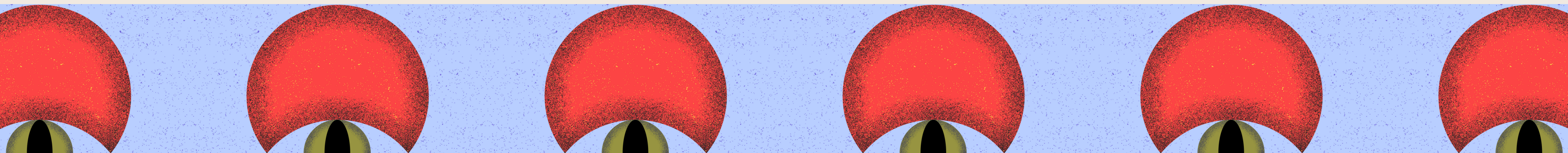
le Brocquy actually studied chemistry in Trinity College.

He later studied the old masters of art in the galleries of Europe.

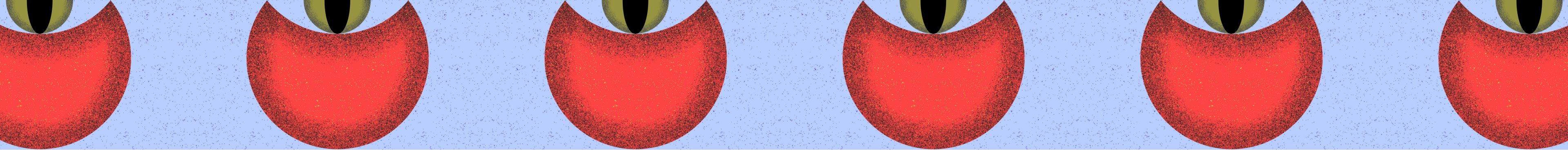
Le Brocquy returned to Ireland in 1940, at the beginning of World War II, working as a self-taught painter.



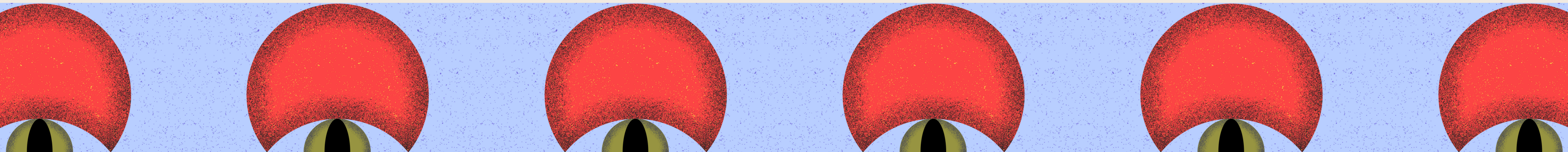
Image of W.B Yeats, 1976







# HIS WORK





# ISOLATED BEING, 1962

In this painting, there is a human figure emerging from or disappearing into the background.

It may have been influenced by x-rays of le Brocquy's wife's back and ideas of isolation.







## COMPOSITION

The figure takes up about **1/3** of the width.

The head is located **1/3** from the top of the painting.

The strongly textured area features is about **1/3** up from the bottom of the painting.

It is a very **balanced** composition.

## COLOUR

Some bold red marks in the middle of the figure **contrast** with the muted tones of the rest of the painting.

A blue-grey background is overpainted with white, merging with the blue in some areas.



# A FAMILY, 1951

In this painting, there is a family gathered in a space that resemble a concrete bunker.

The **theme** of psychological angst foreshadows Le Brocqy's own struggles with mental health in 1963







## COMPOSITION

The painting suggests psychological unease, through the defeated body language of the father figure on the right, who sits with his back turned to his family.

However, the painting also contains a hopeful message: the child holds a bright bouquet which can be read as a symbol of both happiness and hope for the future.





# ACTIVITY

**Taking inspiration from le Brocquy's painting technique, create a sample using similar colours to him**

- Using the same colours - muted, cold, whites, greys, blues
  - Dry brushing
  - Visible brush strokes





# TONY O'MALLEY

**Tony O'Malley** was an Irish artist. He was born in Callan, County Kilkenny, Ireland. O'Malley was a self-taught artist, having drawn and painted for pleasure from childhood.

**Born:** September 25, 1913, Callan

**Died:** January 20, 2003, Kilkenny

**Periods:** Contemporary Art, Modern Art



Tony O'Malley was a self-taught artist.

He worked as a bank official until contracting tuberculosis in the 1940s.

He struggled to get his work noticed in Ireland, so he went to live in St Ives in Cornwall, England in 1960.

In Cornwall, there was a thriving artistic community and he kept a studio there for 30 years.



The Colour of Portacille, 1986





# HIS WORK



# HAWK AND QUARRY IN WINTER, 1964

The painting is an **abstraction based on landscape**, the cool colours suggest winter.

He said : 'Abstraction does enable you to get under the surface, to get beyond appearance, and express the mind'



O'Malley's colour palette changes in his paintings. He used brighter and more saturated colours in his later work.





Following the death of his friend, artist Peter Lanyon (1964), in a glider accident.

The winter after Lanyon died O'Malley saw a hawk hovering over a quarry near Cornwall.

The scene's perspective is flattened so that the **composition** is almost abstract.





# **COMPARING AND CONTRASTING**





A Family, 1951, Louis le Brocqy



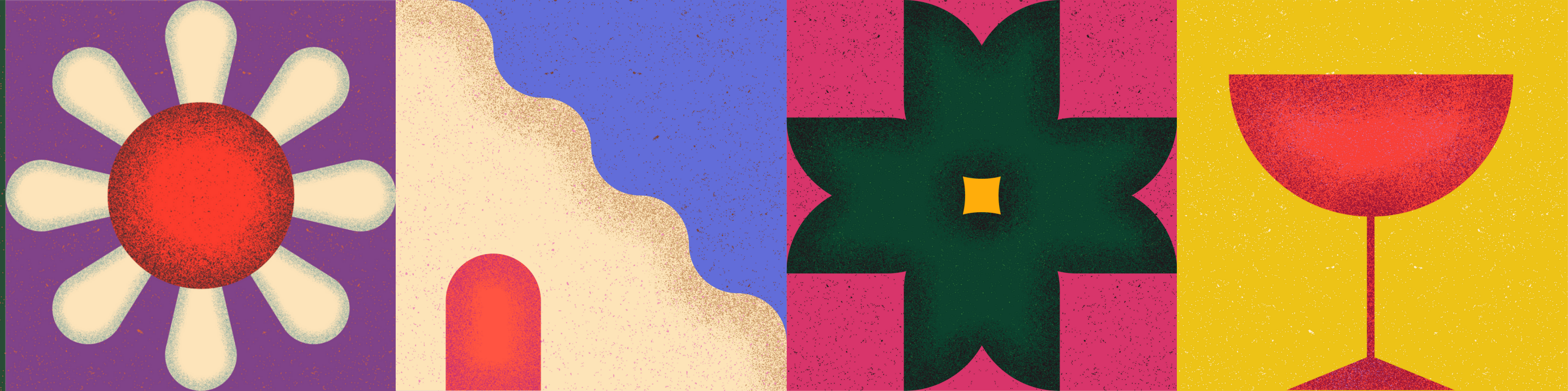
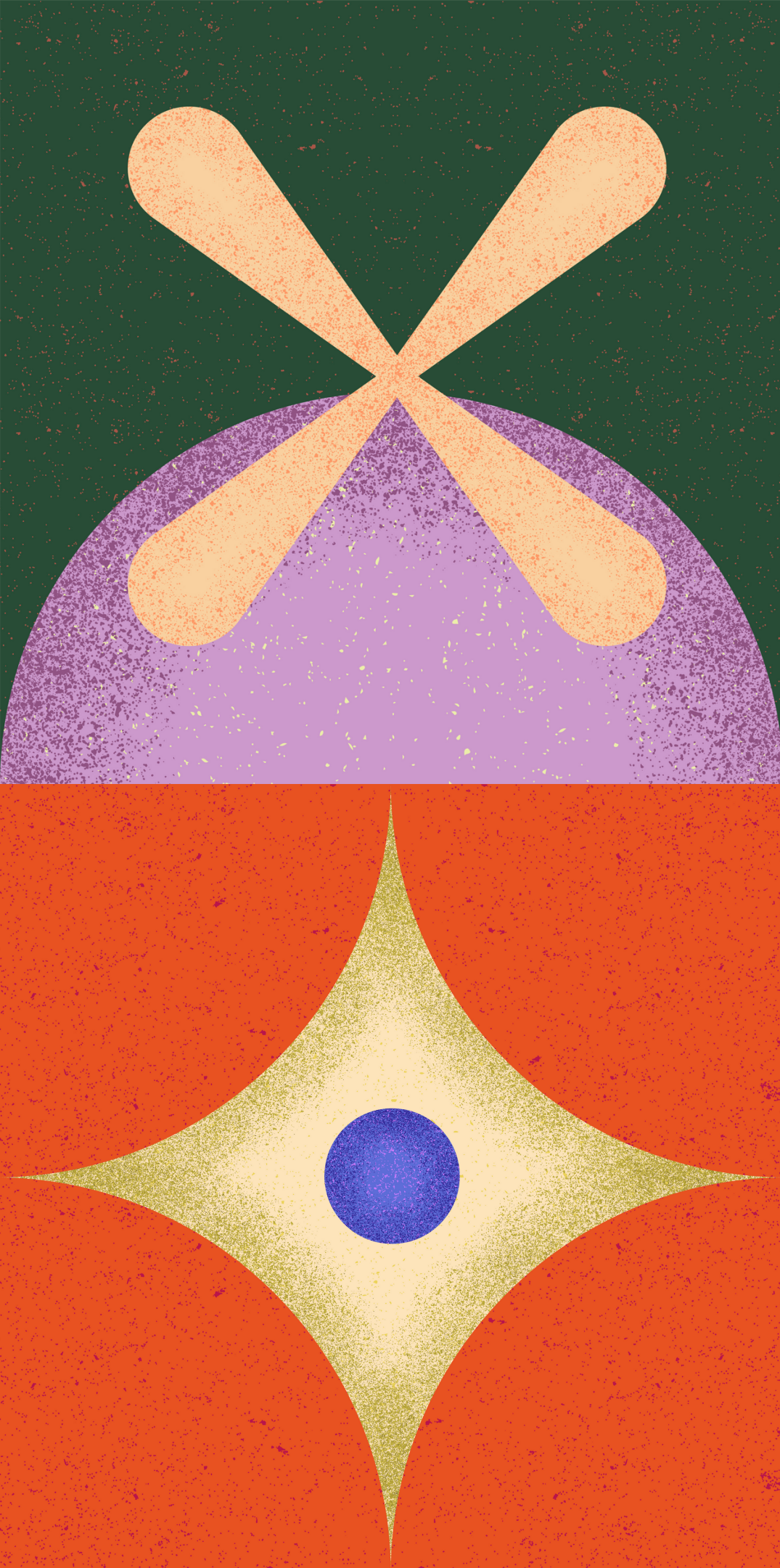
Hawk and Quarry in Winter, 1964, Tony O'Malley











# POST 1960'S ART

## IRISH CONTEMPORARY ART -

**ROWAN GILLESPIE & EDWARD DELANEY**

**5TH YEARS - VISUAL STUDIES**

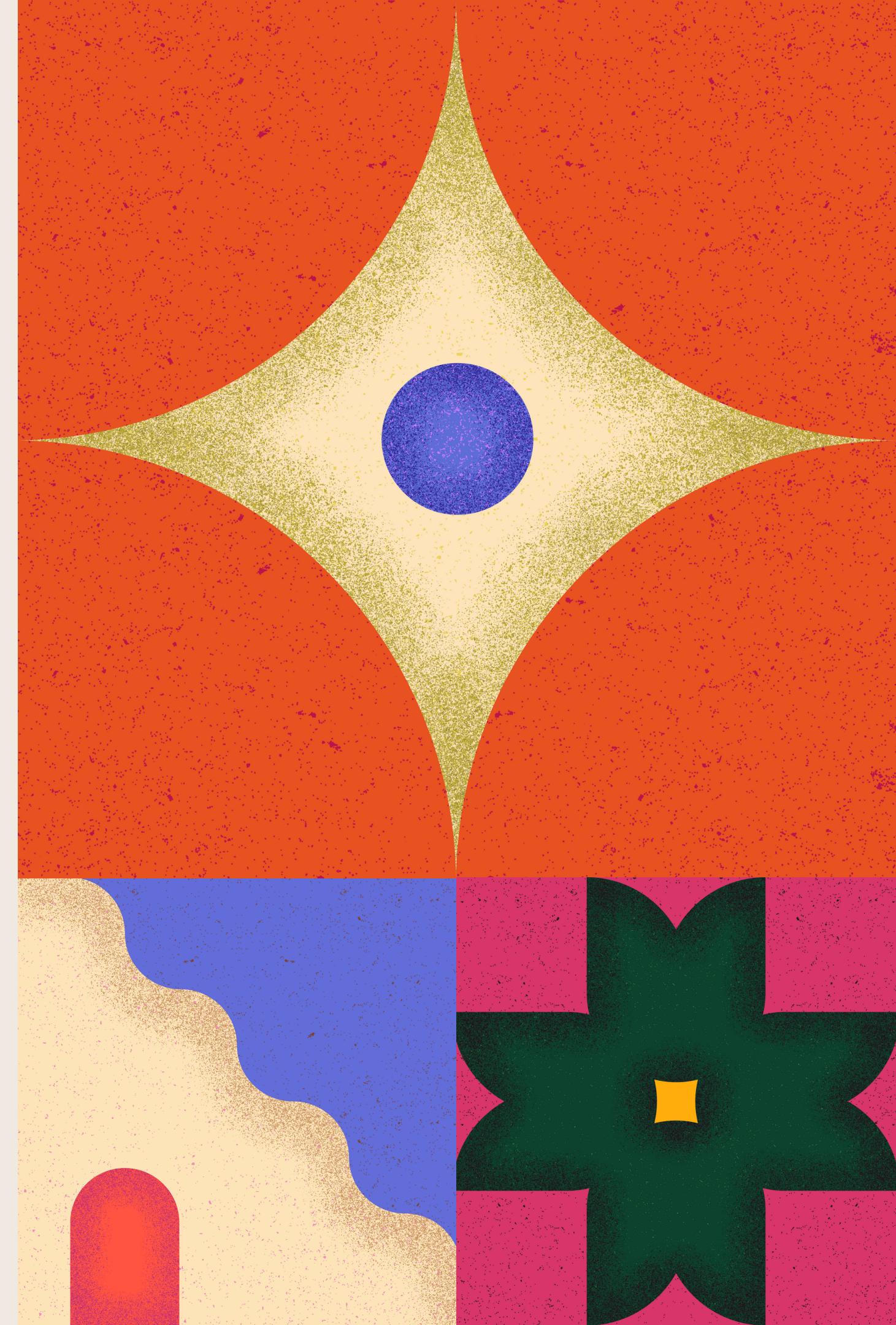
MS. ROURKE



# TODAY'S LESSON

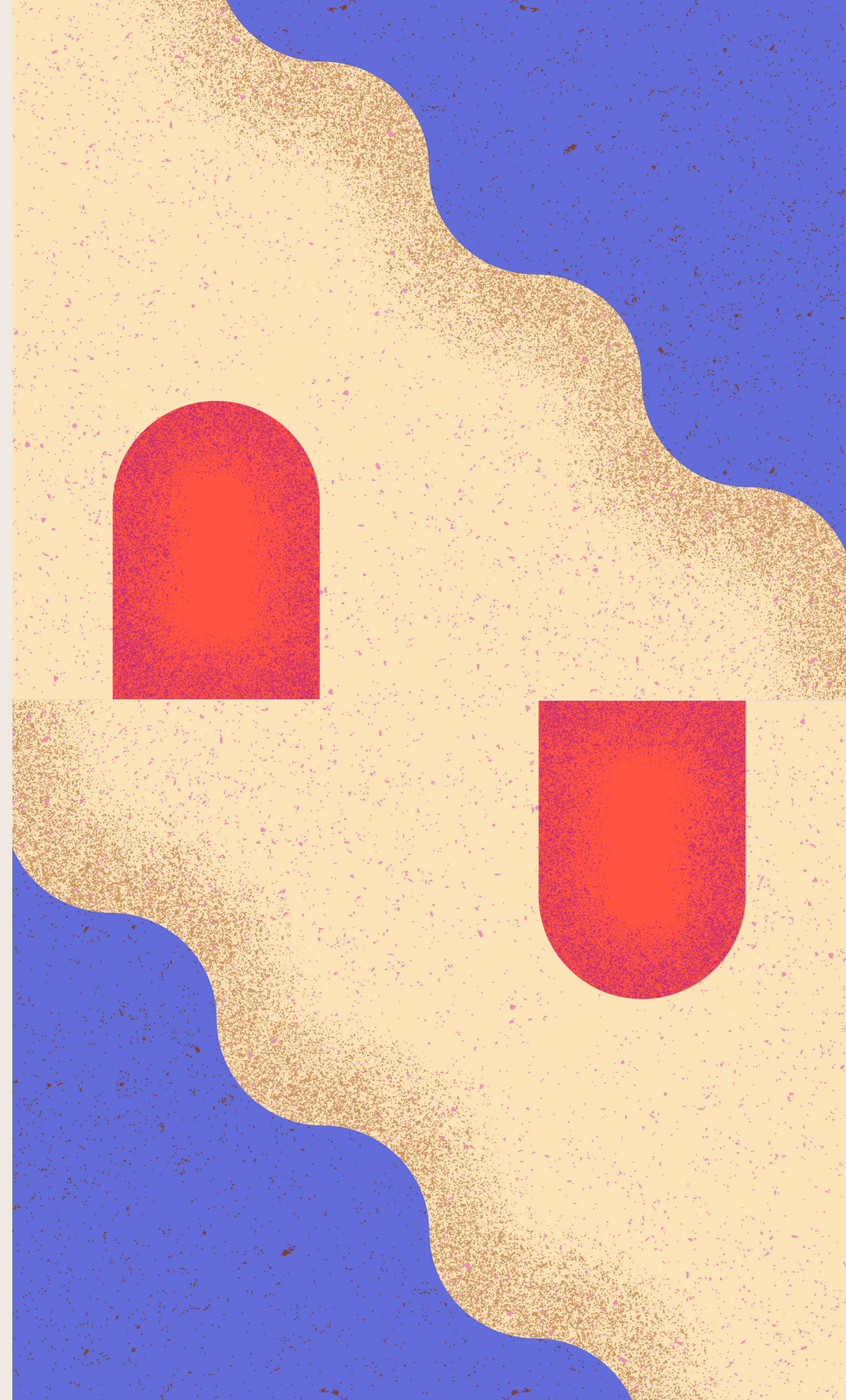
Looking at Irish Post 1960's Art -  
Contemporary Art

Looking at the work of  
Rowan Gillespie & Edward Delaney





# CONTEMPORARY ART





# WHAT IS CONTEMPORARY ART

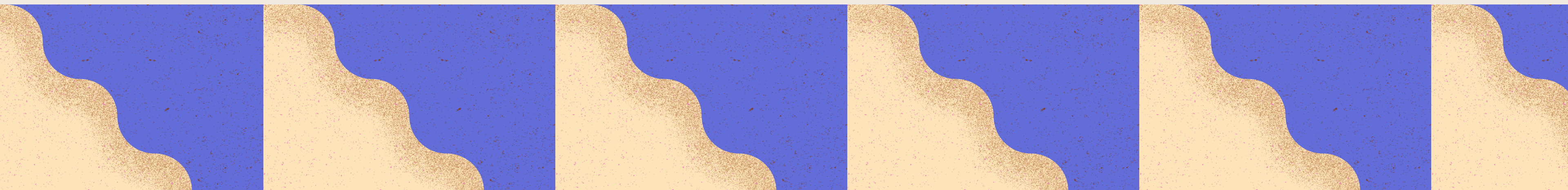
Contemporary art is **the art of today**.

Produced in the second half of the 20th century or in the 21st century.

Contemporary artists work in a globally influenced, culturally diverse, and technologically advancing world.



Maman, 1999, Louise Bourgeois







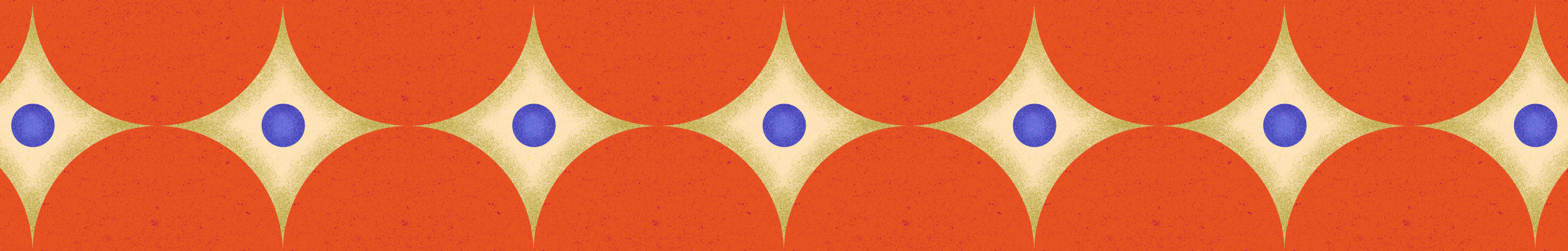
# CONTEMPORARY ART

Contemporary art is notoriously hard to define.

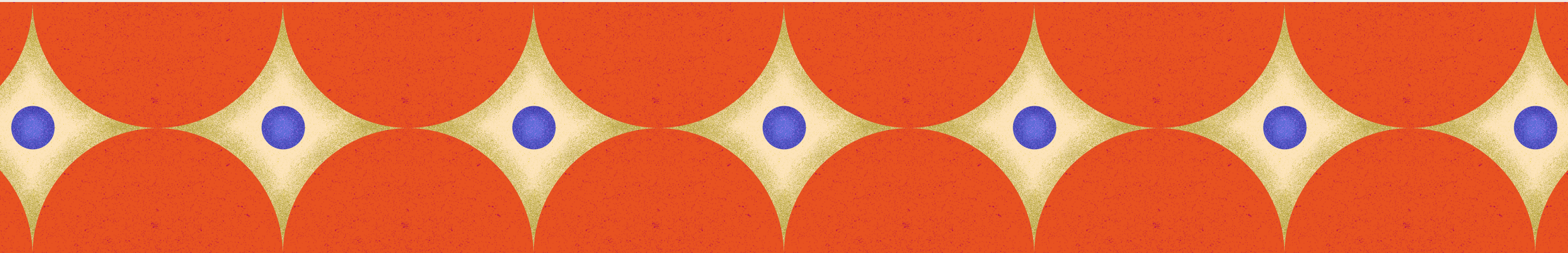
The most widely accepted definition of contemporary art is that it refers to artworks created between 1945 and the present day.

Contemporary artworks are therefore defined simply by time period, regardless of the style, medium or artistic movement they belong to.

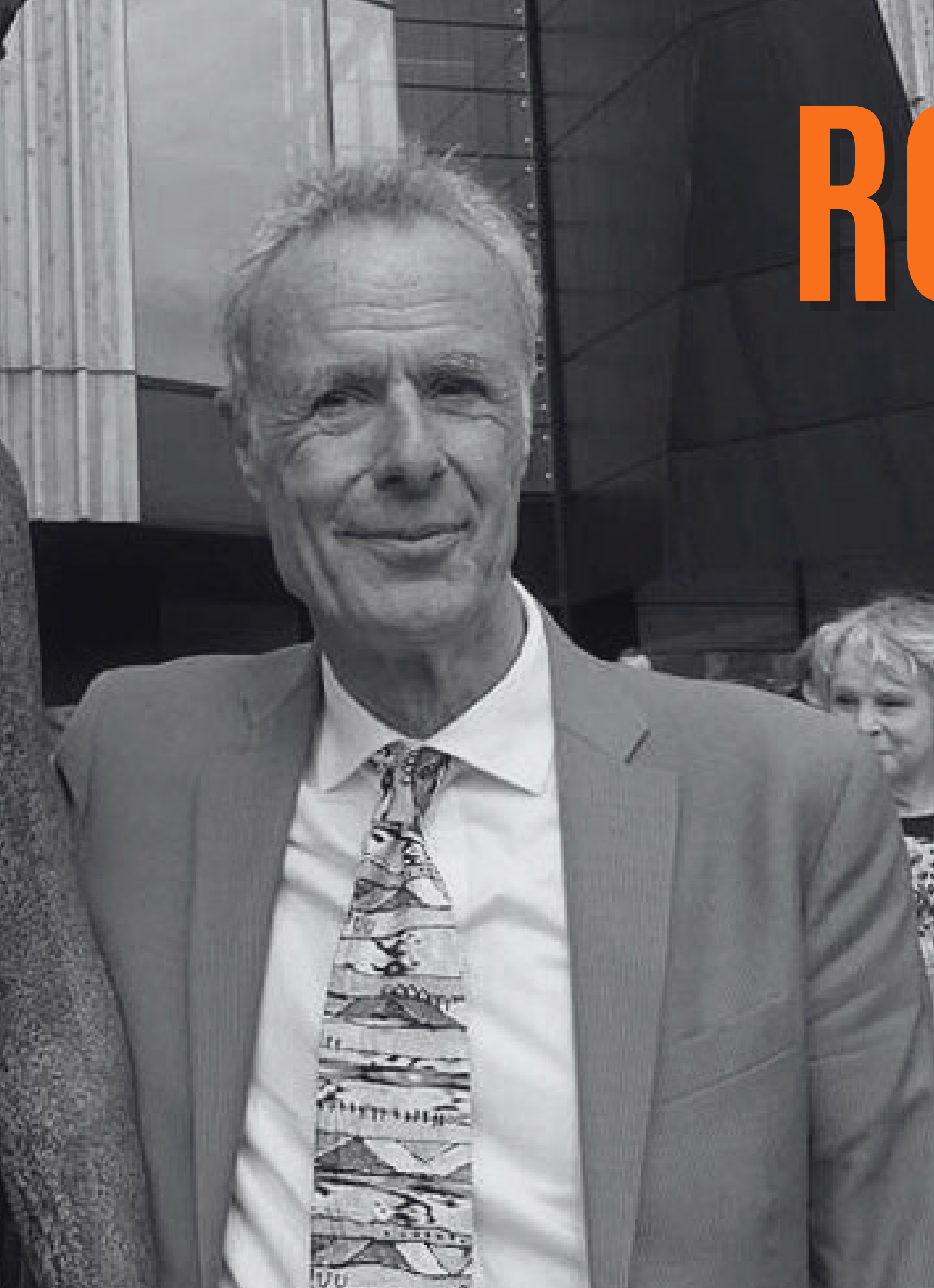




# IRISH CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS







# ROWAN GILLESPIE

**Rowan Fergus Meredith Gillespie** is an Irish bronze casting sculptor. His family emigrated to Cyprus where he lived until the age of ten.

**Born:** 1953 (age 70 years), Blackrock, Dublin

**Periods:** Contemporary Art, Modern Art

[Rowan Gillespie website link](#)

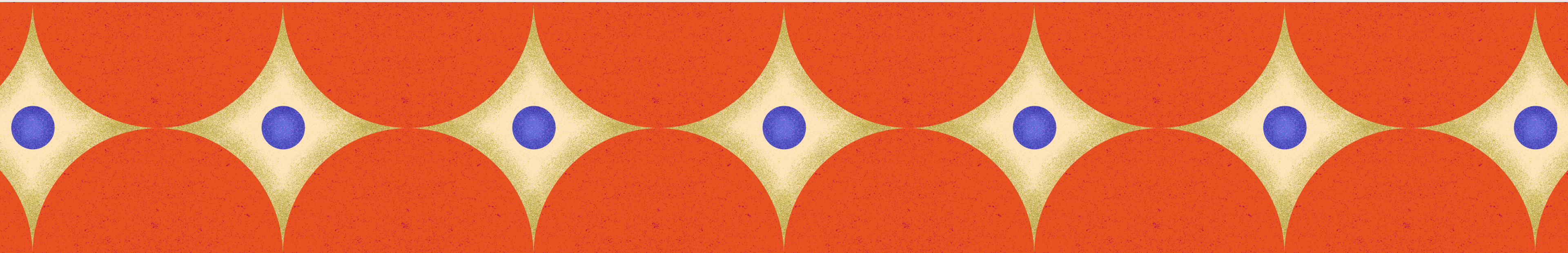


Having worked almost exclusively on site **specific art** since 1996, Gillespie's public works can be found in Ireland, Europe, the United States, and Canada.

Gillespie is unique as a sculptor in that he **works totally alone**, has his own one man foundry and personally carries out every aspect of the work from conception to installation.



Ripples of Ulysses, 2000







# HIS WORK



# PROCLAMATION, 2007



Located opposite Kilmainham Gaol in Dublin

The sculpture **commemorates the signatories of the Declaration of Independence** and the executions following the 1916 Easter Rising



# PROCLAMATION, 2007

Abstract sculpture

The figures represent the idea of an imagined ideal world rather than the specific people who were shot

The bronzes are arranged in a circle

They are simplified down to leaf or flame shapes with a blindfolded head on top - no limbs or human features





# FAMINE, 1997



Famine is a **memorial** to the victims of the Irish famine who had to emigrate from Dublin Quays



# FAMINE, 1997

## COMPOSITION

The group of figures extend along the quay

Each **isolated in their own misery**

A man carries a limp child,  
Others carry small parcels  
A skinny dog follows





# FAMINE, 1997

## STYLE AND TECHNIQUE

The figures are recognisably human, but their features have been **elongated**

The **finish is rough**, the bronze was not polished

There is a companion piece of work in Toronto, Canada  
Representing the surviving refugees arriving in Canada to start a new life







# EDWARD DELANEY

**Edward Delaney** was an Irish sculptor born in Claremorris in County Mayo in 1930. His best known works include the 1967 statue of Wolfe Tone and Famine Memorial at St Stephen's Green in Dublin

**Born:** August 1, 1930, Mayo

**Died:** September 22, 2009, Mayo

**Periods:** Contemporary Art, Modern Art



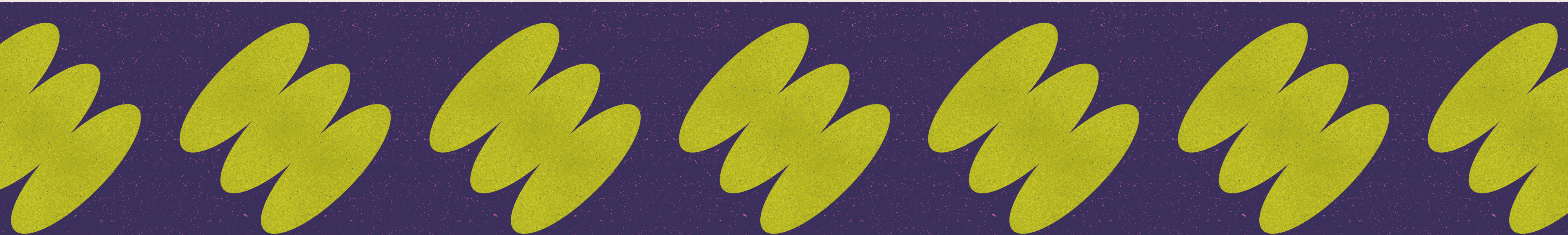
Edward Delaney attended the National College of Art and Design in Dublin

He has also shown in New York, Tokyo, Buenos Aires, and Budapest

In October 2009, Delaney's sculpture 'King and queen' sold in auction for €160,000, a then record price for a sculpture by an Irish artist



King and Queen, Sold 2009







# HIS WORK





# FAMINE MEMORIAL, 1965-1970

The Famine Memorial  
**commemorates those who died**  
**during the Great Famine** of the  
1840s





# FAMINE MEMORIAL, 1965-1970



## COMPOSITION

The sculpture contains **four figurative lost-wax bronze castings**

Three human figures, the figure of the right standing leaning on stick with the head hung low, extending a ladle to mouth of second figure sitting, a tall third figure facing north with head back and arms outstretched, with dog lying at its feet



# FAMINE MEMORIAL, 1965-1970

## STYLE AND TECHNIQUE

The **finish is rough**, the bronze was not polished

The minimalist and skeletal forms have a **striking and haunting presence**

The **crude treatment** adds to the **ragged look** of the figures struggling through the Great Famine







Famine, 1997, Rowan Gillespie



Famine Memorial, 1965 - 70, Edward Delaney

## GROUP DISCUSSION

Look at their use of materials, the composition of the piece, the location.

Think about the emotional impact of the work.



# ACTIVITY - COMMISSION LETTER

# Louth County Council

County Hall,  
Marshes Lower,  
Dundalk, Co. Louth,  
A91 KFW6

Dec 15, 2023

**Joan Martin**  
**Chief Executive**

Dear Ms. Martin :

I am writing to you to propose an art sculpture to be displayed on the Quay's, Steam Packet Quay, East Drogheda, Drogheda, Co. Louth, A92 F5WT.

[illegible]

With best regards,

\_\_\_\_\_, Student of Scoil Uí Mhuirí, Dunleer, Co.Louth

# Write a letter to Louth County Council about your plan for a sculpture commission

## Discuss the **theme** of the sculpture

Discuss the **composition** of the sculpture

Explain the **materials** you will be using to create the sculpture

Include a **sketch** of the sculpture,  
using annotation and colour



# SUCCESS CRITERIA

- What is contemporary art?
- Can you discuss and identify 2 Irish contemporary artists?
- Compose a letter for a commission for a sculpture
- Be able to compare and contrast the work of 2 artists

