

Hi everyone,
I hope you are all staying healthy and happy.

1. Read the following article about Andy Warhol
2. Take the quiz.
3. Design your own "Warhol" artwork like Marilyn or Campbell's Soup Cans. Choose a subject from today's popular culture.



4. Complete the discussion paper over Reigning Queens by Andy Warhol
5. Do the imagination worksheet

Andy Warhol Biography-Information for Kids

Born as Andy Warhola

Born: August 6, 1928, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Died: February 22, 1987, in New York City, New York

Occupation: Artist, Painter, Sculptor

Famous works: *Campbell's Soup Cans, Marilyn Monroe, Moonwalk, Eight Elvises*

Style/Period: Pop Art

Andy Warhol grew up in Pittsburgh. As a child he was frequently sick and spent a lot of time in bed. During this time, Andy Warhol drew lots of pictures. He also liked to listen to the radio and collect pictures of celebrities.

Andy studied fine art in college and then moved to New York City. He began work illustrating for magazines and created advertisements. It was at one of his first jobs that they misspelled his name as 'Warhol' instead of 'Warhola'. He liked 'Warhol' and kept it. He was well known for his drawings of shoes. He often created artworks using a line blotting technique to reproduce lots of images. He also used stamping on many of his artworks.

It was during the 1960s that he started creating the paintings that he is famous for. Andy loved pop culture and painted the things he loved. He painted Campbell's soup, Coca-Cola, and dollar notes.

Andy produced pictures of mass-production. This led him to use techniques such as screen printing as he could produce many copies. Andy often used cheap quick drying paints straight from the tub and directly onto the canvas.

Andy liked to paint portraits of famous people and soon became famous himself. He also created his own magazine, Interview and interviewed many celebrities.

Andy loved cats and had several as well as a pet dog 'Archie'. These were an inspiration for some of his artworks. He also wrote a book '*25 cats called Sam and One Blue Pussy*'.

Andy's studio was known as 'The Factory' and attracted hipsters, artists and socialites. 'The Factory' was a place of experimentation for new art and music.

Other interesting facts:

- His birth date was never recorded at a hospital so Andy often liked to change his birthday.
- He also liked film and music. He produced around 60 films. He even created a film called *Sleeping* which was a 6 hour film of his friend sleeping.
- He was shot three times by feminist Valerie Solanis who suffered from mental health issues and almost died.

4.

ARTWORKS

How can you say one style is better than another? You ought to be able to be an Abstract Expressionist next week, or a Pop artist, or a realist, without feeling you've given up something. I think that would be so great, to be able to change styles. And I think that's what's going to happen, that's going to be the whole new scene.



[More quotes](#)

Summary of Andy Warhol

Andy Warhol was the most successful and highly paid commercial illustrator in New York even before he began to make art destined for galleries. Nevertheless, his screen-printed images of Marilyn Monroe, soup cans, and sensational newspaper stories, quickly became synonymous with [Pop art](#). He emerged from the poverty and obscurity of an Eastern European immigrant family in Pittsburgh, to become a charismatic magnet for bohemian New York, and to ultimately find a place in the circles of High Society. For many his ascent echoes one of Pop art's ambitions, to bring popular styles and subjects into the exclusive salons of high art. His crowning achievement was the elevation of his own persona to the level of a popular icon, representing a new kind of fame and celebrity for a fine artist.

Report Ad

Accomplishments

- Warhol's early commercial illustration has recently been acclaimed as the arena in which he first learned to manipulate popular tastes. His drawings were often comic, decorative, and whimsical, and their tone is entirely different from the cold and impersonal mood of his Pop art.
- Much debate still surrounds the iconic screen-printed images with which Warhol established his reputation as a Pop artist in the early 1960s. Some view his *Death and Disaster* series, and his *Marilyn* pictures, as frank expressions of his sorrow at public events. Others view them as some of the first expressions of 'compassion fatigue' - the way the public loses the ability to sympathize with events from which they feel removed. Still others think of his pictures as screens - placed between us and horrifying events - which attempt to register and process shock.
- Although artists had drawn on popular culture throughout the 20th century, Pop art marked an important new stage in the breakdown between high and low art forms. Warhol's paintings from the early 1960s were important in pioneering these developments, but it is arguable that the diverse activities of his later years were just as

influential in expanding the implications of Pop art into other spheres, and further eroding the borders between the worlds of high art and popular culture.

- Although Warhol would continue to create paintings intermittently throughout his career, in 1965 he "retired" from the medium to concentrate on making experimental films. Despite years of neglect, these films have recently attracted widespread interest, and Warhol is now seen as one of the most important filmmakers of the period, a forefather of independent film.
- Critics have traditionally seen Warhol's career as going into decline in 1968, after he was shot by Valerie Solanas. Valuing his early paintings above all, they have ignored the activities that absorbed his attention in later years - parties, collecting, publishing, and painting commissioned portraits. Yet some have begun to think that all these ventures make up Warhol's most important legacy because they prefigure the diverse interests, activities, and interventions that occupy artists today.

Andy Warhol's biography

Listen to the description of the origins of popular art (Pop Art) and one of its most celebrated artist's short biography: Andy Warhol. After you have listened, select the proper answer for each question.

1. When did popular art begin?

- a. 1950s
- b. 1940s
- c. 1960s

2. What was popular art?

- a. A new type of art that focused on painting figures of famous people only.
- b. A new type of art created for ordinary people that celebrated post-war materialism and consumerism
- c. A new type of art created for young artists that celebrated materialism.

3. What did artists use to get inspired to create their art?

- a. War figures and vintage clothing.
- b. Advertising and Radio presenters.
- c. TV, cinema and advertising.

4. When and where was Andy Warhol born?

- a. In 1938, in Pennsylvania.
- b. In 1928, in Pennsylvania.
- c. In 1908, in New York.

5. When did Andy Warhol entered the underground world of popular culture?

- a. 1960s
- b. 1980s
- c. 1950s

6. Which were two of the most well-known pictures American products that Andy Warhol liked to show in his art?

- a. Cans of tuna and tubes of tomato paste.
- b. Cans of soup and tubes of toothpaste.
- c. Cans of apple juice and tubes of condensed milk.

7. When did Warhol found his factory?

- a. In 1972.
- b. In the 1980s.
- c. In 1962.

8. The factory was a meeting place for:

- a. Artists, writers and musicians.
- b. Artists, politicians and musicians.
- c. Artists, butchers, and beauticians.

9. When did Andy Warhol die?

- a. He died in the 1990s.
- b. He died in 1977.
- c. He died in 1987.

10. How old was Warhol when he passed away?

- a. 57
- b. 58
- c. 68



Task designed by Karol Meza





M4



M4



Artwork Critique Form

QUESTIONS	Write your ideas here. Give first impressions. Make guesses. Say what you see, do not say what you like, or don't like. Do not judge. Describe, analyze, and interpret.
1. What stands out the most when you first see it?	
2. Explain the reason you notice the thing you mention in number 1.	
3. As you keep looking, what else seems important?	
4. Why does the thing you mention in number 3 seem important.	
5. How has contrast been used. See Contrast Note - <u>over</u> .	
6. What leads your eye around from place to place? See Connections - <u>over</u> .	
7. What tells you about the style used by this artist? See Style - <u>over</u>	
8. What seems to be hiding in this composition?	
9. Why do you think this was partially hidden?	
10. Imagine the feelings and meanings this artwork represents?	
11. What titles could you give this artwork?	
12. What other things interest you about this artwork?	
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[Teacher Instruction Page Link](#)
 page 1 ---- [click here](#) or turn to page 2 for notes

This sheet is intended to be used by classmates, teachers, or as a self-evaluation.
 Also see Rubrics for Assessment of Artwork and for Assessment of Art Writing and Talking.
 See these [links to other pages](#) by the same author

Notes for Artwork Critique Form - page 2

TALKING and WRITING about art- Artwork often has **Subject Matter** like a face, a dog, flowers, trees, an airplane, etc. It is common for the subject matter to get our attention. All artwork has elements and principles. The **Visual Elements** are Line, Color, Shape, Form (volume); Texture, Value (tone)

Elements (often together with subject matter) create visual effects. When you see a visual effect it means that some sort of organizing **Principle** is working. By looking at artwork and responding in writing, you are discovering principles that were used by the artist. The Visual Elements and Subject Matter are used separately and together to create all kinds of relationships, motion, transition, contrasts, conflicts, variations, themes, feelings, meanings, depth effects, space effects, and so on. If you can find a relationship that creates a visual effect, you have discovered a principle. For example, repetition (repeating something) tends to insist on being seen and it can give the effect of motion.

When you discover principles, you can use them and you will understand how to make and understand artwork better. For example, a combination of red and orange has a different effect than a combination of red and green. By looking at these color combinations next to each other, you might discover a principle of design. When you see a big shape combined with another big shape it has a different effect than combining a small shape with a big shape. By looking at size examples, you might see another principle of design suggested. There are many general principles that work to produce effects, feelings, and meanings. There is an unlimited number of ways to use the elements, subject matter, and design principles to produce effects, feelings, and meanings. This is why, when we solve problems in art, we are not looking for one correct answer, but we are looking one or more solutions out of many unknown possible solutions.

Notes

CONTRAST Artists can contrast color, value, texture, line quality, shape character, size, type of subject matter, and other things. Can you figure out what is being contrasted to get your attention?

CONNECTIONS and MOVEMENT Artists connect things and move the viewer eye with repetition. Interest and motion is added to artwork by repeating things like shape, color, line type, value, subject matter, size, and so on. If a color is repeated in different size or shape it may more interesting than if it is repeated in the same size or shape. If a tree and face are both green, they are connected by the green color. At the same time they are different (unconnected) because of subject and shape, and maybe because of size.

Repetition can also be used to get attention. It is insistent. Did you ever repeat a word word to be sure to be heard heard? I almost missed a stop sign, but my passenger said, "Stop! Stop!" for emphasis. We lived to tell about it.

There are many other ways to get movement. Does a diagonal line indicate more or less motion than a vertical or horizontal line? Does a curved or jagged line suggest something about motion that is different than a straight line? How does a continuous line compare with a segmented line or a thinning and thickening line?

Some artwork pulls you back into the work or holds you away from the work. Wow! How? How do they make the feeling of depth. Is it with size or linear perspective? Is it with color brightness and dullness? Is it with color warmth and coolness? Is it with sharpness and blurriness? Is it with overlapping? Is it with placement higher and lower in the picture? Is it with framing, or what? When you feel depth, can you figure out why you feel it? Looking for evidences of depth helps you master the skill of creating the effects you want in your own work. A Secret: Some artists add mystery and magic by intentionally making their artwork look very flat.

STYLE Style is both general and very individual. Just as every person has a unique handwriting, every person's art has a unique style. Some big general categories are Realistic (photographic), Expressive (less realistic with lots feeling), Fantastic (surrealistic) (real but impossible - as in a dream), Formal (very orderly and controlled), Nonobjective (without subject matter), Abstract (not realistic). Of course since every individual is unique, these are often combined and

Imagination

WORKOUT

#1

NAME: _____

CLASS: _____

GIVE YOUR BRAIN A GOOD
WORKOUT BY CREATING YOUR
OWN DRAWING FROM THE LINES
IN EACH BOX BELOW. HAVE FUN!

		
		
		

