

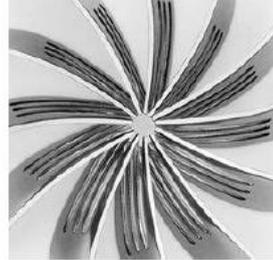
Art Stretch and Challenge

Key Stage 3

1. This link had a range of exciting and interesting tasks which you could investigate:
<https://www.pinterest.co.uk/StAugustinesArt/student-extension-work/>
2. Year 9 could also try this Kitchen Utensils Task

Photography

Task 5: Photograph a range of kitchen utensils in different compositions, create patterns, create an arrangement, order them in size or colour.



Key Stage 4 and 5

Things to think about.

Paintings are often categorised by their subject matter – Portraiture, Landscape, Still Life, for example. Artists have often used Still Life as a way of testing their powers to record a range of textures and forms. It was a good way to attract commissions from customers – ‘this is how well I can paint glass, wood etc.’ For example, this was important when Holland was a very prosperous country, and Dutch Still Life has its own place in Art History. Willem Claesz Heda only painted Still Life, and especially enjoyed making paintings of meal times like ‘*Still Life with a silver tazza, a roemer and oysters*’ 1657, with its carefully painted, peeled lemon.



By the time that Eduard Manet painted 'Fish' in 1864, artists were already exploring things other than surface appearance in their work, notice how much looser the brush marks are. The speed of the marks helps create a living energy in the work. Vincent Van Gogh painted 'Still life with lemons on a plate' in 1887, and his brush marks are very visible rather as if he was trying to sculpt the lemons, and give them a physical presence.

Modern artists have kept the tradition of Still Life. William Scott's 'Still life with a frying pan', 1946, seems to ignore the textures and forms of the objects, turning them into a flat, abstracted image. In Roy Lichtenstein's 'Still life with a windmill', 1974, he paints the image using dots recognisable from comic book printing, to make his painting, perhaps the windmill is a reference to the Dutch golden age of still life.



Use some of these ideas to help your Art:

- Make a series of studies of lemons (or other fruit). See how many ways you can draw the different textures, try using different materials to draw with, see if you can make a drawing of a lemon without drawing the lemon by drawing everything around it and see if the space you have left looks like a lemon!
- Set up a still life of your own to work from and make paintings and drawings from different viewpoints, or work in the style of the artists above, see if you can tell a story by placing the objects in different ways.
- Research and write an essay about Still Life - when did it become a genre? Who are the most important artists within this genre? Why do artists work in such different styles?
- How many ways can you photograph a lemon (or other fruit). Extreme close up, with strong light/shadow, against different surfaces, etc.
- Make a still life to work from made up from objects that show something of your personality.
- Research and write about some or all of the artists from the information above. What other connections or differences can you find between these artists? What ideas are behind their work? Who would you add to this group? Do you agree with what I have written?

Yinka Shonibare related tasks



Yinka Shonibare is a highly successful, British-born artist whose work challenges historical interpretations of European Colonialisation. His work is in many Art museums and galleries around the world, and as a Royal Academician, he is one of the Artists who runs the Royal Academy in London. He makes Art in lots of different ways, sculptures and films for example. His work is always highly decorative and the features colourful fabrics inspired by his upbringing in Nigeria.



His sculptures use the same costume designs that we would expect wealthy Europeans to wear in the 18th century (like in the painting By Gainsborough above), but these are made from African textiles and the other objects – the globe and birds fleeing a cage, changes how we think about these historical figures.

His sculpture 'Nelson's ship in a bottle' was displayed on the fourth plinth on Trafalgar square. By changing the sails from white canvas, the sculpture makes us think about the exploitation of Africa by Britain, and asks us to think if there are uncomfortable truths about Britain's past, such as slavery.

Tasks:



In the USA, Democratic politicians wore Kente Cloths and dropped to their knees in support of the BLM movement.

Either, make a drawing of one of the characters above but decorate the fabric with African textile designs.

Or, make a drawing of an American politician in Colonial style costume.

Or, design your own Kente cloth fabric design.

You can find out more about this Shonibare by watching this video

<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/yinka-shonibare-mbe-3081/yinka-shonibare-studio-visit>

or reading this article.

<https://www.royalacademy.org.uk/article/artists-in-isolation-yinka-shonibare>