Year 10 Graphic Communication Autumn Term Art Knowledge Bank

AO1 Artist Research

History of Graphic Design

ART NOUVEAU

Art Nouveau, ornamental style of art that flourished between about 1890 and 1910 throughout Europe and the United States. Art Nouveau is characterized by its use of a long, sinuous, organic line and was employed most often in architecture, interior design, jewelry and glass design, posters, and illustration.

FUTURISM

Futurism was an artistic and social movement that originated in Italy in the early 20th century. It emphasized speed, technology, youth, and violence, and objects such as the car, the airplane, and the industrial city.

DADA

Dada or Dadaism was an art movement of the European avant-garde in the early 20th century, with early centers in Zürich, Switzerland, at the Cabaret Voltaire; New York Dada began circa 1915, and after 1920 Dada flourished in Paris.

CONSTRUCTIVISM

Constructivism was an artistic and architectural philosophy that originated in Russia beginning in 1913 by Vladimir Tatlin. This was a rejection of the idea of autonomous art. He wanted 'to construct' art. The movement was in favour of art as a practice for social purposes.

ART DECO

Art Deco, sometimes referred to as Deco, is a style of visual arts, architecture and design that first appeared in France just before World War I.[1] Art Deco influenced the design of buildings, furniture, jewelry, fashion, cars, movie theatres, trains, ocean liners, and everyday objects such as radios and vacuum cleaners.

POP ART

Pop art is an art movement that emerged in Britain 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 cultural objects.

GRUNGE GRAFFITI

Grunge emerged during the mid-1980s in the U.S. state of Washington, Seattle. Street art and Graffiti art are part of the modern urban scene that are developed in public spaces, and at times imply the unsanctioned art as opposed to the art accepted by the establishment.

1870 1890 1907 1909 1912 1916 1917 1919 1919 1920 1950 1960 1980 1990

ARTS & CRAFTS

The Arts and Crafts movement was an international movement in the decorative and fine arts that began in Britain and flourished in Europe and North America between about 1880 and 1920, emerging in Japan in the 1920s.

CUBSIM

Cubism is an early-20th-century art movement which brought European painting and sculpture historically forward toward 20th century Modern art. Cubism in its various forms inspired related movements in literature and architecture.

EXPRESSIONSIM

Expressionism was a modernist movement, initially in poetry and painting, originating in Germany. Its typical trait is to present the world solely from a subjective perspective, distorting it radically for emotional effect in order to evoke moods or ideas.

DE STIJL

De Stijl, Dutch for "The Style", also known as Neoplasticism, was a Dutch artistic movement founded in 1917 in Leiden. De Stijl consisted of artists and architects. In a narrower sense, the term De Stijl is used to refer to a body of work from 1917 to 1931 founded in the Netherlands.

BAUHAUS

Bauhaus literally translated to "construction house" originated as a German school of the arts in the early 20th century. Founded by Walter Gropius, the school eventually morphed into its own modern art movement characterized by its unique approach to architecture and design.

AMERICAN KITSCH

"Kitsch" is a German word meaning "in bad taste." In the arts, kitsch is used to describe art that is pretentious, vulgar and displays a complete lack of sophistication. On the other hand, the idea that something is so bad that it's good is an accurate description of 1950s American Kitsch.

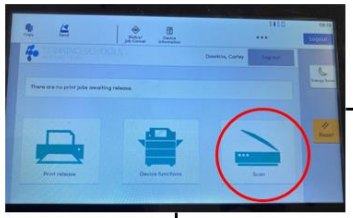
DECONSTRUCTIVISM

Deconstructivism is a movement of postmodern architecture which appeared in the 1980s, which gives the impression of the fragmentation of the constructed building. It is characterized by an absence of harmony, continuity, or symmetry.

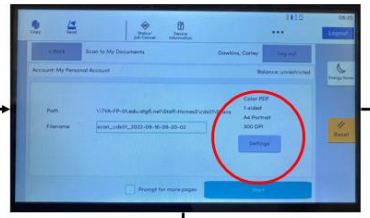
Reinterpreting the Past - The key periods of time we will be studying:

Medieval	Victorian Gothic	1920s Art Deco	1950s Americana	1970s Boho	1980s Retro
Alberto Sangorski	David Hitchcock	Cassandre	Sally Edelstein	Milton Glaser	Drew Struzan

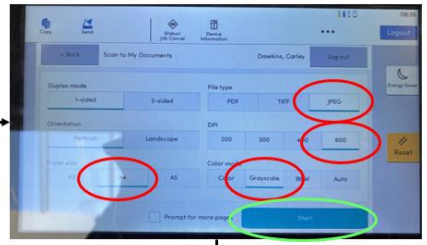
To use the Laser Cutter you need to programme 2D Design. When using 2D Design you first need to scan your artwork, using the photocopier. Follow these instructions to support.



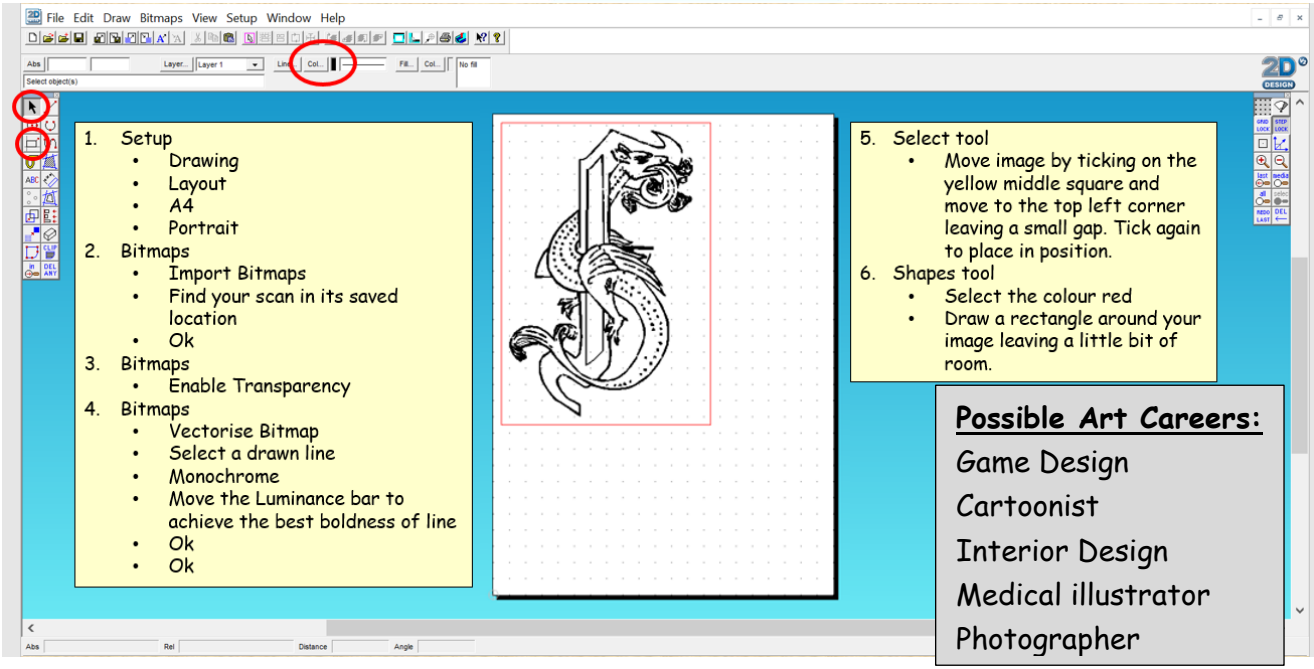
Login to the photocopier. Select the scan function.



Place your drawing on the glass in a portrait direction and select settings.



Select JPEG, 600, Grayscale and A4. Then scan.



Key Vocabulary - Typography

Some Medieval Fonts are:
Mariage, Caroline minuscule, Pregothic, Littera textualis, Fraktur, Barbarian, Blackletter.

Some Victorian Gothic Fonts are:
Barthez, Celestial, Herbert Lemuel, Carllosta, The Crow, Sacred Bridge Family, Old Finlander.

Some 1920s Art Deco Fonts are:
Cormier, Metropolis, Nova Deco, Haus Sans, Bambino, Pontiac, Skywalker, Broadway, Bifer

Some 1950s Americana Fonts are:
Spencerian Script, Carosello, Badmood, Bandakala, Oilvare, Hucklebuck, Cartograph CF

Some 1970s Boho Fonts are:
Countdown, Myopic, Aki Lines, Copper Black, Discotheque, Cybernetic, Charleston, Babyteeth

Some 1980s Retro Fonts are:
Newark, Bitcraft, Thunderstorm, Ate Bit Font, Hacker, Neons Display, Copper, Orlando.

Useful websites

https://designmuseum.org/

Possible Art Careers:

Game Design
Cartoonist
Interior Design
Medical illustrator
Photographer