

ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - term 3/4 – Aboriginal Art

**Key Terms**

<b>Dots</b>	Dots were used to hide secret information: Dot painting, began because the Aboriginals were concerned that white man would be able to see and understand their sacred and private knowledge.
<b>Aboriginal art</b>	Original Aboriginal Art was scratched or drawn on rock walls,
<b>Dreamtime</b>	'The Dreamtime' – the period in which Indigenous people believe the world was created. The Dreamtime stories are handed down through the generations.
<b>Symbols</b>	Aboriginal people have no written language, and so the important stories central to the people's culture are based on the traditional icons (symbols).
<b>Boomerang</b>	A boomerang is designed to return to the thrower. It is a weapon used by Indigenous Australians for hunting.
<b>didgeridoo</b>	The didgeridoo is one of the world's oldest musical instruments and is made from tree trunks hollowed out by termites.



Born: 19 September 1967 (age 52 years), Papunya, Australia

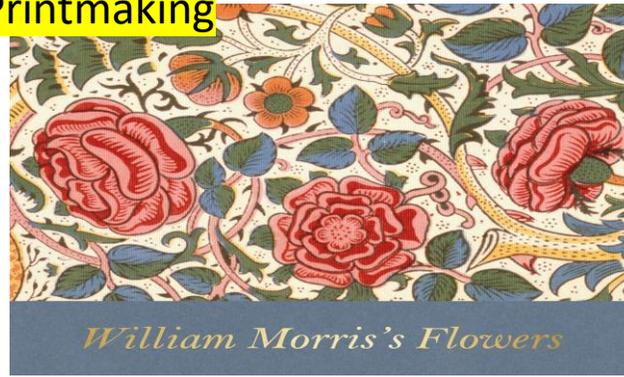


Gabriella Possum Nungurrayi is a contemporary Indigenous Australian artist born in the Papunya community, she followed in her father Clifford Possum Tjapaltjarri's footsteps and became an internationally respected painter.

# ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - term 3/4 - Printmaking

## Printmaking Techniques

- Preparation of ink: Using a small amount of ink, roll the ink until a tacky consistency is achieved.
- Applying ink to polystyrene block: Use the roller to apply the tacky ink to the polystyrene block.
- Good transfer of print: Using dry roller or your flat hand, apply pressure to the back of the polystyrene block taking care that the block is held securely in place.
- Peel to reveal To avoid snapping the polystyrene block, carefully peel the prepare away from the polystyrene block.
- Reduction process adding more to the design: After cleaning and drying the polystyrene block, press into it with more shapes and textures. When initial prints are dry, over print with a different colour.



*William Morris's Flowers*



## Printmaking Key Words

<b>relief printing</b>	A surface (block) is pressed into, cut away or built up to create raised areas that the rolled ink touches. This is then transferred onto paper.
<b>reduction printing</b>	Additional layers are printed in different colours. More surface is removed from the block for each layer.
<b>polystyrene</b>	A man-made soft material that can be pressed into to create a printing block.
<b>printing ink</b>	A thick sticky water-based ink used for printmaking.
<b>Brayer Printing Roller</b>	A handheld roller used to apply ink to a printing block.
<b>perspex sheet</b>	A smooth flat washable surface used to prepare ink for printing.



**William Morris** was a British textile designer, poet, novelist, translator, and socialist activist associated with the British Arts and Crafts Movement. He was a major contributor to the revival of traditional British textile arts and methods of production



# ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER:

## – Ceramics

### Stoneware

Stoneware clay is malleable and often grey in its raw state. It is usually fired at temperatures ranging from 1150°C – 1300°C (2100°F to 2372°F). Once fired, it becomes stone-like, forming a hard, dense and variegated clay. It is a tough and forging material



### Glaze

Glaze is essentially "liquid glass" - ground-down glass particles mixed with pigments. It melts at a high temperature and turns into the coatings that you see on finished ceramic pieces. It is used both for decorative purposes and for waterproofing items such as cups. Glazes can be used in similar ways to watercolour paints or inks. They can be used to create wash effects when applied with a sponge or wide brush, or detailed, precise images can be created using fine brushes.

### Firing process

The firing process turns raw clay into ceramic through high-temperature heating. This usually happens in a kiln. Clay often goes through two types of firing - bisque firing and glaze firing.

### Bisque

Bisque is the first firing. It is a slower process and occurs at a lower temperature, reaching up to 1000°C (1830°F). Although hardened, a bisque piece is still porous and so can hold glaze. However, it can also be painted, polished or left as it is. If the bisque is glazed, it will then need to go into the kiln for a second firing - the glaze firing.



### Key Words - Ceramics

<b>wooden board</b>	For building work on
<b>battens</b>	Ensures the clay is rolled to an even thickness
<b>rolling pin</b>	Rolls clay flat
<b>knife</b>	Cuts slabs, tiles, coils and decorative pieces
<b>wire ended tool</b>	For carving, shaping and shaving off layers of clay
<b>cheesewire</b>	For cutting large pieces of clay
<b>kiln</b>	Large oven for firing clay work
<b>firing</b>	Baking the clay work in the kiln
<b>glaze</b>	Liquid glass that can be brushed, poured, sponged onto clay work for decoration and colour. Waterproofs clay work
<b>plastic/ wooden tools</b>	Variety of double ended tools to shape and manipulate clay.
<b>pinch pot</b>	Technique to create small vessel or head shape

