Knowledge Organiser – Natural Forms Artist - 🗾

Cathy Savels

Half Apple

I am a Belgian artist, born 1964 and now based in France . I've searched for over 5 years to develop a unique method of working and I feel that finally now I'm on the right tracks.

My works combine the traditional medium of painting with the use of other materials such as string, paper and cloth to create textured works which are both striking and accessible for the viewer.

My work is influenced by my childhood in my father's cabinet makers workshop and by watching my mother's work as a seamstress. Here I absorbed information about materials such as wood, fabrics, wool and paper, learning about their qualities, which has become a vital influence on my work today.

My biggest inspiration is nature and organic structures. The textures, patterns and details created by nature are a driving force for my creativity, I am fascinated by nature as art in absolute detail and strive to engage the viewer through the observation of nature's tiny details. Less

<u>Henri Matisse 1869–1954</u>

Henri Matisse,

(born December 31, 1869-1954, Artist often regarded as the most important French painter of the



20th century. He was the leader of the Fauvist movement about 1900, and he pursued the expressiveness of colour throughout his career. His subjects were largely domestic or figurative, and a distinct Mediterranean verve presides in the treatment.



Portrait of Madame Matisse. The Green Line, oil painting by Henri Matisse, 1905

Seashells string art Blue Nautical



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David Hockney is one of the most important painters of the 20th century. If you were to Google, famous British painters, there's a good chance that Hockney's name will appear. Born in Bradford in 1937, Hockney was one of the big artists involved in the pop art movement in the 1960s. Pop art was a style of art that was bright, full of colour. It was made by lots of young artists who felt that the art they saw in galleries was a little bit boring.



Going Up Garrowby Hill 2000





Pointillism used the science of optics to create colors from many small dots placed so close to each other that they would blur into an image to the eye. This is the same way computer screens work today. The pixels in the

computer screen are just like the dots in a Pointillist painting.

Every bit of the painting is done with tiny little dots of pure colour. Seurat worked on it for around two years. You can see it today at the Art Institute of Chicago.

Paul Signac studied Pointillism with George Seurat. In the painting Sunday you can see his technique. The colours are very bright and the lines quite sharp when viewed from a distance.





Salvador Dalí made paintings,

sculptures and films about the dreams he had. He painted melting clocks and floating eyes, clouds that look like faces and rocks that look like bodies.

Sounds weird right? Think about what your paintings would look like if you painted your dreams? I bet they would be pretty weird too!

Dalí was involved with surrealism. This was an art movement where painters made dream-like scenes and showed situations that would be bizarre or impossible in real life.



The Persistence of Memory -1931

<u>Pointillism</u>

A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jetty (Georges Seurat)



Pointillism reached its peak in the 1880s and 1890s after the Impressionist movement. Many of the concepts and ideas, however, continued to be used by artists in the future.

ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: 3D: 2 - Ceramics & Mod Roc

Kate Malone was born in England in 1959. She is one of the UK's leading ceramic artists with an illustrious career spanning thirty years.

She has developed an unmistakable and highly regarded style, evidenced by her unique, hand-made pots and intricately ornamented sculptures.

Observations of nature, particularly its fruits, nuts and berries are the overriding influence in Kate's work. In addition to her exploration of nature, Kate has spent her career pioneering glazing techniques via research and experimentation in the chemistry of glazing.







Modroc can be used to cover a surface such as a wire armature. Cut the plaster bandage into lengths and run it through a bowl of water. Remove the excess water and apply it to the surface. Smooth the modroc to ensure the pieces join together and the surface is even and free of gaps and lumps. You can also use modroc to cast areas objects. Coat the surface of the object with petroleum jelly to prevent the bandage from sticking

Assessment Objectives

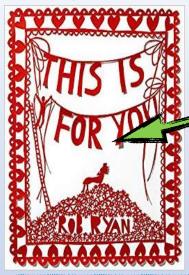
| | AO1 | Develop ideas through investigations, demonstrating critical understanding of sources |
|--|-----|---|
| | AO2 | Refine work by exploring ideas, selecting and experimenting with appropriate media, materials, techniques and processes |
| | AO3 | Record ideas observations and insights relevant to intentions as work progresses |
| | AO4 | Present a personal and meaningful response that realises intentions and demonstrates understanding of visual language |

The moderator will visit the Academy at the end of the course to view your best work. He/she will look for your evidence against the four assessment objectives He/she will then judge whether your evidence is:

> Limited / superficial Basic / undeveloped Competent / informed Well-considered / effective Confident / in-depth Sophisticated / excellent

George Segal (November 26, 1924 – June 9, 2000) was an American painter and sculptor associated with the Pop Art movement. Although Segal started his art career as a painter, his best known works are cast life-size figures and the tableaux the figures inhabited. In place of traditional casting techniques, Segal pioneered the use of plaster bandages (plaster-impregnated gauze strips designed for making orthopedic casts) as a sculptural medium. In this process, he first wrapped a model with bandages in sections, then removed the hardened forms and put them back together with more plaster to form a hollow shell.

ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: 3D: 1 - Paper & Cardboard



Helen Musselwhite was born in the UK in 1969. She combines hand cutting, folding and scoring of a wide range of papers and card to create patterned and textured surfaces. Each piece is a glimpse into another world of fiction and fairy tale. "For me, it all started with one of those bumper packs of felt tips. One of my earliest memories is of tearing open Christmas wrapping paper to find a vivid array of coloured pens inside – then immediately rearranging the colours in a way that pleased me better. That was it; I was off on a voyage of creative discovery that continues to this day."

<u>Aspire</u>

Rob Ryan was born in Cyprus in 1962. He studied Fine Art at Nottingham Trent Polytechnic before going on to an MA in printmaking at the Royal College of Art in London. In addition to his own projects, Ryan has collaborated with and been commissioned to work alongside many prestigious names such as Paul Smith, Tatty Devine, Liberty and more recently Fortnum & Mason. He is best known for his paper cuts

> Kiel Johnson was born in 1975 in USA. His drawings and sculptures tell tales; layered narratives speak of his travels and adventures through everyday life.



Assessment Objectives

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Chris Gilmour was born in the UK in 1973. He studied sculpture in England and now lives and works in Italy. The artist is one of the most original and noted British sculptors of his generation. He creates lite-size artworks using recycled cardboard and glue; modelling and transforming this simple material and obtaining a remarkable expressive impact. He is inspired by objects from our daily lives or from the past.