

Pop Art Knowledge Organiser

- Pop Art Introduction
- Comparing Artists
- Marta Manujin Art
- Andy Warhol Art

Pop art is an art movement that emerged in the United Kingdom and United States during the 1960's. The movement challenged traditional fine art by including imagery from popular culture during that time. It was heavily influenced by advertising, celebrities, comic books and mass produced objects and many other items in the commercial world such as soup cans.

Pop art techniques

Printmaking & Silkscreen were two of the most prominent painting techniques used by Pop Art Artists. Andy Warhol used the silkscreen technique to produce his prints of Elvis, Elizabeth Taylor, and Marilyn Munroe. These have become some of the most well-known artworks in history.

Collage was one of the first techniques used by Pop Art artists. Although collage on its own is not a painting technique, it was used with other painting techniques on a single canvas or surface. The technique involved the layering of images cut or ripped from advertisements, magazines, and newspapers onto a canvas or other surface.

Mixed media techniques are similar to collages and can include various materials and techniques. However, mixed media techniques can also expand to 3D objects.



Andy Warhol was an American artist, film director, and producer who was a leading figure in the visual art movement known as pop art. His most famous piece is the Campbell soup cans! One of his most popular techniques was print screening.



Marta Manujin is an Argentine pop artist. She is well known for her pop art sculptures and paintings. She liked the printed surfaces of the boxes she used with their logos, adverts and texts and these surfaces became part of her art.

Key vocab

Texture - Is the way something feels to the touch, or looks to the eye.

Shape - The form of an object.

Line - A mark on paper that can be straight, curved, heavy, light, short, long.

Tone - How light or dark something is (shading)

Form - Objects that are 3-Dimensional, or have length, width, and height

Pattern - A repeated decorative design.

Formal Elements:

Line (Vertical, Horizontal, Diagonal, Curved, Zig Zag, Dotted, Dashed, Wavy, Scribbled, Stippled, Cross-hatched, Fine, Thick, Light, Heavy)

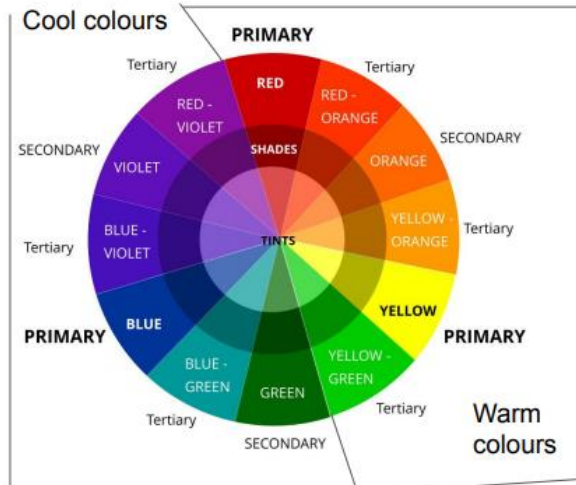
Tone (Shading gradient from light to dark)

Texture (Smooth, Rough, Bumpy, Fuzzy, Shiny, Matte)

Shape (Circle, Rectangle, Star, Square, Oval, Triangle)

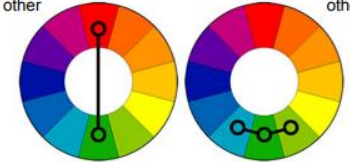
Form (Sphere, Cube, Cone)

Pattern (Line, Colour, Shape)



Complimentary Colours opposite each other

Harmonious Colours next to each other



Primary Colour	A colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours together.
Secondary Colour	Made by mixing two primary colours together.
Tertiary Colour	Made by mixing a primary and a secondary colour together.