



ground or sta  
e is vast, and y  
beautiful. You  
ing bigger than y  
omething that ma  
t of your time. Tak  
log post. Make a



# PRINTING

USING TOOLS



# Printing Projects

Year 1	<b>Printing Matisse Patterns</b> Using lego blocks, string and other toys
Year 2	<b>Magritte's Abstract Printing</b> Using fruit and feathers
Year 3	<b>Pop Art With Warhol</b> Styrofoam and ink
Year 4	<b>Emotions And Munch</b> Aluminium and biro
Year 5	<b>Picasso Portrait Prints</b> Lino and carving tools
Year 6	<b>Layering Prints With Hiroshige</b> Rubber stamping and paper

# Vocabulary

Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impression</li> <li>• Image</li> <li>• Printing</li> <li>• Print</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pattern</li> <li>• Modern Art</li> <li>• Repetition</li> <li>• Press</li> </ul>
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impress</li> <li>• Printing</li> <li>• Print</li> <li>• Layer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abstract</li> <li>• Surrealism</li> <li>• Mixed Media</li> <li>• Printing Ink</li> </ul>
Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pop Art</li> <li>• Printing</li> <li>• Repetition</li> <li>• Canvas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colour</li> <li>• Foam</li> <li>• Tile print</li> <li>• Alter</li> </ul>
Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expressionism</li> <li>• Portrait</li> <li>• Printing</li> <li>• Etching</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monochrome</li> <li>• Aluminium</li> <li>• Negative space</li> <li>• Background</li> </ul>
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surrealism</li> <li>• Portrait</li> <li>• Relief</li> <li>• Printing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction</li> <li>• Fragmenting</li> <li>• Wood block</li> <li>• Reduction</li> </ul>
Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ukiyo-e</li> <li>• Landscape</li> <li>• Tradition</li> <li>• Flat plane</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negative space</li> <li>• Layering</li> <li>• Impressions</li> <li>• Stencilling</li> </ul>

# Artists

Year 1

Henri Matisse



Year 2

Rene Magritte



Year 3

Andy Warhol



Year 4

Edvard Munch



Year 5

Pablo Picasso

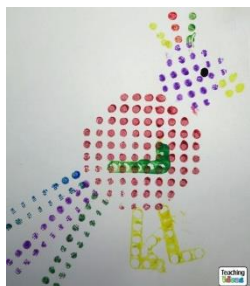


Year 6

Hiroshige



## Year 1 – Printing Matisse Patterns



Week 1: LO: To form an understanding of how objects and ink/paint create a pattern.

Use lego and other objects to experiment with printing. Create a picture using the objects, but make sure children aren't 'over-applying' ink or paint. The less ink you have the better quality the image will be.

Week 2: LO: To understand what modern art is and how it inspired Henri Matisse's work.

Begin to look at the work of Henri Matisse, who will inspire our final piece. Look at the repetition of shapes, colours. Use the term 'modern art' and explain what this means. Children could use a sentence stem to explain 'modern art', or even draw some of their own pieces or designs.



Week 3: LO: To practise using blocks to create impressions, altering the pressure of pressing the objects.

Use a range of blocks. Explore by pressing harder or softer on some of the objects to create details. Show the process in sketchbooks, perhaps going from pressing lighter to harder across the page.

Week 4: LO: To use a mixture of colour and size to create repeated patterns.

During the designing process, focus on what shapes you like to repeat, and how. Unlike our painting unit, the repeated patterns don't need to go in order, they can be rotated or the colours can change. Have a practise of creating a design.

Week 5: LO: To use lego blocks, strings and other toys to make a design.

During the final piece, children will complete their artwork by putting their skills into practise. They can replicate a piece of artwork by Matisse, but using different objects.

Week 6: LO: To say how their work is similar to Henri Matisse's and reflect on the technique used.

Using their final piece, assess it and compare it to a picture of Matisse's artwork. Can you remember what techniques you have used?



## Year 2 – Magritte’s Abstract Printing



Week 1:      LO: To understand how ink creates detailed prints as opposed to paint (e.g. on a feather).

Use printing ink on a few items to show how detailed they can be (by rolling it on) for example, a leaf or a feather. Practise rolling and pressing using ink and an ink tray, into sketchbooks.

Week 2:      LO: To understand what surrealism is and how it inspired Rene Magritte.

Discuss the term surrealism and what it is, including what it means to Magritte. Look at a few pieces from Magritte, commenting on them. Why are some of them surreal? Do they show real life? Can this actually exist? Discuss which pieces are your favourite, maybe even exploring why he created the art in such a way.

Week 3:      LO: To use layering to experiment with drawing, printing images and printing.



Look at what colours do when you print and layer them one over the other. Are they transparent or opaque? What happens to the colours when they mix together? Experiment with a few designs or patterns similar to the 'surreal' art style, e.g. layering leaves for hair on the outline of a face.



Week 4:      LO: To use a mixture of printed images and prints to create abstract art.



Use scrap magazines or printed pictures of people (or of the children). Put them down on a page, but then print a block of a piece of fruit over the face, in the style of René Magritte. Ensure you have something for the background too!

Week 5:      LO: To use fruit and feathers to create intricate prints.

Use scrap magazines or printed pictures of buildings. Make one building lean to one side, propped up by a printed ink feather, in the style of René Magritte. Ensure you have something for the background too!

Week 6:      LO: To comment on the abstract ideas of their artwork.

Comment on how your pieces of art work show the same style. What is the same, what is different? If you could create a brand new piece, where would you start?

## Year 3 – Pop Art With Warhol

Week 1:      LO: To understand how printing tiles are created.

Look at a variety of printing options, and discuss what printing is in more detail. Look at some printing tools, i.e. stamps, rollers, presses. Use them in your sketchbooks, annotating them on how printing works.



Week 2:      LO: To use Styrofoam and ink to create a printing block.

Create a Styrofoam block, using tracing paper to transfer a simple design across. Use a tool or a pencil to carve the block, before using a roller to ink and print.



Week 3:      LO: To understand what pop-art is and how Andy Warhol lead the movement.

Discuss the artwork of Andy Warhol, and why his prints lead the movement. What is pop art? Why was it popular? Is it simple enough for Year 3 to do? How could we create a similar piece of art?



Week 4:      LO: To create simple prints on a variety of background colours.

Taking our printing tiles, we are going to experiment layering colours, beginning with the background. What stands out about pop art is that the colours contrast with one another, meaning that they capture the eye. Can you replicate a simple design to do the same?

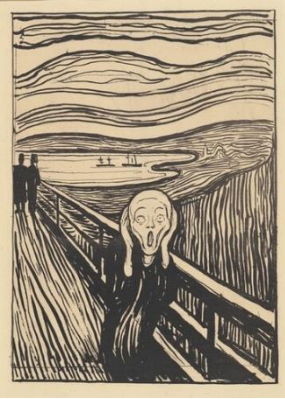
Week 5:      LO: To layer prints, colours and lines to change an image slightly.

Attempting a final piece, children can layer their tiles to create a different piece from last week. For example, they can add the details of a portrait in layers, but then change their hair styles using normal paints. This can be open-ended, if you want to re-practise the prints on paper, or even a piece of fabric.

Week 6:      LO: To describe how work and techniques reflect the pop art movement.

Link work to the art movement, drawing similarities to their own work and that of Andy Warhol's. What techniques have you used? What was effective?

## Year 4 – Emotions and Munch



Week 1:      LO: To show expressionism through drawings and prints.

Study expressions through drawing (and perhaps prints if you have any). Why are expressions important in art? What do faces show? Practise drawing expressions now, because they will need to practise for drawing on foil later on.

Week 2:      LO: To understand what expressionism is and how it inspired Edvard Munch's work.

Look at the work of Edvard Munch. What expressions can you see? Can you replicate any of them in your sketchbook? Why is his work so popular, and what techniques does he use in his prints instead of painting?



Week 3:      LO: To show expressionism through drawings and prints.

Use Styrofoam tiles, and tracing paper to transfer a print over onto the tile. Using roller and ink, practise getting a print into books, judging how much ink to use and how hard to press the roller. Make annotations in sketchbooks alongside this to record how to print in detail.

Week 4:      LO: To understand how etching uses incised lines or areas to hold ink when printing.



Plan, and begin a detailed print by etching. Cut out a large area of a piece of aluminium. Begin by drawing the 'expression' of a portrait onto the foil using a biro. Begin to fill in the outside areas, giving the picture more detail. Don't print today, spend some time today and next week perfecting the lines to create as much detail as possible.

Week 5:      LO: To use aluminium to create an imprint.

Print your final piece using your aluminium foil. For more information, see [Aluminium Foil Printing by Paul Carney \(accessart.org.uk\)](http://accessart.org.uk) These show monochrome prints in detail. If needed practise printing on paper, then stick into sketchbooks with.

Week 6:      LO: To reference expressionism when talking about the process of creating a final piece.

Discuss things that went well, things to improve upon, techniques used and how it is in the style of expressionism, similar to the work of Edvard Munch.



## Year 5 – Picasso Portrait Prints

Week 1:      LO: To understand what surrealism is and how it inspired Pablo Picasso's portraits.

Begin with an artists' study of Pablo Picasso, and some of his surreal artwork, paying particular attention to the work that is 'printed'.

Week 2:      LO: To practise layering colour onto a piece of paper using one printing technique.

Using one printing method, explore how printing can make a picture. This could be a simple printing method such as using a letter stamp, and creating a small picture from overlapped lines, or using a Styrofoam tile to create one image transfer.



Week 3: LO: To show a step-by-step process of relief printing.

Show an understanding of a relief print by beginning to carve part of a piece of lino, using carving tools. Create a simple design, leaving only the surface that you would like to print. For a simple show, see [https://youtu.be/NfU91PSVU\\_k](https://youtu.be/NfU91PSVU_k) on reduction printing and lino cuts.

Week 4:      LO: To understand what is meant by the term reduction printing.

Reduction printing is using a relief print, but removing parts of the picture and layering the print with more ink once you have carved each layer. Keep the design simple, and in this case, keep it to the work of Picasso. Keep carving more and more of the face away until you have a few layers.



Week 5:      LO: To use lino to create a relief print.

Finish carving another lino printing tool, and then print using the step by step process we have created. Use a variety of colours, but this lesson and final piece should seem unaided and putting the techniques we have previously exercised to practise.

Week 6:      LO: To draw similarities between the techniques and style used between own work and Pablo Picasso.

Which part of the process is similar to the techniques and style used for Picasso? What do you like about your work? What didn't work? What didn't you understand fully?



## Year 6 – Layering Prints With Hiroshige

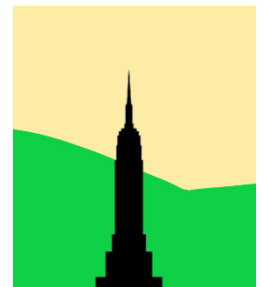


Week 1: LO: To understand what ukiyo-e is and how Hiroshige used it in his own work.

Ukiyo-e is a genre of Japanese art from the 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century. Its artists produced woodblock prints and paintings of such subjects as; scenes from history and folk tales; travel scenes and landscapes; etc. How does Hiroshige show this? Create a page explaining what ukiyo-e is.

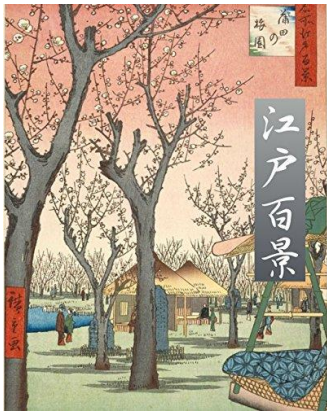
Week 2: To know how flat planes of colour create an image.

Flat planes of a scene overlap each other to create distance. In Hiroshige's work, flat planes show foreground and background. Practise layering the outline of a building, the outline of the horizon, and the background to show flat planes creating a bigger picture. Remember, to print an object in the foreground, you must cut out the inside of the shape, and use the rest of the paper to print it!



Week 3: LO: To understand the process of creating a full-page print.

Spend time developing a process of creating an image. To understand how you are going to print your final piece, you must plan it! Come up with printing methods, stencils and a step-by-step order. It may not be detailed, but the more layers you have on it the better.



Week 4: LO: To develop printing techniques for effect.

Create a rubber stamp! This could be done using carving tools and erasers, to create a simple stamp to finish your final piece. For example, if you have cut out trees, flat planes and buildings, then use your stamp for detail (e.g. leaves on the trees, or falling snow).

Week 5: LO: To use rubber for imprinting, and paper for stencilling.

Create your final piece. Use printing ink or paint, rollers or brushes to create a layer by layer design in the style of Hiroshige. Don't roll too much ink or paint on – as each layer must dry very quickly!

Week 6: LO: To talk about how you used processes to create a detailed piece.

What was simple and what was difficult about the printing process? If you had twice as much time, what could you have achieved? How is it in the ukiyo-e style?