

# Knowledge Organiser 2 Textiles

## KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER.

**Lichtenstein's technique**, which often involved the use of stencils, sought to bring the look and feel of commercial printing processes to his work. Through the use of primary colours, thick outlines and Benday dots.

Lichtenstein endeavoured to make his works appear machine-made.

### Reading Homeworks.

### Bold Colours

<https://artlistr.com/roy-lichtenstein-6-interesting-facts/>

[Britto.com/romeros-story](http://Britto.com/romeros-story)



**Bold lines**

### Observational drawings



**Benday dots**



## Pop art

Pop Art was the art of popular culture. It was the visual art movement that characterized a sense of optimism during the post war consumer boom of the 1950's and 1960's. It coincided with the globalization of pop music and youth culture, personified by Elvis and the Beatles. Pop Art was brash, young and fun and hostile to the artistic establishment. It included different styles of painting and sculpture from various countries, but what they all had in common was an interest in mass-media, mass-production and mass-culture.



Pop Art appreciates popular culture, or what we also call "material culture." It does not critique the consequences of materialism and consumerism; it simply recognizes its pervasive presence as a natural fact.

**Pop Art, noun:** A type of modern art that started in the 1960s and uses images and objects from ordinary life.

Things to look for in a Pop Art painting:  
Bright colours, patterns, bold outlines, repeat patterns, faces, food and words.



### Useful Websites:

[www.pinterest.com](http://www.pinterest.com)

[www.moma.org/popart](http://www.moma.org/popart)

### Some Artists to look at:

Andy Warhol

Roy Lichtenstein

Keith Haring

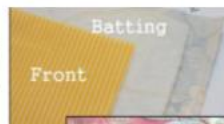
Claes Oldenburg

Jasper Johns

## QUILTING

Patchwork and quilting are often mentioned in the same breath, as they are often combined in the same project, but they are two very different techniques.

Quilting is the sewing together of the three layers that make up a quilt - the top, the central wadding, and the backing. Stitches can be utilitarian - basic stab stitch - or worked in delicate patterns.



## Appliqué

While it features elements of embroidery, this craft combines smaller pieces of fabric that are then sewn or glued onto a larger piece of fabric. Together, they form a pattern or picture. In this way, it's similar to collage; you are mixing patterns and fusing shapes to create compositions.

Appliqué can be completed on a sewing machine or by hand. Common embroidery stitches are used to adhere the multiple materials together, and they can add even more decorative accents to the work.



## Hand Embroidery

Embroidery is the craft of decorating fabric or other materials using a needle to apply thread or yarn.

Embroidery may also incorporate other materials such as pearls, beads, quills, and sequins. In modern days, embroidery is usually seen on caps, hats, coats, blankets, dress shirts, denim, dresses, stockings, and golf shirts.

Some of the basic techniques or stitches of the earliest embroidery are chain stitch, buttonhole or blanket stitch, running stitch, satin stitch, cross stitch. Those stitches remain the fundamental techniques of hand embroidery today.



## Couching

Couching requires a thread or other material to be laid on the surface of the fabric, and fastened in place with small stitches of the same or a different thread.

