

ARTS
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ARTS

Pop Art Handprints



1st-5th grade

Pop Art

An art movement that began in the U.S. in the 1950s and reached its peak of activity in the 1960s. Pop Art is based on modern popular culture and the mass media, especially as a critical or ironic comment on traditional fine art values. It's subject matter is composed of the everyday, standardized, and iconography in American life, such as popular foods, items, and celebrities.



Andy Warhol

Andy Warhol born on August 6, 1928 in the neighborhood of Oakland in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He emerged from the poverty and obscurity of an Eastern European immigrant family. Andy Warhol was the most successful and highly paid commercial illustrator in New York even before he began to make art destined for galleries. Nevertheless, his screen printed images of Marilyn Monroe, soup cans, and sensational newspaper stories, quickly became synonymous with **Pop art**. For many his ascent echoes one of Pop art's ambitions, to bring popular styles and subjects into the exclusive salons of high art. His crowning achievement was the elevation of his own persona to the level of a popular icon, representing a new kind of fame and celebrity for a fine artist.



Vocabulary

Color Theory

-**Primary colors:** Red, Blue, Yellow

(When 2 of these colors are mixed together they make secondary colors)

-**Secondary colors:** Green, Purple, Orange

(These colors are made by mixing 2 primary colors together;
Blue+Yellow=Green, Red+Blue=Purple, Yellow+Red=Orange)

-**Tertiary Colors:** Red Orange, Yellow Orange, Yellow Green, Blue Green, Blue Purple and Red Purple.

(These colors are made by mixing a primary color and a secondary color together.)

-**Complimentary Colors-** Colors that are opposite from each other on the color wheel. When these colors are placed on top of each other they look brighter and have a high **contrast**, because they are not similar to each other.



PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

CONTRAST

CONTRAST can help create a FOCAL POINT in a work of art by placing CONTRASTING ELEMENTS next to each other. When placed next to each other, CONTRASTING ELEMENTS will grab your attention.

The illustration shows a black submarine (labeled 2) in a white circle (labeled 1) against a blue, wavy background. Several orange and red fish (labeled 3) are scattered around. The background has a repeating pattern of blue waves (labeled 4).

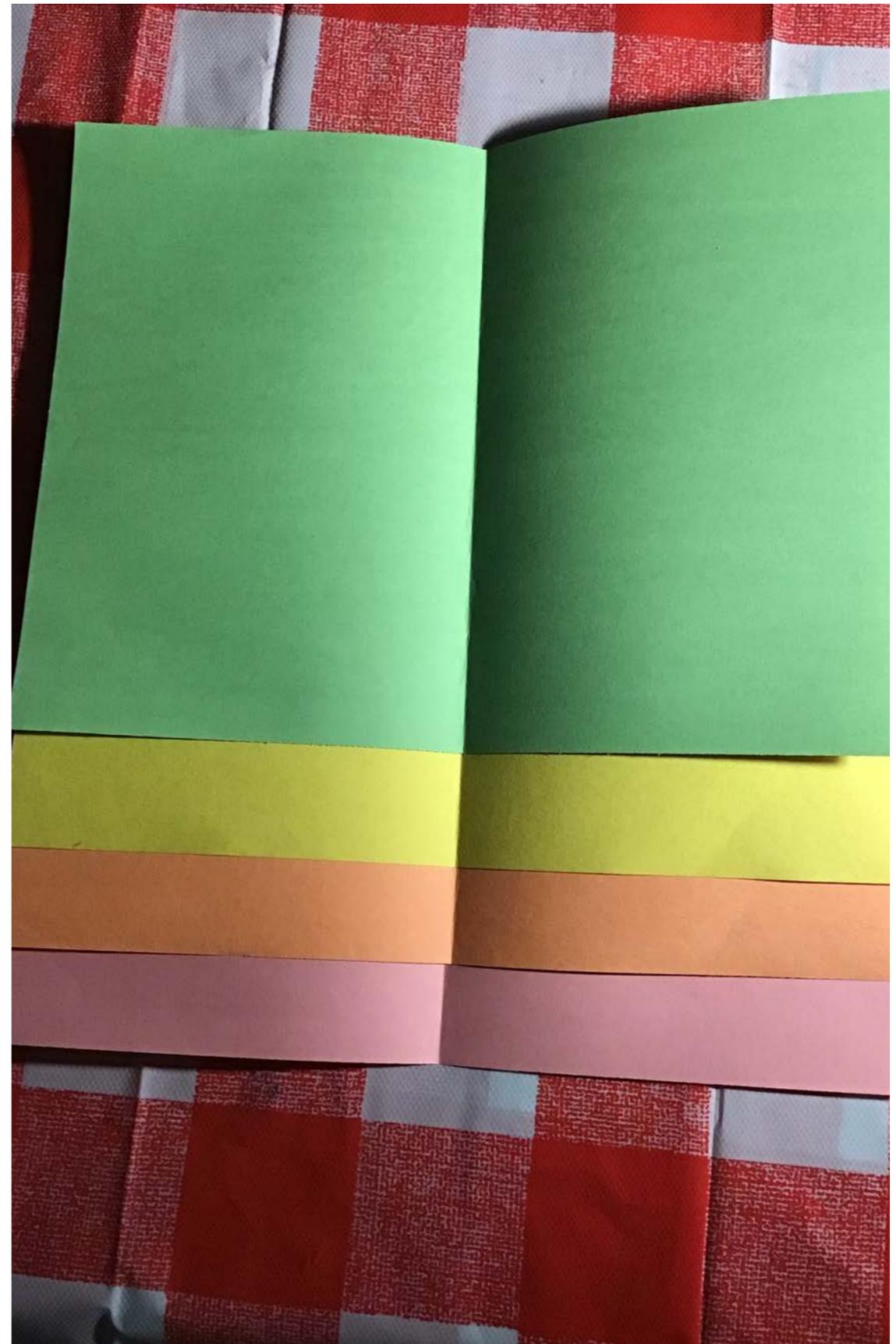
1. SHAPES ▽▽○○▽ Placing one different SHAPE in a group of shapes that are the same will make the CONTRASTING shape stand out.	2. BLACK & WHITE Black and white are so different in value they will CONTRAST against one another when placed together.	3. COLOR COMPLEMENTARY COLORS will CONTRAST when they are placed next to each other. Red/green, blue/orange, and yellow/purple are complementary colors.	4. PATTERN Including one plain PATTERN in a group of patterns or one patterned object in a group of plain objects will make them CONTRAST.
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Supplies Needed

- 4 sheets of construction paper (2 complimentary/contrasting color combinations)
- 1 pencil
- 1 pair of scissors
- Tape
- Glue
- Black paint
- Paint tray
- 1 paint brush

Step 1

Pick your 4 sheets of colored paper (green, yellow, orange and pink). Then fold them in half like book.



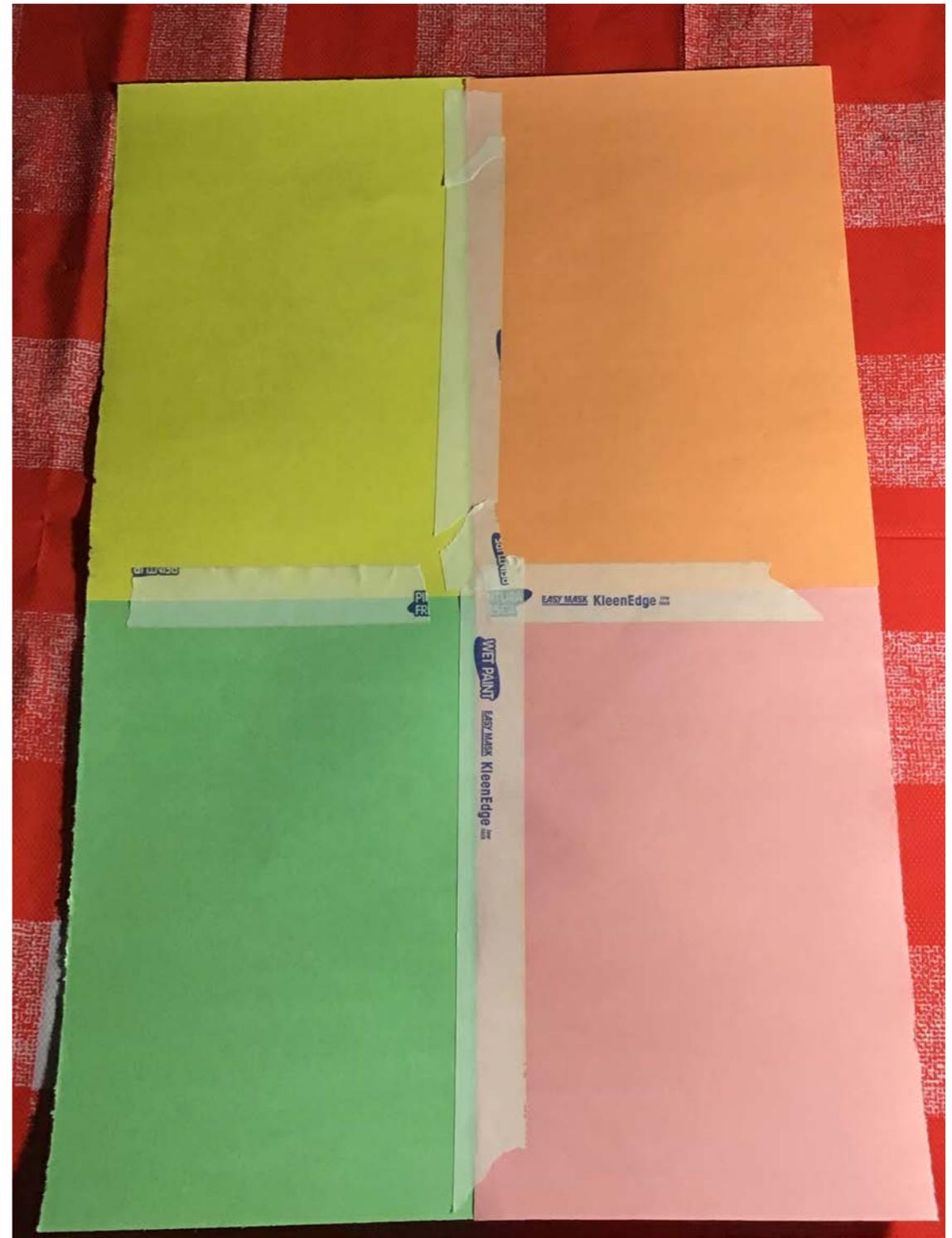
Step 2

Now cut your sheets into 2 pieces, using your center fold as guide.



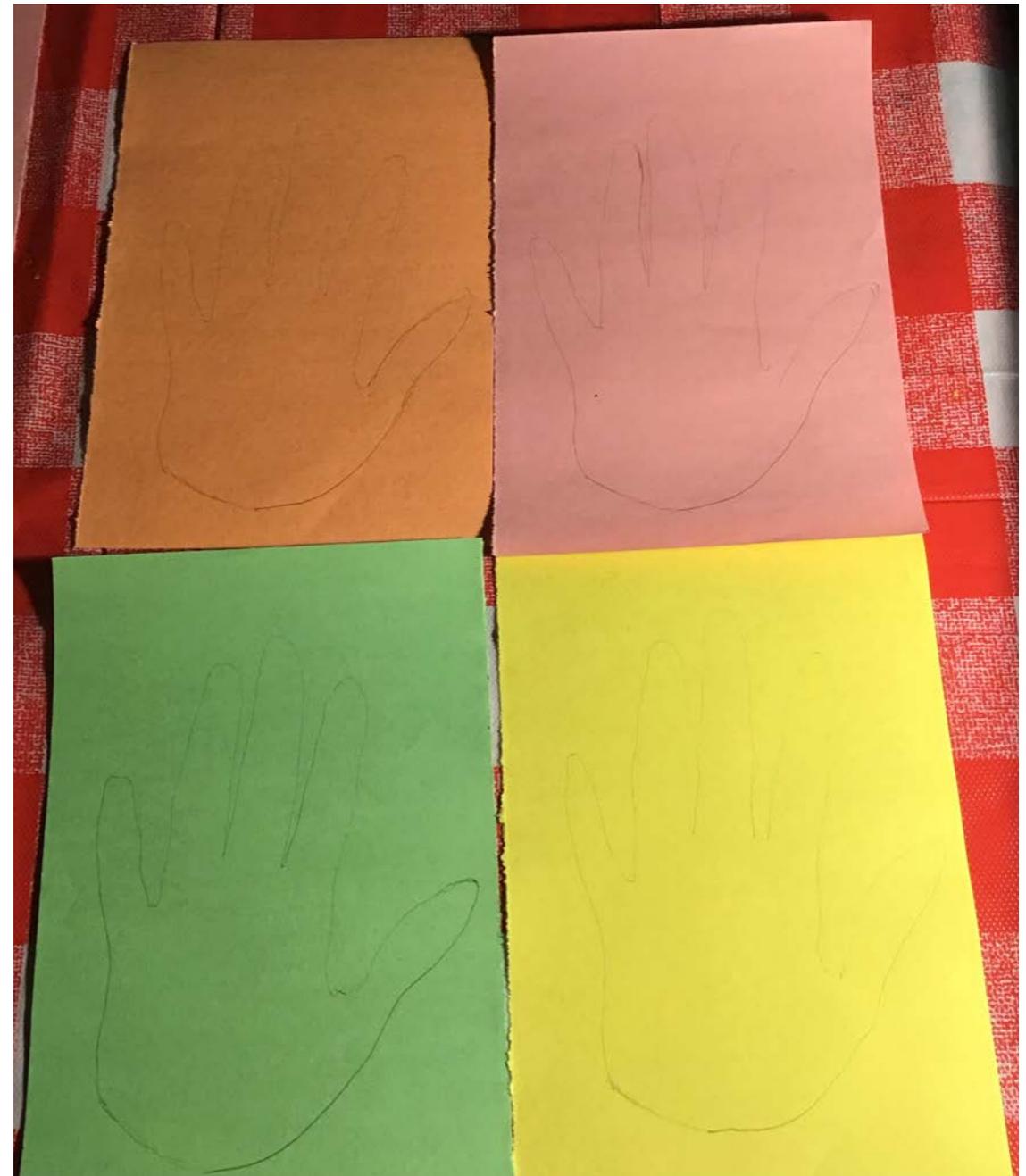
Step 3

Tape 4 of the half sheets together (1 of each color) to create your grid. Now set it aside.



Step 4

Using a pencil trace your hand onto 1 half sheet of each color paper. Try to position your hand the same each time. Take your time, so that each hand print can come out similar.



Step 5

Using your scissors, carefully cut out each handprint.



Step 6

Glue your handprints onto the grid. Each handprint should be placed in the center of a colored sheet that is the most complementary/contrasting to it. This will help your hand to stand out from the background. Feel free to use the color theory guide in the vocabulary section of this lesson.



Step 7

Pour some black paint onto your paint tray. Using a paint brush apply paint to the palm of your hand and fingers (apply a generous amount of paint). The wetter the paint the better for the print, so try not to let the paint dry on your hand. Repeat this step for each handprint (you will be applying paint to your hand a total of 4 times).



Step 8

Once you have applied paint to your hand, place the palm of your hand onto the palm area of one of your handprint cutouts. After you get your palm lined up you can then slowly bring down one finger at a time making sure they line up with your cutout (doesn't have to be perfect). Using your free hand apply pressure to the back of your palm and the back of each finger to ensure coverage.

All done, that looks great!

