



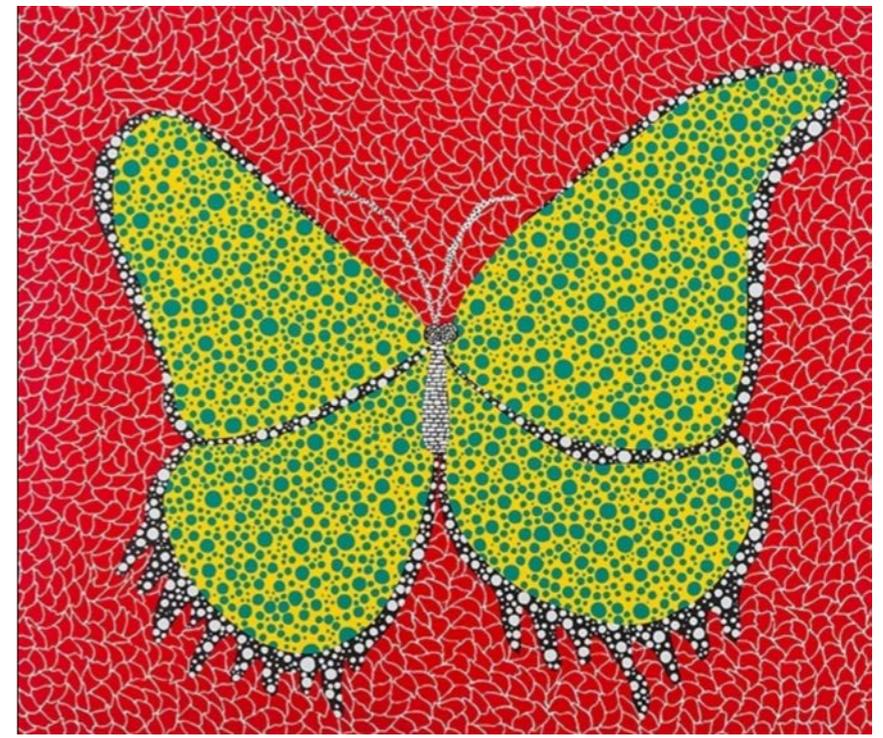
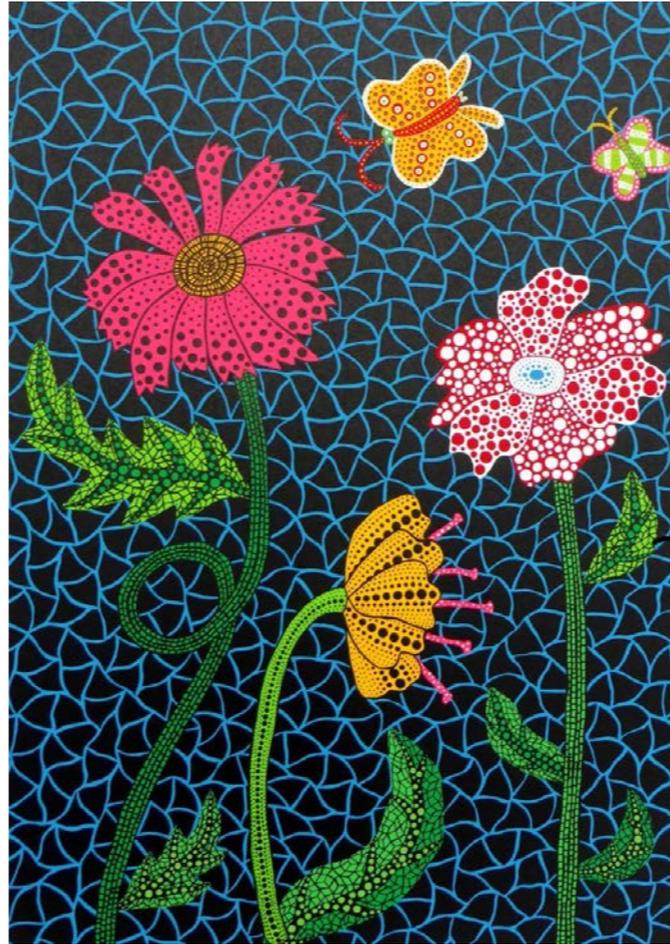
Polka Dot Pop Art

Grades 8-12

Yayoi Kusama

Yayoi Kusama, (born March 22, 1929, Matsumoto, Japan), Japanese artist who was a self-described “obsessional artist,” known for her extensive use of polka dots and for her infinity installations. She employed painting, sculpture, performance art, and installations in a variety of styles, including Pop art and Minimalism. By her own account, Kusama began painting as a child, at about the time she began experiencing hallucinations that often involved fields of dots. Those hallucinations and the theme of dots would continue to inform her art throughout her career. She had little formal training, studying art only briefly (1948–49) at the Kyōto City Specialist School of Arts. Family conflict and the desire to become an artist drove her to move in 1957 to the United States, where she settled in New York City. Before leaving Japan, she destroyed many of her early paintings. Her early work in New York City included what she called “infinity net” paintings. Those consisted of thousands of tiny marks obsessively repeated across large canvases without regard for the edges of the canvas, as if they continued into infinity. She became a central figure in the New York avant-garde, and her work was exhibited alongside that of such artists as Donald Judd, Claes Oldenburg, and Andy Warhol.



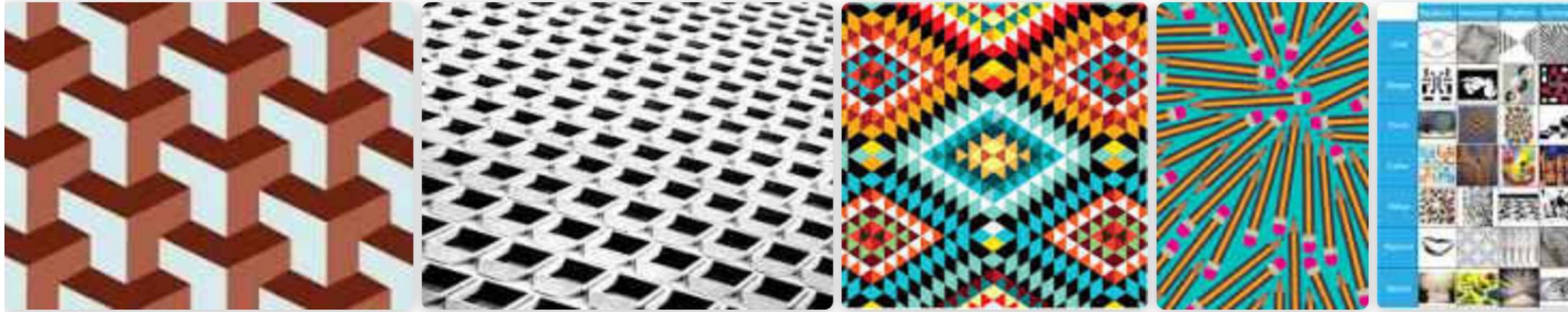


For this project you will be making artwork inspired by the creations of Artist Yayoi Kusama. Notice the designs in the backgrounds, these limitless interlocking netlike designs. How about those patterns in the figures, dots that go from smaller to larger, details flowing with the curves of the shapes to accentuate movement?

Now choose one of these artist examples that speaks to you most and create your own Yayoi Kusama inspired artwork. Have fun!

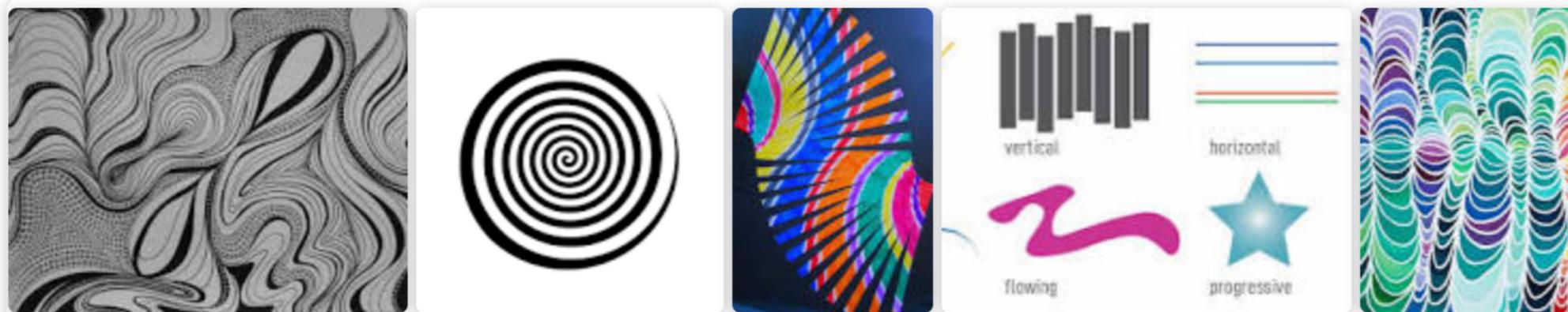
Vocabulary

Pattern



Pattern as a **principle of design** may be defined as regular arrangement of repeated same elements i.e. line, shape, colors over and over again. **Pattern** usually increases the visual excitement by supplementing surface interest. Dec 9, 2014

Movement



Principles of Good Design: Movement. **Movement** is the **principle** of good **design** which gives the artist control over what the viewer sees next. Using this **principle**, the artist can create the path our eyes will travel as we look at a work of art. Nov 6, 2012

Supplies needed:

- Colored construction paper
- Pencil
- Scissors
- Glue
- Markers

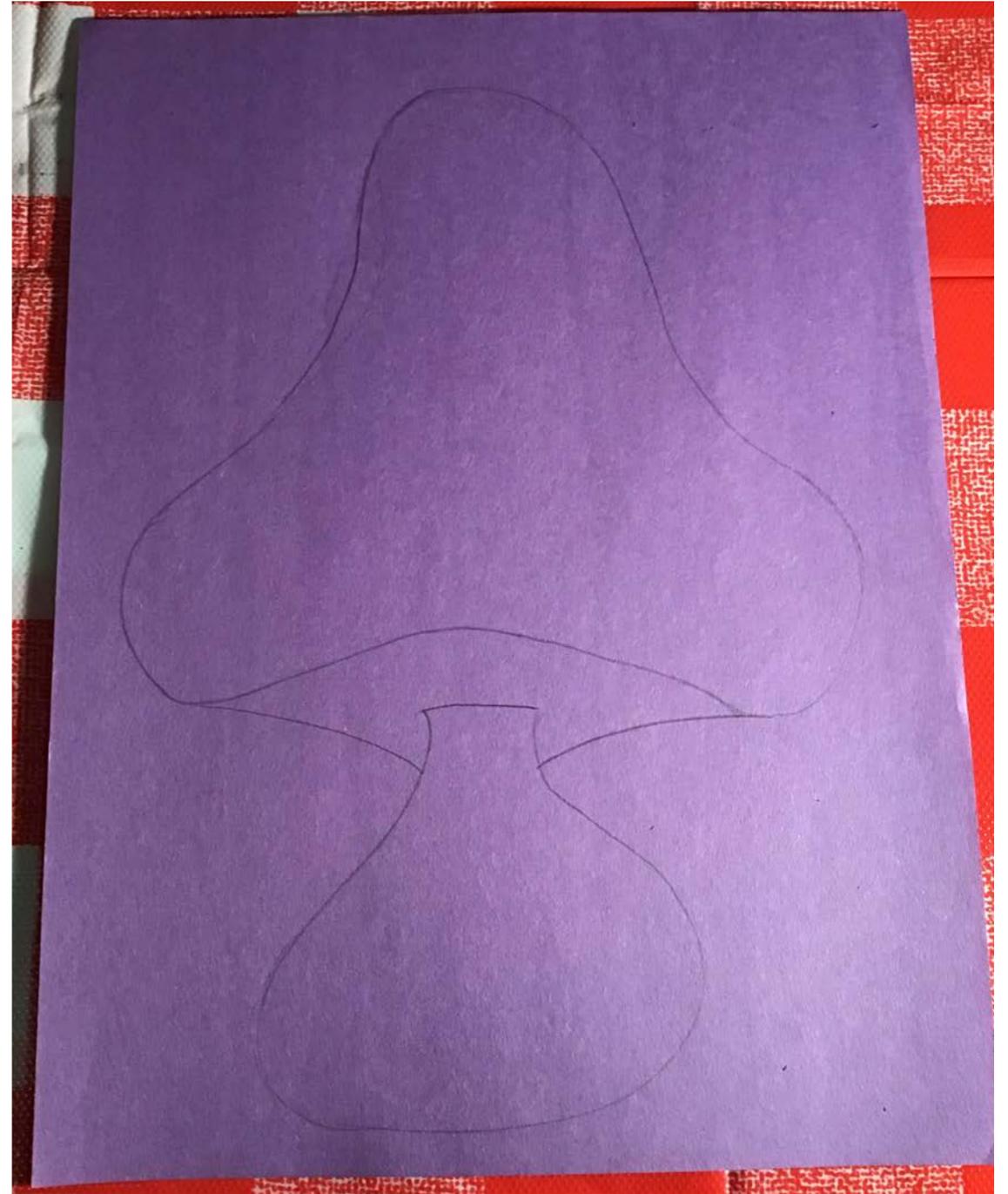
Step 1

Pick your sheets of colored paper.



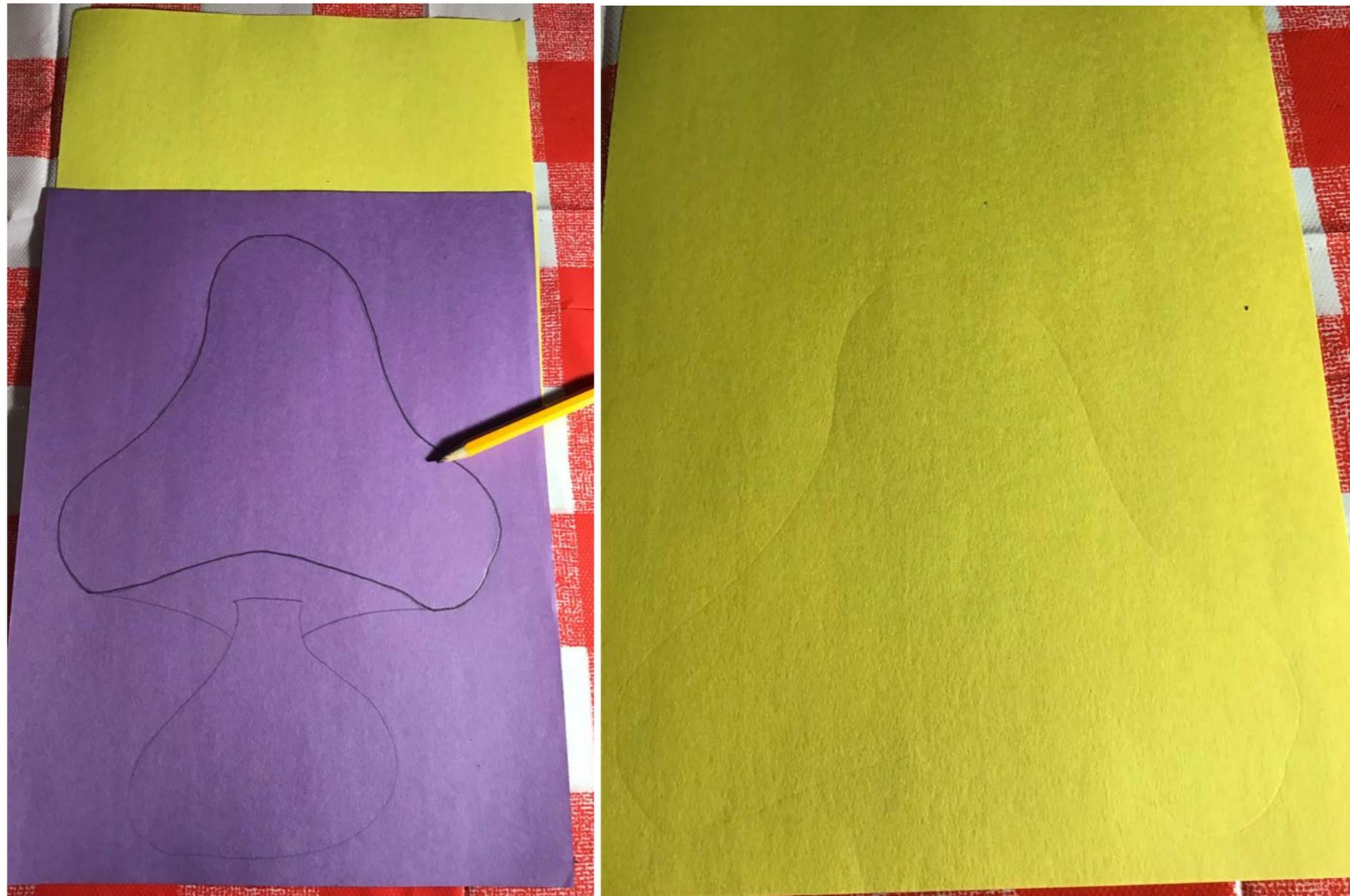
Step 2

On the paper you are going to use for your background draw the outline of your design inspired by the artist examples.



Step 3

One at a time, place the other colored papers under your background paper that already has your outline drawn. Using a pencil apply pressure tracing over the outline of the area that you want to be the color you placed underneath. (I wanted the top of my mushroom to be yellow, so that is what I re-outlined in the photo). This will leave a slight imprint on the paper underneath (as seen in the photo on the right).



Step 4

Now that you have outlined over the sections for each color leaving an imprint, use the imprint as a guide to cut out your shapes.



Step 5

Glue your shapes onto your background paper, using your outline to guide you to know where to place your shapes.



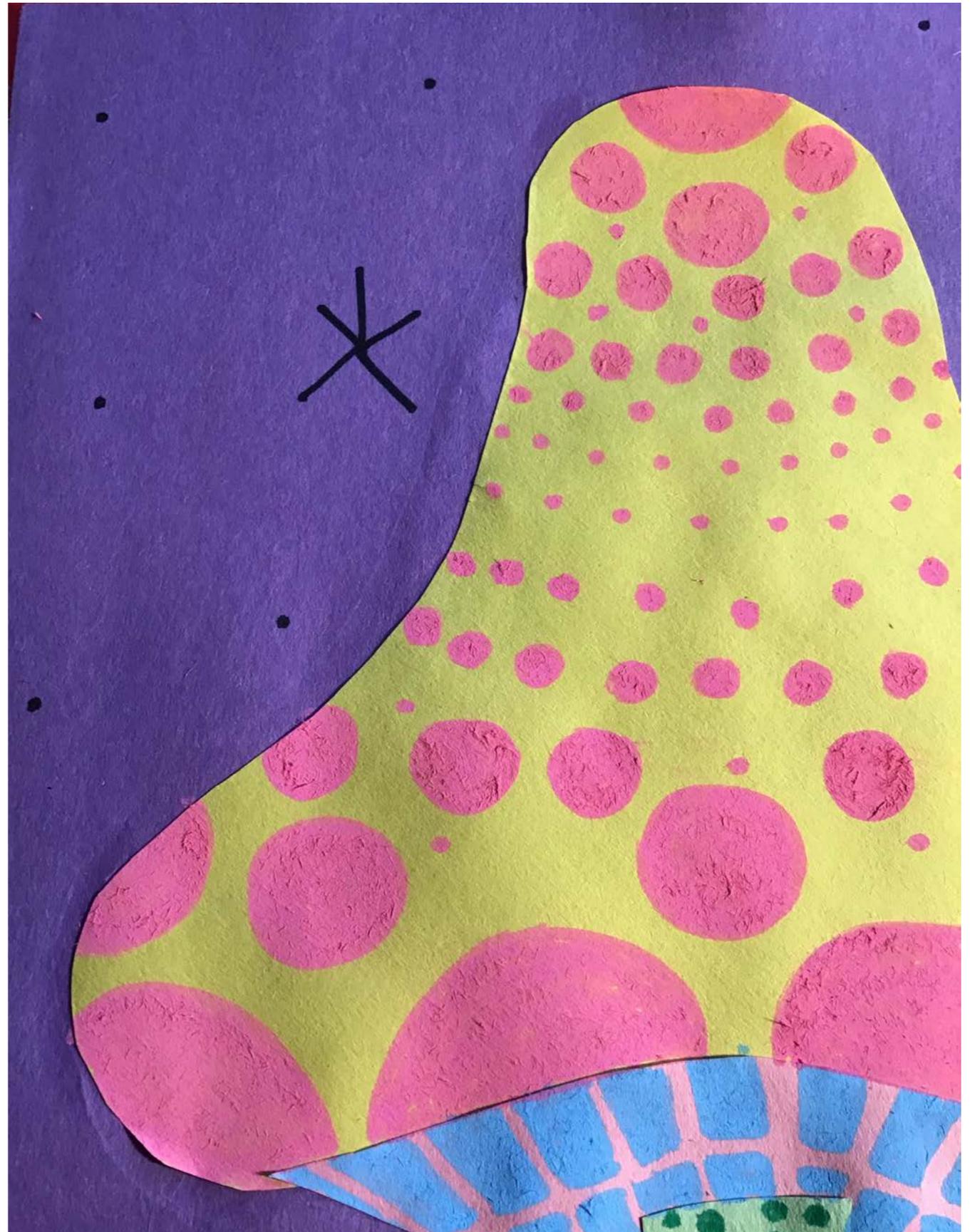
Step 6

Now add designs inspired by the artist examples to accentuate your shapes.



Step 7

In the artist examples, many of the backgrounds were made up of interlocking netlike designs. In order to achieve a similar effect scatter starlike designs throughout (as seen in the photo).



Step 8

Similar to connect the dots, connect the points of the stars adding sharp angles in between all throughout the page.



**Done! That
turned out
amazing!**

