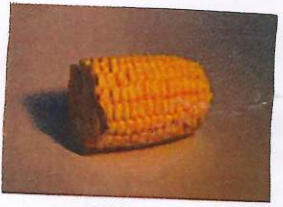




This is a water colour painting explaining how the fruit is made.



DSC\_3915



\_DSC0227



\_DSC0227



DSC\_3909



DSC\_3921



This is a pencil drawing of a corn cob. I have drawn it from a real one. I have drawn it from a real one. I have drawn it from a real one.



DSC\_3920



This is a cross-section of a corn cob. I have drawn it from a real one. I have drawn it from a real one. I have drawn it from a real one.

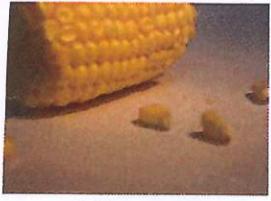




DSC\_3909



DSC\_3910



DSC\_3919



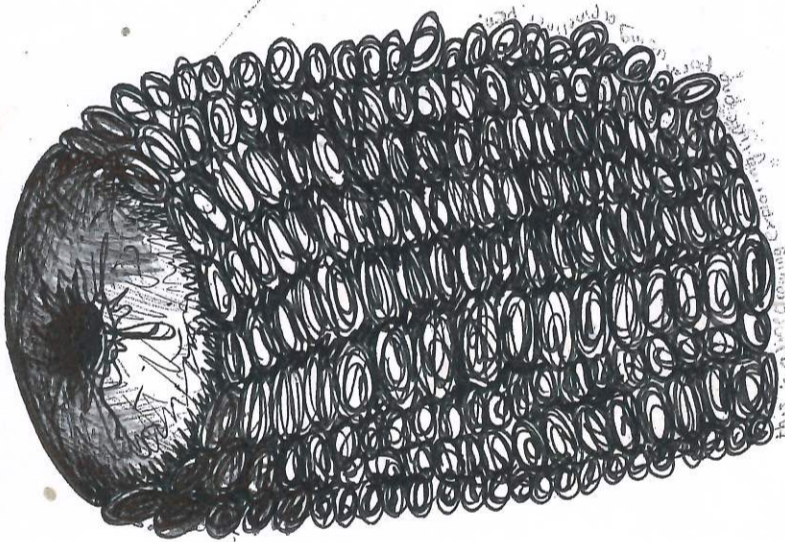
DSC\_3917



DSC\_3921



This is a coloured pencil drawing



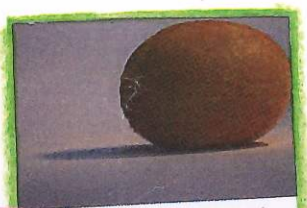
This is a pencil drawing



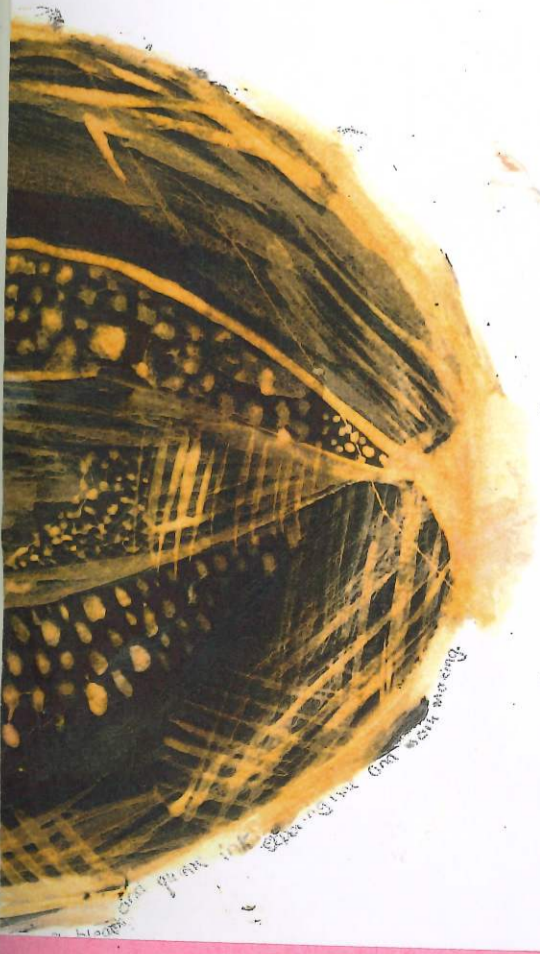
DSC\_3930



DSC\_3935



This is a water colour drawing



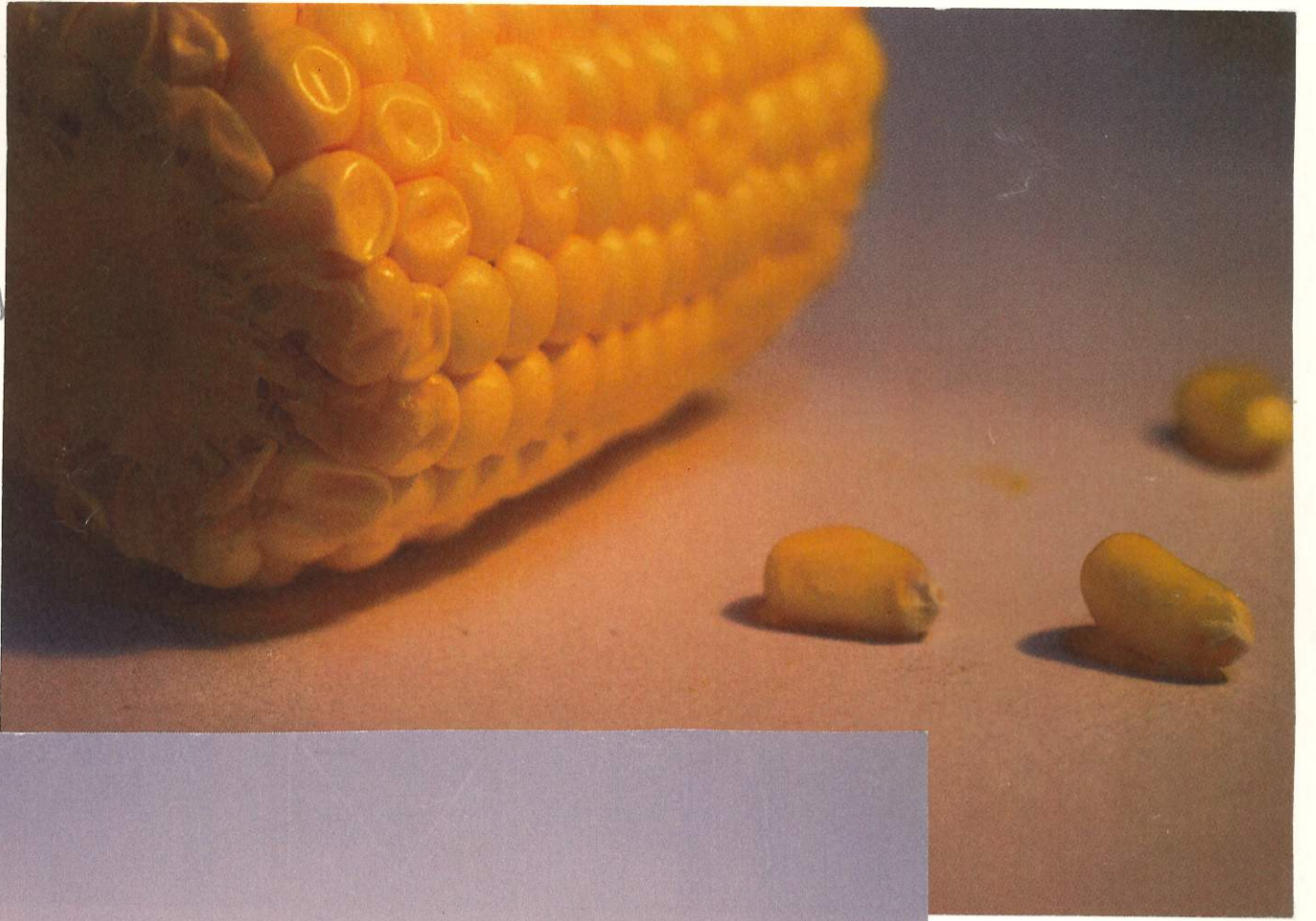
This is a water colour drawing

# PHOTOGRAPHY



Photography was invented in 1839 by 3 men, Louis Daguerre, Henry Fox and Talbot. The first photograph ever taken was a blurry black and white view from the window at Le Gras. Photography has been improved a lot since the first photo as in the 2020's it is a simple and easy task to take photos as we have 1 and multiple

on phone



Photography can be a job, a habit or a hobby lots of people enjoy being able to just easily take pictures to remember or to look at as a hobby.

For example our topic in art was fruit, we have been able to

Capture pictures of fruit



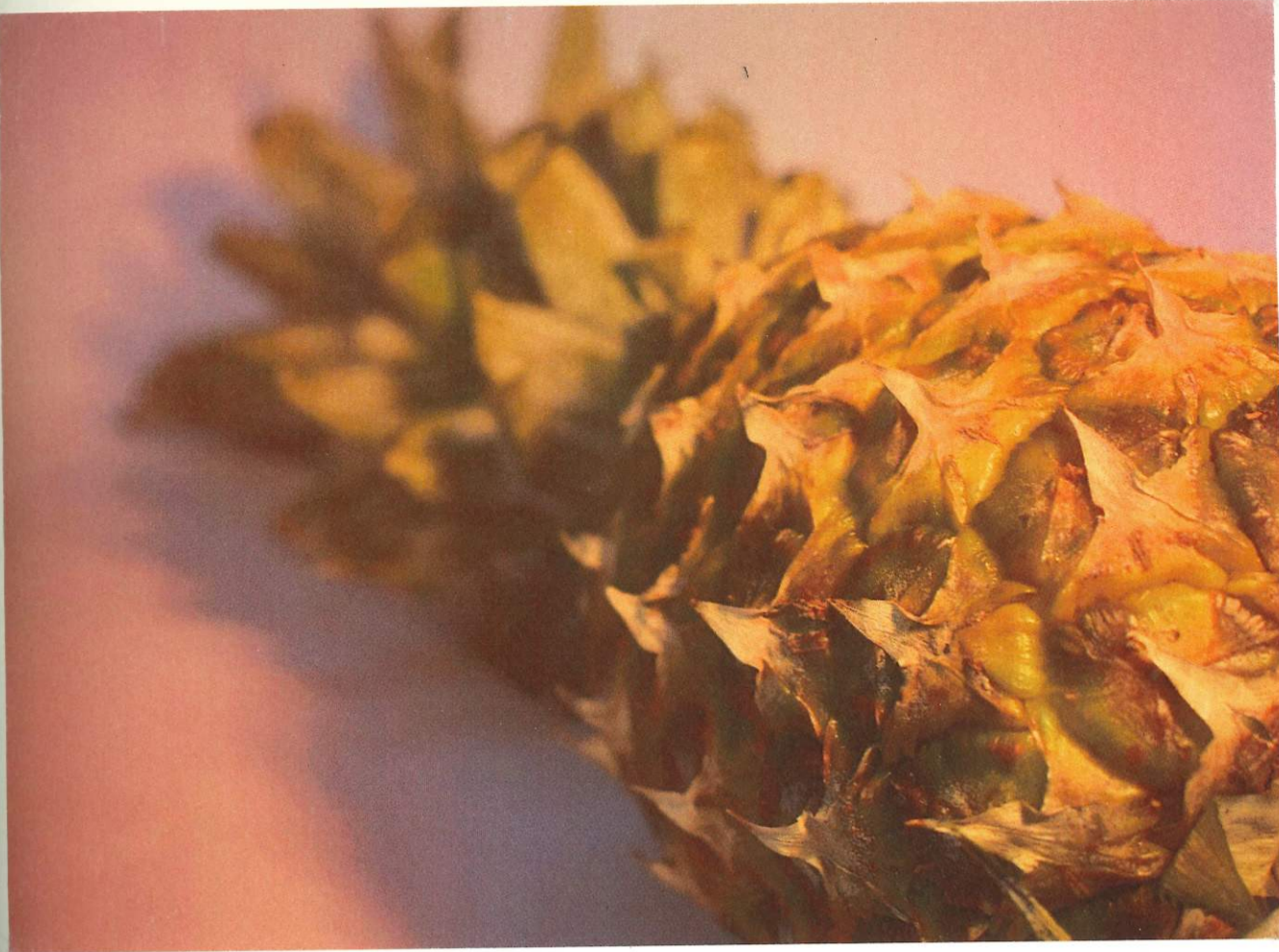
and expand on them creating them more aesthetic and examining them. We can now use these pictures in many ways and show true talents in photography



We can also use cameras to allow the sight and detail we wouldn't normally be able to see which makes the photos even more amazing.



Personally I think that photography is now an important easy access these days. We can capture moments and use photos as art and create things from simple photos by making them all look aesthetic.



With technology being improved continuously we are able to enhance our photographs to make them look like different styles and it is just a way to show your own style and find new ones.



This piece work and photography can show individuals in the class' styles and interests which is really interesting as other pupils can look at their peers work and experience different styles which they haven't before. What I think is great about photography is that these days mostly

I think that if the equipment and technology was around when photography was invented we would have so many different styles and we would be able to explore those generations



Styles and interests which would've helped us understand them more than we do.

Everyone has a phone a the majority of phones contain a camera which is great so everyone is able to have this as a hobby. I also feel that if people take pictures they can understand themselves and finally understand what style they really like which is so important otherwise you won't



know where you ever go in art and you will just get a better understanding of yourself.

Cameras have loads and loads of different settings and filters so you can easily find your styles, I have photoshopped these two photographs of a pineapple and lime into a pink tone, there is just so much to explore with photography.

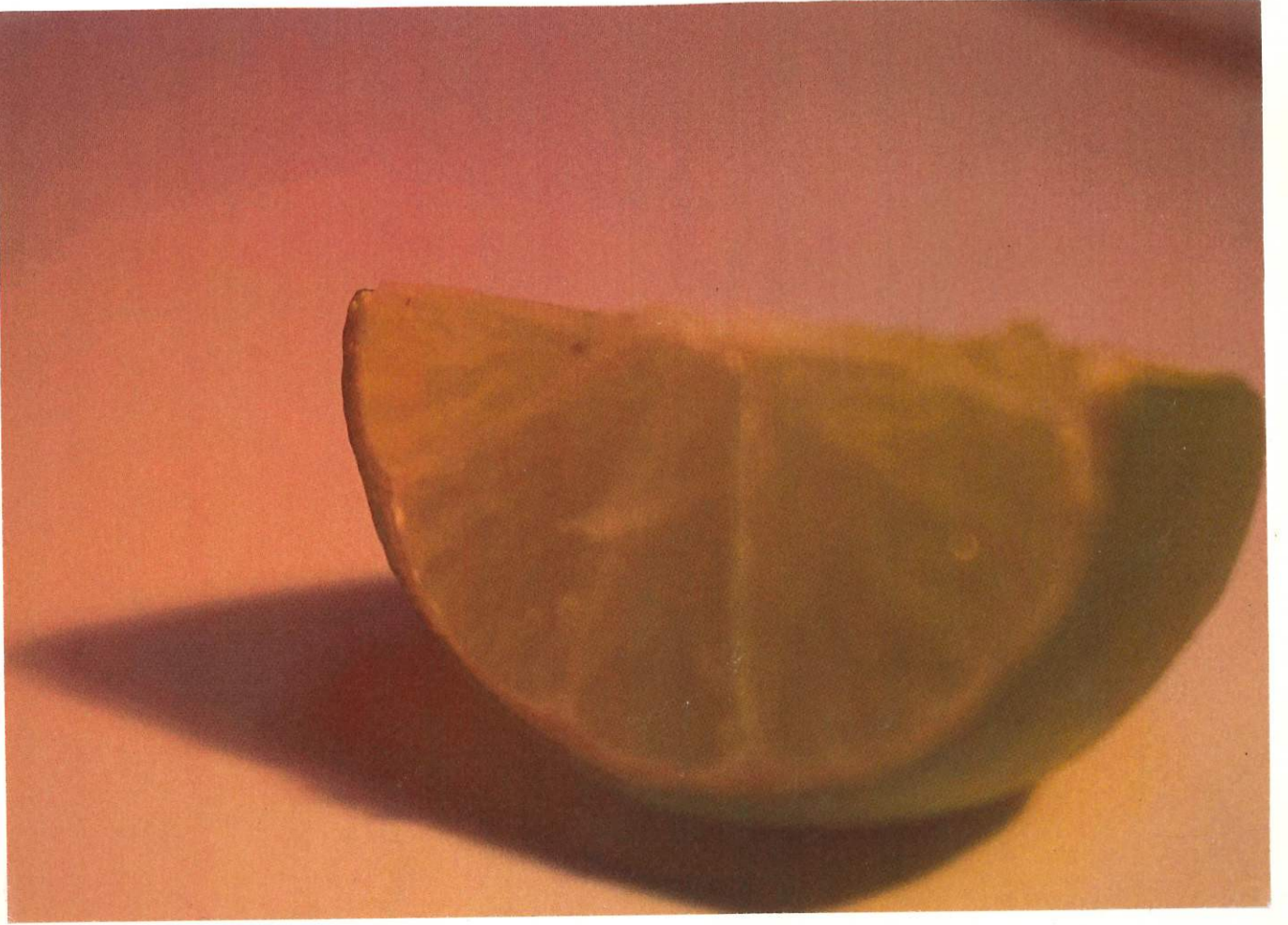
an estimate of 1 trillion photographs are taken per days this shows how seriously and perhaps professionally it is taken as a hobby, job or just habits and catching moments you want to remember and look over one day, it also helps how we can store these images to resee or to show to others.



Taking photographs these days can be taken quickly and in a very simple way, where as when photographs were first invented many would take hours

to finally take a photo, this is why in old photos people weren't smiling a lot as it took an hour to take one photo.

Technology has improved so now photos are instant.



# René Magritte.

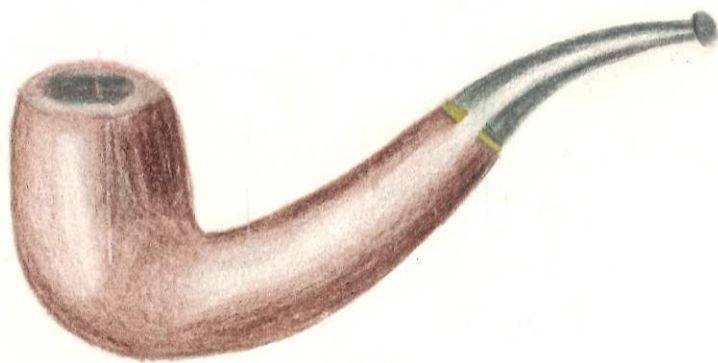
## THIS IS NOT A PIPE!

When you first see this image and someone asks you, "what is this?" You'll most likely reply with, "a pipe". But you're wrong, and here's why.

Is this really a pipe? Can you hold this pipe? You are now thinking about how you can't hold this pipe and what those questions actually meant.

This is not a pipe. This is an image of a pipe, perhaps it is even a drawing or painting of a pipe that has been captured via a camera, so is this actually a pipe?

This is not a physical thing, you can not hold it. This is a photo representing a pipe.



René Magritte studies and explores the surrealism type of art and is the artist of this image (treachery of images). He wanted to present the thought that anything you draw is not exactly what it is. For example you can't draw an orange and say, "this is an orange." as it isn't the physical orange it is simply just a drawing to represent an orange. Therefore, his point was this image is not precisely a pipe. It is almost like an illusion to represent the pipe he was looking or thinking of/about. The artist wants the viewers to question and realise what they're looking at, analyse and put into reality what they're seeing.

Magritte once said, "My painting is visible images which conceal nothing; they evoke mystery and indeed, when one sees one of my pictures, one asks oneself this simple question, "what does that mean?", it does not mean anything, because mystery means nothing, it is unknowable." And, "Everything we see hides another thing, we always want to see what is hidden by what we see, but it is impossible."

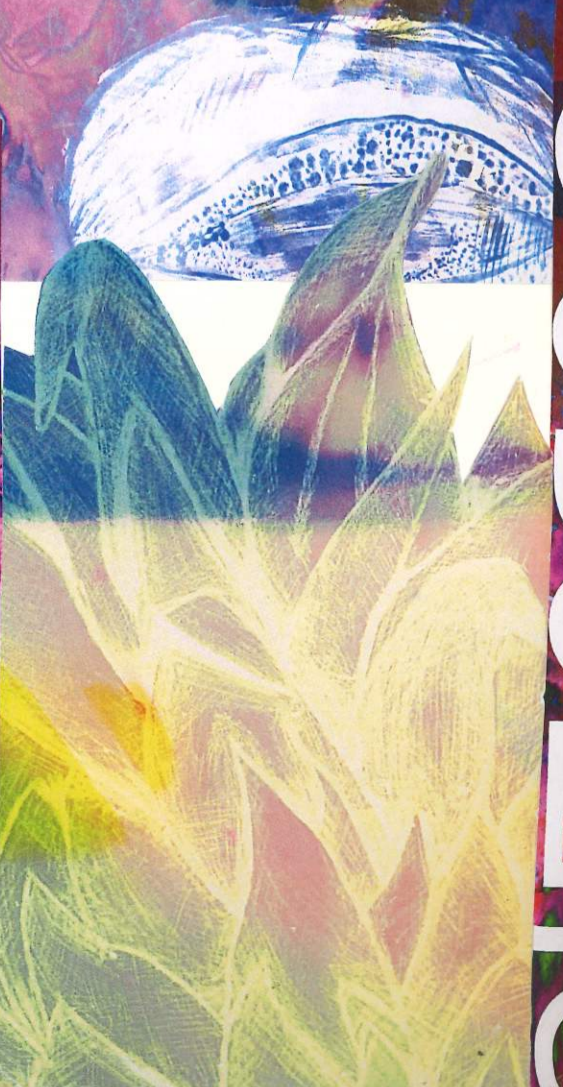
These quotes really show how he thinks and explains his view on his own drawings compared to reality and he also wants his drawing to be known for how he intended them to mean.

# Lomography's With Writing

Lomography x René Magritte



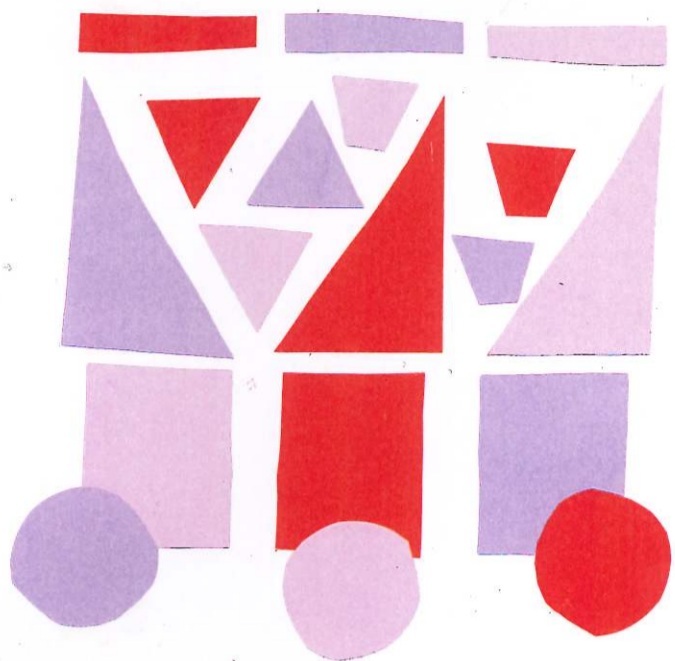
this  
is  
not  
fruit



OBVAHEE OBOVHIE

# Dada Movement

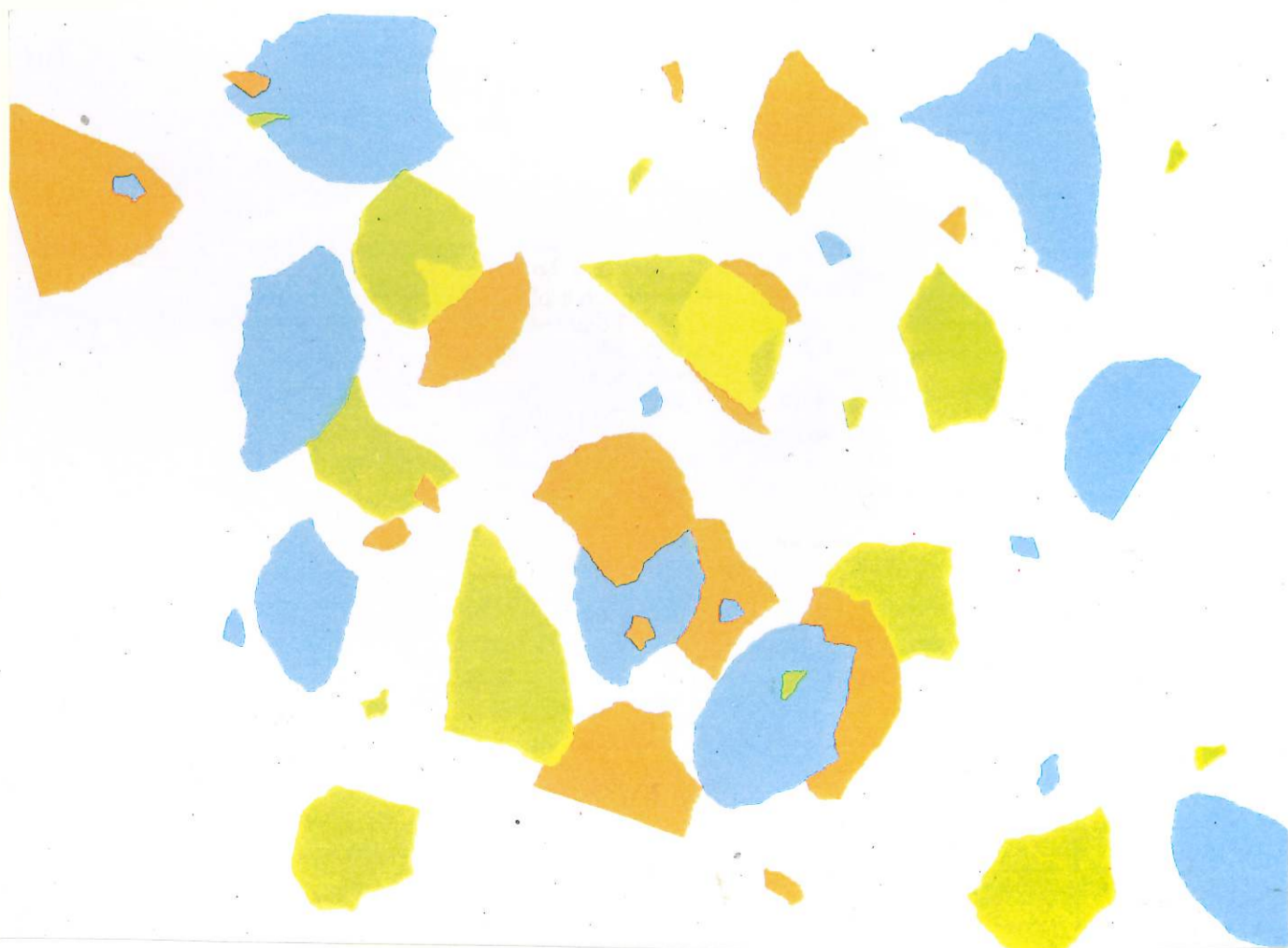
## DADA THE "NOT ART" MOVEMENT



The dada movement began in Zurich, Switzerland and was created by Hugo Ball who was a writer. And the first ever announcement took place at a satirical night club in Zurich, 1916 and dada ended in 1924. Dadaism is a cultural movement of dada and is considered a 'rebellious' art movement. But personally I think that dada is a strategic and spontaneous art. But on the other hand it is also irrational and democratic as dada seems to be a basic skill that everyone has.

## Jean Arp

One of the most famous dadaist was Jean arp who was also a poet, focused on abstract art and the dada movement. He was also a sculptor and painter. Once he had enough and was disappointed of how one of his paintings had turned out and decided to rip it up and throw it on the floor. However from a negative to a positive he examined his creation and realised that it could be a new form of dada and that was to rip paper up and throw it on the floor and stick down, creating dada art.



# AUTOMATIC

## poem

Automatic Poems were and are a form of dada poetry which was anti war related and they focused on breaking barriers between art and the life that was going on in those times which was around the 1920's (war times). This "new type of poetry" was a mix of nonsensical words which was used to confuse people and make readers question what they were actually reading and make their own minds up and own meanings of the words and phrases on the page. Automatic poems were destroying language structures of those times. Hugo Ball was the person who introduced these poems and sometimes called them "Sound poems". These poems with

a selection of random words had many names. Dada poems were a movement of art during the 20<sup>th</sup> century and was considered to be one of the first art movements of this 'type'.

They embraced 'everything is nothing' in every perspective with a sense of freedom as it was not fitting to the reality that was going on in their lives at the time.

People once believed and still believe that these poems valued intuition, spontaneity, unrealism and irrationality. I fully agree of these poems are so nonsensical especially when you think about the lives these people were living at the time. It is also so amazing how dada is so well-known and famous even though anything to do with dada is non skilled and democratic.

church of San Giovanni Evangelista built in the same city by Galla Placidia, around the year 438 A.D., as well as San Vitale which was built in 547, the Abbey of Classe di Fuori, and in short against many other monasteries and churches built after the time of the Lombards. All these buildings, as I have said, are vast and magnificent, but extremely clumsy in their architecture; they include many monasteries in France, dedicated to St Benedict, the church and monastery of Monte Cassino, and the church of San Giovanni Battista at Monza, built by that Theodolinda, queen of the Goths, to whom Pope St Gregory addressed his *Dialogues*. It was there that the history of the Lombards was painted for the queen. The scenes show that the Lombards shaved the back of their heads, wore their hair long in front, and dyed their bodies up to their chin. Like the Angles and Saxons, they wore broadcloth, multicoloured cloaks, and sandals open along the foot and bound at the ankle with leather straps.

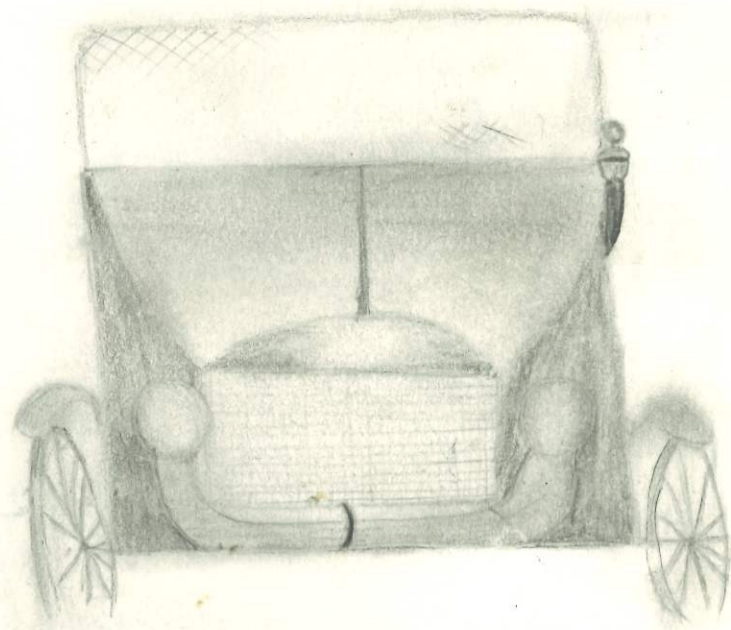
The church of San Giovanni at Pavia, built by Theodolinda's daughter, Gondiberta, was similar to the churches mentioned above, as also was the church of San Salvatore (built in the same city by Aribert, Gondiberta's brother, who succeeded Rodoald, the queen's husband) and the church of Sant Ambrogio of Pavia, built by Grimoald, the Lombard king who drove out Bertrid, the son of Aribert. After the death of Grimoald when Bertrid was restored to the throne he built in Pavia a convent, in honour of Our Lady and St Agatha, called the New Convent, and his queen built a convent outside the walls, dedicated to Our Lady in Pertica. Bertrid's son, Cunibert, erected, in the same style as the above, a monastery and church in honour of St George, called San Giorgio di Coronate, at the spot where he had won a major victory over Alahi. And similar to these was the church which the Lombard king Luitprand, who was a contemporary of Charlemagne's father, King Pepin, built at Pavia, which is called San Pietro in Ciel d'Oro. Also in the same style was the church of San Pietro Clivate, in the diocese of Milan (which was built by Desiderius who reigned after Astolphus), the monastery of San Vincenzo in Milan, and the monastery of Santa Giulia in Brescia: they were all

(include cassette box)



# The UK

## before world war one



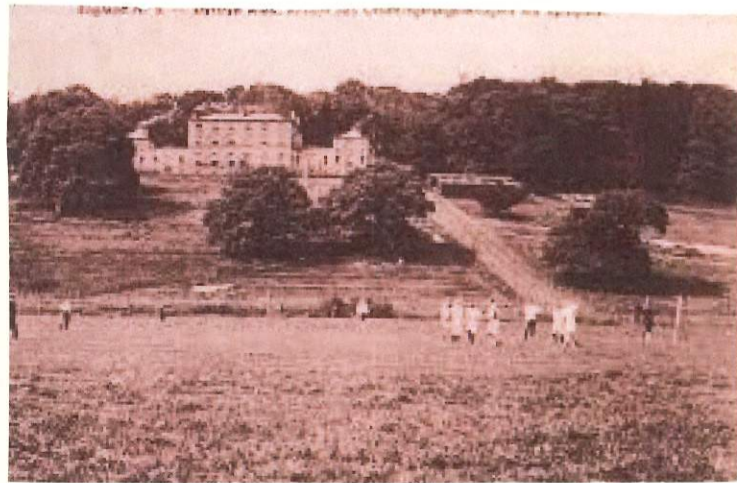
One of the most famous artists before world war one was Paul Cezanne, he was a French artist who died in 1906 a few years before the first world war. His main talent was painting and focused on unrealistic and spontaneous paintings of fruits and including landscapes, mainly houses and mountains related. His work was quite repetitive and explored brush-strokes in many ways. Paul Cezanne was an impressionist famous french artist from before ww1.



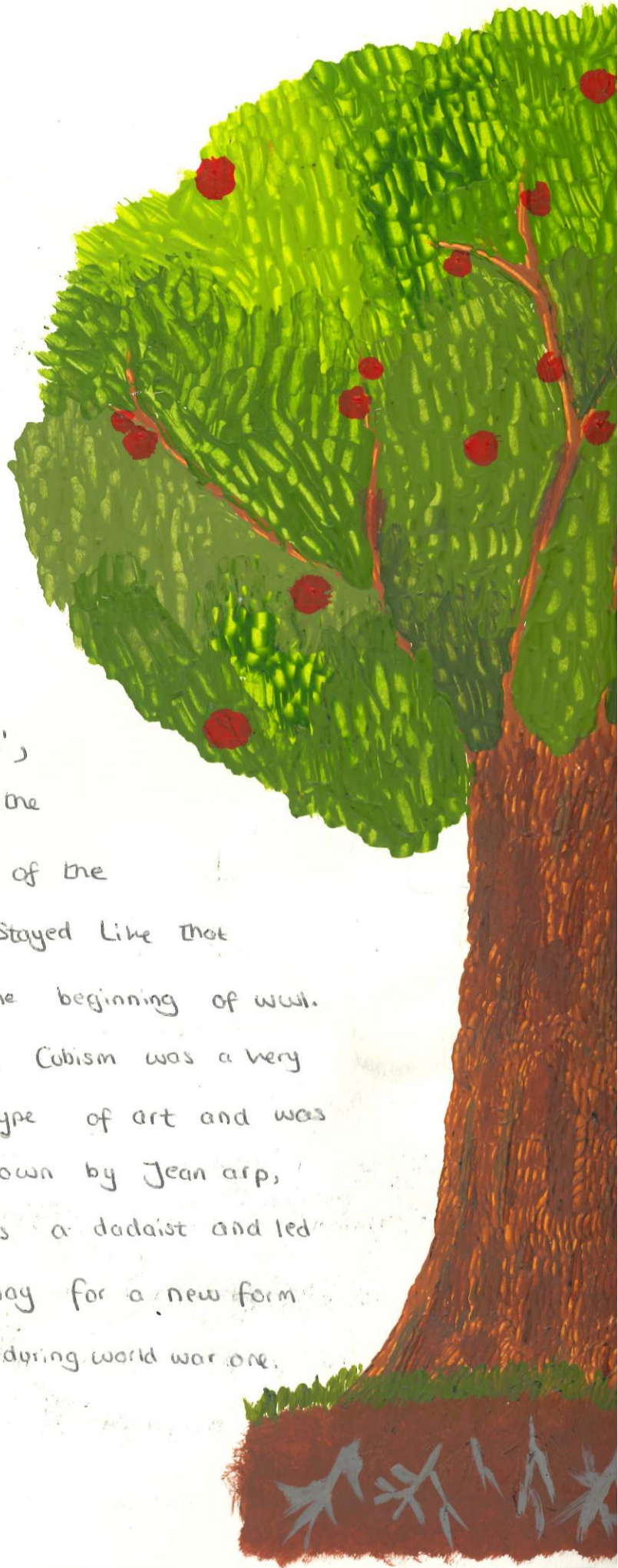
Soldiers that got recruited had no idea what they were signing themselves up for. They were all happy to go to war and help their country fight, and they all thought and got told lies about going to war just to get them all to sign up and to help fight for their country.

# Denbigh

## before world war one

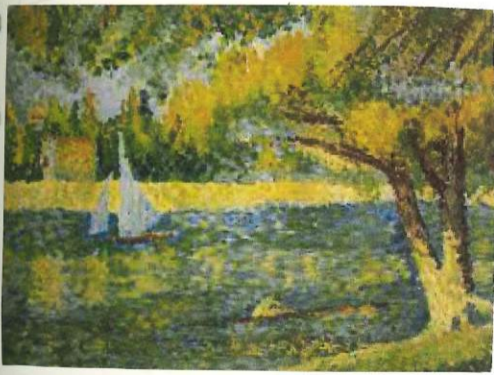
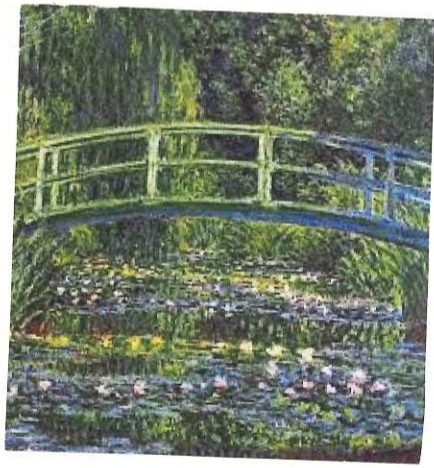


# Art Before The War

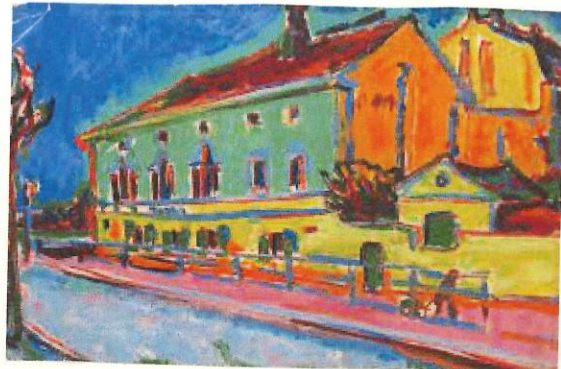


Before world war one artists that were heavy influences started off with classical and 'old fashioned', layed back art in the 1900's to the 1910's. After the 1910's these heavy influences then changed the style of the time to impressionism and stayed like that

until the beginning of ww1. And then Cubism was a very popular type of art and was most known by Jean arp, who was a dadaist and led the way for a new form of art during world war one.



Just before world war one art was mainly traditional and artists used paint and paper when they made and created art, where as in ww1 it all changed.



# SIGNING UP

When the soldiers from world war one were recruited they all got told plenty of lies to encourage them to join the army. The people who were bribing men to join used to tell these men to bring along a friend and it can lead to lots more people signing up. They figured that men who bring their friends with them would be good for the army as they would "keep the friends' spirits up". Those groups became well known as the 'pals battalions'. These young men also had no idea what they were really signing up for, when they get asked to join no one tells them what it is like out there or what the circumstances are during and after war.

65 million  
troops  
were mobilized.  
9.7 million  
soldiers died  
in world war one.  
21 million soldiers  
were injured. 65  
million men from 30  
countries fought. 10 million  
civilians died during  
world war one.



Alfred Leete who was a graphic artist designed the "Britons wants you" poster and had become a defining image of the war times. It is the most famous poster for Britain from world war one.

Kitchener was the most famous 'image' that was used in the British Army recruitment campaign of world war one, Kitchener was an Army officer and a colonial administrator. He was the main face on the posters for encouraging young men to sign up to the army and fight for their country.



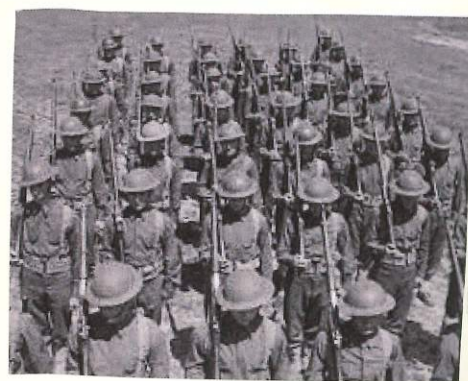
# During War



World war one, which lasted 4 years and introduced the world into the horrors and sad reality of what we are all capable of. The lethal technology like poison gasses were used, and much more. It all scared and shocked the entire world. Once the war actually started soldiers were beginning to realise

The conditions the soldiers would've been under would be extremely poor. And their lives would've been walking around in muddy trenches seeing horrific sights. Some would see a friend dead in those trenches, horrible!

what lies they have all been told, and what the reality of the war was really like. After the war continued they then started to understand why all the lies were told to them as no one would've wanted to go, the sights, feelings, and trauma they would have, none of it was told to those young men, when they were signing up. It would've been a massive shock to get the place all ready to fight for their country's and not realise the horrors and reality of the war.



# Horrors Of War



The war was a tragic time for soldiers and families and there was plenty disadvantages and horrors of world war one.

Mustard gas was a horror, it effected both physically and the inside and out.

The gas masks that soldiers wore only protected them from the chemicals and only effectively protected them against those chemical warfare agents.

These masks weren't effective against the damage to the surface of the skin therefore

they changed to protective clothing

as well as the gas masks. This poison

(mustard gas) is extremely dangerous

which burns through skin and leaves

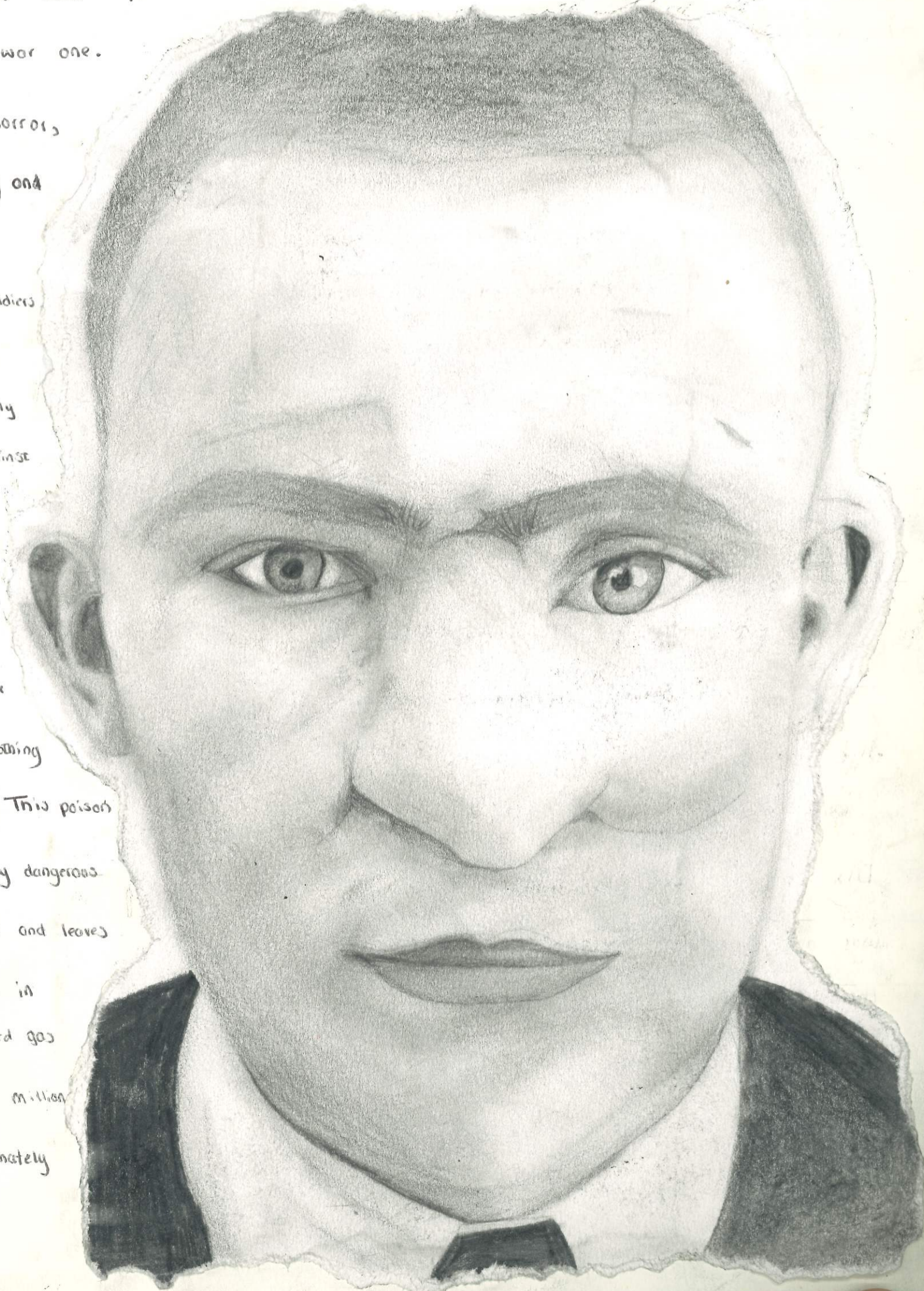
permanent damage. Overall in

world war one mustard gas

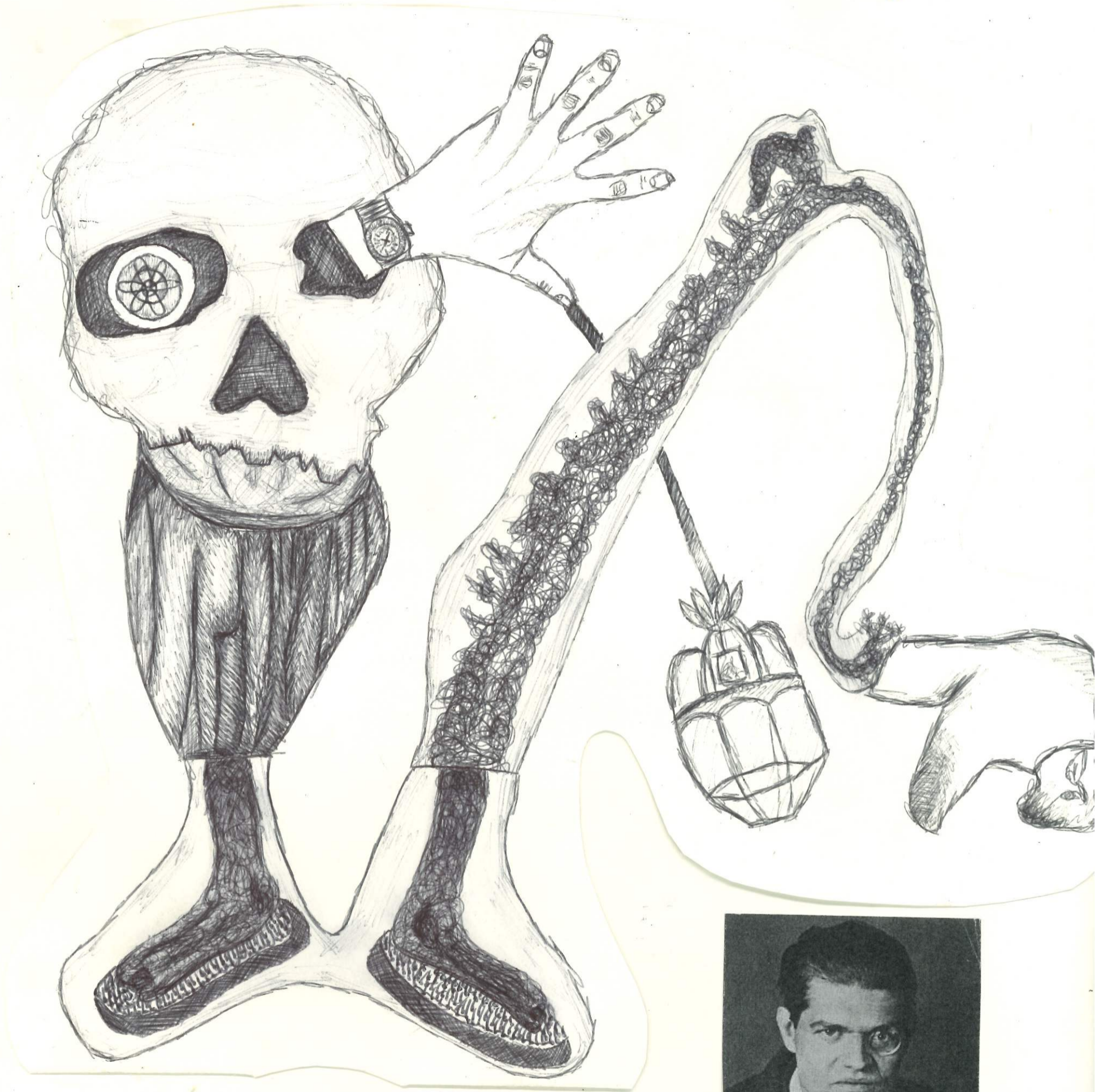
resulted in more than 1.3 million

casualties and approximately

90,000 deaths.



# dada Collage



I really enjoyed doing this dada collage as I could do whatever I wanted which you can't in a lot of art, it was like a sense of freedom. I also liked doing the continuous line drawing even though I would never choose to do that style of art. But I liked it because everything was so random

# Exquisite Corpse

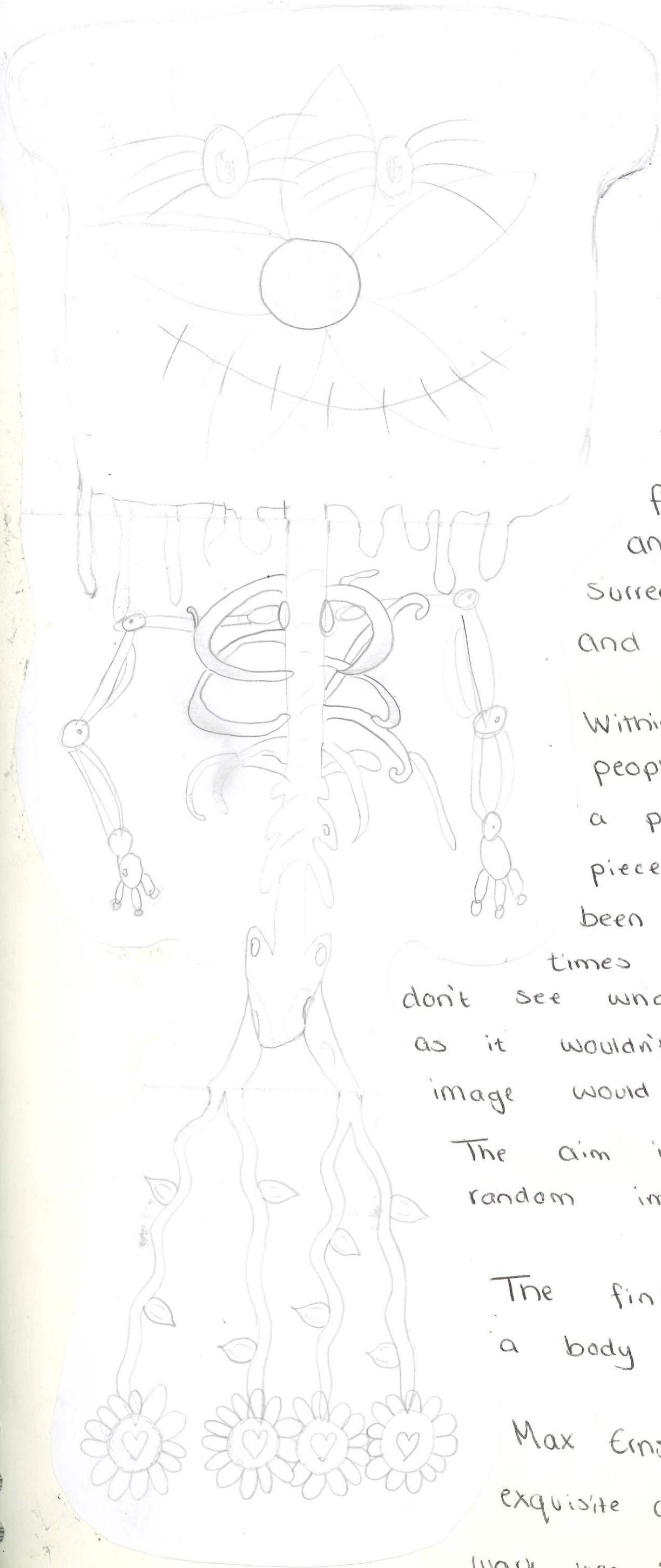
Exquisite corpse is a method of collected images or words. The Chapman brothers were well known for their exquisite corpse work and these brothers were Surrealists called Jake Chapman and Dinos Chapman.

Within the exquisite corpse people took turns to draw a part of the body onto a piece of paper which has been folded horizontally 3 times so the other people don't see what has already been drawn as it wouldn't be as fun because the image would look normalish.

The aim is to get as much of a random image as an outcome.

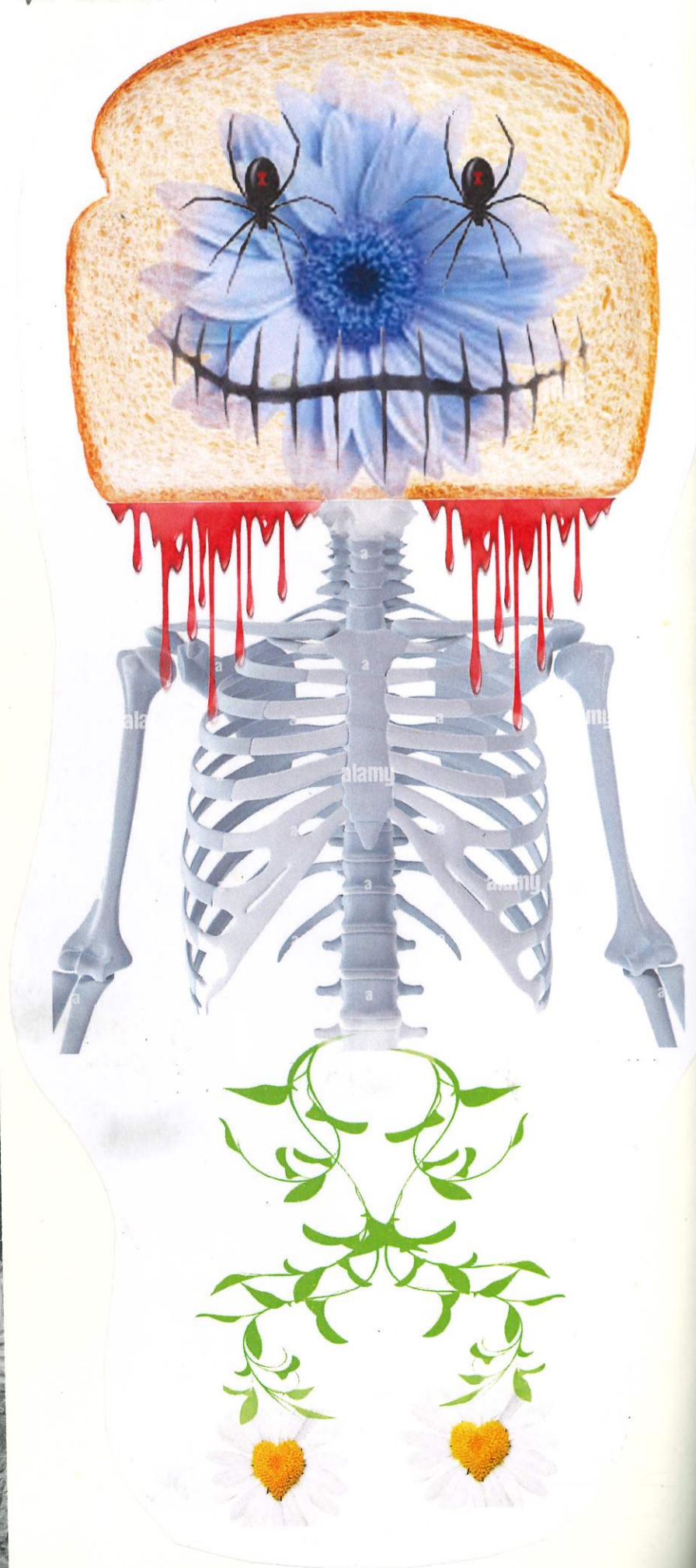
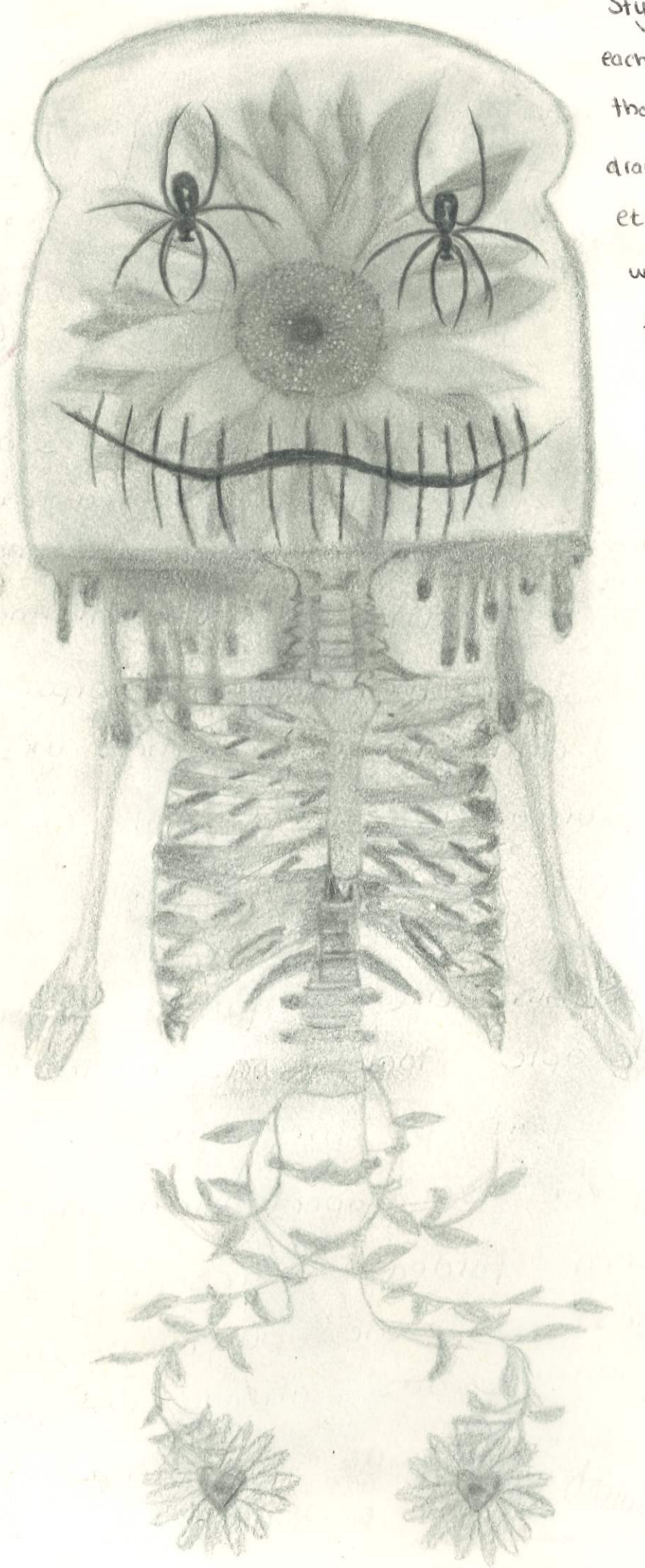
The finished result is normally a body of composition parts.

Max Ernst was also part of the exquisite corpse drawings and all of the work was surreal and almost unskilled.

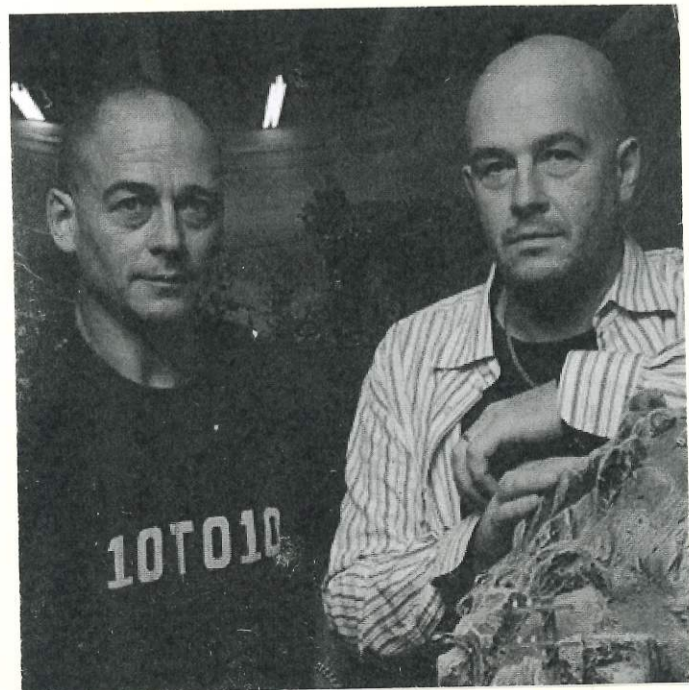


In art we have created an exquisite corpse in the style of the Chapman brothers, 3 people drew one side each and created a dada looking artwork. We have got all of those random images, merged them in photoshop to create that drawing from images. We also messed around with filters, eraser etc. We then printed our photoshop original out (the one with no filters) and have produced a tonal drawing of that photoshop.

Personally I really liked making these exquisite corpses, turning them into a photoshopped piece of work and creating a tonal drawing, especially the photoshop because it was unique and we got to add lots of filters on to it.

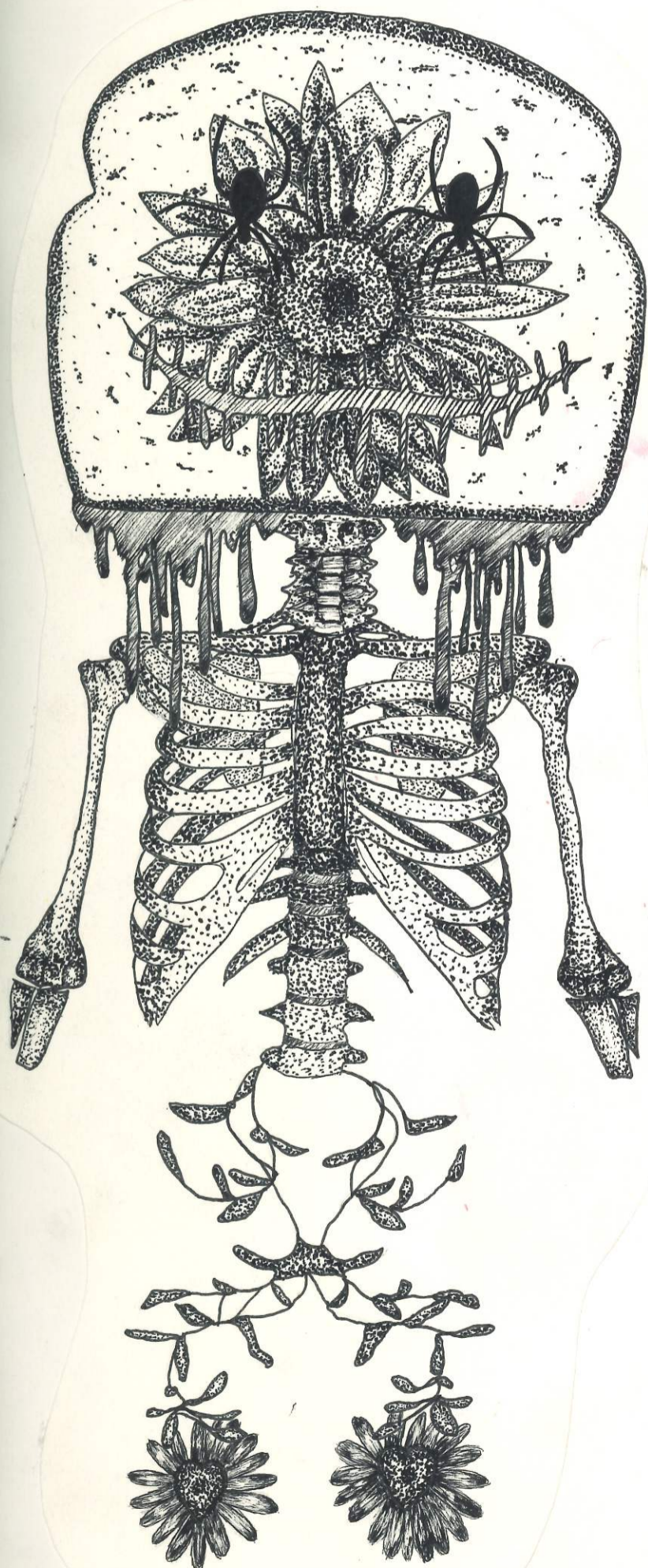


Chapman  
Brothers



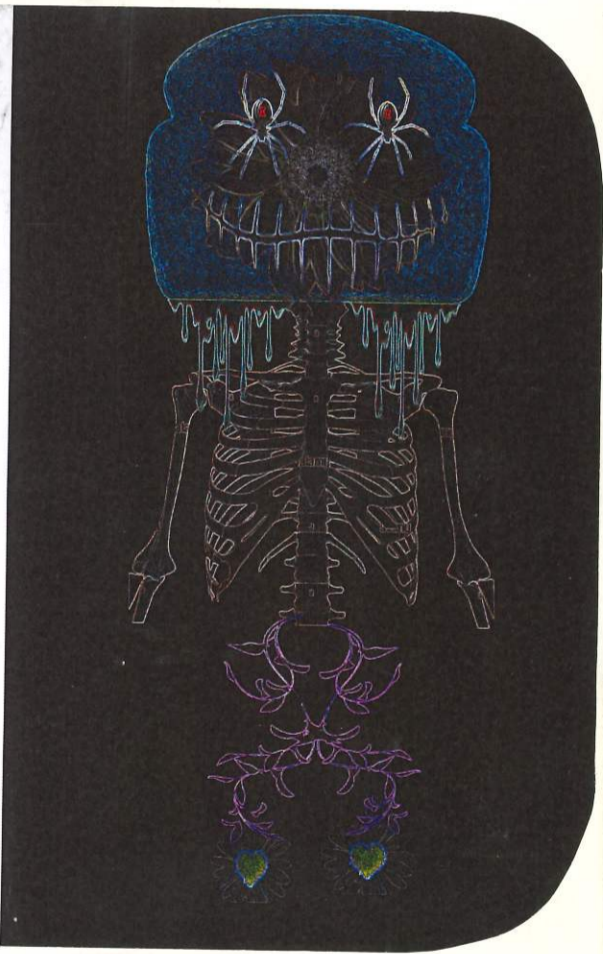
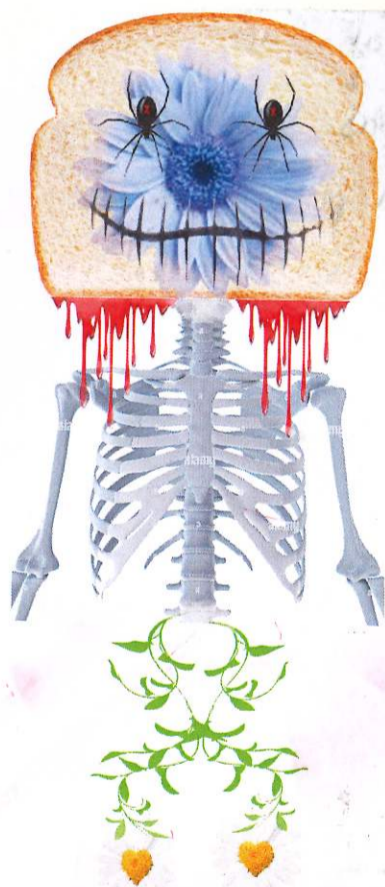


This drawing was part of the photoshop work we have done in school, we produced a finliner drawing that represented the photoshop exquisite corpse work we have done. The Chapman brothers are well known for their nonsensual exquisite corpse work which we have recreated and transformed into a photoshop and applied lots of filters to add effects to our work on exquisite corpse, and this finliner drawing is relating to that work.



I really enjoyed creating this finliner drawing as it is something new, a technique I would never had used before and I actually preferred this form of art compared to the tonal drawing which is the type of style of art I would normally use.

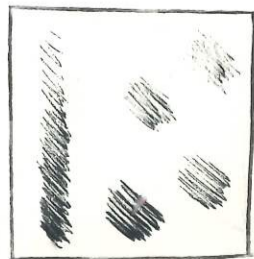
I also prefer this art piece's outcome personally I think the finliner is a lot better of a drawing in my opinion compared to the tonal drawing.



(stippling)  
dot technique  
my favorite technique.  
I much preferred using this method it was hard to create tone.



Line technique  
I liked this technique as it was easier to create tone compared to the dot technique.



For these photoshops I enjoyed putting different filters on the original photoshop. The overall photoshop was non-sensical, unskilled and demotivating but some of the filters that I added created a more skilled piece of work. Some filters didn't match the photoshop so there was a lot of experimenting. In the end there were limited filters that worked with the photoshop. But overall I found adding filters to the photoshop interesting and fun.

Filters added to photoshop of exquisite corpse

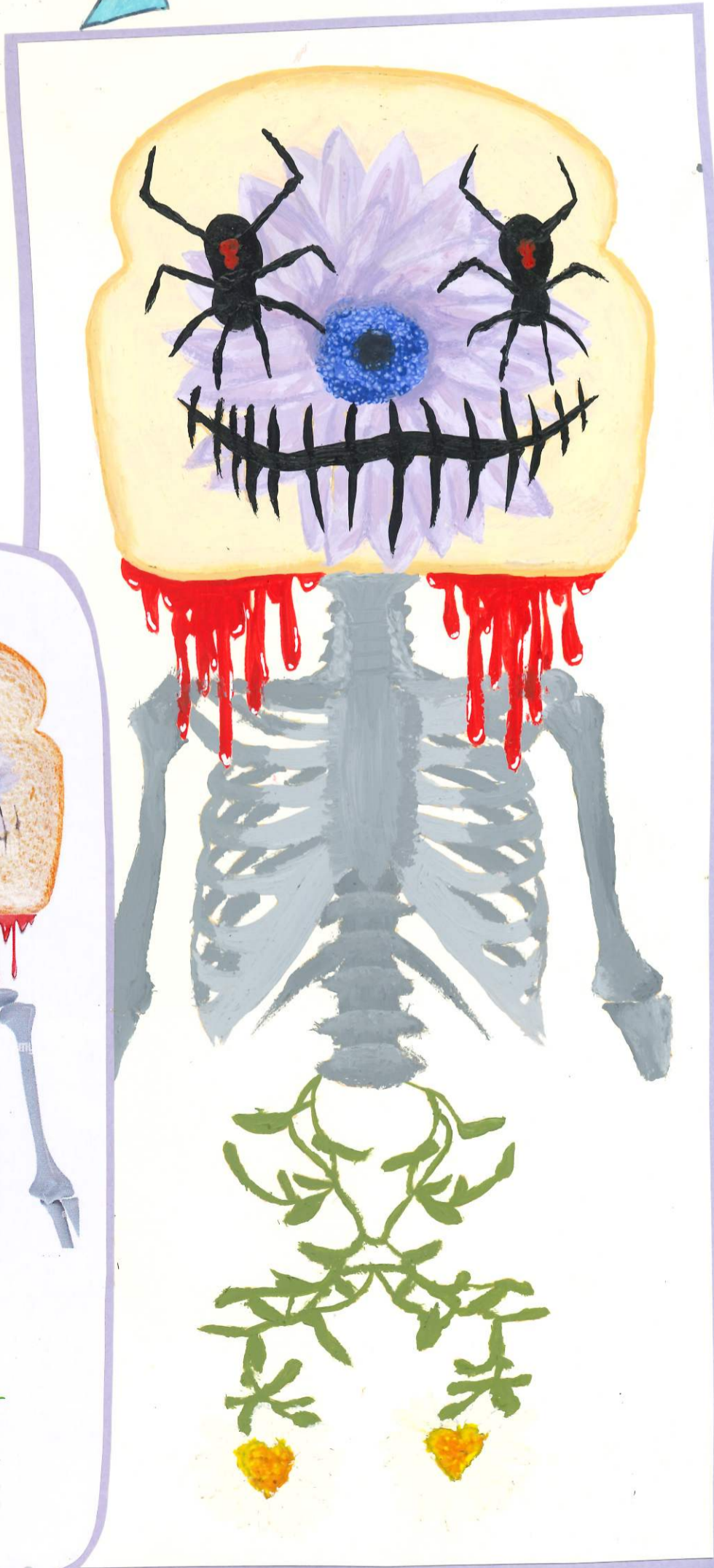
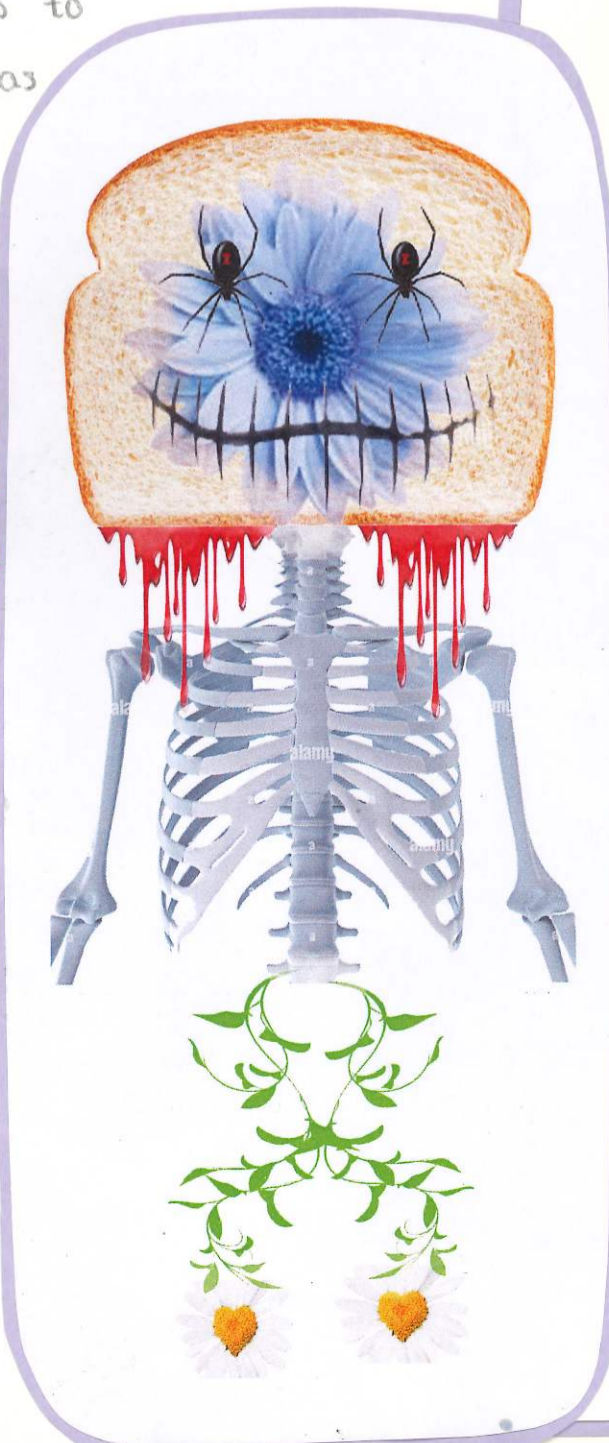
Acrylic painting of exquisite corpse

I have painted a representation of the photoshop work I did on the exquisite corpse using acrylic paint. I never really use acrylic as a material when doing art as I thought it was one of my weaknesses. But I enjoyed painting this so I will be using acrylic again. However getting the right tones to match the photoshop was challenging to create.



For example → these were some of the tones created for just the flower on the bread.

I also enjoyed creating different textures with the paint eg. the middle of the flower was hard to do to make it look realistic but was still fun to create.



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filters added to photoshop of exquisite corpse

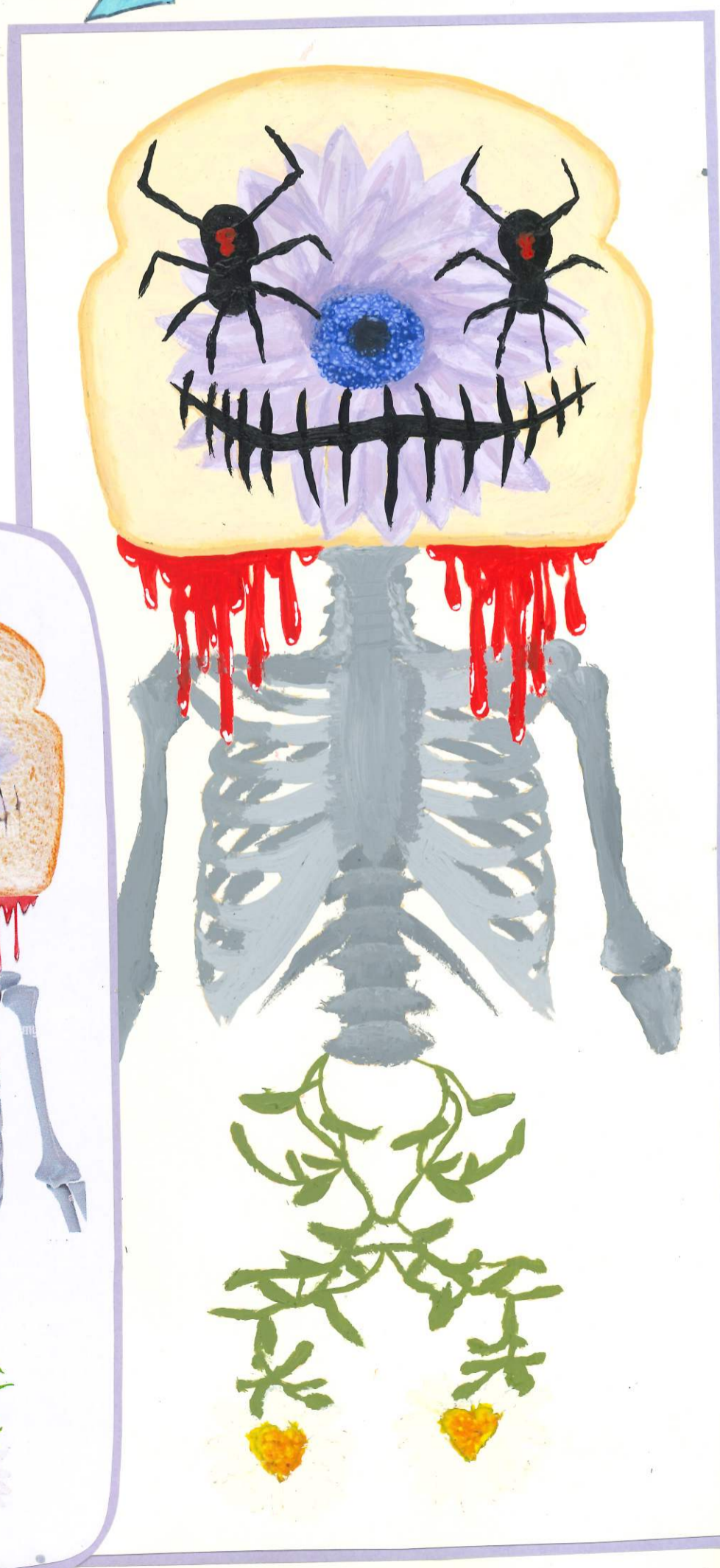
acrylic painting of exquisite corpse

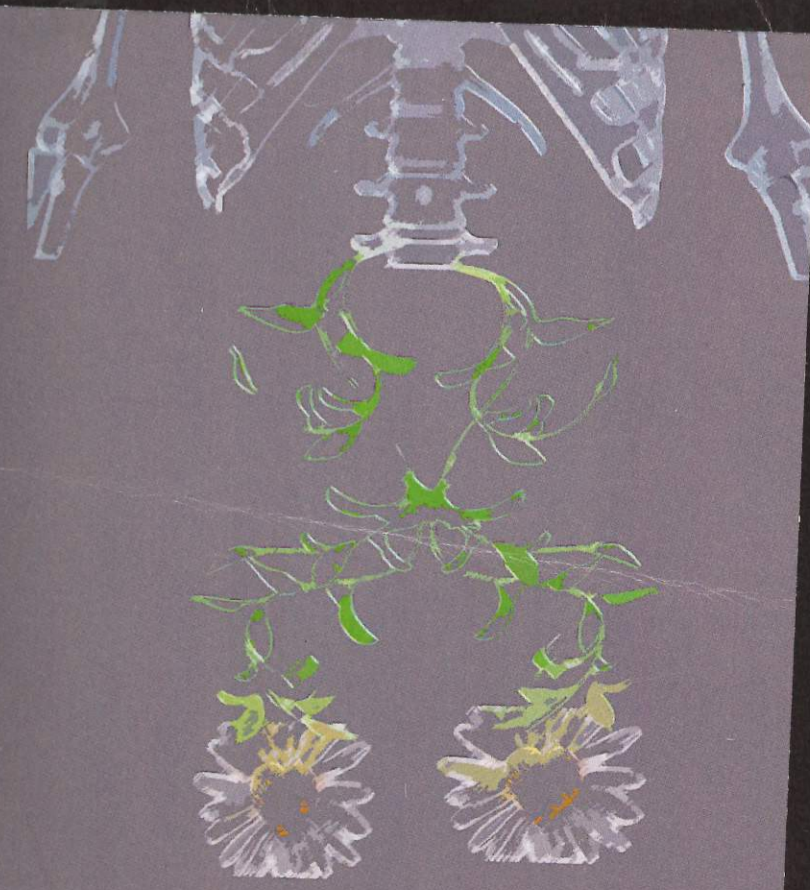
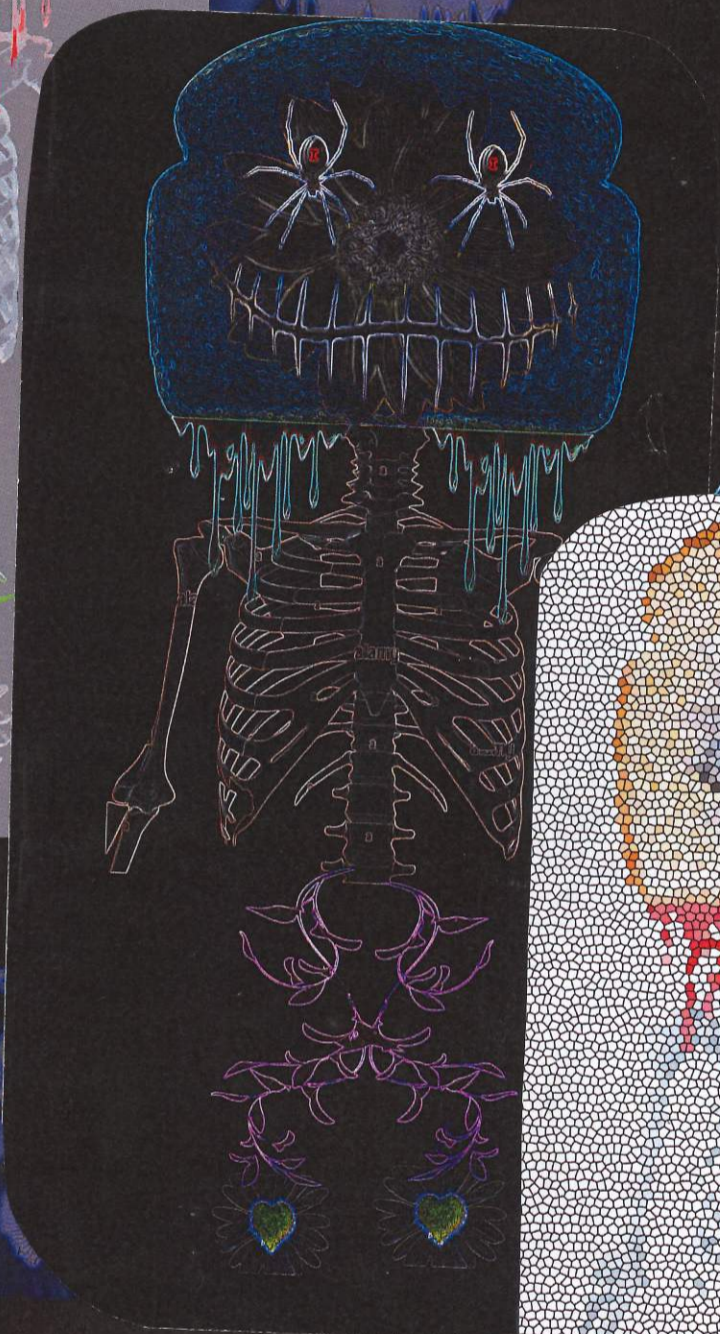
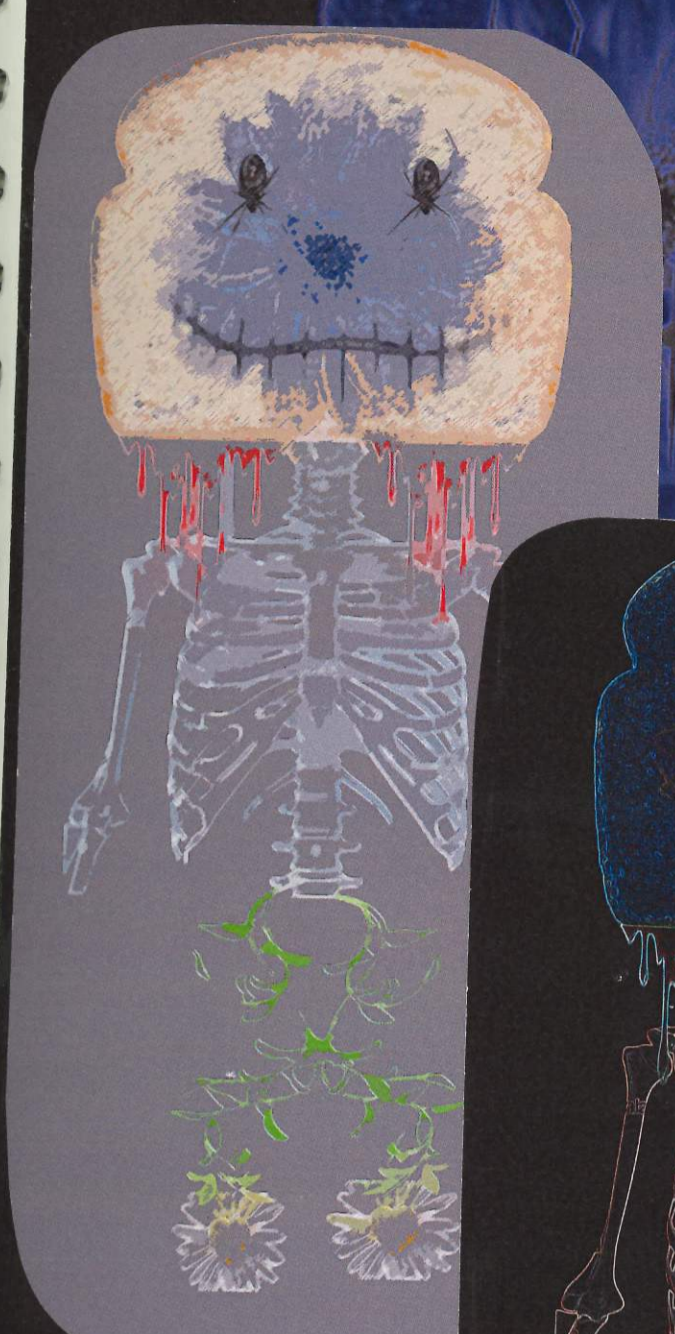
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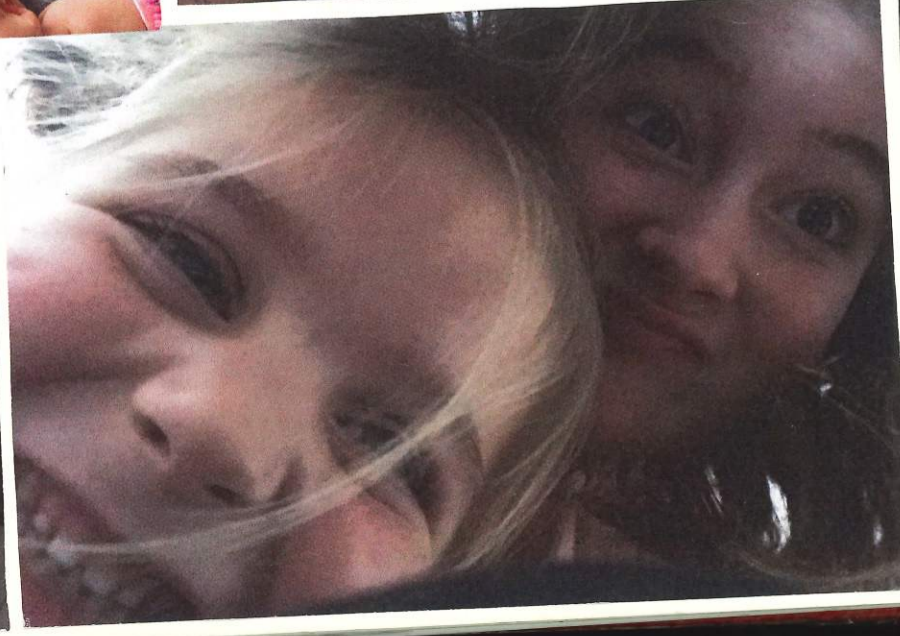
I also enjoyed creating different textures with the paint eg. the middle of the flower was hard to do to make it look realistic but was still fun to create.



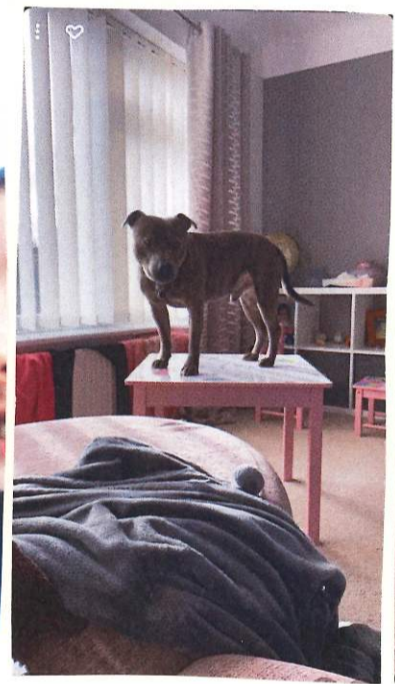
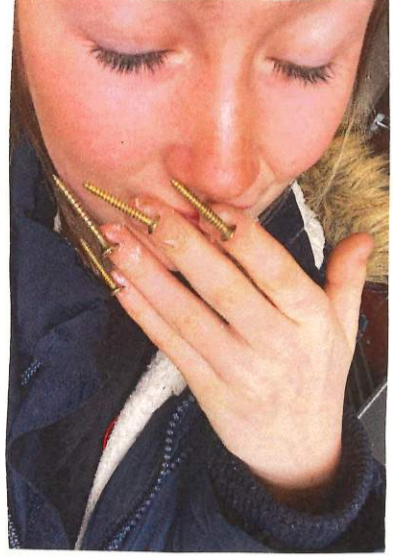
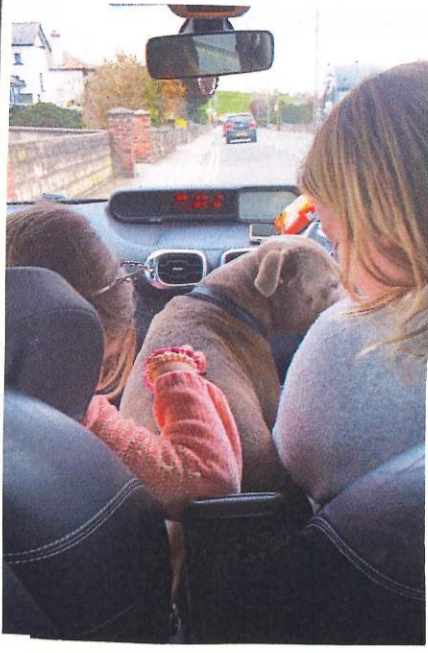
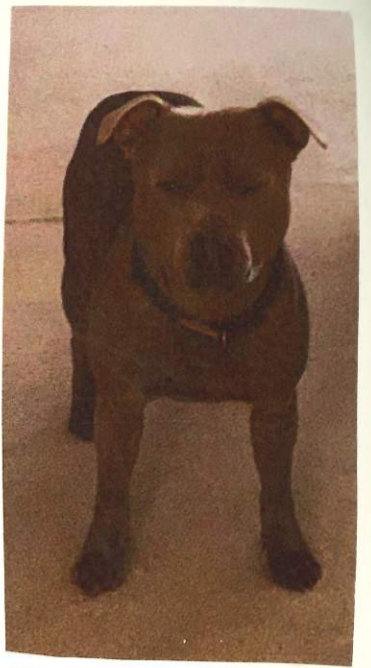


# Absurd Portraits

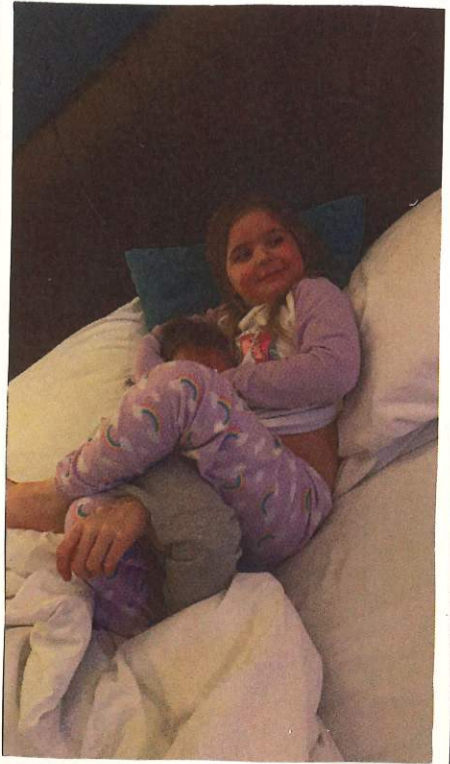
These images that I have taken and are absurd portraits. Absurd portraits are portraits that don't make much sense or illogical or just really random images you wouldn't have seen before as objects in a setting that doesn't make sense makes you look twice as it is so random. I took these absurd portraits of and with my friends and family which made the whole activity much more fun. I asked to take pictures with weird objects and something with your face to make the image more nonsensical. My dog even got the activity. This absurd portrait creation was fun and I will be taking pictures like this more often!



portraits  
Absurd



nonsensical  
illogical  
irrational



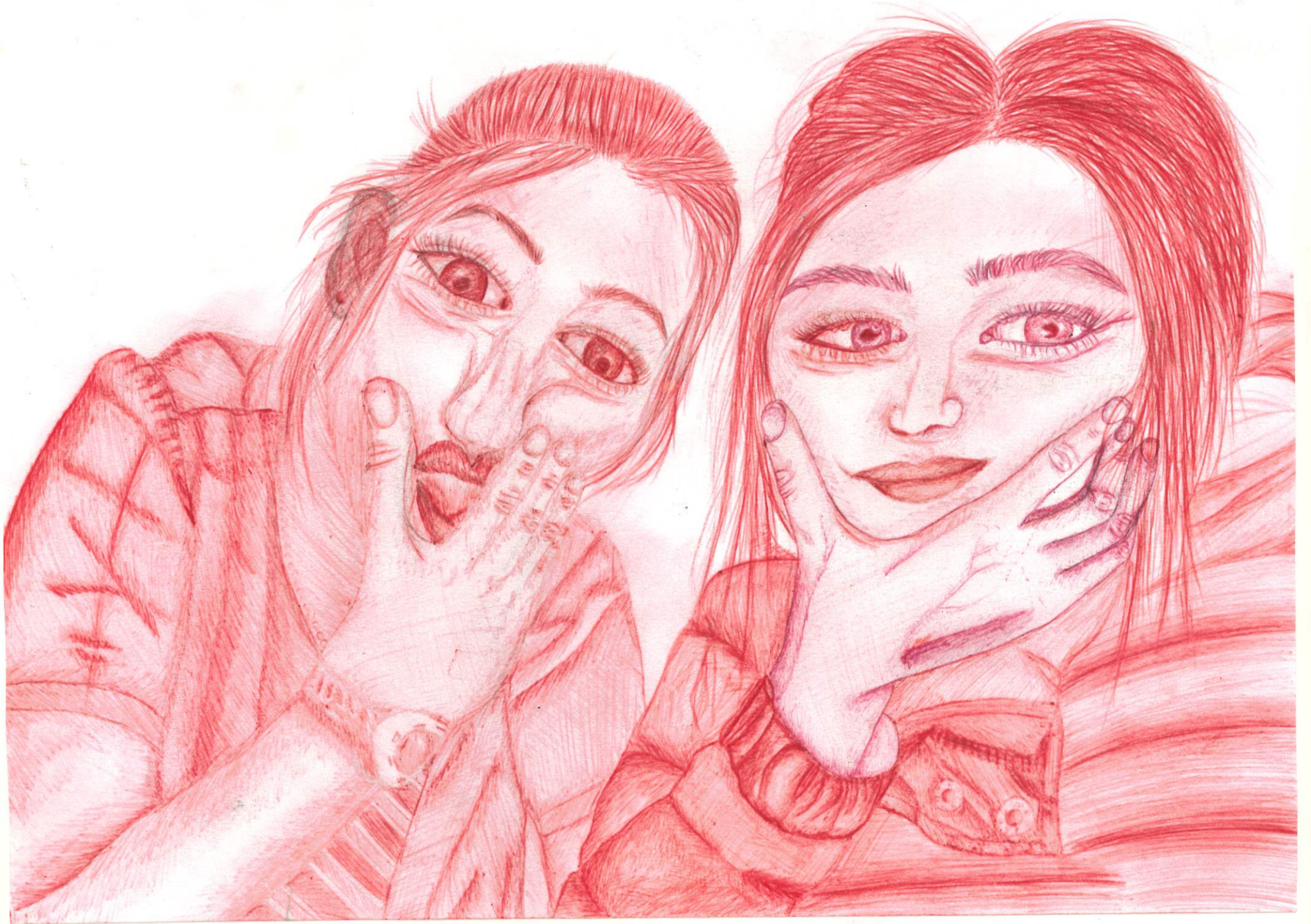
crazy  
goofy  
silly  
stupid  
laughable  
wacky  
ridiculous  
preposterous  
**Absurd**

A

absurd

D

Drawings



For this drawing I used Red biro and since starting at in year 10 I have started experimenting with other materials and personally I have enjoyed using biro but colours like red and purple which stand out. I also find it fun to try and make tones with one coloured biro. Personally I like how I get to use my own photos as it makes my work and art more personal and unique to other art pieces.

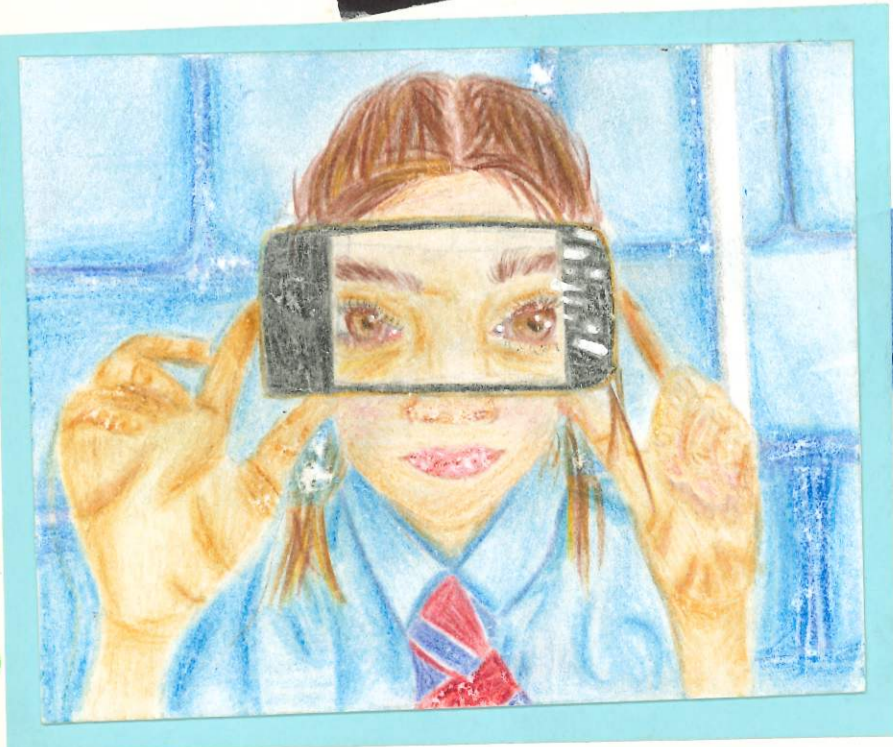
These drawings and photos are of myself and one of my best friends which makes my art more personal, I also like how they are absurd and are different to other photos as they are unskilled, not creative and strange.

Shading Pencils.



Water Colour

Colour Pencils





# EGON SCHIELE

I have taken an absurd photograph of myself in the style of Egon Schiele. I have then painted and coloured the absurd photograph of myself inspired by Egon Schiele. I have used off white paper as that is what Schiele uses and I wanted to make my artwork as close as his. I then did an outline, roughly painted tones with water colour including some complementary colours to add more effects just as Schiele does.

I then added colouring pencil on top to add more details, and covered with so I could add fineliner lines on to create shades and blend some of the tones.



Personally, I didn't enjoy creating this artwork inspired by Egon Schiele as it wasn't something I would've done before and all the colours together like the green and red and orange can form a style of art but it isn't the art I am used to and use.

I didn't like using the watercolour as I did as I prefer using all one materials delicately without rushing and going out of the lines however this is Schiele's techniques and he is good at using them to create his artwork.

My favourite part was the fineliner as I was more confident using pen.



# Absurd Portrait Photoshop

I have created a photoshop collage in the style of Raoul Hausmann; to make my artwork similar and in the style of Raoul Hausmann I have used a variety and range of different and random images and objects like a fish, banana, clouds, glue ect. I have used tools on photoshop to edit the opacity of certain objects to allow them to blend into the background images of myself and a page out of a book. Along with cropping the images to get the exact object I want on the collage. Although the images I added were random they were still controlled on the photoshop in placement so that I don't disturb the background too much and the photoshop doesn't look like Raoul's collages. My favourite piece of this collage I created is the fact that there are some random objects involved as I couldn't go wrong, also I like the pages from the book, I find that it adds more into the collage instead of just images.

Also I like how mine and Raoul Hausmann's work are democratic and isn't something only good artists can do, also it is genuinely unskilled as long as you understand the tools on photoshop.

I think the fact I used images of myself and ones I have used in my book before it blends my book thoughts and it links, I am then also a part of my artwork.



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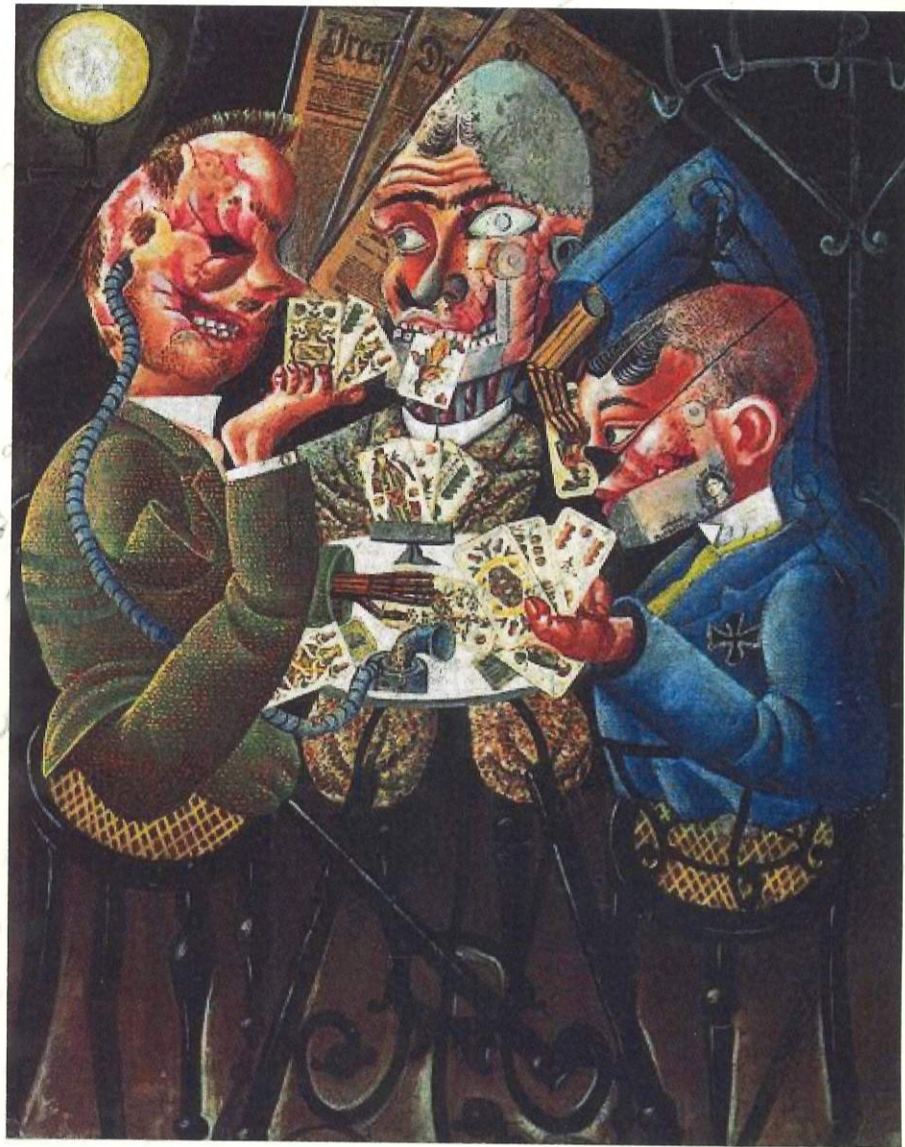
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# Skat Players

Skat players was a piece created by Otto Dix based around war, the dada time as his collage is embracing war life for the unlucky. This artwork was made with oils on a canvas measuring 110x87cm which can now be viewed in Berlin.



This piece is presenting 3 people particularly cramped together playing a popular German card game. The image displays deformed and crippled men with clear disjoints as it appears that none of these men have any limbs in correct places as the man on the left has cards in between his toes which is acting as his fingers. Each of them have rods for legs and they intertwine. There are newspapers in the back

which could represent being chosen for war, as a propaganda use. In the background there is also a single wall light which lights up the whole table. Within the lamp there is a skull which could demonstrate the fact that death is overlooking them and is the only thing which is in the background for them, which also creates the thought that this is a deliberate set up to explain the war through art.

All 3 men have deformed heads and faces with things replacing the normal facial features, such as patchwork and electrical devices. The arranged decoration, how they are so close together, may show how they stick together which may highlight all of the struggles they have been through.

The whole art piece is disturbing, unsettling and confusing however the oils used and how they blend together was a good choice as shading in this artwork is accurate.

But this whole setting is uncomfortable as it is a dada piece which demonstrated a real, horrific time where flesh and body parts are and have been deteriorated from war.

Each one of them have lost their physical identity and Dix showed that through an oil work.

However Dix wasn't deformed himself from war but worked with photographs of them with severe deformities.

In our class, we were asked to practice our expressive style using mixed media to get the 'feel' of our next topic.

Personally I feel like I have too much darkness and isn't the style I was going for.

# EXPERIMENTS

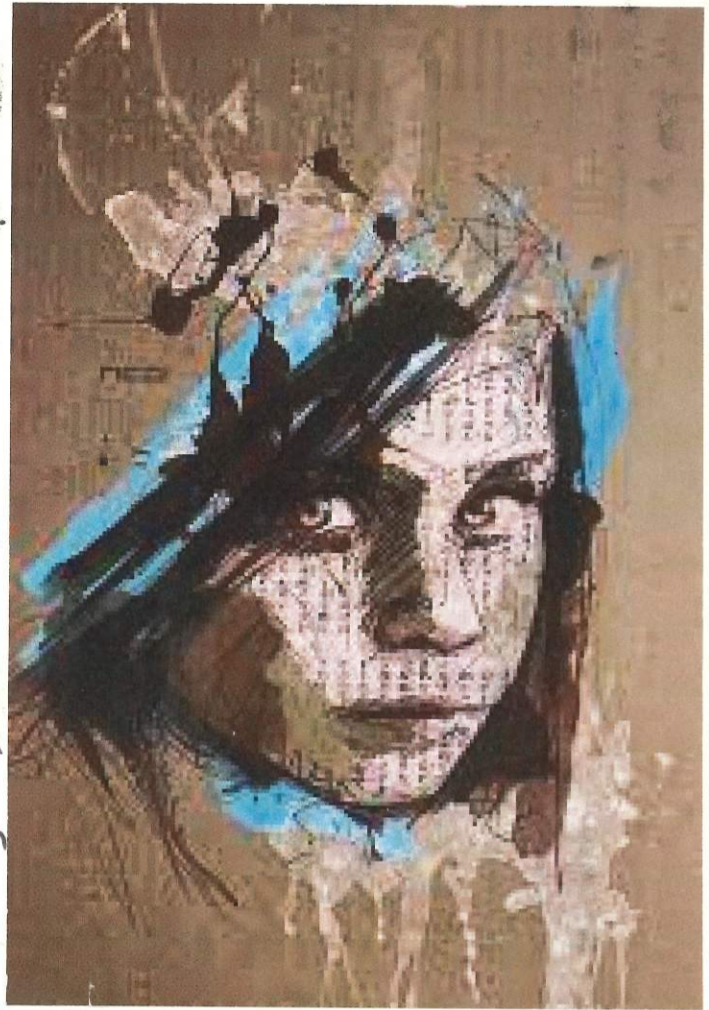
Materials I used:

Oil pastel  
white paint  
ink  
biro  
pencils  
Cardboard  
Charcoal  
Chalk  
fine liner  
graphite.



# Florian Nicole

Florian Nicole paints, draws, marks and adds tones to his artwork by using fineliners, biro's to create the main subject controlled however faded the control into expressiveness by using charcoal, paints, ink and other expressive materials. He uses dark colours and creates depth with layers creating the reality of the artwork to stand out. The brush strokes finalise the absurd and expressiveness. When I created my own in the style of Florian Nicole I really like the fact that we could mix between controlled and expressiveness and how the materials used creates texture, like using pages from books and the brush strokes help to create depth and expressiveness. Also this artwork reminds me of dada as it is irrational and spontaneous.



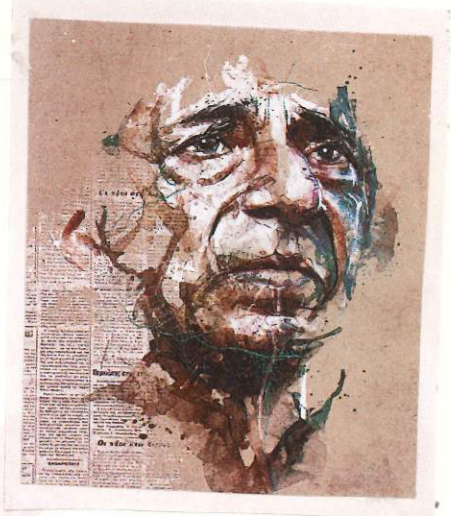
# Photoshop

- FLORIAN NICOLLE



My photoshop inspired by Florian Nicolle, has a lot of similarities and differences

compared to his own work, as mine is more full whereas Nicoles work has a main object and the edges around are a negative space which contains more neutral colours like beige; and mine has limited negative space with little neutral colours. Therefore my work still has my own style and just inspired by his



work. However there are a lot of similarities in mine and Florian's work as we both use large amounts of highlights and contrast which creates depth in the main object which for both of us is the face.

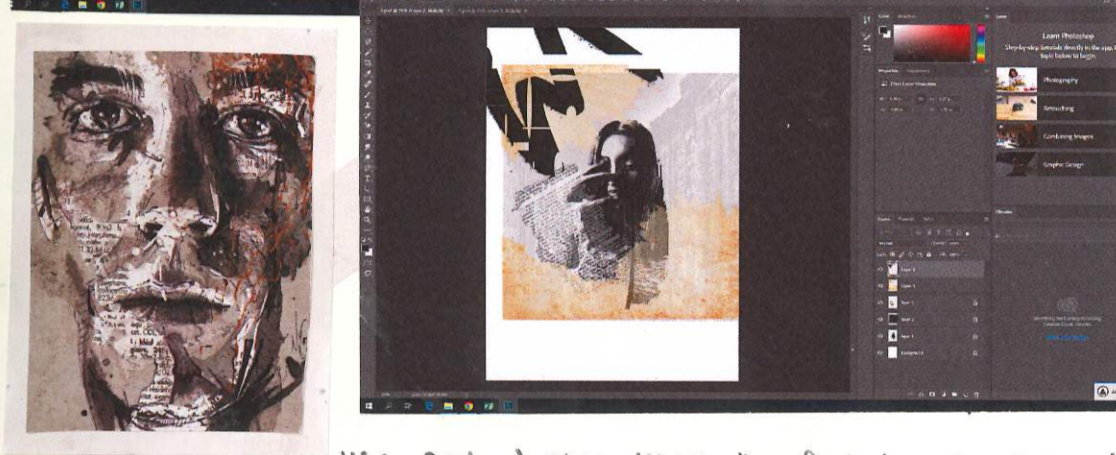


We are both being expressive but in a controlled way as we have detail and expressiveness but placed to make it look controlled.

Both me and Nicole use layers, opacity to create depth and transparency in our artwork. The tones used, text involved, mark making, use of line and how



they are portraits are also similarities between mine and Florian Nicoles work.



This whole photoshop work I enjoyed and preferred over the multi media work we did as I wasn't that keen on using the variety of materials I did

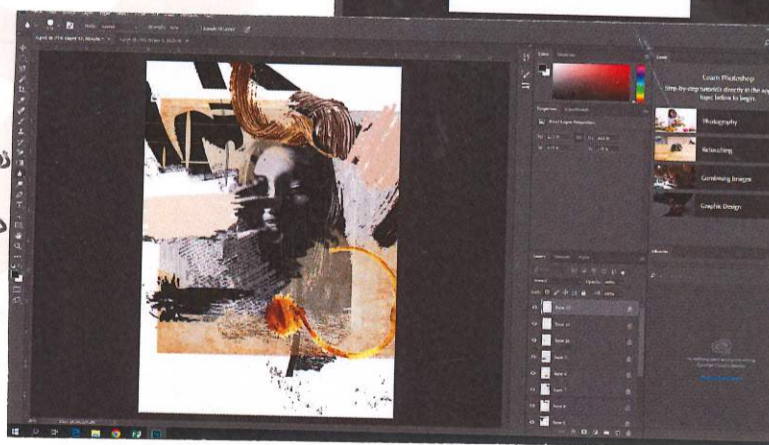
use and I also liked the fact I was more in control with the photoshop, it was more my style as I started to enjoy using photoshop a couple of months ago with another piece I did.



I was able to make changes like crop, change opacity, add filters and layers, I was able to go back change contrasts like I did in the last two screenshots, I enjoyed taking screenshots also as I could see what I had changed and where I made improvements. I changed the brightness



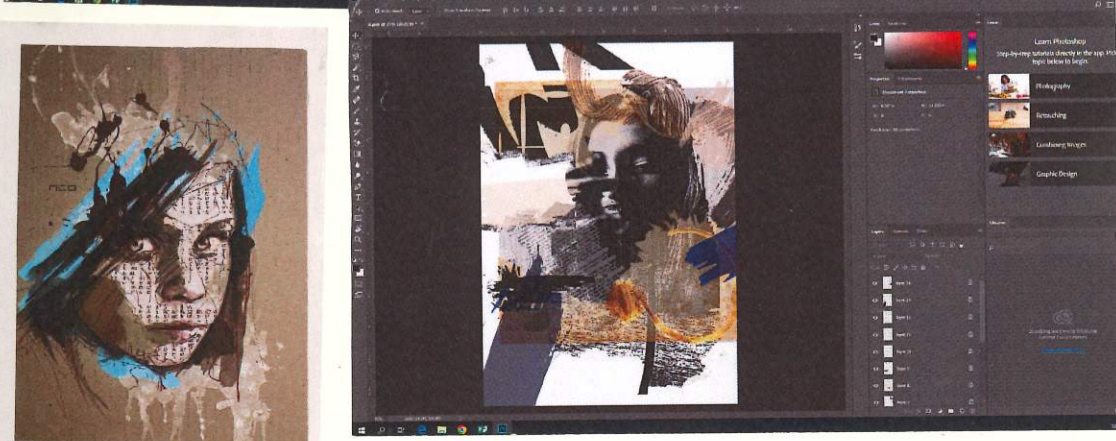
a few times so that the work was more in Nicoles



style and colours were neutral. I used a lot of



brush strokes as I felt that was what the photoshop needed and was followed



with text and coffee colour stains. My favourite thing in the photoshop is the buildings and how they only show in my face, also how I used pictures of me from my absurd portraits.

I feel that I made the work my own as well and it was just inspired by Florian Nicoles work.

I think that this is one of my favourite pieces / pages in my art book so far as it's my style.